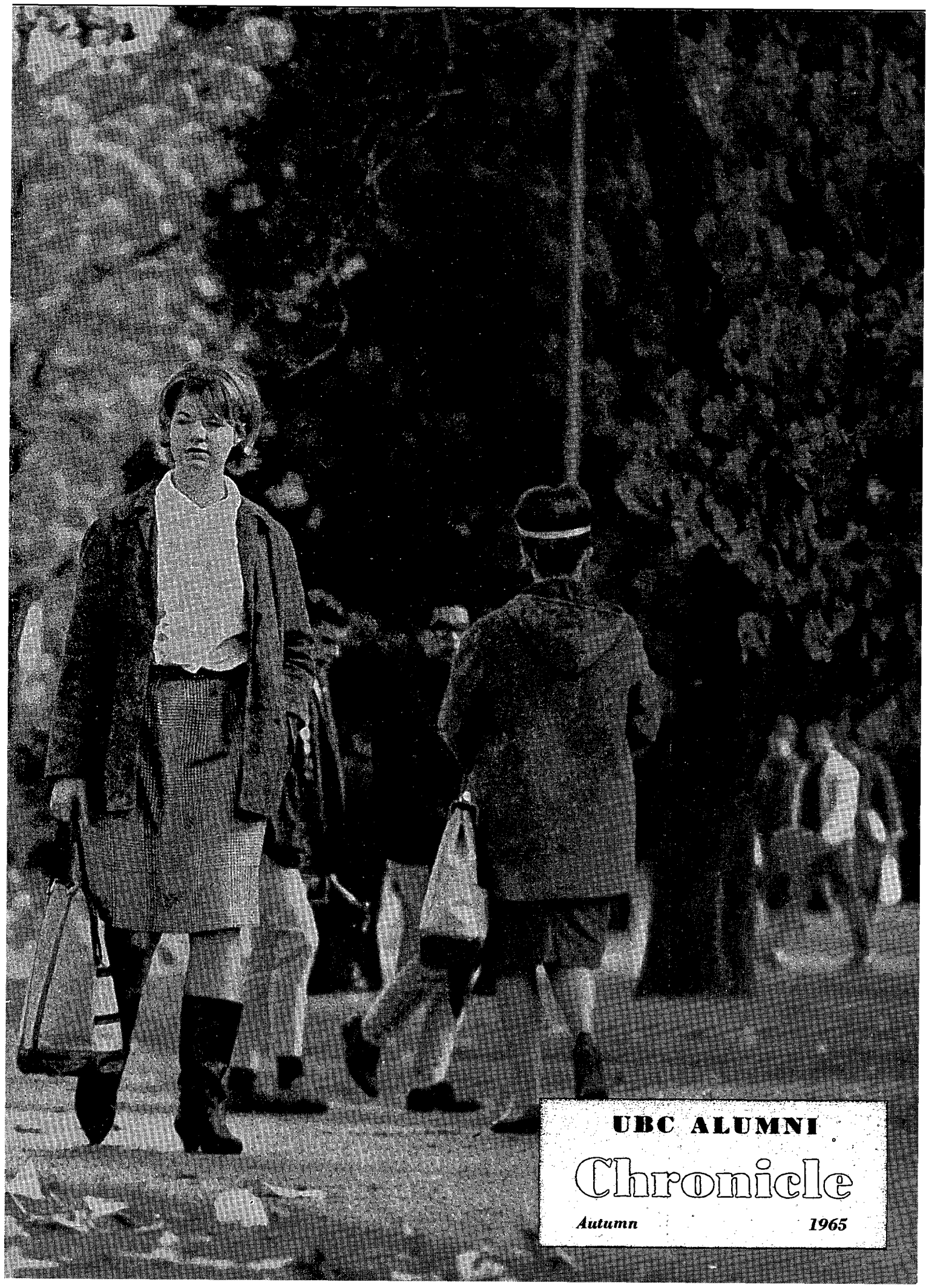

UBC ALUMNI Chronicle

Autumn *1965*

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Covers Canada Spans the World

Autumn leaves underfoot, hurrying between-classes throngs — sure signs the winter session is with us once more.

UBC ALUMNI CHRONICLE

Volume 19, No. 3 — Autumn, 1965

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A UNIVERSITY'S PROBLEMS ASSESSED

Alumni President's Report

RECENT EVENTS at the University of California have attracted nation-wide attention to that university and to the overall problem of all large universities today. As a result an exhaustive examination into the affairs of the University of California has resulted in "The Byrne Report"—a special report to the Regents Committee of the University of California. There are several opinions expressed in that report which might well be usefully considered in respect to The University of British Columbia. For this reason I have taken the liberty of extracting excerpts from that report to raise these issues for consideration by UBC grads.

"There is a direct relationship between the development of distinguished universities in a state and the growth of its commerce and industry, the quality of work done by its professionals, the vitality of its cultural life, and the range of opportunities open to its children. While many states have responded to this fact by trying to create a truly distinguished public university, California is one of the very few states to succeed.

"Without such a university the growth of the State would be slowed and the very foundations of its prosperity and vitality shaken. The forward-looking character of the state government would be affected. The appeal of the State to technologically advanced industries would diminish. The quality of medicine, law, education, and a host of other professions would decline. Most important, the opportunities open to the younger generation would be restricted.

"A great university has four responsibilities in America today: first, developing the intellectual, social and moral character of its undergraduates—what has traditionally been called liberal education; second, training recruits for the professions and keeping their knowledge up to date; third, providing consultants, reports and specialized services to agriculture, industry, commerce and government; fourth, conducting advanced research, in every field of knowledge both pure and applied.

"The development of the character and intellect of university students cannot be viewed as a one-way process, in which the university gives and the students take whatever is given. It is a two-way process, in which the students give their time, their energy and their loyalty, and the other members of the academic community give in return. University education, in other words, is not simply a privilege provided by society to those of its children who can benefit from it. University education is a set of mutual obligations, in which society provides the student with certain privileges and opportunities, and he in turn commits a part of himself to society's purposes. His commitment is as important as society's, and must receive equal weight in the thinking of both educators and statesmen.

"Freedom, too, is needed to maintain a great university. Experience has shown that in order to attract the best students and faculty, they must be given a large measure of control either direct or indirect, over their own affairs. This does not, of course, mean that universities should be, or can be, entirely self-governing. The electorate, speaking through the Constitution, the Governor and the Legislature, must have a long-run voice in the development of a public university. But history suggests that this voice should be indirect. There is hardly a single example, either in America or elsewhere, of a distinguished university which has been directly responsible to popular opinion. Among the public universities of America, three of the most eminent have jealously guarded their autonomy. Without a tradition of independence, whether constitutionally or legislatively sanctioned, the lot of public universities has been mediocrity.

"There can be no neat division between professional and personal lives, nor between unconventional thoughts and unconventional actions. As a result, a great university must, if it is living up to its responsibilities, attract many faculty and students who will choose to pursue paths that the great majority of people regard as silly, dangerous, or both. Such a university is bound to strain the tolerance of parents, taxpayers, and their elected representatives. In many cases, outsiders will not understand the necessity for certain features of university life. In some cases, both the public and its chosen officials will be profoundly offended by the ways in which members of the academic community go about their business, or by the ways in which they conduct their non-academic lives. Considerable restraint will be required to tolerate habits and values which seem profoundly alien to most residents of the state.

"If this restraint is not forthcoming, if a state habitually imposes popular opinion on its university, the result is that the state acquires a reputation for being inhospitable to the life of the mind. The immediate result is that many students and faculty who care deeply about such things seek them elsewhere. This in turn means a second-class university."

R. W. Macdonald

President, Alumni Association

A Humanist Talks to The Scientists

LET US BEGIN by getting rid of some concepts not relevant to our argument and if, at times, we seem to be throwing out the baby with the bathwater, well when a baby has been scrubbed continuously for several decades, it should be clean, or at least able to wash itself in its own bathroom.

Could we get rid of some stereotypes: the scientist as a magician, pulling everything out of a hat; the scientist as sorcerer's apprentice letting loose a torrent he can't restrain; or as alchemist acquiring a mastery over all natural processes; or as mad savant whose pride persuades him to try for control of the universe; or Frankenstein, killed by his own creation, much as it loves him; or the scientist as secular saint, patient, laborious, devoted; or the scientist as Santa Claus who will bring us anything we ask for if we are good.

Let us disregard as unserviceable in Canada C. P. Snow's observation about the two cultures. Was he not really talking about problems of social class while ostensibly discussing science?

IN CANADA there is, for reasons not always flattering to Canadians, a pervasive interest in science from top to bottom of our social system. Children are not now going to be coming out of school prejudiced against and uninformed about the sciences. High school graduates know more

Roy Daniells, BA '30

The accompanying article is the major part of a paper delivered by Professor Daniells to a symposium on science education when the Royal Society of Canada met on the UBC campus last June.

/overleaf

mathematics than university graduates used to and the chief obstacle to further progress lies not in the curriculum but in the lock-step system of salary increases that prevents merit in teaching from being rewarded. And as for the general public—the social services, the armed services and the medical services continuously persuade the citizen of the value of scientific research.

The danger to science is not that it will be neglected but that it will receive acclaim and encouragement for wrong or insufficient reasons. The real opposition is not between science and general ignorance, science and public indifference, science and religion, science and the arts, science and humanism, but between the power of the imagination, capable of achieving unity, and a process of dispersed research committed to unco-ordinated accumulation.

Opposition to comprehensive insights into nature will appear even among a scientist's own colleagues. "The initial opposition [says Bernard Towers] to Copernicus or Galileo came not from the theologians but from university professors, master astronomers and mathematicians, the scientific establishment of the period. So too with Darwin."

The danger is that the public should take a myopic view of science, looking only for the mastery of environment by increased technology, supposing that such mastery is the object of even basic research, looking forward to a world of the near future in which stable optimum populations are fed on fish-meal, edible algae and "bread made from stones." Nothing in such a program is discreditable; there is missing, however, the element of hope. A world in which everything is reduced to rational planning on a scientific basis under the inevitable direction of totalitarian demagogic government is the persisting nightmare vision of writers of science fiction—those soft and slight antennae probing the future of the human condition.

What then is the alternative to which you might direct your minds? It is the achievement of a new sense of the universe, a comprehensive and harmonious realization of what the old philosophers called the music of the spheres.

THE MUSIC OF THE SPHERES goes back to Pythagoras who divided the octave into its fixed intervals corresponding with arithmetical ratios of the length of a vibrating string at a fixed tension. His theory that "all things are number" clearly anticipated a basic method of modern science (though Bacon did not think in that pattern) but the great claim Pythagoras has on our gratitude is that his theories of an harmonious universe were for centuries to follow immensely serviceable to the human imagination.

The concept itself of the harmony of the revolving spheres was vital enough to inspire a book by no less than Johannes Kepler who lived until 1630.—Nor was Pythagoras alone in his power to project a seminal theory: the marvellous idea of the Stoics that "fire" (pure radiation) alternates with forms of matter separated into different kinds: this thought served to encourage the fruitful idea of "cycles of civilization" and is of other and still more universal interest now.

From our 20th century point of view a more interesting projector of a concept of harmony in the universe is Francis Bacon. He projected the idea of an harmonious universe, a universe consistent, open to exploration, capable of interpretation and capable of providing a vast terrain for the enquiring mind. That is his greatness.

When Bacon died there was a teen-ager in London named John Milton, determined to write great poetry and Milton is to me the great example of an imagination which is obscurely and indirectly, mysteriously but powerfully, stimulated by the new science of his age. From Copernicus and Bruno, and from Milton's contemporaries Galileo and Kepler, there was projected the idea of an harmonious universe of which the physical reality could be mathematically expressed. *Paradise Lost* was being composed just about the time that Newton, as he says, "found the method of infinite series." Milton handles space and time with great address, taking Adam into a high mountain and showing him the totality of geography and history, yet all the while Eve, who is asleep, receives the whole substance by revelation, in a dream. Space, time, the objective world, all are accounted for within one mind which is the mind of God to whose mind and will, containing all space and all actions in total time, the Puritan submits his own mind and will, so that the poem is also a great celebration of Christian liberty in an harmonious universe. Milton could not have written *Paradise Lost* had it not been for the vision of the astronomical scientists. And their vision stimulates his own poetic vision of the ways of God to man.

In company such as this it is unnecessary to repeat the facts of Newton's career and the evidence for his pervasive influence. The neo-classical and romantic writers of the 18th and 19th centuries were profoundly indebted to his emphasis on the harmony of the world of Nature. As the European mind shifted itself from an Aristotelian world to a Newtonian one and made all the shifts in metaphysics that entailed, the concept of total harmony was central. Newton's effort was primarily in the realm of imagination and only secondarily in the region of research.

IN COMPANY SUCH AS THIS it is equally unnecessary to rehearse the achievement of Michael Faraday. For a quarter of a century he thought about electro-magnetism and formulated one experiment after another. His chief claim upon us that "he imagined a model of the universe in terms of these lines (of forces), as a model of the universe has been imagined in terms of atoms." He "had a profound belief in the existence of a general principle comprehending all natural phenomena." He was innocent of our systems of algebraical and chemical notation but he had the power to interpret simple observations into an imaginative whole enormously stimulating to his successors.

If I have consumed your time over Faraday it is because he is one of my heroes and because he illustrates the value of science in general education. I could not do without him. I am not sure that he is necessarily so serviceable to the rising generation of Canadians on this campus, which brings me to the point of this brief paper: what can you, ladies and gentlemen, do to help me educate my children? They are both girls and may expect to be on this campus within two or three years. They are not likely to be scientists but

they may hope to live into the twenty-first century and they may perhaps be the mothers of scientists. Now, what image of the sciences shall I try to put before them? You will not, I am sure, wish me to propose to them merely a consumer's paradise based on an advanced application of technology. Or a competition with other nations which might for a short time keep this continent ahead. Such tense and uneasy prospects leave the fundamental questions unresolved. You may say, well what do you want? Let me tell you.

Children now at school take in through their pores several related but unresolved sets of ideas. The ideas of Darwin (1809-1882) are still pervasive, although some old catch-phrases have been quietly dropped. "Survival of the fittest" is not heard of because man extinguishes the lives of beautiful birds and animals so successfully and so successfully does away with primitive or peaceful peoples. Darwin has been called the Newton of biology and to the extent that he proposed a vast, unified and orderly view of the world of life, this is apt. But the differences are vast and may be summed up in the statement that Darwinism disposes of the concept of an assured future. If all living beings are "temporary products of a continuing process developing through time," so that we find "stable forms and laws transformed into temporary products of a continuing historical process, the laws of nature themselves may be among 'the children of time' ".

If to these notions based on biology we add a corresponding set of ideas based in the physical sciences, beginning with the old second law of thermodynamics (which humanists refer to with the same compulsive urge that used to make the law of diminishing returns a favourite reference) and going on to relativity in its popular sense, we find once more that the future is deprived of all assurance. All life is an eddy in a descending and irreversible stream of energy conversion. Entropy will do for us all,—though I am now told that a world of ice glittering dully in the rays of a cherry-coloured sun is less likely than a final solar flare-up which will consume everything organic. I need not remind you of the many responses which have been made to the challenge of this conception: Bergson's élan vital, H. G. Wells' "rediscovery of the unique" and concern to understand and manipulate natural forces, Bernard Shaw's *Back to Methuselah*, Hoyle's theory of the universe as in a "steady-state," and science fiction's fantasies of migration through vast space from one planet or solar system to another. And lately the renewed interest in Teilhard de Chardin, who has been newly defended against the attacks of Medawar in 1960. Teilhard, whom Huxley anticipated, proposes a "law of increasing complexity-consciousness" based on "the internal propensity of matter to unite, to become more complex and therefore more conscious." Man is by this means given back "the virtue of hope" and man becomes "the ascending arrow of the great biological synthesis." This is nothing less than a fundamental vision.

PEOPLE TODAY who pounce on Teilhard de Chardin's *Phenomenon of Man* with cries of joy are hoping to defend themselves against the imaginative inadequacies of Darwinism, against determinism, and against crude applications of the general theory of relativity (1915), by some kind of sensed analogy, to morals and manners. People are enormously concerned about the process of evolutionary change, about the physical bases of moral character, about the nature of time, about the future of consciousness. They are concerned moreover about the continuous, mysterious and subtle engagement of subjective and objective in all our lives. What people want, even more than to be healthy or wealthy, is to be imaginatively secure. The ultimate control point of life, as Blake kept saying, is the imagination. I have hands because some ancestor of mine imagined grasping things and I have a brain for the same reason. Science exists because certain imaginative minds have been able to imply harmony in a great range of observations and experiments; it is not simply empirical evidence fitted together that has produced insight. It is now requisite that scientific imagination should project a new view of harmony in the universe. What has been done in the past must be done again but on the basis of a far greater range of findings. It would be a pity if this task were left, by default, to the writers of science fiction.

Science has now a massive contribution to make to our general culture and the port of entry is most simply and naturally the centre of higher education. What is the size and nature of this contribution? Nothing that is beyond your powers. We do not ask that you reveal the nature of the universe: it is not likely that you can attain a detachment from actuality which could serve as a fulcrum for moving total reality into focus. We do not ask that you supply a generally applicable method of thinking, as Frazer seemed to think possible when he spoke of the red thread of religion, which had replaced the black thread of magic, being replaced by the white thread of science. All we ask is that you give us what Pythagoras or Lucretius or Newton gave to their own generations. Far from being irrelevant to what you want to do, this is the most basic research conceivable.

I cannot effectively tell you what I want to know, for I too am a student, unable as yet to frame the right questions for lack of scientific vocabulary and for lack of training in your modes of thought. But I can suggest my needs. The music of the spheres, as Pythagoras conceived it, was dependent on harmonious relationships, of a mathematical kind, among the heavenly bodies which produced a result intellectually stimulating and aesthetically satisfying. I am not at present able to achieve harmony among the scientific or pseudo-scientific ideas I possess. If you are suggesting to me that I must think about processes in nature and not bother about origins or ends, then I want to know a great deal more about those processes. What can you tell me about the urge and impulse of matter to unite, to complicate itself, to reproduce its achieved shapes and to achieve consciousness of all this? What bridge is being built between what used to be called mind and matter? And will this bridge have some approaches at each end that will

/overleaf

enable me to get from the objective to the subjective world, in accordance with the great tradition that they are ultimately inseparable? And if you could show me where clover-leafs are being planned, to connect determinism and free-will, I should be correspondingly grateful. Even if there were some temporary fly-overs it would be useful.—Milton, you see, never got the advantage of Newton's astronomical solutions, but he was apprised of the nature of the debate and it vitalized his poetic conceptions. Other bridges we hope you have under construction and would like to know about are from the so-called "finite" quality of space to the concept of infinity which the mind has always demanded, which transcends mathematical infinity. And, naturally, the long desired intellectual viaduct between entropy (in the sense of a one-way tendency of the universe toward increasing disorder and inertness) on the one hand, and on the other, the concept of a growing complexity and increasing self-consciousness.

I know these generalizations are not the modes in which you want me to think. I know that you would rather I thought mathematically. I know that these considerations seem to be skirting the immediate concerns of science. But it is enormously important for you, as well as for me, that you bend your efforts toward hypothecating an harmonious natural universe which will stimulate the imagination. People who seize this conception will work for a stable and harmonious social system, in which you can pursue, with support and with gratitude and with some understanding of your aims, the work which means so much to you. Neglect this and we may all move into a disordered world of extreme pressures, of total government issuing to scientists a set of directives drawn up by dictators and demagogues and the music of the spheres will recede into history and become inaudible.

THIS PLEA FOR SCIENCE as a main ingredient of general higher education and in particular the vagueness with which I have been obliged to phrase what I need and what my children will need may seem to the precise and pragmatic minds among you as no more than a vision.

Now my wife tells me that I should not, in addressing scientists, make any references to the New Testament, but that with luck I might get away with, say, one reference to the Old Testament—it is one of the proverbs of Solomon, "Where there is no vision the people perish."

—Roy Daniels, BA '30

The Rust-resistant Strains

One question remains which dominates all others. Is patronage of any kind for the arts desirable in a modern society? We think we have already demonstrated . . . that in the context of history it has proved to be very desirable indeed. Few people any longer seriously question the need of subsidy for our material welfare. No one, for instance, will question the value to our wheat production of the financial assistance given over the years by the Department of Agriculture to develop rust-resistant strains. This has helped to strengthen our position in world markets and has been of benefit to the Canadian people as a whole.

But, as the Department of Agriculture in the development of rust-resistant strains makes provision for our material welfare, should we not also make provision for the welfare of our mind and spirit? For when all the grain grown in our lifetime is reaped and milled and baked, and when all the products of the bakeries have been eaten and digested, and when all the digestions which digest them lie—as they will lie—under the ground in which the grain was grown, then what will remain? A large part of the inheritance which we hand on to our children will be some novels and a book or two of poetry, some fine buildings and a number of paintings, the small delights of things well made, and music. For against the rust of time these strains are the most resistant.

—The Canada Council Annual Report 1962-63 (p. 28)

It is not the humanist's ignorance of science or the scientist's ignorance of the humanities which is important, but their common ignorance of the society that they are living in, and of their responsibilities as citizens. It is not the humanist's inability to read a textbook in physics or the physicist's inability to read a textbook in literary criticism, but the inability of both of them to read the morning paper with the kind of insight which is demanded of educated citizens.

—H. Northrop Frye, Principal, Victoria College, quoted in University Affairs.

1960
1955
1950
1945
1940
1935
1930
1925
1920

Homecoming Chairman's Message:

We have taken over the Vancouver Hotel for Homecoming this year. Plan to spend the day on campus and then come down to the class reunions and the Homecoming Ball. It's a new look—to use a shopworn phrase, it's togetherness. You'll find a reunion going on in every salon.

Homecoming has been spelled out often enough. Come and get involved and find out. It will be a week-end to remember!

Art Woodland
Homecoming Chairman

Program

October 25,	12:00 noon	Board of Trade Luncheon, Hotel Vancouver
October 26,	12:00 noon	Hudson's Bay Company Campus Fashion Show, Brock Hall
October 27,	2:30 p.m.	Student-Alumni Bridge Tournament, Brock Hall
October 28,	12:00 noon	Student Pep Meet
October 30,	11:30 a.m.	Homecoming Luncheon
	1:30 p.m.	Cairn Ceremony
	2:00 p.m.	Campus Tours
	6:00 p.m.	Class Reunions, classes of '25, '30, '35, '40, '45, '50, '55, '60
	9:00 p.m.	Homecoming Ball, Hotel Vancouver

Sports

October 24,	10:00 a.m.	Frostbite Regatta, R.Y.C., Jericho
October 28-31		Homecoming Curling Bonspiel, Winter Sports Centre
October 28		Ladies' Golf Tournament, University Golf Course
October 29		Men's Golf Tournament, University Golf Course
October 29,	6:00 p.m.	Family Sports Jamboree, War Memorial Gymnasium
October 30,	2:00 p.m.	Homecoming Football Game, UBC Stadium
October 31		Family Hockey, Winter Sports Centre

U.B.C.

ALUMNI HOMECOMING OCTOBER 30, 1965

Just a few more weeks and it will be Homecoming time again. Homecoming is for everyone, of course, but the honoured guests are the reunion years. This year we salute the classes of the noughts and fives, from 1920 to 1960. With one or two exceptions they will be holding their class reunions in the Hotel Vancouver on Saturday evening, to be right on the spot for the Homecoming Ball. In a more informal way groups from other classes will be arranging before-the-ball reunions of their own. However, it was to the Totems of the noughts and fives that we went for a selection of pictures to inspire nostalgia and the "remember when" train of thought.

Alumni Homecoming Lounge:

Education Building, University Blvd. and Main Mall
Saturday tour centre — information — refreshments —
lots of free parking.

1960

Cheerleaders (L to R): Jeri Wilson, Fran Charkow, Ann Zaitzeff, Bonnie Galloway, Pat Kirstiuk, Doramy Hodson, Ellamae Sharpe, Sharon Durham.

Naida Chernenkov, Homecoming Queen

1955

Mary Schaeffer, Homecoming Queen

Victors in the BEG trials (L to R): Ray Sierpina, Glen Smith, Mike Harris, Tom Toynbee, Doug MacDonald, Laurie West, Herman Zloklikovits, Ken Drummond, Bob Wilson (not shown).

1950

Mamooks — essential backstagers in all campus functions

Russ Latham, Rugger star

1945

And then there was the can-can

The year of the Leavys — and the pants to prove it!

Bob Twiss

Gloria Murphy

1940

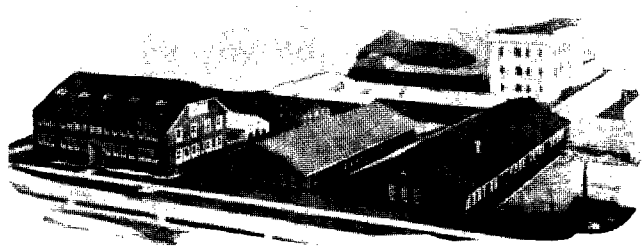
Owen F. Pickell (L) and Austin Frith

Arts executive out for a stroll. From L to R: Janet Fleck, Nell Trapp, Edward Scott, Harold Dixon.

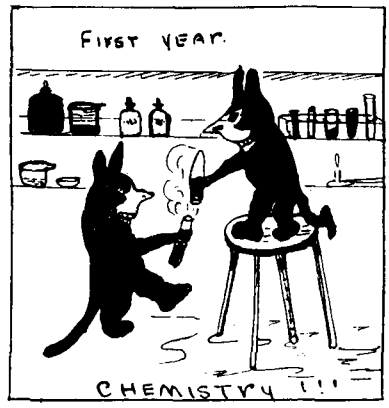
1935

(left) Around the clock: Murray Mather, James Malkin, Clare Brown, John Sumner, Jean Thomas, Cameron Gorrie, Fred Bolton, Walter Kennedy, Isobel Wales, with (then) Dean Klinck.

1925



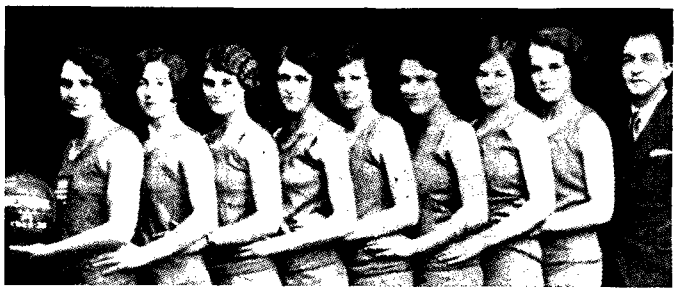
"To these pitiful old buildings in Fairview, which have received so much abuse and given so much pleasure, this Annual, the last to be edited within their walls, is dedicated."



(Right) This is how nursing looked to the 1925 Class.

1930

F. Stone (L) and Charles Brazier, "in a brilliant defence of womanhood," won the only victory of the debating season —over Montreal.



UBC girls were the Senior "A" basketball champions of B.C. L to R: Claire Menten (Captain), Lois Tourtellote, R. Tingley, R. Harris, Mary E. Campbell, M. Shelly, Florence Carlisle, J. Whyte, Jack Barberie (coach).

1920

Just a sampling of the 1920 grads: From top to bottom: Verna E. Morris, John N. Weld, Katherine H. Pillsbury, Hugh L. Keenleyside, Kathleen McKee Coates.

We Pick the Steeplechasers!

"MAY I EMPHASIZE that I feel that a scholarship is not a recognition of past academic prowess but an incentive and aid to future academic work." That's the view of one of our Norman MacKenzie Alumni Scholarship winners.

And at the Alumni Association Annual Dinner in May Mr. W. H. MacInnes, putting his practice into preaching, suggested to senior alumni present that they would find no more rewarding investment for their money than scholarships.

Fourteen years ago the Association had begun doing just that on a corporate basis. It is probably safe to say there is no more popular use of annual giving funds, but does the investment pay off? When we distribute our scholarship monies, do we select steeplechasers or only quarter horses? Early this year the *Chronicle* set out to find the answer to this important question.

History reviewed

First, though, a short refresher course on the history of the Alumni scholarships.

Back in 1951 the UBC Alumni Association set up Regional Scholarships which then, as now, were offered to Grade XII or Grade XIII students in British Columbia high schools. Then, as now, the screening committees considered the applicant's academic record primarily, plus his (or her) qualities of character and citizenship. The screening committees are made up of alumni throughout the province.

Only ten scholarships were offered in the first years. By 1961 the number had grown to twenty-two and in 1962 it jumped to forty-two when the present plan of one for each provincial riding was instituted. The name of the scholarship was changed to "Norman MacKenzie Alumni Scholarship" in 1962 in tribute to the president emeritus.

When we looked into the records of our winners—perhaps the word should be "starters"—we found that 70 had graduated and 160 are still in undergraduate studies. Of the total of 251 only three failed at some point in their university career and four others withdrew, one at least of these while doing extremely well, and one had died. Thirteen others did not stay to graduate, although some of them are continuing to work toward their degrees at summer school. That is the bad news. What of the others, the vast majority?

Forty-eight men and forty-two women were the recipients of other scholarships, many of them multiple winners. It would be invidious to pick out individuals, but it is interesting to know that two of our boys were Rhodes Scholars. One of the girls won the Governor General's gold medal. Another of our scholarship winners has received a Canada Council pre-master's degree scholarship, one had an exchange scholarship to Germany, another to Japan, and so it has gone.

We sent questionnaires to our winners annd received a 66% return. Like all good questionnaires ours invited comments, particularly with regard to the method by which we select winners. Here are some of the thoughtful suggestions made:

Winners comment

"A single set of government exams plus remarks upon school 'citizenship' generally tend to reflect conformity, not originality. Some evidence of other achievements might be considered—such as poems, art objects, or musical achievements. It seems grossly unfair that government exams should receive so much attention. What about oral deftness, or ability to express oneself in the stereotyped, calcified testing system currently used by the Department of Education? A greater assessment of personality would be useful, perhaps as the basis of interviews between alumni members and students."

"In my day at UBC there were too few other scholarships available for first year students, especially for out-of-town students. Money was always available for subsequent years from summer earnings. The Vancouver freshman if he could scrape up his fees, could live with his parents. But the person who needed financial help was the out-of-town freshman. Several high school classmates of mine, who should have attended university, never attempted it because of the financial barrier posed by first year."

"One suggestion: that part of the award be retained till the year after first, as further incentive, since awards are so rare after first year."

Self-help notable

Some interesting facts came to light. For instance, our scholarship winners work for their bread and butter as well as for their scholarships and bursaries. A very high percentage of those reporting stated they contributed appreciably to their expenses by summer work, many that they met all expenses in this way. Only a few attempted to do part-time winter work. Perhaps for the same reason that they refrained from winter work a good number took part in no extra-curricular campus activities and most of those who did restricted themselves to one club or activity only, the club often being related to their field of study.

We asked about maritial status, and learned that Norman MacKenzie scholarship winners do not plunge into matrimony unduly early. Of the graduates, twenty-nine had married, but only nine of these before receiving their latest degree. Eighteen reported children. Only two of the undergraduates had married.

Careers varied

The answer relating to present occupation shows a wide range of careers selected. There are four physicians, though only one nurse, seven teachers, seven housewives, and single entrants in the ministry, geology, law, architecture and other professions; four in the field of business. Thirteen reported that they were still students.

There, in brief, is the story of our Alumni scholarships. It looks as if, on the whole, we have placed our money on the steeplechasers.

David Brock, BA '30

The Man Who Was Himself

A bald outline of Gleb Goumeniouk's life goes like this: He was born in 1914 at St. Petersburg, of Ukrainian Cossack ancestry. At the age of 7 he went with his parents to Dairen in Manchuria, four years after the revolution. His education was begun by German priests at Wei-hai-wei, China, where the entire school consisted of brilliant Russian refugee children, of whom Dr. George Volkoff of UBC was one. After further schooling in Hong Kong, he began his Freshman year in 1930 at UBC, to which many Russians had already come via China, Manchuria and Japan. As David Brock points out, to these the UBC of that period owed much in scholarship, color, enthusiasm, and high esteem across the whole continent. His article picks up Gleb Goumeniouk's life at that point.

THERE WAS NOT ONE WORD IN THE NEWSPAPERS this spring to announce the death of Gleb Ivanovitch Goumeniouk, BASc '35, MASc '36. This was at his own request, for he had some kind of quarrel with death as a major nuisance made worse by miserable details. In his final heart attacks he fought death more fiercely than anything his friends and doctors had ever seen, but he also snubbed it, and wished to continue snubbing it after the fight was over. There was always something dramatic about everything he did. In the best scientists, including Gleb himself, you will usually find a poetic quality, since their five wits include the qualities of imagination and fantasy. And a third wit or intellectual quality which used to be called "estimation" often makes them love this world and be grateful for it in a poetic way.

In Gleb, the poetic quality was often dramatic poetry. Indeed, the day he died was like the closing of some beautiful play. That morning he had a letter from his brother in Russia, talking about their youth there, and after reading it he took down his guitar and played and sang old Russian songs all day, as a farewell to the world, and a gallant way of snubbing his enemy once more. He then put his children to bed with a special goodnight that was certainly a farewell and then, full of music and memories, he retired in good order to another world.

He died like a saint, and he lived like one too. But like so many saints, his modest simplicity made him forget that he had any value in the eyes of others and any power to upset them. It never occurred to him that it would be a far worse shock for his friends to learn of his death by accident, months afterwards, than to have the shock of seeing it in the papers. Saints and scientists alike have strange ways of being egocentric for good reasons instead of vain ones, and Gleb was scientist and saint at the same time.

But if the papers had been covered with huge headlines about him on the front pages, his name would have meant nothing to most graduates of UBC, apart from his exact contemporaries and those in the pulp and paper industry. And this is odd, for in the opinion of myself and several others he was our most distinguished, able, useful, inspiring, colourful and lovable graduate.

Those are bold words. In two short generations we have produced dozens of men and women who have reached the very top of their professions and whose names are known

everywhere . . . soldiers, historians, lawyers, statesmen, doctors, engineers, scientists, and even a poet or two. One of our poets was called the only man writing grown-up poetry in Canada. One of our electrical engineers was called the greatest of his time, and one of our geologists is called that to-day. We have had men at UBC discovering the secret of life itself . . . on a physical level, anyway! One could make quite an impressive list of such people, and not too short a list either. Each person on the list would have some claim to being our best individual, supposing so absurd a competition ever took place. It is absurd, because there is no order of precedence between poets and generals, geologists and doctors, even though the poets used to consider themselves the élite, just as the physicists do now.

All the same, I would back Gleb, in spite of the fact that few of you have ever heard his name. He avoided fame and success. He scorned specialization, which is a fatal thing to do. People are afraid of what they cannot classify, and they hate versatility, and this is truer in colleges than anywhere else, because subjects are placed in watertight compartments for the purpose of examinations and degrees. Gleb also scorned money and was a little afraid of it. He told me he had learned how to be happy without money, but one day he would have to learn how to be happy with it.

It was so impossible to classify Gleb that he actually went to prison for it. In his student days he was living off the country in the Cariboo, and was thus a vagrant, but he confused the police so much that they charged him with stealing his own packboard, a thing that is impossible except in Cop Land. He did a month in Oakalla, and being Gleb he found this very interesting. But to us the interesting thing is not so much his enjoyment of those dreadful surroundings as the obvious fact that he was really up on a charge of being Gleb. He was guilty of this at all times. He was an impossible thing to be, yet he managed it.

Consider: he was an electrical engineer of the most brilliant and specialized sort, spending his postgraduate days at Wisconsin in designing electronic equipment for medical research, and almost straying over into the field of medicine itself. At the end of his days he was deep in medicine in an effort to prolong his own life, and he was on the track of some strange things, including vascular allergies. Yet he got into electrical engineering mainly because in his time as a physicist he began to have grave doubts about the accepted ideas on electromagnetics. Dropping his quest for a PhD to do war work back in Canada, he began work as a Boeing factory hand at fifty cents an hour, and was soon designing machine tools . . . and making unasked-for criticisms of aircraft design. He moved to Dominion Bridge to design machine tools for anti-aircraft guns, and was soon pointing out the defects of the guns themselves. He could analyze almost anything. Perhaps that is how we can classify him after all: he was an analyst of everything.

Well, after the war this electrical engineer went to Powell River as director of research for the pulp mill, of all things, and he revolutionized the paper industry with his design of the famous Headbox Number 8. His studies here in hydrodynamics took him into ultra-high-speed photography; he had a pretty shrewd idea how the pulp was behaving but he wanted pictures to prove it, and he built a shutter for exposures of 1/500,000th of a second.

In 1951 he went into business as an industrial research consultant, and among his clients were other consultants who would come to him when a problem overcame their pride . . . he was a consultant to consultants, not just in the pulp and paper industry (though he soon became famous all over the continent in that field), but also in medicine, plastics, and machine tool design. It is doubtful if there was another man in the world who was being consulted simultaneously about hydrodynamics, paper drying, metallurgy, electronics, high speed photography, electronics, microscopy, chemistry, medical research, and much else besides. A great deal of his work was a free gift to his friends, not for clients. With fifty dollars' worth of old parts he built for a neighbour a record player unequalled in the world, using the room itself as the sound box. Men from New York came out to see it and shook their heads in disbelief. For a young geological friend he designed a geophysical instrument that had a local instrument company wild with excitement and envy. Children came to him with ham radio problems and their algebra homework and to talk about their domestic problems too. I once wanted to make a film about him, and he even agreed to the fatigue and embarrassment of that supreme humiliation, saying that if the film made a few friends for him it would be a wonderful thing . . . he who was already working sixteen hours a day for his friends! They pestered all the strength out of him, and all the time and money too, but he loved it, and they in turn not only loved him but were inspired by him, permanently. He inspired us all, and that is why you cannot call his too-varied interests a waste of his genius. There was no flickering in the burning of his steady flame, and no failure in his success at being Gleb. Five hundred years ago he would not have got a month in Oakalla for that; he would have been burnt at the stake.

His greatest genius, so his colleagues and clients tell me, lay in re-stating a problem that seemed insoluble, so that the solution then appeared. It is the most valuable gift in the whole world. A few generals have had it, a few saints, a few scientists. But not many. Gleb felt that animals have it, in their simple way. He admired their family life in which nobody gets hurt, and the ways they communicate, which we have lost. He could communicate with animals, and with people too, so that when he told me of a conversation he had with a leopard I did not laugh or run away but knew what he meant and believed him.

My father, who was Dean of Applied Science in Gleb's time, used to claim that if you had the right kind of broad engineering training and gave it everything you had, you could then succeed in any field at all. It was true of Gleb. But he was hardly a typical engineer. That is why I am writing about him to-day, and why I miss him to-day. Seldom have the seeds of education had so rich a soil.

He knew who he was, and what to do about it. He knew how to be happy. And he knew how to explain it. These are three of the four or five great questions of all the ages. Most of us haven't a clue. But if we knew Gleb, we know a little better than we did. It was UBC's tragedy that she never hired him to teach such things. But it is a great honour to her that she can call herself his mother, now bereaved.

Jo-Lynne Hoegg,
Department of Extension

Bizarre Beasts and curious computers

APPETITE GROWS with what it feeds on. It's nearly four hundred years since Will Shakespeare made that observation, but the Department of University Extension finds it just as true today. Although no prerequisite of a university degree is required for entrance into general extension classes, of last year's 3,628 participants two-thirds had attended university.

Each autumn the Extension Department brings out a calendar offering a winter-long two-semester program of studies in a myriad of areas, encompassing almost every subject field from the humanities and social sciences to business and education. This year is no exception. The calendar offers such tried and true favourites as modern languages—but even these are given a new twist—along with others that have the timeliness of *La Révolution Tranquille* in Quebec and the *Use of Computers in Structural Analysis.*

"The demands of this new world are first of all that we think and learn," says Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions. The Extension Department is doing its part to meet that demand with a total of 109 courses, "a something for every alumnus" offering that begins this September and October. Courses range from topics as fanciful as *Bizarre Beasts and Curious Creatures* to those as serious as the *Emergence of Communist China.*

Hours, days of the week and locations of classes vary to enable the greatest number of people to attend. Sixteen programs are being held off-campus—eleven at the downtown Vancouver Public Library, two at Kitsilano Library and three on the North Shore. Five daytime classes are scheduled.

More than 100 UBC faculty members and 20 resource people from the community will lecture and instruct in the autumn evening class program. Let's take a quick runthrough the offerings.

The Topic is Women

The myths and realities of woman in the 20th century will be examined in a special six-session program *Women Against Myth.*

Like the emerging nations, today's woman is being referred to as an emerging person, demanding acceptance of the fact that she is a self-determining and independent individual, not destined for a role that is biologically and sexually determined. Because these myths inhibit the development of men as well as women, the course is designed for both sexes. And because the topic is often dealt with superficially, the course proposes to go beyond the easy clichés into a deeper examination of the situation.

The four lecturers who are examining it come from as many different fields. They are Professor William Nicholls, head of the Department of Religious Studies; Dr. Elda Lindenfeld, Department of Psychiatry; Dr. Patricia Merivale, Department of English, and Miss Norma Christie, barrister. Their lecture titles range from "Archtypes of the feminine in literature" and "Law from myth" to, hopefully, "Getting out from under."

This course will be given downtown, in the Public Library.

In a different vein, the woman who is pondering the problems and prospects of returning to university—whether to work for another degree or to complete unfinished work—can attend ten daytime counselling seminars on *Continuing university education for women.*

In this course continuing education will be discussed in terms of educational opportunities available to the mature woman, problems of returning to work, requirements for the professions and other fields, and job opportunities in the community.

Public Affairs

There are nine public affairs courses being offered this autumn, varying from the international, *Newly Independent Countries of Southeast Asia,* to the provincial, *La Révolution Tranquille* in Quebec.

The Changing American South will be examined in a special downtown public affairs lecture series at the Vancouver Public Library. Since the vast amount of literature dealing with the South plays such a uniquely important role in the South's image, four of eight sessions will be devoted to southern writing.

Topics will include the historical and literary aspects of the early plantation economy, the Civil War and reconstruction period, and an examination of the impact of industrialization and of recent Supreme Court decisions upon both the South as a region and upon the Negro civil rights movements.

Lecturers will be Dr. Grady McWhiney, Department of History, and Dr. James Hart, Department of English, both of UBC, and Dr. Manfred Vernon, chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Western Washington.

Science and Society

The Ocean is one of a series of programs dealing with new developments in science of great importance to society which is being offered by the Extension Department.

It is only in the last 100 years that the oceans have been studied in a systematic way by a few dedicated oceanographers. Today it is believed that the ocean is the one unique phenomenon characterizing this planet.

Ten lectures at the Vancouver Public Library will probe some of the most exciting elements of this young science, including communication in marine mammals, life below the level to which sunlight penetrates, the importance and diversity of ocean plants, and the intertidal environment.

Language and Learning

Almost one-fifth of the evening program constitutes language courses. French, Russian, Arabic, German, Italian, Japanese, Polish and Spanish are all offered this autumn.

Seven of the total eighteen language classes are French. Last September, after only one week of registration, demand was so great that the number of intensive French conversation classes had to be doubled. This course is based on the St. Cloud method, making extensive use of audio-visual materials, and more than 150 adults completed it last year.

Computers are "in"

In accord with the rapidly expanding use and application of computer science in business and industry, four courses relating to computers are offered: *An Introduction to Digital Computers, Introductory IBM 1401 Programming, Introductory Fortran IV Programming,* and *The Use of Computers in Structural Analysis.*

Fine Arts too

Fifteen practical and lecture programs in fine arts range from a *Sculpture Workshop* to lecture series on *Art of the Middle Ages, Indian Art of the Northwest Coast* and *The Arts of China.*

Practical courses include *Introductory Drawing and Painting,* instructed by Iain Baxter of the Department of Fine Arts; *An Introduction to Figure Drawing,* taught by Bruce Boyd; and a *Painting Workshop,* directed by Donald Jarvis of the Vancouver School of Art. Eleven pottery courses offer instruction to the beginner, intermediate and advanced potter.

Credit Courses for Non-Credit

This rather paradoxical title covers a limited number of University credit courses open to non-credit students at a special rate. They provide an opportunity for persons who wish to engage in longer, more intensive courses than those normally arranged for non-credit participants.

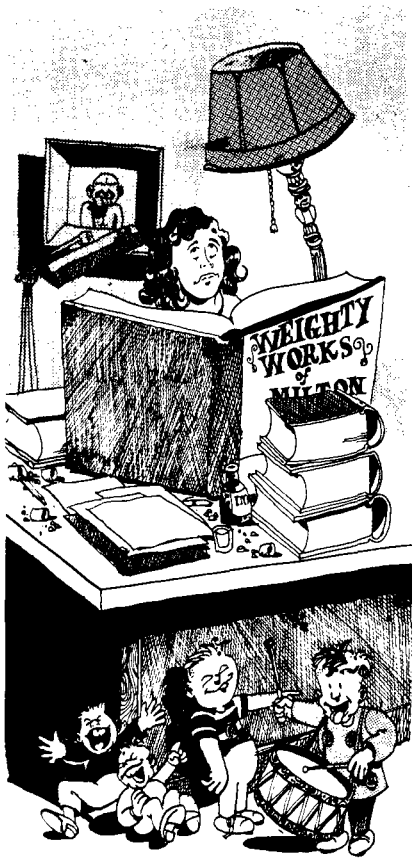
These are only a few examples of evening class programs available this autumn. A complete calendar of non-credit courses will be mailed to all alumni in the Lower Mainland in September.

In this evening class program the Extension Department brings continuing higher education to adults in accordance with the goals and standards of the University. Its object is to expand the individual's horizons, to open new vistas of knowledge and to make the University community of scholars as useful as possible to total society.

"Most of all," says one alumnus, "extension classes have given me the opportunity to learn about many things I didn't have time for, or interest in, during my undergraduate years."

You are invited to share with him this experience.

Joan E. Pedersen, Arts III



Mothers in Academe

IT WAS A FELLOW-STUDENT who summed up my own observations for me very neatly: "When I first began at UBC 21 years ago," she said, "there were no married women in any of my classes . . . now there are many older women—and many with children also at university. . . . We seem to be an increasing segment of the student population. Surely this must indicate a significant trend."

I, one of the many "older women," had noticed that in all the larger first and second-year classes the presence of the "mature student," to use a gentler term, was increasingly apparent. How many of us were there? Were our numbers really on the increase? What were the motivations, the aspirations and the particular problems of the older married women students now at university beginning their academic education?

These queries were nothing but thoughtful curiosity until I was given an assignment to do a study as a sociology course requirement. That assignment supplied the motivation to make me look for answers to some of my questions.

FIRST, I looked into the readily available statistics. I found that at this university the female population has increased by nearly 2000 in the past five years (from 30 to 35 per cent of the total student population). Last term over 11% of all women students were married. There were 543 of them, studying full or part time.

Of these, nearly half (234) were aged 35 years and over. They were studying predominantly in education, in the arts, in social work and in nursing. Nearly all were mothers of children ranging in age from infancy to adulthood. One was the mother of eight—all still at home! Many were widowed or divorced. Many more were grandmothers—and our most senior lady student of the 1964-65 session was in her seventies, taking a post-graduation course. She had earned her degree the year before.

The increasing numbers of women at university seemed to reflect the increasing percentage of women employed in industry in Canada, and particularly the increasing percentage of married women.

In the light of the current interest in the whole question of continuing education for married women, I proposed doing a study centering on the "over 35" group at this university. It seemed possible that these women experienced certain unique problems in attempting to combine traditional responsibilities as wives and mothers with their academic pursuits toward professional careers. I hoped to learn something of the mature woman student, of her ambitions, her husband's attitude to her studies, her children, her peer groups, and in a broad way, to discover if she tended to relate herself to the much-discussed—many say *over*-discussed—question of role-change for the North American woman.

Accordingly, the "questionnaire" took the form of a mixed series of first-person statements relating to these points, and then two generalized and diversely opposing groups of statements concerning the role-change question popularized in Europe by Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex,* and more recently in North America by Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique.* Degrees of agreement or disagreement with these statements would be

calculated, cross-checked, scored and graphed to present a sort of composite picture of that phenomenon of the present-day campus—"The Older Married Woman Student." However, my initial naive enthusiasm was soon to give way to the hindsight realization of some of the flaws in the approach.

But, despite the many inadequacies, the response was overwhelming. More than 80 per cent of the questioned were kind enough to reply and the great majority of these included written comments of some length.

THE STUDY included women in several faculties (although principally in education and the arts); women who are already professionally trained, and undergraduate students; full and part-time students; those with grown children and those with very young children; those with husbands and many who are widowed or divorced; women of varying economic circumstances; and cutting across these categories, age differences of more than thirty-five years. For this reason, only results based upon the greater degrees of unanimity should be used as bases for firm conclusions.

At the risk, then, of being accused of employing an over-involved method to document what was perhaps obvious all the time—I may safely report as follows:

The older woman student is well adjusted to her life at university. She finds the faculty and the younger students friendly and co-operative. The married student comes to university with the complete agreement of her husband who may have more or less education than she.

She places occupational interest and personal satisfaction in learning well above possible increased economic advantages which may result. She sees certain indirect benefits to her children but would not be here without first making sure of satisfactory arrangements for their care. Her plans include employment upon graduation although this may not be an absolute necessity. But she values her education now as a form of economic insurance if needed in the future. For the women without husbands and those with very young children, however, financial consideration has been of major importance.

HER NON-UNIVERSITY FRIENDS tend to regard her with much admiration; "They say they would like to be doing the same thing—but oddly enough, they do not." Always there is difficulty in combining home duties with studies —"Simply not enough hours in the day!"—but the personal satisfaction, and most important, the mental stimulation, makes it more than worthwhile.

Yes, she had read "the book" (*The Feminine Mystique*) and agrees in principle, "as who cannot?" but finds it redundant—"overworking the obvious."

For, of course, she feels that women should endeavour to become better informed and occupationally equipped. Smaller families, modern technology and a longer life span now makes this both possible and necessary.

The older woman student is aware of a trend but did not necessarily think of herself as a part of it in deciding to come to university. Circumstances, aptitude and opportunity made it a personal choice for her.

Most noticeable in assessing the tone of the response was the pervading attitude of moderation. Nowhere in the replies was there evidence of the neuroses of hysteria and desperation or of bewilderment, resentment and rebellion which appeared to characterize so many of the subjects' responses used to corroborate Betty Friedan's presentation.

While the women at this university certainly agree with the spirit of educational and occupational emancipation for women, they are, with few exceptions, lacking the flamboyant militance which galvanized the feminists of an earlier era.

For the most part, they would seem to believe that enlightenment and occupational fulfilment are not to be achieved by abdication from the wife-mother relationships of our society, but rather by modifications within the traditional roles.

Dr. Virginia Senders, co-founder of the Minnesota Plan for Continuing Education for Women, in presenting the opening address at the B. C. Conference for Continuing Education held in Vancouver last spring put forth ideas for long-range educational programs geared for women, and especially for mothers. Dr. Senders spoke of changing life patterns, rather than of changing roles, "For," she said, "let us realize that The Family is here to stay!"

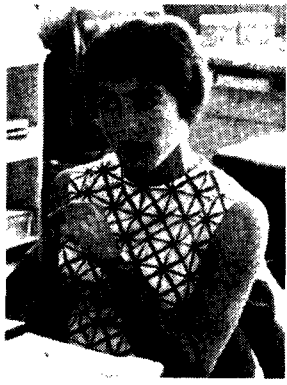
With her dynamic but essentially realistic approach the married women students presently attending The University of British Columbia seem to agree.

Stan Evans

To increase fees or not to increase fees—that was the question the Board of Governors had to answer in the spring. Their decision was to increase. The *Chronicle* brought a small but (we hope) representative group together to discuss that decision.

Stan Evans, chairman of the *Chronicle* editorial committee, chaired the panel which consisted of AMS president Byron Hender, Mrs. Joyce Erickson, mother of an incoming freshette, and Penny Jones, Arts IV.

Joyce Erickson


Penny Jones

Byron Hender

FEE INCREASES:

The other side of the coin

Evans: *No one likes to pay more than previously for goods and services. The understandable initial reaction to the announcement that UBC fees were to be increased was one of opposition, both from students and from a sizeable segment of the general public. Has there been any lessening in the opposition as time has passed?*

Hender: One of the things that concerns me most is the fact that the public shows a seeming lack of concern over the recently announced fee increase. Student opinion is somewhat mixed. Some students show a complete disinterest while others are ready to march on Victoria and burn the parliament buildings. But this is not really the point with this type of increase.

Erickson: No, the extra money still has to be found, not only for this year, but also for future years.

Hender: Another thing, of course, is that it was fairly clearly indicated in the "Challenge of Growth" that, the percentage split of costs remaining the same, the fees could be expected to go up. So this has not come as a complete surprise, although I think a lot of students kidded themselves into being surprised.

Erickson: Oh, I don't know. I feel that there was a lot of publicity in the press to the effect that they didn't think the fees would be raised.

Evans: *There could be opposition to the fee increase on two grounds — opposition to the idea of any increase whatsoever and opposition to the size of the increase.*

Do you think that people have objected mainly to the idea of there being any increase rather than to the size of the increase?

Hender: I think that the initial concern was probably the size of the increase itself. But I feel the main concern now to be that of a long-run trend towards increased fees.

Erickson: It's a matter of principle, really. I know many families and students are budgeted so tightly that even a small increase could create severe hardship.

Evans: *Anyone who has been following developments in post-secondary school education in B.C. and particularly the statements of President Macdonald, in this area, must have assumed that university student fees could not remain at their present level.*

Do you think that the announcement that fees were to be increased came as a surprise or were students and others really guilty of wishful thinking, unrealistically hoping that a logical step would not have to be taken?

Hender: Well, I think perhaps in the circumstances that we are operating under this year it might have been a logical step. One can accept the idea that university operating costs will increase. That's operating costs in general. I believe the average increase across Canada is in the neighbourhood of 16% a year. Dr. Macdonald has set out a course that UBC must follow, that being the "Challenge of Growth," with respect to buildings, salaries, etc. Therefore the thoughtful and informed onlooker should not have been overly surprised at the increase.

Erickson: Well then, why did the new calendar maintain the status quo where fees were concerned?

Evans: *I share the opinion that the financing of the current operation of any of our universities is completely divorced from the 3 Universities Capital Fund Campaign. I am aware, however, that many people have associated these two aspects of university financing. Undoubtedly because of the fee increase announcement some people made a smaller contribution than otherwise and others decided to make no contribution.*

Other than with respect to the 3 Universities Capital Fund Campaign, what was your reaction to the timing of the fee increase announcement?

Hender: I think the timing of the announcement itself was very poor, both with respect to the 3 Universities Capital Fund and the student body itself. One can appreciate that there are some rather touchy political problems involved in the field of edu-

/overleaf

cation finance. I am quite certain, however, that the Administration was virtually sure of the increase as early as April. They claim to have held out some hope for emergency federal aid, but I feel that this was a long shot and the Administration must have realized this. It would appear to me that the request to the provincial government was made on the assumption of the $55 increase. This seems clear from the figures presented in Dr. Macdonald's press release. The provincial government grant was cut by some $21,000 yet student fees have gone up by almost $900,000.

Erickson: Well, I believe that those who have to pay the fees, whether the students or parents, should be given a longer period of warning, both for psychological conditioning and for financial preparation. For instance, if a family is budgeting for a given amount plus allowance for books, transportation and other extras it comes as rather a shock when you're suddenly confronted with an extra and unexpected assessment.

Jones: I think this is very true, and I think it's even more true for students and families from out of town. It's even more difficult for them financially.

Hender: Well, this is where the big pinch comes, in my view. It's the out-of-town students. The students in town are not really hit hard, but the out-of-town student has a minimum outlay of $1,000 on top of his fees.

Evans: *President Macdonald has reported extensive efforts by himself and others to obtain more financial support from the federal government and that such efforts were unproductive. In fact the federal grant constitutes a reducing percentage of UBC revenue. Faculty salaries and other operating costs have increased. He has reported that the provincial government was asked last fall for an increase of $2,014,000 in operating grants, from $11,090,000 to $13,104,000. The provincial government provided 90% of the increase sought Faced with these facts, did the Board of Governors have any alternative to increasing student fees, and if so, what was it?*

Hender: I think we have to be careful not to confuse the issue of our criticism of fees with financing. The Board of Governors must have been aware of the basis of federal government aid to education and they were also aware that faculty salaries were to be increased this year. The budget request to the B.C. Government appears to have been made on the basis of a $55 fee increase. In essence the province provided almost all of the funds *requested*. It is my feeling that the request to the government should have been made on the basis of the 1964-65 fee level.

Evans: *President Macdonald has reported that with the increases, fees this year will contribute 25.3% of the operating expenditures, a percentage proportion equal to that over the five years ending in 1963 which was used to compile the three-year "Challenge of Growth" financing picture last year.*

Is the proposition that fees should provide a fixed percentage of UBC's operating expenditure a defensible one and if so is the traditional percentage of approximately 25% appropriate?

Hender: I think the arbitrary 25% figure is unrealistic in that operating costs are increasing at a far more rapid rate than are student earnings. If this ratio is to be maintained, the gap between earnings and expenses can only widen. I don't think Dr. Macdonald accepts the 25% as the optimum or even as desirable. I think right now it's probably a matter of practical necessity. He has stated that he would like to see tuition either reduced or eliminated.

Evans: Is it realistic to assume that the students are going to have their university financed only through their earnings?

Hender: My feeling is that the university should not be counting on student tuition as a major source of revenue. I think that if they want to charge a $200-$300 tuition fee, that's fine. But right now tuition is a major source of university operating revenue and I don't think this is correct, because as the costs continue to rise (and they are rising at 16% per year on average) student earnings are not coming up at anything like this rate. My feeling is that while the student is going to be making higher earnings, certainly, as a university graduate, he is also paying higher income tax. Substantially higher in many cases. And society itself is benefiting. I don't disagree that the student benefits from the education, but the society he lives in certainly does too.

Evans: *Dr. Macdonald has stated that a number of other Canadian universities have announced substantial fee increases and that the new UBC fees will be less than the fees at several other universities and will be below the Canadian average.*

Does your investigation bear out these statements? Are such comparisons valid?

Hender: The latest information I have would indicate that UBC's tuition is higher than the Canadian average in 11 out of 19 faculties and schools, and in some cases is higher by as much as $75. As far as Canadian average figures are concerned, there may be some justification for comparing tuition at UBC to that of the University of Toronto (even though UBC is a state university and the U of T is private) but one can hardly compare the University of Victoria with 3,000 students and Simon Fraser University with no students at all to the University of Toronto.

Most universities, I agree, are faced with some of the same financial problems as UBC. The solution of these problems, however, varies from one province to the next. In Alberta, for example, the Provincial government pays the entire capital costs of the buildings and also pays over 60% of the operating costs of the provincial universities. This year the B.C. government contributed only 40% to the operating costs. The fees in Arts at the University of Alberta are $300, where our corresponding Arts fees are $428. So that the provincial contribution directly ties in with the fees. This is something that is quite evident.

Evans: *Dr. Macdonald is quoted as stating that he does not believe that any capable and determined student will be unable to attend university because of these unavoidable fee increases. He says that the expansion of financial aid to students makes this unlikely.*

Do you agree with Dr. Macdonald?

Jones: I agree with Dr. Macdonald, because I think anyone who is capable, let alone determined at the same time, can probably work hard enough, if not to get a scholarship, at least get a bursary. And I think that the loans and student aid available are a good thing, but there are some students who don't like to touch anything that has the word 'loan' attached to it.

Erickson: I don't agree with Dr. Macdonald because I don't think determination provides funds. Perhaps Dr. Macdonald is thinking from the ivory tower of a man who earns a substantial income and is used to thinking of high figures. The family in a low income bracket looks at it quite differently. As for the determined student, has Dr. Macdonald ever investigated how many jobs there are for girls and what they can earn in the brief time they are allowed?

Hender: I think this is quite a good point when one considers the average family income is under $5,000 and the probable cost of sending a child to university is $1,500 - $1,600 - $1,700. There seems to be a too heavy reliance on Canada Student Loans to fill this gap. While the loans are a benefit to a great many students, they should under no circumstances be considered the final answer, but rather a temporary aid.

Many students are not as yet willing to accept a mortgage on such an intangible asset as education. While I can accept the fact that an individual who has had the benefit of a higher education can expect to earn a substantially higher salary, he must also pay substantially higher income taxes.

It's interesting to note the variation in the average amount of funds borrowed under the Canada Student Loan Act. In British Columbia it was $673 while at the University of Alberta, with its considerably lower fees, it was $442.

It's not the students presently in the university system that I am concerned about, but rather those who are not in it. Dr. Macdonald has stated that the most recent figures he has seen for Canada indicate that only one-half of the students graduated from high school with a 70% average or better go on to university. He further stated that more than one-half of those students in university graduated from high school with an average of less than 70%. So obviously we are missing the boat in attracting the people we should be attracting. And I attribute a large portion of this to the problem of finances.

Evans: I think that's a very valid point.

Erickson: It certainly is. Because every far-thinking parent hopes that his or her child will obtain a higher education than the previous generation did. When you think of the lower income people, they want their children to get a higher education, get a higher income and contribute more to society. But with their limited finances, sometimes they just can't do it!

Evans: I think the demands of society have dictated a higher level of education generally.

Erickson: Well, you can't get a good job now without a university education.

Evans: *UBC operating costs can be expected to increase in keeping with the anticipated higher costs in other aspects of the economy.*

Is it logical to assume that student fees as a practical source of revenue should not be increased from time to time?

Does the Alma Mater Society have a recommended percentage of the revenue which should be met from student fees?

Hender: The answer to your first question is emphatically 'no.' As to the second part of the question, does the Alma Mater Society have a recommended percentage of revenue, 'Yes, zero'.

Student fees, as Dr. Macdonald has stated many times should be 'reduced or preferably eliminated as a matter of national interest.' This is the stated policy of both the Canadian Union of Students and the Alma Mater Society.

Erickson: You figure that the government is going to benefit in the long run, therefore they should contribute to that picture?

Hender: Well, yes. This coupled with the fact that a student, by going to university is foregoing probably $4,000 or $5,000 per year of income and he's going to be paying considerably higher income tax. So really, the student is contributing. It's just that he's not contributing dollars. Education, if one can draw such a parallel, is competing with industry, and with everything else to attract people. It seems to me that the way to attract people is to keep the costs down, not to raise them. And for this reason again I think the fees should be reduced or eliminated.

Evans: I personally disagree with this. I don't think anything in life should be free. Generally I think we have a better type of student, a better system of education if there is some type of financial responsibility upon the student within the means of the student and his family.

Hender: You're ignoring the fact that for the out-of-town student it is still going to cost him $1,000 to come. Now if you could assume that the maximum a student would have to pay to go to university was $400, I would agree.

Erickson: Anyone appreciates something they have to work for. You can't have it on a silver platter.

Hender: I don't think you're handing it on a silver platter. My argument is that you are foregoing income and earnings, and you will be paying for it eventually through higher taxation.

Evans: You can't argue on this basis. Income tax is established on a basis that we are all part of society and we should help pay for our responsibilities within our means.

Hender: I agree, but it's also based on the level of earnings you make. One of the reasons that I should be prepared to go out and borrow money and invest in my future is that I am going to be making these higher earnings, but in effect I'm going to be paying more taxes than anybody else is, too. I personally feel that fees should be reduced, but not eliminated. However, the organization which employs me feels that they should be eliminated. And Dr. Macdonald says the same thing, that they should be eliminated. I think this is an ideal, not a practical ideal, but they certainly should be reduced.

Daniells named Distinguished Professor

THE HONOUR of being the first named to what will always be a very select company has fallen to Dr. Roy Daniells. Effective July 1 Dr. Daniells relinquished his position as head of the department of English to accept the appointment of Distinguished Professor.

It is UBC's plan to grant a limited number of Distinguished Professorships to outstanding scholars on its faculty. In Dr. Daniells' case it will mean that he will be able to devote himself to his scholarly interests and to be free to choose his own teaching assignments within the departments of the University, subject to invitation by department heads.

To quote President Macdonald: "Since 1948 Dr. Daniells has guided with distinction the largest department at UBC through a period of unprecedented and prodigious growth. Last year there were 125 teachers and 10,400 individual students registered for the department's offerings.

"Roy Daniells virtually created the graduate program in English. He has brought it to a point where it attracts students not only from all over Canada, but from the United States Britain and other parts of the Commonwealth."

Dr. Daniells' major field is the 17th Century, and Milton in particular.

Cattle Project In India

INDIA'S SACRED COW PROBLEM can be beaten fairly effectively in about ten years' time. That's the message, or a part of it, that Dr. J. C. Berry, professor of animal science in UBC's Faculty of Agriculture, has brought back from fourteen months spent in India as a visiting expert in dairy and livestock production. Dr. Berry was there on assignment by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations when the government of India requested an expert to recommend ways to increase the quantity and quality of India's milk supply.

The "sacred cow" religious taboo means that millions of unproductive cattle are eating up India's scarce forage. It is happily a problem that is rapidly being solved by the power of education, the power of the rupee and the pressure of expanding population, says Dr. Berry.

With precious forage saved for the useful cows it is expected that the present 250 million cattle population can be reduced to about 100 million and yet produce twice as much milk per capita for twice as many people by the end of the century. That startling result will be achieved by an attack on several fronts, the most important of which, perhaps, is the program to evolve one or two new breeds of cattle in India by introducing the higher producing qualities of Holstein, Ayreshire, Brown Swiss and others through artificial insemination of native cows.

With the new cow in the pasture the villager is being taught how to care for her to get best results.

India's need to increase her food supply is urgent, Dr. Berry pointed out. Even if the present intensified family planning program achieves the best results that can be hoped, the country's population will have doubled by the end of the century, meaning 1,000 million people.

"While these large projects (for the improvement of India's milk supply) will cost a good deal of money, and require a certain amount of foreign aid and advice to implement," Dr. Berry concludes, "this is still the kind of foreign aid which will enable the whole country to pull itself up by its bootstraps.

Golden Jubilee of UBC classes

FIFTY YEARS AGO on Thursday, September 30 the infant University of British Columbia conducted its first lectures. They were given to 379 registered students, distributed through four classrooms on the Fairview site.

This year, on Friday October 1, the noon ceremony in Brock Hall will be held to commemorate that event. As many as possible of the University's early faculty and of those students who formed the 1915 classes have been invited to come as special guests.

In striking contrast to the 1915 opening of the University when there was no auditorium in which to bring together four hundred people to participate in ceremonies to mark the historic occasion, the 50th anniversary is able to bring the University's pioneers together in the students' own building. While the physical surroundings have changed, this gathering is likely to prove only one thing, that the spirit remains the same, still expressed by "tuum est."

Home Ec. Head Retires

Professor C. Black

THIS SUMMER Professor Charlotte Black, director of the school of home economics, brought to an end a forty years' career in that field when she resigned as director of the school.

With the exception of three years as instructor in home management at the University of Washington, Miss Black has worked in British Columbia. She came to UBC as assistant professor in 1944, rose to head of the department in 1948, and was the first director when the department became a school four years later.

Returned mail costs money and is inefficient. If your alumni mail is not correctly addressed, please clip current address label and send it to us with the change.

Fellowships Honor Past Presidents

UBC's FIRST THREE PRESIDENTS have been honoured by the establishment in their names of a fellowship program totalling $1,332,000. They are: the Frank F. Wesbrook Fellowship, in microbiology or bacteriology: the Leonard S. Klinck Fellowship, in agricultural research, and the Norman MacKenzie Fellowships, to be available in the fields of international relations, or Canadian history, political science or economics, or international law.

These fellowships, the gift of the H. R. MacMillan Family Fund, mark also Dr. MacMillan's close personal contacts with three presidents. With Dr. Klinck, in fact, the friendship extended back to their student days at Ontario Agricultural College. It seemed fitting, in Dr. MacMillan's view, that these three first presidents of UBC should be honoured in some way, and he chose the way of fellowships.

Klinck Lectureship is established

FOUR UBC MEN, all charter members of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, received special recognition when the Institute held its 45th annual convention in June on the University campus. Dr. Leonard S. Klinck, leader of the quartet, was most particularly honoured by having a newly-established lectureship of the Institute named for him "in recognition of his long and distinguished service to higher education and the profession of agrology in Canada."

As a personal memento Dr. Klinck was presented with a framed scroll which named him President Emeritus and Founding President of the Institute.

The other three founding members present with Dr. Klinck on the platform were Dr. A. F. Barss, Dr. F. E. Buck and Dean F. M. Clement. Dean Blythe Eagles presented the four to the incumbent president of the Institute citing the contributions made by each to the UBC Faculty of Agriculture and to the profession of agrology.

The Walls came tumbling down

The happiest sight of the 1965 summer — hut demolition.

INEFFICIENT, expensive to maintain and operate, a No. 1 fire hazard which never caught fire—the huts have been a part of the campus scene for twenty years. This summer a major demolition took place when 19 of them were razed in one operation, the first casualties in a program of orderly destruction. The chosen 19 were mainly Commerce huts with a few of the most dilapidated "L" and psychology huts making up the rest of the account.

The space left by the psychology huts will allow for an extension of the Fraser River parking lot, bringing parking a full block closer to the theatre.

Canadian Buddies for Overseas Students

"WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND," used to be the caption to a cartoon series, and it's never more true than when the overseas student arrives on the campus of a foreign university.

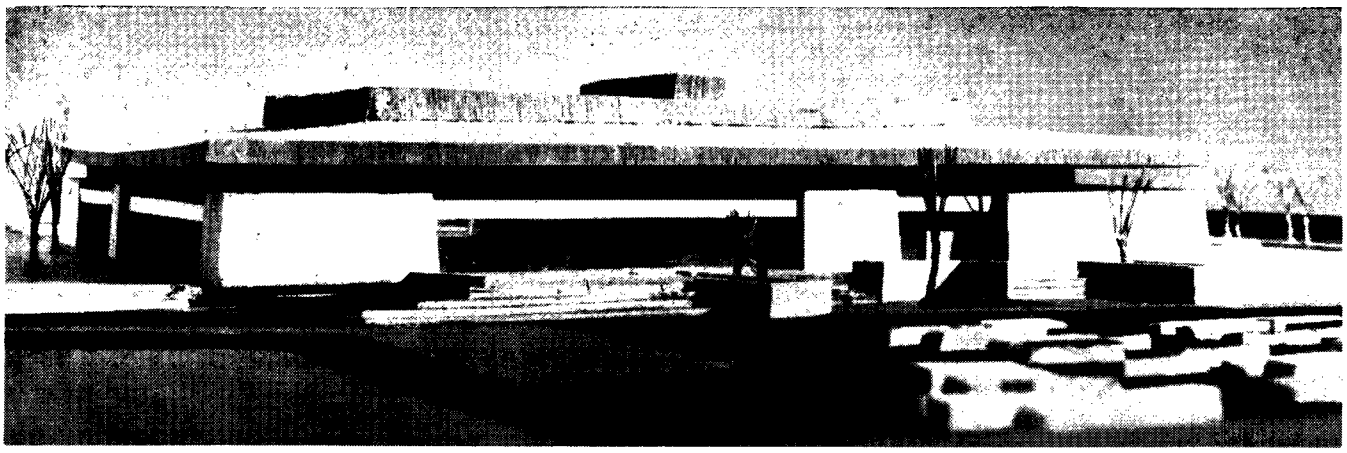
At UBC the need for a friend has been met in great measure by the "buddy" program which International House inaugurated two years ago. Under this program the newcomer is provided with a buddy from the moment of his arrival because months before a Canadian student had obtained his name from International House and opened up a correspondence. The local pen pal provided information about the area and campus, answered any specific questions and made whatever advance arrangements might be necessary. He met him on arrival and accompanied him through the business of settling into his lodgings and his classes.

Now a student from India who came to UBC after obtaining his MSc at the University of Delhi and is going on to Simon Fraser to complete his PhD in physics wants to see the program set up there. "I benefited greatly from it," he says, "and so I would like other students to have the same opportunity."

It isn't just the overseas student who benefits. The Canadian buddy is equally enthusiastic, as witness Deirdre Stuckey, a fourth year arts student: "Until I met Yan Ho So, who is from Hong Kong, I knew very little about countries in the Far East." Now she wants to travel through Japan, Hong Kong and India as soon as she graduates.

More than 100 UBC students are already participating in the overseas student orientation program for the 1965-66 academic year and more will be welcomed.

Student Union Building goes ahead



Architects: Pratt, Lindgren, Snider, Tomced and Associates

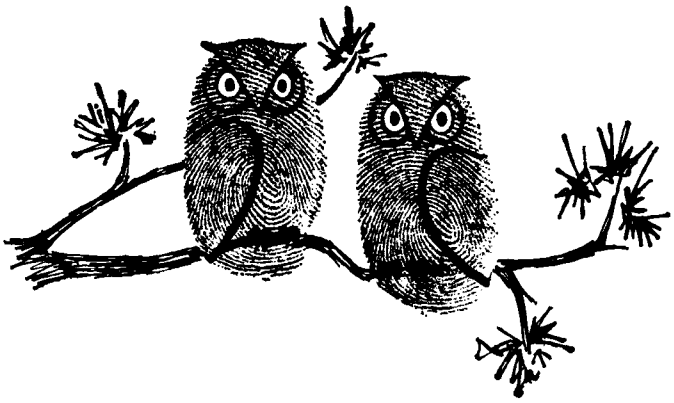
THE NEW STUDENT UNION BUILDING plans were presented to the University Counselling and Placement Association when it held its 13th annual conference on the UBC campus in June. Mr. Roger McAfee made the presentation on behalf of the students, explaining the plans both architectural and financial, and illustrated his talk with the model shown in the photograph.

It is hoped to have preliminary drawings prepared in late September and to start construction of the $4 million building in January. Target date for occupancy is fifteen to eighteen months after that time.

With planning on this building now well advanced the students are looking into the feasibility of also constructing, as part of the complex, a 1200-1500 seat theatre with, possibly, a covered parking area to serve it. Present indications, they say, are that funds may be available for this further project. A small theatre is included in the plans for the main SUB building.

The Student Union Building, or complex, will be erected on the site of the stadium and the planners hope that it will not be necessary to demolish the stadium building until a late stage in the construction of SUB. The replacement sports stadium is expected to be ready for use in the fall of 1966.

The Alumni offices will be housed in the new building.



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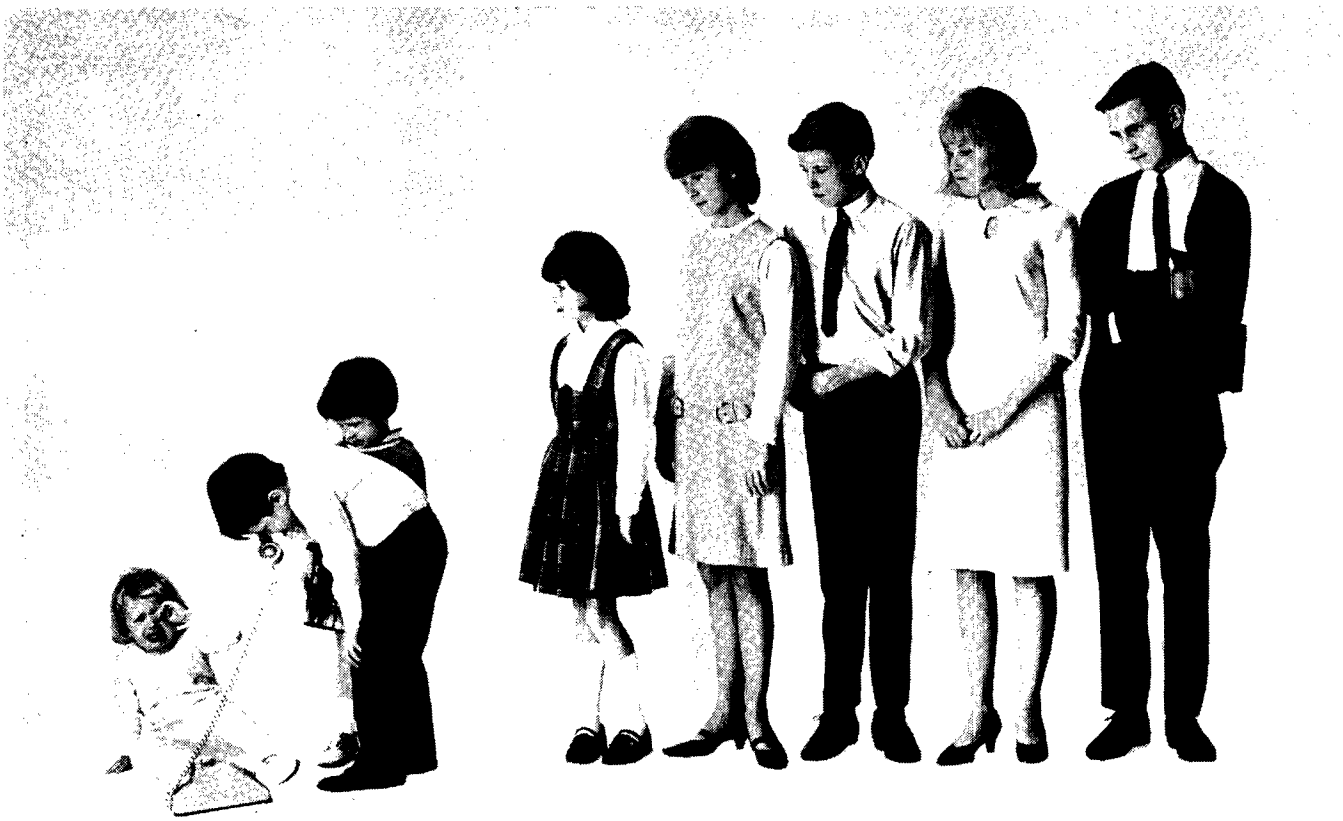

how many reasons do you have for an extra phone?

Time was when members of a family conducted their affairs on the telephone quickly and, just as quickly got off. But not any more. Today, there seems to be so much to say and by so many.

Perhaps the talkingest people in the world are the younger set. That's why, when the lineup starts (as above) it's time to put in a second line. It's no longer a luxury — sometimes it's sheer necessity!

Busy families find that one of the best ways to assure domestic harmony is to add a "Children's Phone." It can even be listed that way in the telephone directory and have a distinct ringing sound of its own too.

If you're on a party line, maybe it's time to take the pressure off by switching to a private line. You'll wonder how you ever got along without it before.

Count up the reasons *you* have for an extra line, then call your B.C. TEL Business Office for full information today.

And here's a special cost-saving hint:

Many residential services such as private lines, extensions, bell chimes, and others, can all be included in the *one* installation charge while the telephone man is at your home.

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Academic Centres named for former faculty

Dr. G. G. Sedgewick.

THIS SPRING the University took steps to honor three former members of the faculty. For the new building at the corner of the Main Mall and University Boulevard, which will house commerce and social sciences, surely no more fitting name could have been chosen than that of Dean Emeritus Henry F. Angus. Dean Angus, who joined the University as an assistant professor in 1919, eleven years later became head of the department which included commerce, economics, political science, anthropology and sociology. He retired in 1956 and is currently chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of British Columbia.

The Fine Arts Centre, which now comprises the Frederic Wood Theatre and the Frederic Lasserre building and will some day include a building for the department of music, has been named for President Emeritus Norman MacKenzie.

And the late Dr. Garnett G. Sedgewick's name, which was for a number of years attached to the Sedgewick Reading Room (a room which had to yield place to more pressing needs of the library), has now been given to the college library. It became the Sedgewick Library at a simple ceremony one noon-hour in May and the beloved professor's picture is once more on public view.

Dental Decay end in sight?

A NEW SCHOOL is an ideal place to start training dentists in restorative dentistry, "and that, in a sense," says Dr. Richard Roydhouse, "is why I came to UBC." Dr. Roydhouse is assistant professor of restorative dentistry here.

Addent, the new dental material developed by Dr. Roydhouse, is the stuff that will restore our teeth to their pristine splendor. Where conventional methods of filling tooth cavities weaken the teeth structurally, this new material, a heavy white paste, requires a shallower cavity and braces and strengthens the tooth rather than weakening it.

The great cosmetic attraction of addent is that it tends to take on the color of the teeth. Its great practical attraction is in its promise of preventing tooth decay altogether.

The prospect for the future, Dr. Roydhouse tells us, is that teeth can be painted with addent to provide a protective film over cracks and biting surfaces. Fluoridation of water supplies can take care of the surfaces between the teeth. Two experiments on this are now running. In addition, there are several Vancouver dentists who are helping Dr. Roydhouse in his clinical research.

To fully test the wearing qualities of addent in the mouth will require up to fifteen years because the great problem is in developing a material resistant to water. "The mouth is more difficult to develop material for than outer space."

It took Dr. Roydhouse ten months to develop this material although researchers had been looking for something of the sort since 1938. The difference for him was that he started from the premise that it must exist, used the research of chemists and applied it to dentistry. If it proves out, then it would seem that only accident (or the absence of fluoride) will be able to destroy our teeth. The one other requirement is a generation of dentists trained in its use, and UBC's new school may help to supply that generation.

York's Vice-Chancellor speaks at UBC

"ONE OF THE GREATEST STRENGTHS of the University of York has been its architect—a collaborator, a friend," said York's vice-chancellor, Lord James Rushant in an address to faculty and graduate students at UBC.

"Academics," Lord James claimed, "do not yet realize how architecture determines the nature, the inner philosophy, of a university." What is a university for? is the question which arises out of the purely architectural discussion. At York the answer in architectural terms includes large lecture halls, tiny "cells" for tutorials, dormitories, a separate social centre.

There have been many answers given in words to that question, but the one to which Lord James Rushant subscribes is: "A university is a place where young men and women discuss and attempt to evaluate with their teachers difficult and sometimes original ideas of considerable generality." His address described some of the means by which York hopes to live up to that definition.

Theatre Scholarship

IN THE SPRING Dr. Dorothy Somerset retired as acting head of the department of theatre; this fall one of her most cherished projects, graduate courses in theatre, begin.

As a tangible tribute to Dr. Somerset, in recognition of her outstanding service to theatre in the province generally and at UBC, the Dorothy Somerset Scholarship Fund has been established. The objective is a capital fund of $10,000, the income from which will provide a scholarship at the graduate level.

Cheques should be made payable to The University of British Columbia, with a footnote "Dorothy Somerset Scholarship Fund," and mailed to the Bursar, UBC.

"On the physical side, we wish to create surroundings which will make learning possible and attractive. We believe that this means taking great care about architecture, and creating university buildings which are convenient for the work of learning, and conducive to it. . . . We believe, too, that every university has a more general artistic responsibility to the whole public, to create buildings that set high standards of beauty and efficiency."

—Professor Denis Smith,
vice-president, Trent University

If you are very rich, read no further.

It is a well-known fact that the cost of a university education is rising every year – the projected figures are almost frightening.*

People with young children, people who know the value of a college education, people who definitely want their children to further their education, often find it hard to imagine how they will ever be able to provide the necessary funds.

There are several ways of saving money, but only one way of guaranteeing that funds will be available whether you live or die. Life insurance – Sun Life insurance – deserves your consideration.

If you are concerned about how your child's education will be financed, Sun Life of Canada invites your inquiries. Call the Sun Life office listed in your telephone directory or write Sun Life of Canada, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

* estimate for 1970's – $11,684

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A mutual company

AAG campaign wins high honour

Photo courtesy American Alumni Council

AMONG THE MOST PRIZED EXHIBITS in the Alumni Association office is the trophy pictured above. The inscription reads: "Alumni Giving Incentive Award of American Alumni Council and United States Steel Foundation."

This trophy, and a cheque for $1,000 from the United States Steel Foundation, is the top award among North American public universities for improvement in fund raising by alumni. It is the first time it has come west and only the second time that it has been won by a Canadian university.

The 1965 award is based on 1963 giving, in which year UBC donors increased by 48%, and contributions—though the campaign slogan was "participation, not amount"—rose from an average of $14.54 to $23.97.

Mr. R. W. Macdonald was chairman of the Alumni Annual Giving campaign in 1963, and Mr. Gordon Thom its executive director, as he is now.

Said Mr. Macdonald: "It was an achievement in which all supporters of AAG can take great pride."

Vancouver Institute brings noted Lecturers

TWO PAST PRESIDENTS of the Alumni Association, D. M. Brousson and Paul Plant, are co-chairmen of the fifty-year-old Vancouver Institute this year. Under their leadership an active committee, which includes other alumni, have spent the spring and summer months planning the 1965-66 program of the Institute.

The Vancouver Institute, established in 1916, has for its object bringing to Vancouver audiences distinguished speakers from many fields of activity. This winter's program includes authorities from the medical world, the scientific (in several aspects), and the political, and topics of lectures are just as various. A random sampling gives us "The Academic Surgical Arena," "Lasers—what are they?," "Motives for Learning" and "The Future of Malaysia."

Sixteen lectures have been scheduled, all for Saturday night, as is traditional with the Institute, and all at the University.

The Alumni Association staff is handling the business details for the Institute.

Association history in preparation

FRANCES TUCKER, who resigned as editor of the *Chronicle* two years ago, is once again working for the alumni. The job this time is preparing a history of the Alumni Association, a job for which it would be hard to find anyone better qualified than Mrs. Tucker.

The Association celebrates its 50th anniversary in 1966, and one of the ways in which the Board of Management plans to mark the milestone is

the preparation of this history. If any alumnus has old records or pictures, particularly up to 1940, which would help Mrs. Tucker in her work, she would appreciate very much hearing about them.

Les Barber dies

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE of the *Chronicle* lost a valued member with the death on August 23 of Leslie E. Barber, BA'37. Mr. Barber was a former publisher of *The Chilliwack Progress* and since his retirement a few years ago had lived on Salt Spring Island.

He leaves his wife, two married daughters and a young son.

Flowers and Gifts for All Occasions

Anne Muirhead

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MUtual 3-2347

Class of '20 and guests at Professor and Mrs. Wood's reception. Seated: Mrs. Wood, Judge A. H. J. Swencisky, Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Prof. Em. F. G. C. Wood, Miss Janet K. Gilley, Mr. H. I. Andrews, Miss Hester Draper. Standing (front row): Miss Frances Gilley, Mrs. MacKinnon, Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Mrs. Keenleyside, Mrs. Wright, Miss Mina Abernethy, Miss Laura Swencisky, Rev. B. H. Wallace, Mrs. Swencisky, Mr. J. C. Berto, Mrs. Harold Culter, Mrs. Rebbeck, Miss Louie Stirk, Mr. J. Waller Rebbeck, Mrs. Mary Hogan. (Back row): Miss Jean Davidson, Miss Kathleen Coates, Mr. J. H. Weld, Mr. R. I. Kellie, Mr. E. A. Greenwood, Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. Geo. E. MacKinnon, Miss Patricia Smith.

Dear Editor

She loves us . . .

I was greatly impressed by the *UBC Alumni Chronicle* which you sent me. The magazine informed me of many of the traditions of the University of which I had been unaware and also of the many new events which, as a student at the University, I had almost ignored.

I was especially pleased with the article "Loggerheads" which dealt with a controversy in which I had been greatly interested before leaving the University.

Strangely enough, that which impressed me most deeply was the layout of the magazine. It is indeed a pleasure to read a publication which can be read from front to back rather than in the "continued on page you-find-it" fashion.

—Nola V. Obee, BA'65

. . . He loves us not

It didn't take long, did it? You hadn't even received your degree before the Alumni Association dropped you that little letter to welcome you to the club.

And more important, they gave you a little message about not forgetting the old Alma Mater when you become rich.

That is just the first tap. From now on, as an alum of UBC you will be high on the list whenever it comes to keeping the old school financially afloat.

But, if you're like the majority of UBC graduates you will do your best to ignore these requests.

Without attempting to detract from the occasion of graduation day, we can't help but recall what could easily be many students' recollection of UBC.

How about surly traffic cops, snarly library clerks and huffy registration officials?

And what about bureaucratic bungling like registration line-ups, marks months after exams and daily traffic jams?

And, of course, exorbitant late registration fees, gouging library fines and intimidating letters from Sir Ouvry's office.

In fact, you can probably think of a dozen times since you first set foot on the campus that the University's administration has stepped on you. It's hard to love an institution that seems to show daily that it doesn't give a damn for you.

And UBC does that.

Even if you had the occasional inspiring professor, even if new horizons opened to you here, the contempt of the official university community towards you could easily be enough to kill any feeling that could move you to give.

UBC's big-thinking administration could, we think, take a few public relations lessons.

—Keith Bradbury, Law I
(Reprinted from the *Ubyssey*)

Class of '20 holds reunion

THE FORTY-FIFTH REUNION of the Class of 1920 was a week-end affair last July and even that didn't allow a minute too much for all the catching up that had to be done. Special guests at the Saturday dinner in the Faculty Club were Professor Emeritus F. G. C. Wood, honorary president of the class, and Mrs. Wood who also entertained at the cocktail hour before dinner.

There were thirty old friends who met together on the Saturday evening and almost the same number who turned out again on Sunday for a campus tour. The tour took in, among other things, the Woodward Bio-Medical Library when Dr. Bill Gibson himself acted as guide, and the Nitobe Memorial Garden with a Japanese student guide. Following the tour Judge and Mrs. A. H. J. Swencisky were hosts to the group in the Graduate Student Centre.

It happens in the best of families! The Alumni office shelves lack a 1957 Totem. Have you one to donate or sell to fill this gap?

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ALUMNITEMS

from the director's desk

Tim Hollick-Kenyon, BA 51, BSW '53, Director, Alumni Association

DO YOU EVER WONDER what happens to alumni after they graduate from UBC—where they go, what they do, and what they look like? I do. Last summer I attended an American Alumni Council Conference in Atlantic City and took advantage of being in the East to meet informally at lunch, dinner, and evening meetings with grads in Eastern Canada. Our loyal corps of branch contacts had gone to work organizing and arranging for alumni to meet and learn about new developments at UBC.

I visited Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Guelph, London and Welland on the way to the conference, and the prairie cities on the way home. During these visits I met many old friends and made many new ones. I found that enthusiasm and interest remain high, and the response was most encouraging.

Back at the office I had fun matching up some of the pictures I took on the trip with old shots from the Totems of bygone years—so I proudly present

THEN — AND NOW

John E. Mulhern, BA '16

A member of the very first graduating class of UBC Mr. Mulhern had been well known in student circles as president of the Students Council (succeeding the late Chief Justice Sherwood Lett), president of the 1916 graduating class, and the first president of the UBC Alumni Asociation.

For many years Mr. Mulhern resided in New York where he worked for Sterling Drug Incorporated. Recently he retired as treasurer of this organization, and he and Mrs. Mulhern are presently in the process of moving to Arizona to take up permanent residence.

The recent picture shows Mr. Mulhern in his New York apartment pondering a recollection prompted by an early Totem yearbook.

* * * *

C. J. Connaghan, BA '59, MA '60

Another past AMS president of more recent vintage Charles Connaghan worked in the Vancouver area for a forestry company after graduation, and then moved east to accept a position with Atlas Steels Company, where he is now the manager of industrial relations of the Steel Division.

The old picture shows Chuck in action as AMS president while the recent shot is one taken in the midst of an animated discussion about alumni organization during a recent visit to the alumni office in Brock Hall.

* * * *

Mrs. Robert Russell
(née JoAnne Strutt), BA '51

Mrs. Russell, as pictured in the 1951 Totem, was hard at work on the AMS Council as secretary. Married, she is still hard at work and lives in St. Albert, near Edmonton, where her husband recently won election to the local school board. They have three children, two boys and a girl.

* * * *

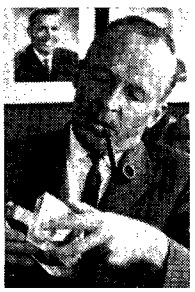
Frank A. McK. Buck, BASc '43, MASc '44

Frank Buck, son of Dr. Frank E. Buck, professor emeritus of horticulture who landscaped the UBC campus many years ago, is now in the New York area.

The old picture shows "Mack" Buck as he "rips off another of those infamous science jokes," to quote the 1942 Totem, while our up-to-date version was taken at the New York Alumni Branch luncheon given at the Hemisphere Club, in the Time-Life Building, and hosted by Mr. Wendell Forbes.

Frank is now a chemical engineer with Shell Oil Company in New York, and lives in Riverside, Conn.

* * * *



Art Sager, BA '38

Art Sager, the well known and popular former alumni director, was active when on campus in the Letters Club, Players Club, and soccer. The early picture was extracted from the 1938 Totem. The recent one shows Art back in his old chair as Alumni Director Emeritus studying the trophy recently won by the Alumni Association for excellence in fund raising.

Art visited the Alumni office recently while on a month's home leave from his U.N. position in Ethiopia. He works in Addis Ababa where he is the chief of the technical assistance co-ordination unit for the United Nations, and is responsible for the liaison between the U.N. headquarters Bureau of Technical Assistance and the Economic Commission for Africa.

* * * *

In Montreal Dr. Lloyd Hobden, the Montreal alumni branch contact, arranged a very pleasant alumni dinner at the Badminton and Squash Club. The Montgomery Woods were present on that occasion, and they subsequently visited us in the Alumni office on the UBC campus.

After a distinguished career at UBC in honors bacteriology and zoology, in the Players Club and in swimming, Eleanor proceeded to Toronto for MA and MD degrees. At the present time she teaches on the Faculty of McGill University. She is married to Berton Montgomery Wood, BA '30.

Dr. A. Eleanor C. Wood, BA '29
(née Riggs)

* * * *

Another old friend who joined with other alumni at the Montreal meeting was Mrs. Paul (Lorraine Johnston) Vezeau. Mrs. Vezeau was well known on campus for her roles in the Players Club, and the old shot shows her rehearsing a scene from "Pride and Prejudice" as Lady Catherine. The recent picture was taken at the Montreal Alumni Branch meeting. Mrs. Vezeau was a judge of the Vancouver and Juvenile Court prior to her marriage.

Mrs. Paul Vezeau (née Lorraine Johnston), BA '40

* * * *

Maury Soward is now located in New York where he was recently appointed director of public relations for General Cigar Co. of America. The old picture from the Totem is remarkably similar to the recent pic taken at the New York alumni Branch meeting in New York last summer.

Maurice M. Soward, BA '47

* * * *

Winnipeg alumni gathered at the home of Gordon Elliott on July 6 and spent an enjoyable evening looking at slides of the UBC campus.

After graduation Gordon established a marketing research company in Vancouver, and recently moved to Winnipeg to become the personnel manager for Eaton's of Canada Ltd.

Gordon A. Elliott, BCom '55

* * * *

Les Brown looked like this in his role as president of the 1927-28 Students Council. Last summer when he attended the alumni evening at HMCS Carleton, Dow Lake, Ottawa, Les told me that he is now the commissioner general for the Canadian Government Participation 1967 Exhibition.

H. Leslie Brown, BA '28

Up and Doing

News of Alumni

Send the editor your news, by press clippings or personal letter. Your classmates are interested and so are we.

Gordon Wood Scott, BA '19

A Father of Confederation—a Dutch paterfamilias? Wrong on both counts! It's **Magistrate Gordon Wood Scott** with Mrs. Scott, doing as the Romans do in the course of a visit to Holland some years ago.

Frank P. Levirs, BA, MA'31, MS(Ed.), has been appointed supervisor of education in Victoria, to succeed Dr. J. F. K. English. Mr. Levirs, a member of the *Chronicle* editorial committee, was previously assistant superintendent of education.

1921

Retiring from the Northern Electric Company after 42 years of service is **Joseph M. Schell,** BA. For the last two years he was Managing Director of the Northern Electric Caribbean, Ltd., in Kingston, Jamaica, but now resides again in Quebec.

1923

Maurice S. Home, BA, has been awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from Bishop's University. Prof. Home joined the teaching staff at Bishop's in 1926. He is a graduate of both UBC and McGill and won the Governor-General's gold medal in his last year at UBC.

He served in the medical corps of the British Army in the First World War. Since 1947 he has been professor and head of the department of physics at Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec.

A former director of the Forest Products branch of the Dept. of Forestry in Ottawa, **Dr. J. H. Jenkins,** BASc, was recently appointed to the position of Forest Products Advisor. At the recent spring conference of the Canadian Wood Council he was presented with the Paul Bunyan award, an award established by the Council to honour those men who have made outstanding contributions towards the promotion and development of the use of Canadian wood.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA: June 22, 1965 . . . DAVID A. GUTHRIE a native of Trail, British Columbia, has been named Works Manager of the Prince Rupert, B.C. chlorine-caustic soda plant of Hooker Chemicals Limited. The promotion was announced by Leslie H. Schnurstein, Vice-President.

Mr. Guthrie is now employed as a process engineer at the Niagara Falls, New York, plant of Hooker Chemical Corporation, the parent company. He will assume his new post later this year and the plant is expected to be in production in the fall of 1966.

Mr. Guthrie is an alumnus of The University of British Columbia where he earned BASc and MASc degrees in engineering. Following graduation, he spent two years in the United Kingdom on an Athlone Fellowship for postgraduate industrial training.

Mr. Guthrie joined the Canadian company at Vancouver in 1957 and was a process engineer in operations and a chemical engineer in the engineering department there until 1963 when he transferred to Niagara Falls.

He is a Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia and a member of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie and their son will move to Prince Rupert in early 1966.

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Joseph I. Marin, BASc '28

1928

Joseph I. Marin, BASc, BA'58, was honoured by twenty-four of his former students at a dinner at Pennsylvania State University, where Prof. Marin heads the engineering mechanics department. Highlight of the dinner, which marked Mr. Marin's 60th birthday, was a presentation of abstracts from the "Joseph Marin Commemorative Volume" of technical articles soon to be published in his honour by the University of Toronto Press. This is a type of recognition used in European countries and in Mr. Marin's case was initiated by two of his former graduate students who are now professors at the University of Toronto.

1927

Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, BA, MA'30, LLD'48, has been elected president of the Royal Society of Canada. Dr. Lamb was head librarian at UBC from 1940 to 1948 and is now dominion archivist and national librarian in Ottawa. The Royal Society was formed in 1882 and its aim is to promote the arts, literature and science for the best interest of Canada. There are 500 men and women academics in the society who are elected on the basis of academic achievement.

1931

Ronald M. Burns, BCom, Manitoba's deputy provincial treasurer is leaving his present post to set up an institute of international governmental relations at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. The new institute will undertake a continuous study of federal-provincial relations and will be the first such study to be conducted outside the confines of government since the Rowell-Sirois Royal Commission 25 years ago.

1933

Dr. John F. K. English, MA, has been appointed chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, to succeed Dr. Henry F. Angus. Dr. English, former municipal inspector of schools for Victoria, was named assistant deputy minister of education in 1953 and deputy minister in 1958.

A. Bernard Jackson, BA, has been named vice-chairman of the Ontario Energy Board. In this post he will assist the chairman in the conduct of hearings before the Board and preparation of written decisions, orders, reports and recommendations.

1935

Robert F. Christy, BA, MA'37, PhD'41 (Berkley) has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences at its recent meeting in Washington, D.C. Dr. Christy has made important theoretical contributions to several fields of physics. Election to the academy is a distinguished scientific honour and is in recognition of outstanding achievement in this field.

Dr. Rodney Poisson, BA, MA'39, PhD (Wash.) will be a visiting professor of English at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick for the 1965-66 session.

1936

Paul W. Clement, BSA, heads a new federal division which brings together the Consumer, Markets Information, Cold Storage and Retail Inspection Section into the General Services Division and Marketing Branch set up by the Department of Agriculture.

William K. Gwyer, BASc, has been

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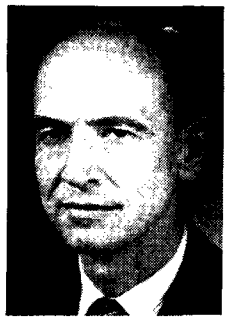
J. N. Bell—Asst. Gen. Manager

G. A. Brebner—Manager

elected president of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, Trail. He retains the position of general manager with the same firm.

1937

Thomas E. Ladner, Q.C., BA, has been elected a director of Wire Rope Industries of Canada, Ltd. A barrister and solicitor, Mr. Ladner is a partner in the firm of Ladner, Downs, Ladner, Locke, Clark and Lenox and is a director of several companies.



R. M. Porter, BA '37

Robinson M. Porter, BA, is now the manager of Kimberley operations for *Cominco*. In his new post Mr. Porter will be the senior official at Kimberley, where *Cominco* has mining, concentration, fertilizer, iron and steel operations.

Returned mail costs money and is inefficient. If your alumni mail is not correctly addressed, please clip current address label and send it to us with the change.

1938

Archibald O. Morrison, BA, BSW'47, MSW'58, was elected president of the B.C. Association of Social Workers last May.

1939

Dr. John A. McCarter, BA, MA'41, PhD(Tor.) has been appointed director of the cancer research laboratory at the University of Western Ontario, where he is professor and head of the department of biochemistry.

1940

Mrs. A. D. (Virginia Galloway) Beirnes, BA, LLB'49 is this year's chairman of the social planning section of Community Chest and Council for Vancouver. Mrs. Beirnes is a past president of the Vancouver Council of Women.

H. Frederick Field, BA, BCom, was one of forty-three British Columbians honoured for meritorious service in the St. John Ambulance investiture at Government House in Victoria. Mr. Field was the Alumni Association treasurer in 1962.

1941

Returning to Vancouver after thirteen years away from home are **R. George Christie,** BA, and his family. Dr. Christie spent the last nine years in Massachusetts and New York, where he received a diploma in child psychiatry from the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. For the past five years he has been director of Crane Hill School, the Children's Unit of the Marcy State Hospital, near Utica in upstate New York.

Lionel A. Cox, BA '41

Dr. Lionel A. Cox, BA, MA'43, has been appointed director of research for MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River, Ltd., Vancouver. Dr. Cox was formerly vice-president and director of research engineering of Personal Products Co.

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Douglas C. Watt, BA, moves up to the position of director of staff services with the B.C. Telephone Co. Ltd. from assistant director of personnel. He has been with the company for eighteen years, during which time he has held a variety of positions throughout the organization.

1942

Gordon M. Bell, BASc, has been appointed senior scientist in the alumina and chemicals division of Alcoa Research Laboratories at East St. Louis, Illinois.

Dr. Nora E. Neilson, BSA, MSA'43, has been designated a Deaconess of the United Church of Canada, after obtaining a Bachelor of Religious Education degree at Victoria University, Toronto. She will be director of Christian Education at Ryerson United Church, Vancouver. Miss Neilson was an assistant professor of agriculture at UBC before taking up her studies at Victoria University.

1943

John J. Carson, BA, MA'48, former B.C. Hydro staff services manager, has been named chairman of the federal Civil Service Commission. Mr. Carson was a member of the Glassco Royal Commission which urged extensive changes in the civil service.

1944

Jack C. Carlile, BASc, BCom'46, former director of staff services with the B.C. Telephone Co. Ltd. has been promoted to the position of assistant vice-president of finance with the same firm.

1945

Gordon Campbell, BA, formerly director of adult education for the province of Saskatchewan has been appointed principal of the first regional college in Canada, the West Kootenay College, to be located in Castlegar, B.C. Mr. Campbell had been special consultant to the West Kootenay college council for over a year, during which time he prepared the curriculum of the college. The college will open in 1966.

1946

Leslie E. Carbert, BA, PhD(Colum.) will be the new planning officer for the State of California. Dr. Carbert leaves his executive post with the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. to take up his new position.

Willard E. Matheson, BA, BASc'47, has been appointed director of the newly established laboratories for nuclear energy research at Richland, Washington for Douglas Missile and Space Systems.

1947

Wesley H. Janzen, BA, BEd'50 is one of two Vancouver teachers who went to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia this summer as part of an 18-member team from Canada to take part in the assembly of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, held from July 31 to August 7. Representatives from 70 countries participated.

Maurice M. Soward, BA, has been appointed director of the recently established public relations department of the General Cigar Co. Inc. Mr. Soward has provided the company with public relations and publicity services for the last few years.

D. B. Young, BSA '47 (L) seen here with the retiring president, N. D. Hogg, of the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs.

David B. Young, BSA, was elected president of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Saskatoon last May. Mr. Young had been a member of the Council's Executive Committee for six years, during which time he served as chairman of a number of important committees dealing with present and long-range programming of the 4-H Club movement in Canada. His father, John Young, brought the foundation herd of Ayreshires to UBC in 1929 and was for more than 20 years manager of the farm at UBC.

1948

G. H. Cannon, BA, MSc'54, BEd'58, an associate professor of education at

What's In It For Me, They Keep Asking

IT'S A QUESTION which may not be viable (viable . . . a good IN word this week) as a complete philosophy for living, but it has its uses, not always entirely crass. For instance, when people subscribe to and read a newspaper they quite rightly do so because it provides something for THEM, each and every one. Until computers start turning out people, people will continue to differ from each other in tastes and attitudes in a most disorderly and human way and The Sun will keep right on being a paper in which as many as possible find what they want.

SEE IT IN THE SUN

UBC has been named a visiting professor to the new African country of Tanzania for the coming year. He will spend the next year in Dar es Salaam lecturing in physics and education in the Faculty of Science of University College, a branch of the University of East Africa. He was also recently named to an international conference which began work this summer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to design new programs of study in occupational, technical and vocational education.

Wendell Forbes, BCom, formerly circulation director for *Life* magazine has been appointed manager of special sales projects. He will be responsible for Time-Life Reports, the Time Reading Program, and the International Book Society. Forbes is currently chairman of the Board of Directors of Direct Mail Advertising Association. Elsewhere in the *Chronicle* is notice of Mr. Forbes' recent marriage.

1949

Ralph E. Houghton, BASc, has been appointed supervisor of the Pesticide Plant Unit, Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. He has taken part in provincial-federal pesticide projects both in agriculture and in forestry and recently worked on a plant disease program in the West Indies.

Burnaby Central's science department head, **William J. McConnell,** BA, BEd'57, has been appointed a curriculum consultant to the B.C. Department of Education, in which capacity he will work on text-book revisions, course changes and curriculum research.

Dr. Colin B. McKay, LLB(N.B.), LLD (Laval), President of the University of New Brunswick has been honoured by Dalhousie University with an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Douglas A. J. Millar, BASc, has been elevated to full professor in economics at Carleton University, Ottawa.

Recently elected treasurer of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation was **J. Reid Mitchell,** BPE, BEd'55 of North Vancouver.

John B. Redford, BA, was recently appointed Professor and Chairman of the Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond, Virginia.

Associate director of UBC's extension department, **Gordon R. Selman,** BA, has been elected president of the Canadian Association of Directors of Extension and Summer Schools.

1950

Douglas J. Bailey, BCom, will be the new vice-president of Calgary Photo Engraving Co. Ltd., recently purchased by the Zenith Engraving Co. Ltd. of Vancouver.

Clifford R. Taylor, BA, BSW'51, is the new director of the Perth County Children's Aid Society. A fifteen year veteran of the RCAF he was the senior social worker for all three armed forces in Canada before accepting his new position.

1951

Lorne C. Bohlman, BASc, has been appointed manager of the Structural Design Division of the Vancouver office of Reid, Crowther and Partners, Ltd. Since his graduation Mr. Bohlman has been responsible for the structural design and supervision of many large commercial, industrial and institutional buildings.

John K. Cavers, BASc, has been named managing director of C. P. Clare International, N.V. Tongeren, Belgium. Mr. Cavers takes over a three-year old operation that now employs 110 people and sells its Belgian-made products throughout Europe. His early business career was spent in the power transmission field.

Bruce Denyer, MA, PhD'59, is the new associate director of the department of forestry regional laboratory in Winnipeg, where the federal forest pathology department has been moved. The creation of the federal department of forestry in 1961 is given as the reason for the move, which will co-ordinate forest investigational work under one roof.

1952

Ivan J. Carr, BASc, has been appointed manager of the B.C. Telephone Company's Vancouver District No. 2 in the coastal division. He was previously manager of the West Kootenay operations.

Dr. Peter F. Stonier, BA, MD'56, has been named director of Clinical Pathology for Merck Sharp and Dohme Research Laboratories. Since his graduation from UBC he had been serving as a resident in pathology at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis, Indiana, until his recent appointment.

1953

J. Barry Chaster, BArch, MSc'55, is the new city planner for New Westminster. Urban renewal in the Royal City will receive his particular attention.

Joseph (Joe) Dudra, BASc, is the designer and supervisor of construction of a new bridge spanning the Peace River at Hudson Hope, which has won a top international award for design. The bridge, which resembles a necklace of beads squeezed together on a stretched elastic string, is the first of its kind in the world.

Dr. George J. Korinek, BA, MSc'54, PhD'56, has been appointed manager of a new rare metals department established in the United States by CIBA Corp. Products will be imported from the corporation's parent firm, CIBA, Basle, Switzerland, where a new plant has been designed and is now operating, using a unique chemical process for extracting tantalum and columbium.

1954

James C. Clavel, BA, has been promoted to product manager in the household products division of Lever Brothers Company, U.S.A. Mr. Clavel joined Lever Bros. in 1960 as a salesman, becoming merchandising assistant in 1962 and most recently assistant product manager.

Herbert Hornstein, BASc, has been

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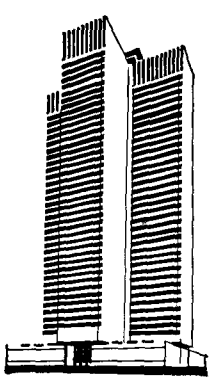

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appointed contract sales manager for Steel-Bilt Contractors Ltd. Mr. Hornstein has been associated with the construction industry for 19 years, most recently in the design marketing of light gauge steel products.

1955

Howe Lee, BSA, was recently promoted to the rank of major and has assumed command of 156 Company RCASC(M) — Vancouver's Militia Service Corps Company. One of his responsibilities will be to merge his company into the Vancouver Service Battalion as part of the Defence Department's integration of tri-service program. Major Lee now heads the department of science at Edmonds Junior Secondary school in Burnaby.

Garfield W. McMahon, MSc, has been appointed scientific consultant to the Maritime Air Command at Halifax. He has been a scientist at the Defence Research Board's naval research establishment there since 1956.

1956

Henry Forbes Angus, LLD, who recently retired as chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, is now chairman of the committee to study redistribution of provincial electoral ridings.

This year's Upjohn post-graduate study award has been won by **Dr. R. K. Johnston,** MD. This award is given to enable the recipient to engage in post-graduate work to further his education to the ultimate benefit of his profession.

John Galt Preston, BASc, has been appointed assistant professor at Boston University College of Business Administration, Boston, Mass.

1957

Dr. James A. Draper, BA, MSc'62 (Wisc.) PhD'64(Wisc.), a Canadian Colombo Plan Adviser has had his term in India extended until May, 1966. His work is to assist the University of Rajasthan to set up a department of university extension. UBC and the U. of R. are linked by a 3-year Colombo Plan agreement on this project. Dr. Draper's wife and two little girls are with him.

John Trevor Matthews, BA, previously supervisor of programs for Business and Industry, Department of Extension, UBC, is now the assistant to the president of the University of Victoria.

1958

Dorothy M. Coutts, BA, has been awarded a $2,000 fellowship by the Canadian Federation of University Women.

Dr. R. W. Dickerson, BCom, LLB'61, newly appointed UBC law school assistant professor has been called to Ottawa as special adviser on taxation in the Finance Department. His appointment is for fifteen months, during a period when more than usual tax law review and revision will be done.

Dr. W. N. Holsworth, BSc, MSc'60, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of zoology at the University of Western Ontario. He has held various positions in the Canadian Wildlife Service and has been teaching wildlife management technology at Saskatchewan Technical Institute.

1959

Jean C. Downing, MA, has been appointed Community and Regional Planner with the Regina Office of Izumi, Arnott, and Sugiyama, Architects. In her new position she will assist in providing consulting services for cities, towns and regions in a broad range of planning services.

Kenneth J. Travers, BA, MEd'61 is now an assistant professor of Secondary and Continuing Education at the University of Illinois, where he received his PhD in mathematics this summer.

1960

Susan Butt, BA, MA'63, has been awarded a $4,000 scholarship to continue her studies in research in personality at the University of Chicago where she is working for her doctorate in philosophy.

It's been a big year for the Camerons! **Donald Allen Cameron, BA,** has received a British Council Scholarship, and renewal of his IODE Scholarship to complete his PhD in English literature at University College, University of London. His wife, **Catherine Ann (née Cahoon),** BA, MA'64 has been awarded a Canada Council Scholarship to continue her PhD studies in psychology at Bedford College, University of London. Elsewhere in the *Chronicle* there is the announcement of a birth in the Cameron family.

John F. Townesend, BA, has been awarded a graduate scholarship in public

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administration for part-time studies at Carleton University. Since 1963 he has been employed by the Federal Department of Justice as a Parole Analyst, particularly concerned with evaluating the rehabilitative prospects of inmates confined in penal institutions in Western Canada.

Dr. June M. Whaun, MD, is now a clinical fellow of the department of pathology at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. The news comes to us from her parents who were at UBC for the Spring Congregation this year.

1961

Arvid Grants, BA, MA'63, has been named head of the department of philosophy at Simon Fraser University. Prof. Grants said the philosophy department will offer courses in symbolic logic, various fields of analytical philosophy, ethics and æsthetics.

Arvey J. Hanowski, BSW, MSW'62, PhD(MIT) has been appointed supervisor of alcoholism counselling with the Bureau of Alcoholism of the Saskatchewan Welfare Department.

James D. White, MSc, an organic chemist who has worked on the synthesis of natural products will become an instructor in chemistry at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1962

Joan Brown (née Haggerty), BA, is having her first book published this year. The book, "Please, Miss, Can I Play God?" is based on her experiences last year in teaching drama to cockney slum children, aged seven to eleven. "I had to write it," she says. "Because of their social position these children are considered a dead loss, but in fact they have a real talent and a vast intelligence." Her husband, **Phillip Brown,** BA, is at present an understudy in the satirical revue "Beyond the Fringe", now playing its fourth year in London.

Thomas P. D'Aquino, BA, BA'63, LLB'65, was chosen historian of the graduating class of 1965 and addressed the congregation at the ceremonies on May 27 and 28.

H. Patrick Glenn, BA, has been awarded a $2,000 McKenzie King Scholarship and has been accepted by the Harvard Graduate Law School to continue his studies in law.

Gerry Kristianson, BA, has accepted an appointment as assistant professor of political science at the University of Saskatchewan, commencing this September. He will be flying back from Australia, where he has been taking his PhD at Canberra University.

Among the new appointments to the Harvard Medical School is **Dr. Edmund Jean Lewis,** MD, who is associated with the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mikkel P. Shau, BSC '64

Mikkel P. Schau, BSc, has been awarded an INCO Fellowship of $3,000 for post-graduate work at the University of British Columbia.

R. C. Handfield, BSc '65

Robert C. Handfield, BSc, has been awarded a $4,000 scholarship by Princeton University for graduate work in geology.

Herbert F. (Gus) Shurvell, MSc'62, PhD'64, writes us from Marseille that he has just finished his post-doctoral year there and is returning to Canada at the end of August to take up an assistant professorship at Queen's University, in the department of chemistry. A birth in the Shurvell family is also noted in this issue of the *Chronicle.*

1963

A Vancouver elementary school will bear the name of **George T. Cunningham,** HA'63, who died on March 7, of this year. Vancouver school board announced that when John Norquay annex is expanded to an elementary school next year it will be named after Mr. Cunningham.

UBC poultry science student, **Michael C. Deland,** BSA, has been awarded a $3,400 fellowship for graduate study towards his PhD degree at the University of Connecticut.

Norman A. Johnson, BASc, has been awarded an annually renewable $3,500 NRC Fellowship as partial assistance in his acquisition of a master's degree in applied science at UBC.

John S. McIntosh, BSc, is the recipient of the 1965-66 Shell Canada Fellowship for postgraduate study in chemistry at UBC.

1964

Caroline P. Andrew, BA, was one of six students to win the Bank of Nova Scotia's new bilingual scholarship of $2,500. She will study history at Laval University in Quebec.

David G. Nelson, BCom, has been posted as assistant trade commissioner for the Department of Trade and Commerce, to Glasgow, Scotland. He takes over his new post this summer, after concluding an 18-month training course at Ottawa.

1965

Virginia Engman, MA, will be returning to her native Ghana to work as a town planner after having made a tour of town planning departments in Canada, the United States, Poland and the U.S.S.R.

Out of this door walk the best dressed men in Vancouver.

margetson-lee

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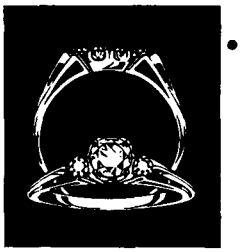

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Births

MR. and MRS. KENNETH L. BURKE, BA'52, LLB'58, (née Andrée Carroll Legge), a son, David John on June 6, 1965 in Ottawa, Ontario.

MR. and MRS. DONALD ALLEN CAMERON, BA'60, (née Catherine Ann Cahoon, BA'60, MA'64), a daughter, Elisabeth Leslie, on June 15, in London, England.

MR. and MRS. BERT GRIFFITHS, BSA'51, MSC'61(McGill), (née Brigitta Balla, MSA'54), a daughter, Jenna Marie, on February 17, 1965 in Ottawa, Ontario.

MR. and MRS. WAYNE M. OSBORNE, B'Com 1963, (née Beverly Bowen), a son, Robert Warren, May 25, 1965 in Burlington, Ontario.

MR. and MRS. DAVID E. PARK, BASc'61, MBA'64(Stanford), (née Ann B. McLeod), a son, Alan David, on March 4, 1965 in Ralston, Alberta.

DR. and MRS. W. JAMES POLGLASE, BA, MA, PhD(Ohio State), (née Elaine Hadfield, BSP'56), a son, John, March 3, 1965 in Vancouver.

MR. and MRS. RONALD D. POUSETTE, BASc'57, (née Patricia A. Croker, BA'55), a daughter Maryann Margaret, June 16, 1965 in New Westminster.

MR. and MRS. F. GUS SHURVELL, MSc'62, PhD'64, a son, David Richard, on November 15, 1964 in Orpington, Kent, England.

Marriages

AMBROSE-WARNER. Peter Thomas Ambrose, BASc'64, to Diana Eileen Warner, BA'63, June 20, 1965, in Victoria, B.C.

FORBES-IRVINE. James Wendell Forbes, BCom'48, to Carolyn Joyce Irvine, May 1965, in New York.

HILLARY-CRANFIELD. F. J. Edward Hillary, BA'62, to Barbara H. Cranfield, in Perth, Australia, May, 1965.

KIUCHI-TSUTSUMI. Takashi (Tachi) Kiuchi, MA'60, to Kyoko Tsutsumi in Tokyo, Japan, March 8, 1965.

LEOPKEY-PHILLIPS. Spencer Dale Leopkey, to Mary Lou Phillips, BHE'63, July 3, 1965 in North Vancouver.

PADMORE-HUGHES. Timothy Charles Padmore, BA'65, to Jeanne Hughes, May 7, 1965 in Vancouver.

PETTERSEN-WILLIAMS. Harold Pettersen, to Lynette D. Williams, BA'63, May 14, 1965 in Vancouver.

PINK-OSYANY. David A. Pink, BSc'64, to Judith Margaret Osyany, May 15, 1965 in Vancouver.

ROBERTSON-PETERSON. Terence Lockwood Robertson, BA'60, LLB'63, to Sharon Lynne Peterson, BHE'64, April 1965 in Vancouver.

Deaths

1921

Kenneth Beresford Gillie, BASc, MASc'23, passed away suddenly at his home in Fort San, Saskatchewan on April 14, 1965. He was in charge of maintenance and purchasing for the three sanitoria of Saskatchewan at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

1923

Professor Emeritus Hunter C. Lewis, BA, MA'28, well known for his lectures at UBC on 18th century literature, has died after a long illness. Prof. Lewis had retired in 1962 after 33 years on the faculty. Born in Tamsworth, Ontario, he came to Vancouver and received his BA from UBC in 1923. He graduated with first class honours in English and philosophy and went on to get his master of arts degree in 1928. The next year he joined the English department as an assistant professor. Prof. Lewis was a leader in setting up Totem Park at UBC after he had made an extensive survey of totem carvings in B.C. He is survived by his wife and two brothers.

Mrs. Tarrant D. Guernsey, BA, MA'26, née Isabel Macpherson Russell, died August 7, 1965, in Victoria. She was 59.

Educated in Vancouver private schools, she was 15 when she first attended UBC (she had matriculated a year earlier), and achieved a master's degree in French before her twenty-first birthday. She married Tarrant Guernsey, BASc'23, PhD (Columbia), in Africa in 1936.

Mrs. Guernsey's life in the copper belt of the Rhodesias was dramatically interrupted by war. In April 1941, when she was returning from a visit to her family in Vancouver, her ship was torpedoed by a surface raider. For the next 15 months Isabel Guernsey, of an equable temperament, fastidious ways, and with a sense of humour, was a prisoner of war. After her repatriation to Canada in June 1942 she wrote articles for the *Province* and published a book about her experiences, *Free Trip to Berlin* (Macmillan of Canada, 1943). She got back to Africa in December 1944.

The Guernseys returned in 1961 to live in Victoria after Dr. Guernsey retired as Consulting Geologist for the Rhodesias in the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.

Her husband survives her, also her brother, Alan M. Russell, Q.C., BA'21, and sister, Jean Russell. Her other brother, Hugh McL. Russell, BSA'24, died in 1958.

1928

Donald F. Farris, BA, a leading figure in B.C.'s mining and real estate industry has died at the age of 56. Mr. Farris, eldest son of Senator J. W. deB. Farris, was president of four companies, Industrial Ceramics and Metals Ltd., B.C. Estates Ltd., Krain Copper Ltd., and Farwel Holdings Ltd., at the time of his death.

1946

Jack R. Woodward, BASc, was one of the passengers killed on the CPA flight which crashed near Prince George on July 8. He had only recently been appointed head of the chemical and metallurgical department of the B.C. Institute of Technology, and was making a tour of B.C. to familiarize himself with the field of metallurgy in this province at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife and four children.

1950

A recipient of an honorary doctor of science degree from UBC **Dr. Ray F. Farquharson,** DSc, Professor Emeritus of the University of Toronto, and chairman of the Medical Research Council of Canada died suddenly at his home in Ottawa on June 1, 1965.

1951

Robert G. Weber, BASc, was one of the 52 passengers killed on the CPA flight which crashed while en route from Vancouver to Prince George on July 8, 1965. At the time of his death Mr. Weber was mine manager of Endako Mines Ltd. He is survived by his wife and four children, his parents and one brother.

1955

David Balfour Forrest, BASc, died in Montreal in April of this year at the age of 32. He had been employed by CIL in the technical planning department. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

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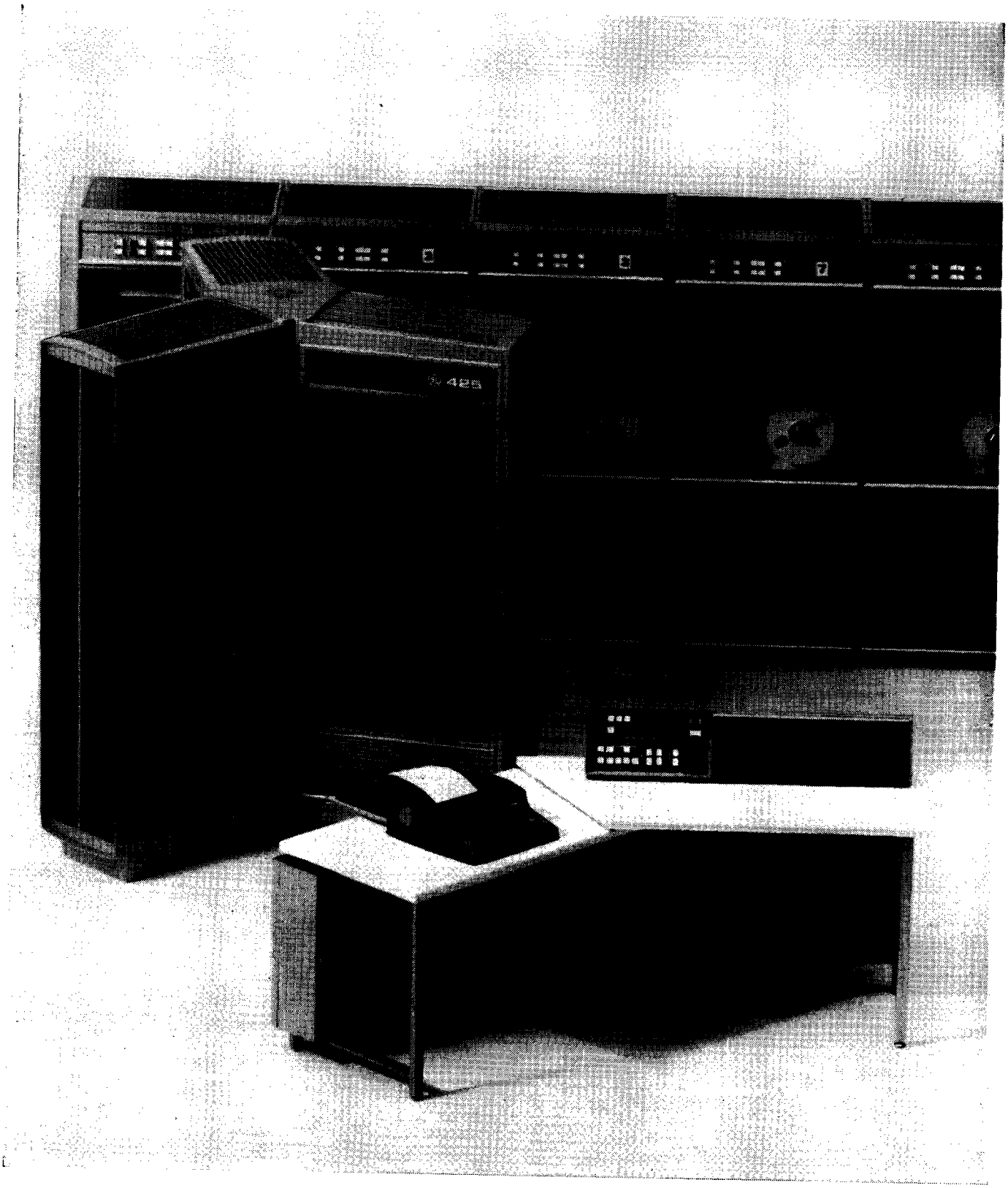

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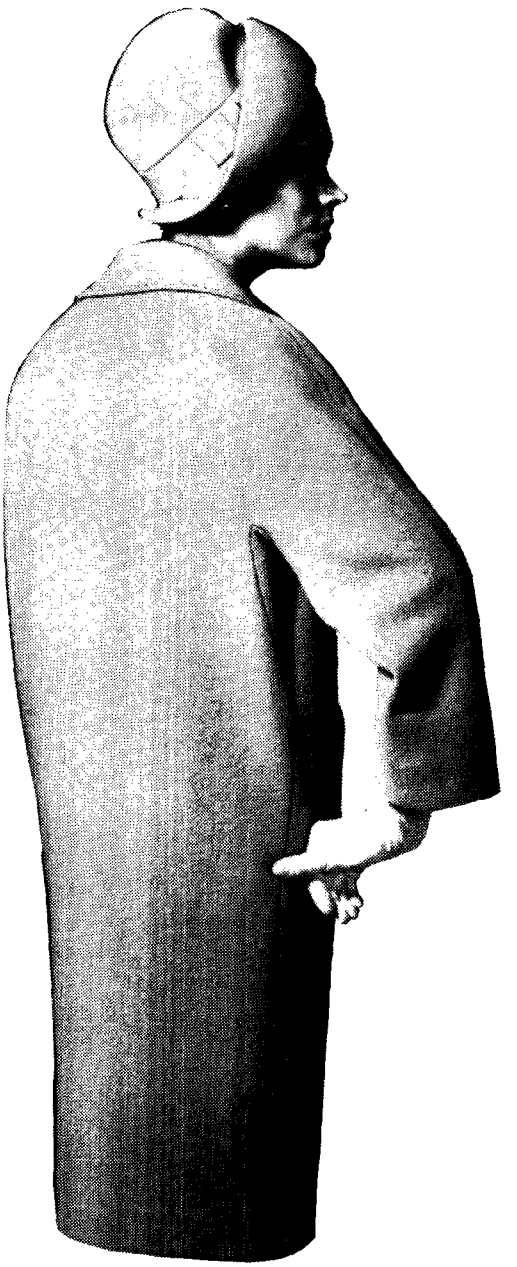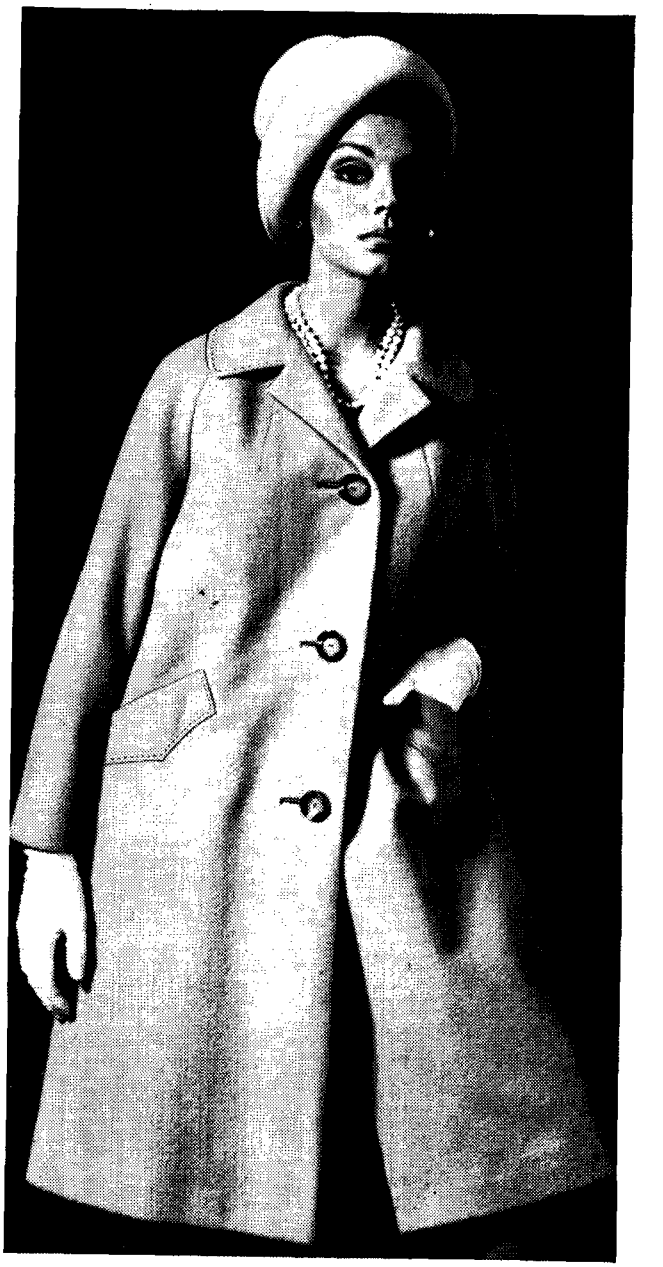
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