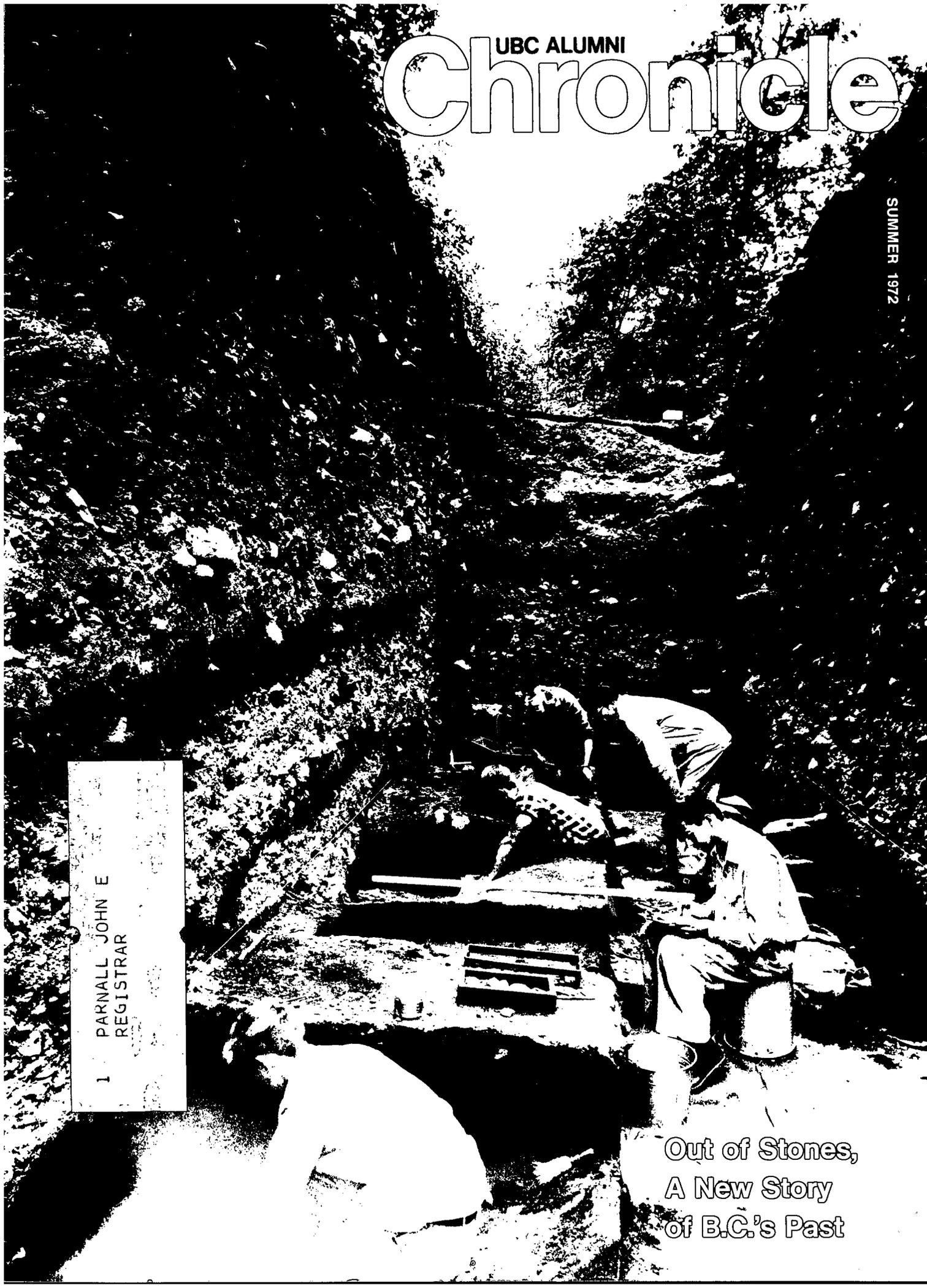


UBC ALUMNI
Chronicle

SUMMER 1972

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REGISTRAR

Out of Stones,
A New Story
of B.C.'s Past





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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION now represents approximately 61,000 graduates, 3,000 of whom obtained their degree this year.

To fulfill the objectives of the association and carry on its programs the board of management communicates with the university administration, students, the government of British Columbia, the public and with its own members. I therefore consider the association to be the most important extension of the University into the community. Although we concern ourselves mainly with the needs of the University of British Columbia, in so doing we also attempt to influence public opinion regarding the needs and benefits of education in general. We should consider ourselves well suited to extol the advantages of higher education.

During the coming year several programs will be given special attention. We will organize a student affairs committee whose tasks will be to recommend more active participation and concern for student affairs. We must consider the point of view of the students, future alumni, and the influences on their attitudes towards colleges and universities. The past 10 years have generated more alumni than in all the previous years combined. We were delighted that **Doug Aldridge**, the Alma Mater Society president, spoke recently at our Quesnel branch meeting.

It is hoped that agreement will soon be reached so that work can begin to prevent further erosion of the Point Grey Cliffs.

The branches program has shown vigorous growth and we will continue to organize meetings and functions to which the public will be welcome.

The most exciting event of the fall will be the 50th Anniversary of the Great Trek to be held on the Reunion weekend of October 21st.

The immediate concern of the 1972-73 board of management will be the study and implementation of the Alumni Opinion Survey. A summary of the results of this survey will appear in the fall edition of the *Chronicle*. Since there was such a high response to the survey questionnaire the board of management will assume that in implementing the results we will be reflecting your wishes.

We welcome comments, ideas and participation in our programs by all alumni.

Beverly Field
President

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Occupation		Married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
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The Last Card: Northern Ireland Today

A personal viewpoint on the crisis in Northern Ireland by Lord Terence O'Neill, the former Prime Minister of that conflict-torn country.

The roots of the current conflict in Northern Ireland lie deep in a turbulent history. Some awareness of this history is essential to an understanding of the problem today, declared Lord Terence O'Neill, former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, in his opening remarks to 400 alumni in the Hotel Vancouver on May 18. He was speaking on, "What's Really Happening in Ireland Today."

While he did not go back quite to the time of Cromwell, Lord O'Neill began by outlining the main historical factors underlying the crisis. He pointed first to the colonization of Northern Ireland in the 18th century by Scotch Presbyterians as the basis of later religious conflict. He noted the importance of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 and the failure of the resultant Act of Union, which made Ireland an integral part of the United Kingdom. This led to steady agitation throughout the 19th century for "Home Rule"—Ireland wanting to have its own provincial government

much like British Columbia has within Canada—but this was resisted by the British government.

Finally, out of political necessity, a Home Rule Bill was passed—over opposition by northern Irish Protestants—but then, with the outbreak of the First World War, it was left in cold storage. One of the most important turning-points, in Lord O'Neill's view, was the Dublin Rebellion of 1916 in which the British government showed a great lack of statesmanship. The Irish people, he said, opposed the rebellion but the British government, instead of jailing the ringleaders for the duration of the war, had them shot. This immediately made them martyrs and heroes and turned the Irish against the British government.

Following the war, the British government reviewed the question and in 1920 passed the Government of Ireland Act which gave Ireland the trappings and titles of Dominion status within the Commonwealth,

said Lord O'Neill, but not the substance, which southern Ireland particularly desired. Had true Dominion status been granted, he said, there would not have been the bloody civil war that followed. After the civil war, southern Ireland was given Dominion status as the Irish Free State. In 1936, southern Ireland virtually withdrew from the Commonwealth and in 1948 made the break complete.

The Protestant majority in Northern Ireland accepted the trappings of Dominion status, said Lord O'Neill, and used their political power to juggle electoral boundaries to keep the Catholic minority out of control of local governments — an action which was never forgotten or forgiven. Lord O'Neill said that when he became Prime Minister in 1963 there had been very little done in the way of political reforms in Northern Ireland and the Catholic minority was increasingly tired of being second-class citizens. Lord O'Neill went on to say this about the contemporary problem of Northern Ireland:

As by and large the party which I had the honor to lead wouldn't agree to any reforms at all, I was reduced to trying to show good will to the minority and so I set out to do two things: to try to improve relations between Protestants and Catholics in the north of Ireland and to try to improve relations between Northern Ireland and southern Ireland. And in pursuit of the second objective I invited Mr. Sean Lemass, the then Prime Minister of Eire, up to have lunch with me in Belfast in 1965. Many of my Protestant friends in Belfast—and I still have just a few left—say to me today, "If only you hadn't asked Mr. Lemass to come to Belfast you'd still be prime minister today." Well, that isn't true. My meeting with the southern Irish prime minister had nothing to do with what happened subsequently at all.

Nine months after my meeting with Mr. Lemass I held an election and I did very much better than my predecessor did on what you might call a sectarian ticket. We won the election with a far larger majority than my predecessor had four years earlier. It was not due to the meetings between north and south that this trouble arose. Well, what was it that caused the trouble?

The most important thing in Irish life is the celebration of anniversaries. There is nothing more important for a Protestant or a Catholic than to go on celebrating year after year after year certain anniversaries in their history. And as bad luck would have it, 1966, the year after that election, was the 50th anniversary of the Dublin Rebellion. At first we thought it was only going to be a one day celebration but they thought out new reasons and they kept the celebrations going for three weeks. The whole of the Catholic areas of Belfast were a forest of Irish Republican flags. Anti-British slogans were chalked up on gable ends and there's no doubt about it that the less reasonable Protestants in Belfast became very angry about all this.

I did two things to try and help the situation. I set up a committee of ministers to advise me how we would handle the situation and the second thing I did was to address a joint meeting of Catholics and Protestants, which again had never been done by a prime minister of Northern Ireland before. In my remarks I made a very delicate and careful reference to the divisions which were caused by Catholic and Protestant children being educated separately and I said that if we were genuinely keen to ensure that Catholics and Protestants could get on well in the future, some way must be found whereby the children could be educated together and not meet for the first time in their lives when they got to university, having been taught different history, having been taught to play different games and everything else. A fortnight after that meeting, a meeting of the Bench of Bishops took place in Manuth outside of Dublin and I was publicly condemned for my outrageous remarks. I tell you that story not in any hostility to the Catholic church but just to show you how intractable and impossible it is to deal with this Irish problem.

The year 1966, the 50th anniversary of the Dublin Rebellion made Ian Paisley. He was known before, of course, in Northern Ireland. He was known in southern Ireland. But he was not known outside Ireland until 1966. He marched round and round and round Belfast weekend after weekend after weekend. There was violence, bricks were thrown. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was attacked by the

Free Presbyterians. The Presbyterian wife of the Governor had a heart attack as a result of the insults hurled at her by Paisley's men and by the end of the summer, Mr. Paisley, much to his pleasure, was in prison. He became famous. He became notorious. He became a martyr.

My more extreme back-benchers thought the day had come for action and there was a conspiracy against my leadership in September, 1966, which I managed to survive and then we settled down again in 1967. But, of course, the Catholics had been watching Mr. Paisley with great interest. They saw that it was possible by marching and a certain amount of street violence to achieve fame and notoriety and probably to make a lot of money as well. So the civil rights movements decided in the fall of 1968 to copy the Paisley technique, which they did and they achieved the same fame and the same position in a sense.

Now the civil rights movement when it started in the fall of 1968 had many very good points about it. It was about 85 per cent Catholic, but it was nevertheless 15 per cent Protestant and it materially assisted me to get the Conservative party in Northern Ireland to accept reforms which they were previously not willing to accept. Just before Christmas 1968, I went on television and appealed for peace, saying that we had already announced the reforms we were going to introduce and they could not be introduced if this violence continued. The civil rights movement accepted this television broadcast and they called off all their activities. But, of course, it is the extremists who always make things quite impossible in Ireland and a new organization appeared on the scene and jumped on the passing bandwagon. That organization was known as the People's Democracy and it was based at the Queen's University of Belfast and the most famous person to emerge from that extreme left-wing organization was Miss Bernadette Devlin. Nobody had ever heard of her before, but in January of 1969 she broke the civil rights truce and lead a march from Belfast to Derry.

Fifty dirty long-haired bedraggled students left the centre of Belfast in the new year and had they been left alone they would have hobbled into Londonderry four days later, weary

For every Tom, Dick and Harry there's a perfect European holiday. The trick is knowing whether you're a Tom, Dick or Harry.

It happens every summer. A lot of our passengers head off to Europe and go on a super-duper coach tour.

Only to find they've made a super-duper blooper, and would have been happier with a self drive car.

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Dick likes to have all the details organized—and he'll take care of the good times in his own

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Harry: (The best of 8 countries by luxury coach- for only \$20.20* a day)

Harry leaves everything in the hands of the experts, even down to the driving. And spends his time being whisked from palace to pub, castle to quaint village in the luxury of a streamlined coach with a bunch of new found friends. For Harry, there's our "Friendship Holidays"—like \$20.20 a day for 8 countries, 34 cities, hotels, bath,

breakfast and multilingual host all included. And there's more—from first class luxury at under \$30 a day to the adventurous Marco Polo (London to Katmandu) for just under \$9 per day.

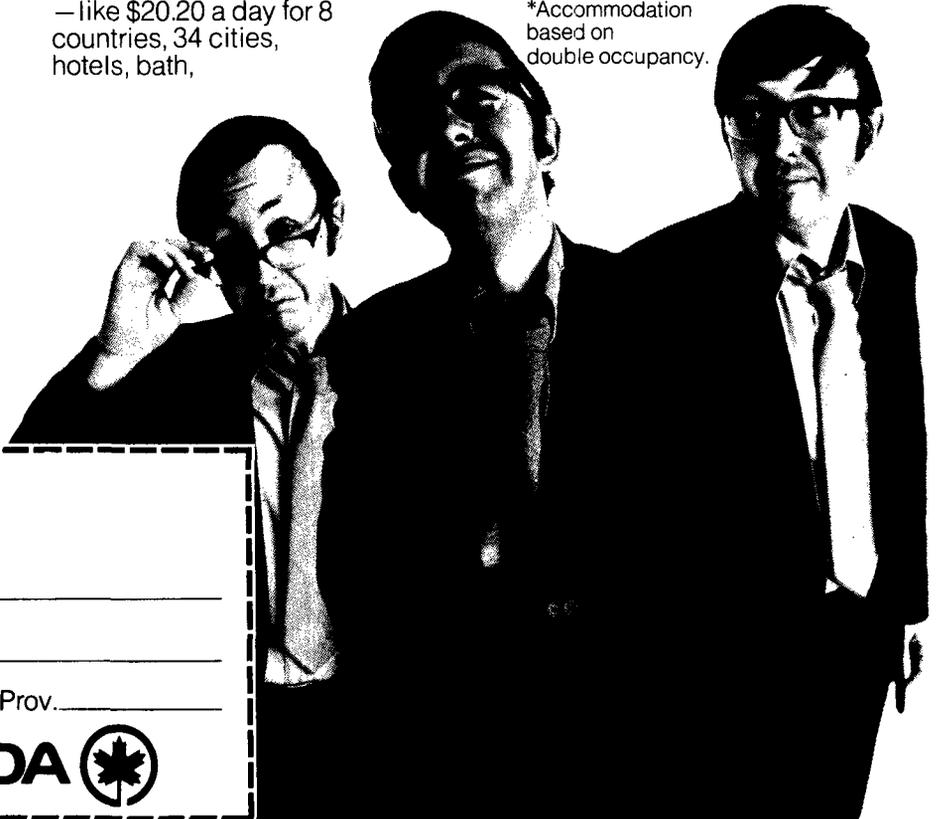
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I'm beginning now to fear that the last card in the pack has been played and that is direct rule. And as the weeks go by and the shooting goes on, I'm getting more and more fearful that this last initiative is not going to work and what comes after that I just do not know.

Lord Terence O'Neill

and foot sore and nobody would have known anything about them at all. But things don't happen like that in Ireland. They were opposed at every village they went through and before long the headlines in the *London Times* and the *Sunday Times* and *Financial Times* and every other Times was about the People's Democracy. Nobody had ever heard of them before in London but they were heard of then and Miss Devlin jumped into fame and fortune and she never took her degree at Queen's University because she ended up in a flat in London with a sports car. This, of course, materially affected the situation and towards the end of January I decided I'd had enough.

As prime minister for the past six years, Lord O'Neill's policy had been one of endeavoring to improve relations between the Catholics and the Protestants. He said the violence in the streets indicated his policy had failed and he decided to resign. But the then Conservative opposition leader, Mr. Edward Heath, the Home Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan and the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, all urged him to stay on and he did.

By this time the back-bench situation in my party was becoming extremely difficult. Twelve of this ruling party of 36 broke off and demanded a new leadership and yet London wouldn't let me resign. So the only thing I could do was to hold an election and I held an election in

February, 1969. It very nearly came off.

The most staggering things happened during that election. One day I was told that there was a very moderate candidate standing for a brand new constituency on the outskirts of Belfast and that on paper—and I'm afraid in Northern Ireland people tend to vote by religion—there was only a Protestant majority of 200 and unless I came up and helped, this man would be out. I must come up and get him the Catholic vote. So I went up to Belfast and when I got to his headquarters I said, "What are we going to do?" And he said, "Oh, I want to take you to this huge new Catholic estate called Anderson's Town." This is now the headquarters of the IRA. And when we got there I was told that I better say a few words to the crowd. Well, in fact, I could only get out of the car with the greatest difficulty and I was mobbed. I was literally mobbed by all the people there and eventually I got back into the car half an hour later missing some of my clothes. Now that man got in not on the Protestant majority of 200, but with a majority of 6,000. So 6,000 Catholics had voted for him and this is now the headquarters of the IRA and nobody, no British minister, let alone a Conservative northern politician, would dare to go into that place today. They'd be shot at once. That is the measure of the change that has taken place.

Well, as I say, that election failed. It nearly came off. There were 12 extremists in the northern Irish Parliament, I knocked three out but nine got back. After it was over at the end of February I knew my number was up. But again, of course, there was the pressure to stay on. In April there were several enormous explosions. The water supply to Belfast was cut off. They very nearly managed to cut off the electricity supply to Belfast as well but luckily the bomb was put in the wrong part of the electricity station. Everybody assumed except me that it was done by the IRA. I felt perfectly certain that it had been done by the extreme Protestants who obviously wanted to get rid of me. And it wasn't until the findings of something called the Scarmans Tribunal two months ago that it came out finally and conclusively that I was blown out of office by the Protestants. Right. I resigned the leadership on the 28th of April and I resigned the premiership on the 1st of May, 1969.

Immediately telegrams flowed in from North America with requests for television appearances. Lord O'Neill said he came out and appeared on CBC-TV's "Front Page Challenge", and the "Today" show in New York. He then went down to Washington and briefed the U.S. State Department on the crisis.

And when I got home I found the papers were full of letters which read approximately as follows: "We

always knew there would be peace once O'Neill went." There was peace for three and a half months for two reasons. Firstly, the Protestants were thrilled to get rid of me and secondly, the Catholics were delighted because the last thing I was able to get through the party before I was kicked, or rather blown, out was, one man, one vote in municipal elections which was materially going to assist the Catholic population.

In August 1969 the whole place went up in smoke; 500 houses were burned down in Belfast; 10 people were shot in the streets. In both cases the majority of the houses and, I think, all the people were Catholics. The British army marched in at midnight and stopped the civil war and ever since then, ever since August 1969, I have really never been able to see any solution to this problem. Added to which I thought it was a farce that you should have all these British troops in Northern Ireland responsible to the minister of defence in London, the British general under the command of London and then pretend that the provincial government was running the province of Northern Ireland. It wasn't. It was semi-direct rule to anybody who knew anything about how government works.

Myself, I believe that had London had the courage to take over then a lot of what has happened since would not have happened. They finally took over six or seven weeks ago. What is the position today?

Even though the takeover was so late I was hoping, and everybody else who had any sort of moderate opinions was hoping, that in some way or other this would detach the IRA from the Catholic population. Now even though it was so late it very nearly did, but it didn't. A lot of people were very brave. The cardinal spoke out twice and condemned the IRA. The Catholic priests working in these riot-torn areas condemned the IRA. All the Catholic MPs in the now abolished provincial parliament condemned the IRA. For about a fortnight the IRA were chucked off balance. The housewives in these estates which have been wrecked spoke out against the IRA. That beautiful estate of Anderson's Town where I was mobbed three years ago has no street lights, all the windows are broken and the place is littered with broken bottles. And the mothers of

these children are so worried that their children are going to grow up as hooligans that they marched for peace. In fact, an anti-IRA march. But the IRA paid no attention whatsoever. They just went on shooting and bombing and shooting and bombing.

Now, I'm sure you'll want to know why. I think if you asked the government in London why, they either couldn't or they wouldn't tell you. But I think I can tell you. And again, it's only my personal opinion.

In 1920, when Mr. Churchill was a member of Mr. Lloyd George's coalition government in London he made a tremendous speech in very similar circumstances to those which are operating in the north of Ireland today, except that they were in operation in the whole of Ireland. He said something like this and I speak from memory and I paraphrase, "We will not parley with this gang of murderers". A year and a half later the IRA were having lunch at Number 10 Downing Street.

The IRA have read their history books. They know what happened in 1921-22 and they are determined that if there is going to be a conference table any time during the next five years they will be at that table and not the Catholic MPs and that is why, in my humble opinion, you are going to go on reading about murder and arson and bombing.

Now, could I deal with two or three questions which I'm always asked everywhere I go. The first one is this: Why don't you pull the British troops out? I'll tell you why. It was the British troops that stopped the outbreak of the civil war in August 1969 and if you pull the troops out today there would be a civil war. I think the Protestants would win to start with, and I think they would because they're a tough, efficient people. These were the Scotch-Irish who came out to America and were the men of the new frontier. They were the people of whom it was said at that time that they kept the Sabbath and everything else they could get their hands on. So when Senator Teddy Kennedy says, "pull the British troops out," the first people to suffer would be his Catholic confreres in Ireland. There would be a pogrom. It's as simple as that.

The second question is this: Why cannot the United Nations be brought in to solve this problem? Well, this

is a UK responsibility. Supposing you had the most appalling trouble going on in Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland. It would be the responsibility of Ottawa to settle this problem. You couldn't call in UN troops to deal with it and in just the same way it is the responsibility of the UK government to try and deal with this intractable problem.

And the last question I'm always asked is: Is there any solution? Now if I were in office I am sure I would try and say there was a solution. But I'm not in office and I'm free to say whatever I like and whatever I think. And I'm beginning now to fear that the last card in the pack has been played and that is direct rule. And as the days go by and the weeks go by and the trouble goes on and the shooting goes on, I'm getting more and more fearful that this last initiative is not going to work and what comes after that I just do not know.

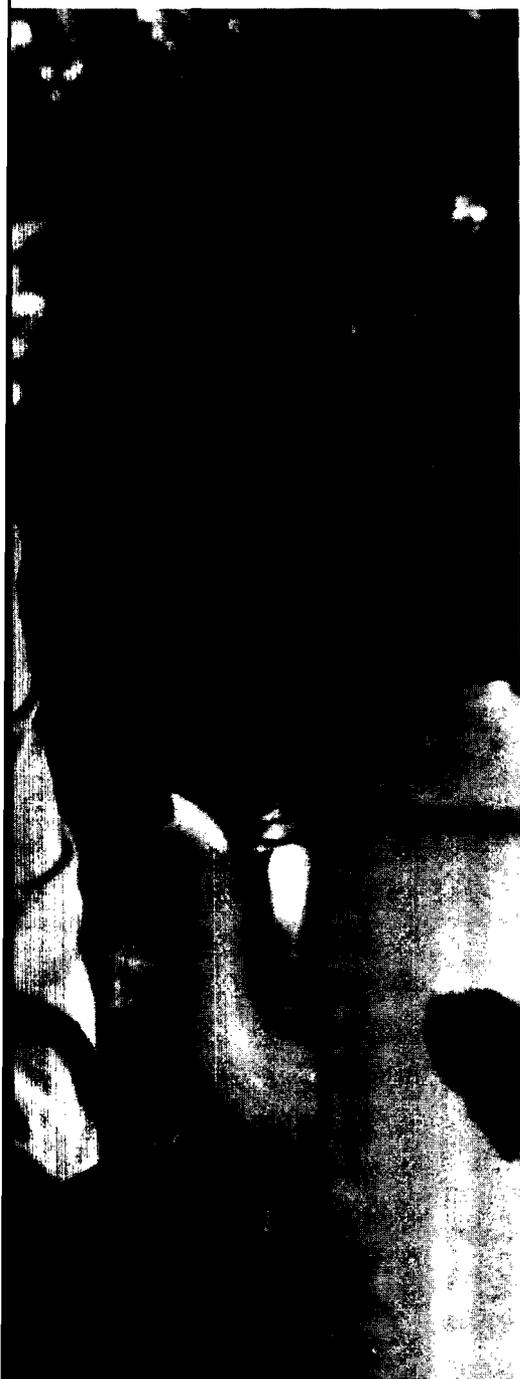
It really almost makes one cry. I used to come to North America twice a year, both when I was minister of finance and when I was in the top job and we got over 30 American industries established in Northern Ireland. I always used to ask for Canadian ones but we never got any. Dupont made their first European investment in Northern Ireland and after that they poured in. Our tourist trade was building up. We were going places. But now the tourist trade has been hit for six, the new industries aren't going to come in any more. Indeed, if it weren't for the enormous dollar investment I'm sure some of them would want to pull out. It's tragic. It's absolutely tragic, but extremism knows no sense and that is what we have always suffered from in Ireland and that is what we are suffering from in Northern Ireland today.

So ladies and gentlemen, although I've given you such a sad message I believe by my own lights I've given you a true estimate of the situation as I see it today. I think it would be wrong for me to say that the British initiative has failed because it hasn't had long enough. I have great faith in Mr. Willy Whitelaw who has been a friend of mine for many years now who is the new minister in charge of Northern Ireland affairs. But at the same time I am getting increasingly worried as week follows week and peace does not break out. Because without peace there is no solution. □

Out Of Stones, A New Story Of British Columbia's Past

Doris Hopper reviews the career of Dr. Charles Borden, UBC professor emeritus of archaeology.





Right after the Stone Age, the Indians had only one name and language, and one tribe covered the whole continent. . . .

They died off the face of the earth from a sickness that was a punishment from the Creator. It was worse than the white man's smallpox. You will find the bones piled together where they died.

After the sickness, came a winter that lasted seven years, with nothing to eat. It seems that the Creator made people that got too smart—He wanted to be master of the world.

Then came a great flood from the north that buried the ones that had died. . . . Only those with big canoes and strong cedar rope could save themselves. This rope that they used was so strong that you can still find some of it where it was left, on the sides of Mount Garibaldi and Mount Baker.

After the flood everyone started speaking different languages—like it is now. Very few people know the old language now. Today it is used only by Indian witch doctors and medicine men—and the language works, because it was the first language and the language of God.

This Indian legend was recited by Chief Joe Mathias and reported by the *Vancouver Sun* more than 15 years ago. Like the more famous Greek myths recounted by Homer, how much of its account of prehistoric man in British Columbia is based on fact and how much has been blurred by the mists of time is difficult to determine.

Although he cannot quite speak the language of God, Dr. Charles Borden, UBC professor emeritus of archaeology and one of the first men

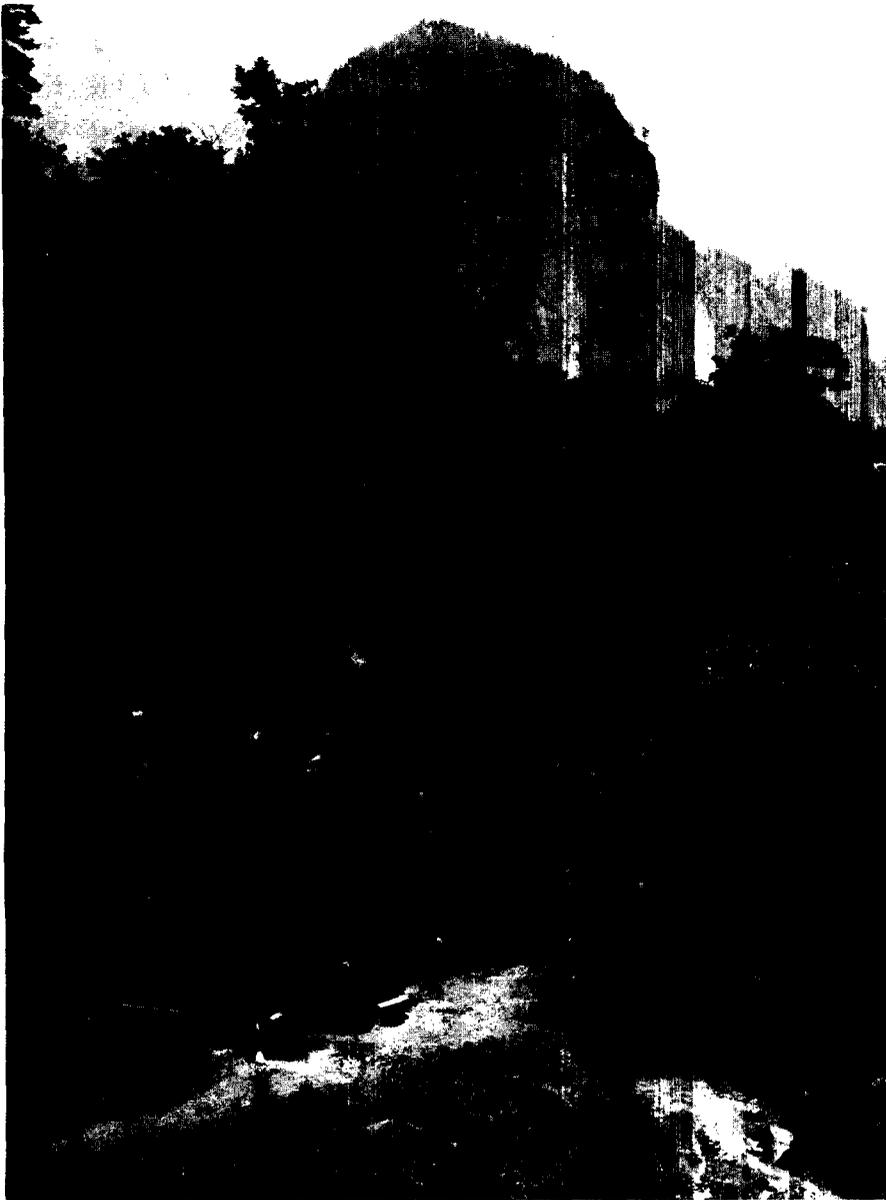
to conduct archaeological research in the province of British Columbia, has been able to use the tools of science to part the curtains of time and look at life as it was lived in the Pacific northwest some 10,000 years before Christ.

As a result of a lifetime dedicated to archaeological exploration of B.C., Dr. Borden has shattered misconceptions about the way man migrated into the North American continent and replaced them with new insights. His work has earned him professional recognition as "the founding father of modern archaeology in British Columbia".

For the past eight years he has personally engaged in or supervised archaeological digs in three separate locations near the town of Yale, which have yielded a record of the longest continuous sequence of human occupation yet uncovered in the western hemisphere stretching back at least 9,000 and perhaps 12,000 years.

This major archaeological discovery, coupled with other important digs conducted by Dr. Borden and his colleagues—the Marpole dig, the Locarno Beach dig, and the Whalen farm and Tweedsmuir Park projects—have helped to establish B.C. as one of the most important areas in which to conduct research into man's early history on this continent. As a result, researchers have virtually invaded the province. Last year 50 permits were granted to scholars to conduct archaeological field research in B.C., compared with only two requests for permits a decade ago.

A priceless by-product of years of dedication to "dirt archaeology" has been the accumulation of approximately 90,000 artifacts, the most



Milliken site findings completely upset conceptions of timespan of human occupation of B.C. Dr. Charles Borden (centre, bending) is shown here inspecting progress of the dig.

comprehensive and valuable collection of Pacific Northwest artifacts in existence. A miniscule fraction of the unique collection is displayed in the cramped archaeology laboratory, located in the basement of the mathematics building. The remainder is stored in the UBC power house. To Dr. Borden's immense delight, the collection will have a more suitable home upon completion of UBC's new Museum of Man to be built in the near future with \$2.5 million provided by the federal government as a B.C. Centennial grant.

Dr. Borden's impressive contribu-

tions to archaeology have not been confined to British Columbia. In 1952 he devised an archaeological site designation scheme which was later adopted by the federal government for use throughout Canada. The ingenious scheme has proven so effective that it is also being put to use in Africa.

Dr. Borden's intense involvement with archaeological exploration has made him concerned to prevent valuable archaeological sites being buried under new layers of progress before they have been adequately investigated.

In the early 1950's Dr. Borden, together with a colleague, Prof. Wilson Duff, began a decade-long campaign which bore fruit in 1960 when the B.C. government passed the Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act—the most enlighten-

ed legislation of its kind in Canada at that time. Not content with this Dr. Borden, as chairman of the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board, is currently consulting with the provincial government about proposed revisions to the legislation that will "put more teeth in it".

When Charles Borden sifted his first screen of dirt on his first dig in B.C. in 1945, he was the only man engaged in archaeological research in Canada west of Ontario. Since then, as a teacher and as director of numerous field projects, he has introduced several generations of students to the theory and methods of archaeological research. Beyond a doubt he earned the honour granted him in 1967 when he was presented with a Centennial Medal "for service to the nation".

All of which is not bad going—for a man who was originally a professor of German.

Dr. Borden was born in New York city. Following the death of his father, a physician, he and his mother, who was German-born, went to visit relatives in Germany. Dr. Borden says he was "stranded as an American citizen in Germany during the First World War."

During school years in Germany a teacher sparked his interest in archaeology—an interest he never lost. Although Dr. Borden interspersed his university studies with courses in anthropology and related fields, his formal academic credentials are in German, and it was as professor of German that he first joined UBC's faculty in 1939.

Once arrived in British Columbia, however, the wealth of archaeological material in the immediate area was too tempting to be ignored. One of the first archaeological "middens" explored by Dr. Borden was located right on the Point Grey campus on Northwest Marine Drive.

Dr. Borden acknowledges that in part his archaeological expertise has been learned "on the job". "I entered the field in part through the back door," he says.

The entry was completed in 1947 when Professor Harry Hawthorne joined the faculty as UBC's first professor of anthropology and asked Dr. Borden if he would like to present a course in archaeology. Dr. Borden accepted with pleasure.

For a man who entered the field through the back door, Dr. Borden

has had some extraordinary successes. The sites he explored in the Yale area have been described by authorities as among "the most important sites in the Americas".

Revelation of the first of the three sites was an act of nature. It was exposed following a rock slide on the main line of the Canadian National Railway.

The first man who recognized the site's possible significance was August Milliken—a local prospector and collector of Indian artifacts—who wrote to Dr. Borden inviting him to visit the area. The site has since been named the Milliken site, giving Mr. Milliken a kind of archaeological immortality.

On this site in prehistoric times some Indians sat by a campfire, ate choke-cherries, and threw the pits into the fire. The pits "charred", were preserved, and so provided material that could be dated using the carbon 14 radioactivity dating method. Results of the dating pushed the history of the area back 9,000 years and made the site the oldest yet discovered north of the 49th parallel. The discovery completely upset the then current conceptions of the time-span of human occupation in B.C., which placed it much shorter than 9,000 years.

It is Dr. Borden's belief that artifacts yielded during excavation work on old river terraces at the South Yale site, located directly opposite the town of Yale, will push back the history of British Columbia still further, perhaps to as early as 11,000 to 12,000 years ago.

Material from one of the terraces has been submitted for dating and Dr. Borden expects the results back some time this year. If he is right in his belief that the material will prove to be 11,000 to 12,000 years old, it will help provide evidence for a completely new theory he has developed about early migrations of man into this continent.

Dr. Borden hypothesizes that there were several separate migrations of man across the Bering land bridge from Asia into North America. He believes the first migration occurred earlier than 25,000 years ago and that these people, after spreading into British Columbia, were forced to move southward in front of the advancing continental ice sheet. Although no archaeological evidence has yet been discovered

in B.C. to support this theory, Dr. Borden believes that the existence of very early sites in the time range of from 13,500 to 20,000 years ago, located in the southern United States, Mexico and South America lend credence to his interpretation of prehistoric events. After the ice cap retreated, Dr. Borden believes that some of these people then migrated back toward the north. He believes that the oldest levels of materials yielded at the Milliken site were deposited by descendants of this continent's earliest inhabitants as they made their way back northward.

Dr. Borden also believes there is a possibility that during the first wave of migration groups of people with two differing cultural traditions, originating from two widely geographically separate areas of Asia, made their way through British Columbia, and survived in total isolation from each other. Dr. Borden has formed this conclusion because of the large concentration of pebble tools discovered at the South Yale site. Pebble-tools—primitive tools made of river pebbles and cobbles—are one of the oldest-known traditions of man, dating back millions of years. Their use by prehistoric man can be used to trace population movements of 600,000—700,000 years ago from Africa to south east Asia.

Dr. Borden says that his interpretation of the significance of the high concentration of the pebble tools at Yale is "a very moot thesis" and that some archaeologists believe the reason they were found in such quantity is that specialized activities were being carried on with these tools at Yale. He continues to believe, however, that because the tools were found in such concentrations and without any evidence of admixture of later, more sophisticated cultural components, that "there is a possibility that they may represent a vestige of a different culture of Asia—not from interior Asia where other migrants into North America are thought to have originated—but from the maritime province near the Sea of Okhotsk."

Dr. Borden believes that the most recent levels at the Milliken site were deposited during a later wave of migration which entered North America about 15,000 years ago and subsequently passed into and through British Columbia.

Exciting as the results of the Yale

digs have been, it is by no means the first time Dr. Borden has made an archaeological discovery that, when interpreted, has radically altered previous conceptions of the course of events in prehistoric times. In 1949 while directing research at a dig co-sponsored by UBC and the University of Washington at the Whalen farm site, Dr. Borden personally discovered the first microblade ever found in the Pacific Northwest. "I was manning a screen at the Whalen site when the first microblade was found," he recalled. "It is a very thrilling experience, particularly if you are familiar with the possible implications of such a discovery." It was an appropriate privilege for a man who discovered his first microblade as a boy of 15 in the vicinity of Hamburg, Germany.

Microblades are parallel-sided slivers of flint, obsidian, or similar materials with razor-sharp edges that are easily fitted into many tools. They are important archaeological "tracers" that permit experts to learn much about man's movements and his adaptations to changing environments during the retreat of the continental ice sheet.

A few years later in 1952 during salvage digs directed by Dr. Borden in Tweedsmuir Park the first microblade discovered in B.C.'s interior was excavated. Meanwhile, other researchers were turning up microblades at other sites in Alaska and they have since been found at a multitude of locations from Alaska through the Yukon, and B.C., to Washington. The time gradient and pattern of distribution of the microblades helped to define the migratory route used by early peoples as they moved through western Canada. Previously it had been thought that the migratory route passed through what is now Alberta, but Dr. Borden now believes the routes are the ones marked by the microblades through the interior and along the coast of B.C.

Despite his high success as an archaeological discoverer, however, Dr. Borden is saddened by the number of important archaeological sites that have been lost in the past and fears that still more will be lost in the future. A distressing number of his most significant discoveries have been made one step ahead of the bulldozers.

Even more distressing is the fact



Dr. Borden (above) explains to a student the simple utility of the early native people's pebble tools which (below) customarily fit neatly in the palm of the hand.

that, in some cases, the bulldozers were too fast.

The Marpole site—described by Dr. Borden as one of the most important sites in B.C.—now lies under the beer parlour and parking lot of the Fraser Arms Hotel.

The investigation of some half dozen sites in the Tweedsmuir Park area was literally a last-ditch dig before the whole area was flooded under hundreds of feet of water following construction of the Nechako Dam.

When word of the planned dam construction reached Dr. Borden, he and a colleague undertook to survey the Tweedsmuir Park area for possible sites. Working at some risk to personal safety and with minimal equipment, they managed to pinpoint 130 sites. "We had a very small boat and a very small motor. Anybody who knows that rough country would know that this was quite inadequate, but with the money that was available, we were not able to engage any of the guides who were then charging \$35 a day. That was out of our range, so we had to do the exploration ourselves, and we did," he said.

Although the Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act, passed in 1960, lent a large measure of protection to B.C.'s past, events during the decade since its passage have demonstrated that in its present form, and as it is presently being administered, the Act leaves room for improvement. As recently as last summer, for example, Dr. Borden and his colleagues again were forced to conduct a last-minute salvage dig at Katz Indian Reserve. Valuable archaeological materials were about to be overlaid by a new highway from Agassiz linking up with the Fraser Canyon Highway north of Hope.

The provincial highways department cooperated by delaying construction as long as possible. One of the biggest dividends of this dig was the preservation of an extremely rare petroglyph—a rock carving—which was removed intact and is now in storage in the provincial museum in Victoria. When the construction is completed the rock carving will be installed by the roadside as an historic site.

The biggest difficulties not resolved by the existing legislation protecting archaeological and historic sites are a lack of funds to finance surveys and excavation work and lack of

sufficient lead time to permit adequate salvage work. The Act has also been criticised because it is not binding on government departments or crown corporations. Also, although the Act stipulates penalties for contravening any of its provisions, no charges have ever been laid, although serious offences are frequent.

Because of the loopholes in the legislation, Dr. Borden has appealed for amendments to the Act that would incorporate the following features:

- that the costs of preliminary archaeological surveys in all areas where economic development and construction is to take place, as well as the cost of subsequent salvage operations should they prove necessary, be borne by the developers—public or private—as part of the overall cost of development and construction projects;
- that improved communications take place among public and private developers and the recently-appointed provincial archaeologist, Bjorn Simonsen, so as to allow sufficient time to conduct archaeological surveys and when necessary salvage programs in advance of planned developments;
- that the obligations under the Act be made specifically binding on government departments and crown corporations;
- that provision be made for stiffer penalties for offences and that the penalties be enforced.

While waiting for these legislative improvements, Dr. Borden, who works either at his home or in the same 15 by 10-foot office in the basement of the mathematics building that he has occupied since 1949, is continuing work on what may prove to be his most valuable contribution of all. He is working on two books: *The Archaeology of British Columbia*—the first attempt to bring together all that is currently known about archaeology and prehistory of British Columbia and a more detailed account of the *Archaeology and Prehistory of the Lower Fraser Region*.

Doris Hopper is a freelance writer who was formerly with the UBC Information Office.



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TELEVISION

B.C. Novel Stalls, Then Chugs To Life

The Twelfth Mile
by E. G. Perrault
Doubleday
Toronto, \$6.50

VIVECA OHM

LIKE A CUMBERSOME ENGINE, this book takes a long time to warm up. It rumbles and stalls for well near 50 pages, enough to exasperate the most patient reader. But just when you feel like throwing up your hands and replacing the book on the shelf it chugs to life as a suspenseful adventure story.

The 12th mile is the offshore boundary between Canadian and international waters. The action—and what action!—takes place off the coast of Vancouver Island, and names like Barkley Sound, Ucluelet, Amphitrite Point, dot the story like familiar landmarks.

The cast: three vessels and their crews, hero, villain, and foil. Just inside the 12-mile limit—with official sanction, of course—an American oil drill rig waits to be towed into port by a Canadian tugboat. Just outside the 12-mile limit, a Soviet intelligence ship hovers.

The complications: a severe hurricane moving north, while a tidal wave generated by a Bering Sea earthquake moves south. Naturally the two forces clash just where the three vessels happen to be and just when the spy ship is moving in on the drill rig with dishonorable intentions.

Vancouver author E. G. Perrault has been accused of posing some wildly improbable premises. But he gets away with it. Dangerous storms off the coast are more common than the public is aware of; 100 years ago a tidal wave from the Bering Sea reached 120 feet off the coast of Japan, and according to the author, Japanese seismologists expect another major wave in the near future.

Accuracy quibbles aside, *The Twelfth Mile* is an adventure story with no pretensions to anything deeper. Although Perrault knows how to strain the reader's credulity, he also knows the point at which it will snap like a highly-tensioned towline. A good tugboat captain he is.

That brings us to the people-rating of the book. While I can accept improbable situations with equanimity, I balk at improbable characters. Even in adventure stories. And for two-thirds of the book, Captain Westholme of the good tug "Haida Noble" is a one-dimensional John Wayne-at-sea, his shorebound, dissatisfied wife is flat as a board, and his crew remains undistinguished except by name.

Towards the end, however, Perrault rises to the occasion. By the time his Canadian skipper is hurled into the unwilling role of diplomat, he has become an interesting figure. Held hostage on the Soviet ship, he is bewildered but shrewd, a man of integrity who wants to trust his captors on a one-to-one basis. By contrast, the American drill rig survivor is whiny, irritable and irritating.

The most successful character is the Russian captain. The villain of the tale, he is intriguingly human for all his ruthlessness. The only losers are the Americans. It is easy to guess who are Perrault's least favorite people, since the crew of each vessel can

be neatly classed as follows: the Canadians—calm and sensible; the Russians—interesting, admirably disciplined; the Americans—a pretty useless, up-tight lot. Subtlety is not Perrault's strong point.

Nor is simplicity of prose. But one is tempted to overlook both self-conscious dialogue and occasional flights of purple prose; after all, isn't florid hyperbole accepted, almost expected, in a good adventure story? ("... the monster straddled an infinity of whitecaps dappling the early morning darkness". That's the drill rig, folks.)

But there are some stunningly effective passages that make up for it. The description of the destruction of Port Alberni by the tidal wave is chilling, to put it mildly.

It takes a cynical heart not to be excited by the three-way confrontations here, between catastrophic forces of nature, between those forces and puny man, and between shrewd man and shrewd man. All reservations apart, *The Twelfth Mile* is an enjoyable and suspenseful way to spend an evening.

Vancouver author E. G. Perrault graduated from UBC in 1948 with a bachelor of arts. Viveca Ohm, BA' 69, regularly contributes reviews and articles to the Vancouver Sun.

Canadian Identity Search Continues

Canada and the Canadians
by George Woodcock
Oxford University Press,
Toronto, \$8.50

N. E. OMELUSIK

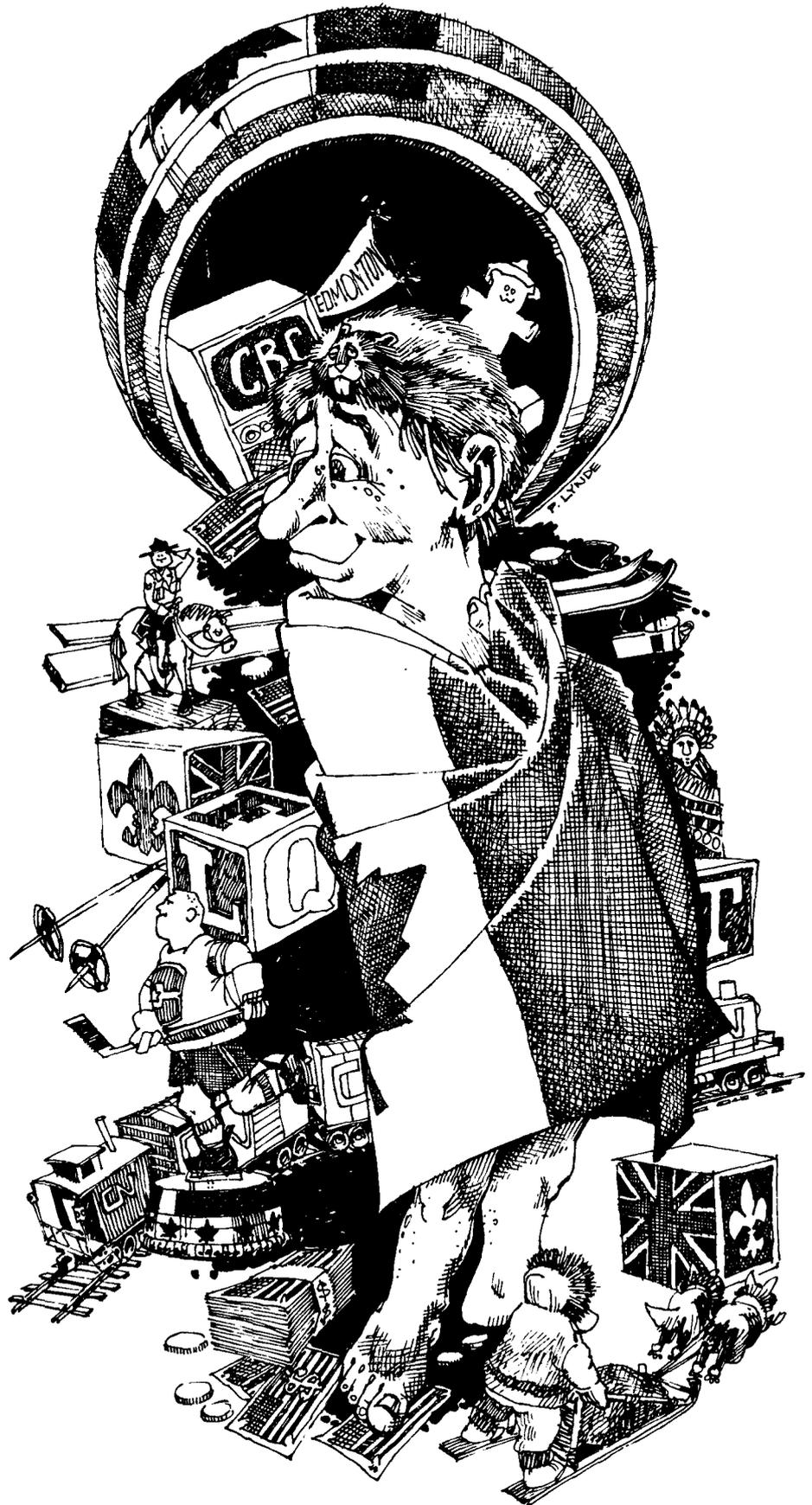
GRAPPLING WITH THE NATURE of the Canadian identity has been a favourite pursuit of our intellectuals for a long time. It is something of a disappointment that so much of the writing resulting from these reflections has failed to come to grips with the meaning of Canada and has instead created and perpetuated what

can only be described as a mystique. Fifteen years ago, Bruce Hutchison discerned a centripetal force at work in the land. Upon this perception he could only elaborate thus: "What is this force? As usual, the Canadian cannot define it or his place in it." Ten years later, Careless and Brown sought "an appreciation of the Canadian entity through the recognition of its diversity." Hugh MacLennan is of a like mind, arguing that "the only 'unity' worth having is one which will permit the greatest possible variety of individual and collective differences." These vague and contradictory gropings exemplify the confusion which has characterized attempts to identify the Canadian essence.

Now George Woodcock has directed his attention to Canada's past, present and future. According to Greek mythology, the sea-god Proteus had the ability to change his shape at will. Woodcock is one of the most prolific authors of our time, and what is particularly remarkable about his vast output is its protean variety. Among his writings are books on Orwell and Henry Walter Bates, on the Greeks in India and the British in the Far East. He is a poet, dramatist and librettist. That he has chosen to expound upon Canada and the Canadians is to be applauded, for he is always superbly literate, informative and, what is most important, stimulating.

Canada and the Canadians deals with topics which one would expect to find in a survey of a land and its people. The first of its two sections describes the geographic and historical base upon which our present society rests. The second discusses the economy, urbanization, politics, culture, the North and external relations. This bald enumeration might give the impression that the book is nothing more than the kind of tedious treatise that has bored generations of history undergraduates. It is on the contrary, vital, opinionated and, in the author's words, a "personal testament." And because it is the product of a personality whose life has been devoted to the unabashed and incisive expression of opinion there is much with which to quarrel.

Perhaps it is unreasonable to expect total soundness from one as versatile as Woodcock. There are many instances in the present work where moderation and qualification would have been desirable. To refer



to C. D. Howe as an "evil genius" is an extreme application of both those words. This summation of British Columbia politics is a gross oversimplification: "British Columbia now has the finest road system in Canada, and Social Credit has enjoyed seventeen years of virtually unchallenged power." The statement that "the Canadian National Railway is not a government department subject to treasury control or operated by the civil service" is not completely accurate. Then there is this strange, gratuitous, insupportable remark: "Among Canadians, as among Americans, the pioneer virtues of initiative and endurance have long been abandoned; they are to be found now, as no doubt they always were, among the immigrants."

Although these peccadilloes are annoying, what is most unfortunate is that the author has chosen to become involved with the fiction that there is such a thing as a Canadian "collective mind". We are told that "Canadians do not like heroes, and so they do not have them." Some Canadians may not, but a great many do. One

need only draw attention to the regard given the stars of hockey and other sports to refute this contention. Except for a mawkish reference to Nancy Greene's wholesomeness, Woodcock makes no mention whatever of the contribution of athletics to Canadian life. It is good to know that opera is flourishing, but how many Canadians have ever seen an opera? Or would care to? Following a recent Viewpoint telecast over the CBC, a correspondent suggested, perhaps facetiously, that Canadians could tolerate foreign control of the economy, but defeat in a proposed hockey series with Russia would wreak havoc with the national psyche. Whether there is any truth in this hyperbole can be debated, but the point is that there is a major facet of the Canadian mosaic that has not even been recognized in this book. Perhaps the ivory towers of academe are not the best laboratories for the creation of "a personification of Canadian Everyman."

To generalize about any nation and reduce its citizens to a common denominator is hazardous. To do so about Canada is particularly ill-

advised. There is no ethnic core to the political entity that has emerged, and history has not produced in sufficient number or of sufficient power the type of event which would push firmly into the background the divisive influence of race, geography and social class. Canada is a coalition, not a fusion, of cultures, an association which hangs pragmatically together for bread and butter reasons. We are by no means unique in this respect, but our thinkers seem disinclined to appreciate the contractual essence of the relationship between the nation's various components and would have us believe that there is potential for some of the instinctive aspects of familial and tribal relationships.

Only time will tell. In the meantime, and in spite of the tone of this review, it is good to have this book. It attempts too much and is undisciplined in places, but this may be preferable to the alternative. And it does tell us a great deal about the land in which we live in a manner guaranteed to make an impression. □

Mr. N. E. Omelusik, BA'64, BLS'66, is head of acquisitions at the UBC library.



**Smart guys protect themselves
before they start**

 CANADA LIFE

WHAT IS AN UNEMPLOYED but idealistic academic to do? Last year it was a brief to the House of Commons on constitutional reform. In November it was a proposal for a general studies program at UBC. In December it was a federal Local Initiatives Program application for setting up teaching groups all over Vancouver. And in between there were the usual letters to the Prime Minister, the CBC, the Attorney-General, the UBC Senate, and the Alma Mater Society. To name just a few.

Karl Burau, the source of these activities, is a man of many projects, a never-give-up man who is eternally disappointed. His biggest disappointment, he'll tell you at every opportunity, is students, whose lack of "capacity for enthusiasm" he deplores. "I came to Canada believing the young people would be hardy and full of vitality . . . but they're senile at 20."

At 61, living frugally on \$70 a month, Karl figures he is in better shape intellectually than most students, and sees no reason why he shouldn't keep improving if he lived to be 120. That, he says, is man's natural life expectancy of which a degenerate and unsound society has robbed him.

You'll see him around campus, a burly figure toting a battered briefcase stuffed with—what else?—briefs. He may be off to see the President or to sit in on a class, to engage speakers for his Experimental College, to heckle student candidates, or to deliver his latest brainstorm to *The Ubysey* staff and berate them for not printing the last one.

After 10 years spent on the UBC campus, he is still neither faculty, staff, nor student. He is a self-styled reformer-at-large. And to Karl Burau, there is very little that doesn't need reforming.

Since 1968 he has been adding to his continuing brief on university reform. What does he want? The trimester system, a physical fitness program for all, students being able to challenge professors to public debate, and a general studies program in which each student would take 20 per cent of his courses outside his field of specialization.

In another brief to Ottawa he suggests that a special committee of Parliament see to it that universities become more relevant. Never one to

mince words, he declares that "students by and large enter university terribly conceited, proud, narrow-minded nationalists with no understanding of their obligations toward their country. But their blindness does not decrease at university, for professors usually are chauvinists . . . or preach nationalism in order to be popular. Therefore most students leave university intellectually and morally more immature than they entered it. Besides, very many become drug addicts."

The drug problem is Karl's favorite bugbear; for him it symbolizes the deterioration of Canada. Still, he has a solution ready for anyone who asks—two years of practical work before being admitted to university, and compulsory physical fitness training all around.

Not surprisingly, there has been no administrative stampede to implement these changes. Undeterred, Karl keeps on writing and fulminating against the "cliquish, incompetent lackeys" of the faculty and the powers that rule.

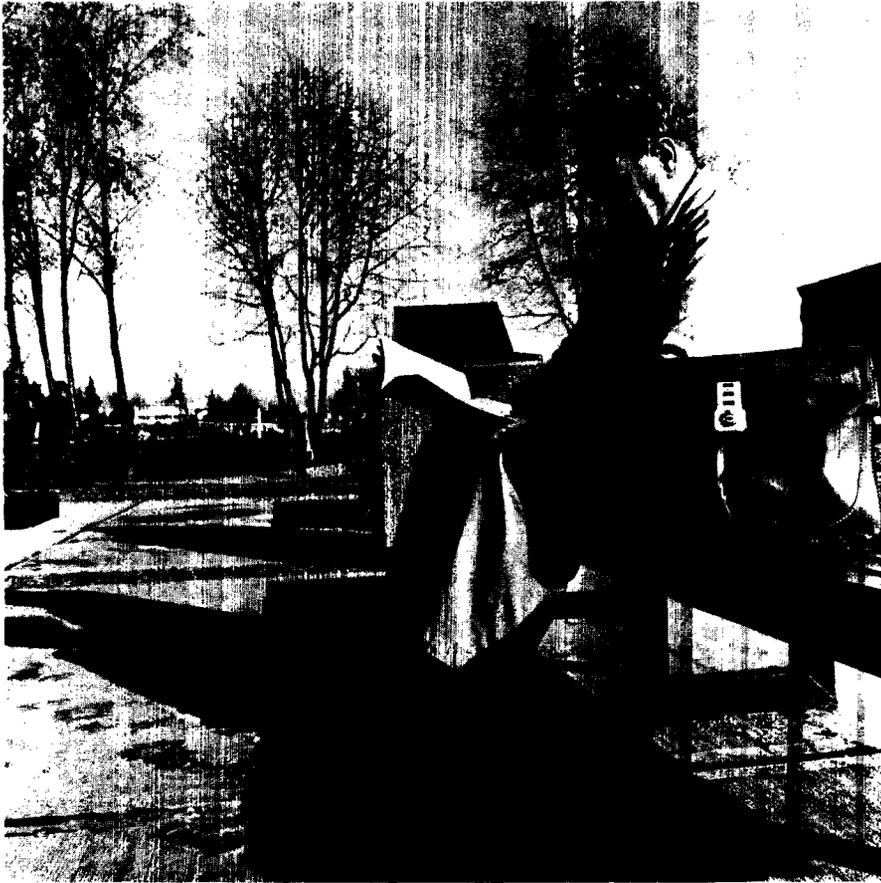
His only concretely realized idea is probably the Experimental College he runs twice a week. Yet it is not at all what Karl had originally planned. Six years ago, in connection with a Ford Foundation project to set up experimental teaching groups within university systems, he set out to organize an open-forum series of philosophy-political science courses for which students would get some credit and he would get paid.

It didn't work. Neither credit nor money was available—nor were the students, Karl claims, "when they found out I expected them to do some work." Now the Experimental College is a sort of intellectual discussion club with a shifting population and a range of interests from literature to labour unions. Speakers are accepted, invited, or bamboozled into holding forth on their particular specialty; they may be faculty members, ministers, or off-campus leaders. Davey Fulton spoke once. There is a continuing series on the religions of the world and a preoccupation with history (for instance, *How Should It Be Taught?*) but more often than not the topics are along the line of *What's Wrong With . . . ?* *What's Wrong With Canada*, the legal system, the B.C. legislature, the media, the student government or the students?



KARL BURAU: The Eternal Student

Viveca Ohm



Mark Kaarremaa

A familiar figure on campus with his bulging briefcase, Karl Burau takes in the sun while he reads outside UBC's Student Union Building.

Karl is moderator, honorary president, secretary—in fact he IS the Experimental College. In one of the seminar rooms tucked away behind the SUB Cafeteria, he holds court every Tuesday and Friday noon. About a dozen students are scattered round the long tables. Yellowed clippings climb up a bulletin board that could be titled the Major Misadventures of a Misunderstood Reformer. The blackboard announces the topic of the day: Strikes—How Good or How Bad for Canada?

Ruddy-faced, wearing three sweaters and a logging shirt, Karl is pacing anxiously because it is 12:30 and the speaker hasn't appeared yet. "He said he would come, and I'm sure he would let me know if something came up. . . . I also invited the press and the AMS candidates."

Meanwhile he hands out UBC noon-schedules and copies of his latest brief. Any newcomer is asked whether he is familiar with Karl's ideas on university reform; if not, he leaves with a new sheaf of papers under his arm. "I expected more people today . . . but this mother of Angela Davis showed up, you know, at the last minute." Any other noon event that takes a prospective audience away from his discussions Karl

is not too happy about, and he expresses genuine astonishment that anyone would choose Angela Davis' mother over the Experimental College. But the room is filling up, and Karl speeds up his leaflet-distribution, all the while fretting about the guest speaker.

"He probably had trouble finding the room, most people do," one of the regulars offers reassuringly. He is a quixotic-looking red-bearded student who comes to most meetings, but not to all precisely "because Karl expects it." There is the risk of being overwhelmed by Karl. After a few meetings, one notices that it is the one-time droppers-in rather than the little band of regulars who contradict Karl.

The speaker arrives—sure enough, it was almost impossible to find the room—and Karl's relief is that of one whose tattered faith in humanity has been saved at the eleventh hour. The introduction usually offers the visitor two alternatives: would he like to begin right away, or would he like to hear Karl's opinions on strikes (or the welfare system, the English Department, Christianity) so that he can reply accordingly? A moment's hesitation on the part of the speaker means an option for the latter, and

for the next 20 minutes Karl will expound on the subject in question and several others.

He sees himself as "Ein Hecht im Karpfenteich"—a pike in a pond of carp. He wants to show students "that you must never be afraid, or give in to wrong authority." For him, the university must become "a substitute for suffering", because it is only by suffering one learns.

Three times he has hitch-hiked across Canada, the first time being when he came to B.C. 17 years ago. He had emigrated from Germany, had taught school in Nova Scotia for a while; now he was headed for UBC to accept a teaching position in the German Department. It never materialized.

What actually happened is veiled in obscurity. Some faculty feel that he never was offered a teaching post, others that there was a misunderstanding. His record is vague, he had published nothing, and his German degree was possibly not specialized enough. Karl's version is that he was too qualified; he presented a challenge and a threat to the existing order and as such, had to be turned down.

In any event he did get a job in the B.C. public schools teaching grade

seven. That came to an abrupt end after six months when he was fired for alleged incompetence. "Incompetence," sneers Karl. "The real reason was that I refused to give passing grades to children of the local big shots."

Apparently there was some injustice involved, because Karl wrote to then Education Minister Les Peterson, who, he says, interceded on his behalf. "The supervisor dropped dead when he realized I had appealed to Peterson", recalls Karl. "Literally—he had a heart attack."

His next teaching job was in Vanderhoof. Same grade, same problem, same result. Yet "incompetence" doesn't spring to mind when Karl shows the essays and letters he had his students write. Whatever else he did or did not do in his classroom, he certainly taught his pupils to think for themselves. On lined paper are articulate discussions of Nemesis in "Julius Caesar" and "Oedipus Rex"—neither of which, apparently, were on the reading list—as well as letters to textbook editors pointing out errors in logic or inaccurate definitions.

After Vanderhoof, he returned to UBC to study civil rights and also to enlist support in bringing about legal changes. The then Dean of Arts, Kaspar Naegel encouraged him, but as the years went on, he lost whatever foothold he may have had in the faculty.

It is hard to really know Karl Burau, but the person who comes closest is probably Dr. Robert Clark, director of the office of academic planning, who says of him simply, "He is my friend, I think he is a very honest man. If you had been rebuffed in life as often as he has, you'd need an extraordinary amount of faith." But he denies the faculty are "such subservient creatures as Karl makes them out."

The first time they met, Karl came to Dr. Clark's office to invite him to an Experimental College lecture entitled, Why I'm Not a Christian. Clark politely said no, he was a Christian. "Two weeks later, Karl came back and asked me to speak on Why I Am a Christian."

Karl himself is an agnostic. But he is also a student of philosophy and religion, and he looks down on what he calls the "hedonism" in Canada.

As a young boy, he joined the *Hitler-Jugend*—like every young boy in Germany. But it didn't take

him long to change his mind about the political climate, and a few years later he was arrested for anti-Hitler activities. He spent several years in and out of courts, prisons, concentration camps.

He studied history, philosophy, and political science at the University of Berlin in the early Thirties. But what with the war and his political activities, it was not until after the war that he could return to take his final teaching examination. This marked Round I of his crusade against university bureaucracy—and Karl fires off anecdote after anecdote about his victories:

Upon his asking the examiner what he would be expected to know, the venerable academic spread his arms around a mammoth set of encyclopedias, and replied dead-earnestly, "Everything between these covers." "Impossible," said Karl and marched off to the university authorities, who eventually decided that it was impossible too.

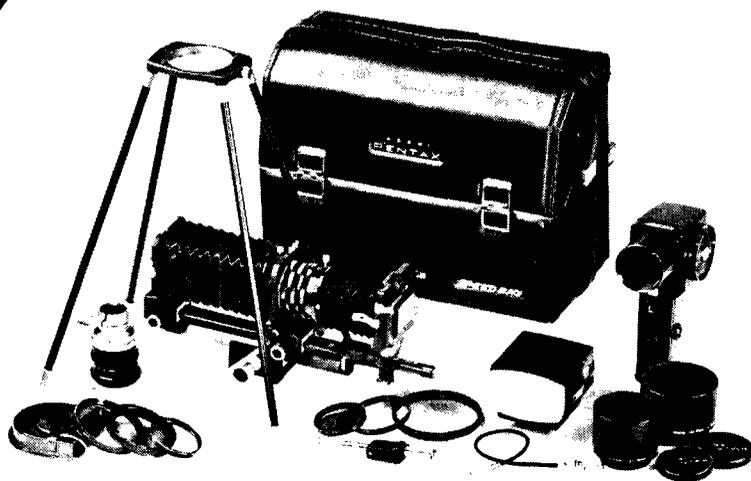
In a class he was teaching, the school inspector was present when one of Karl's students was describing Hegel's influence on Ibsen. "Wrong", interrupted the official, "it was Nietz-

sche." "Prove it", cried Karl to the inspector's amazement, and after a suitable number of hearings and meetings, it was decided that even authorities could not squelch students unless they were prepared to prove they were right.

Another institution had the misguidedly democratic regulation that a teacher must not sit down on the cathedra, thereby towering above his students. Karl, naturally sat down, declaring that "the capacity of a teacher should depend on his intellectual position and not the position of his posterior."

He never married; his only remaining family is a sister in Germany. After Berlin was divided, he taught in the West, while his mother remained in East Berlin until her death a few years ago. "That is the one thing I regret," Karl says in a sudden, rare moment of emotion, "that I couldn't succeed in Canada for her sake."

How successful he has been depends on how one sees him. To Dr. Malcolm McGregor, he is a "gadfly", a useful dissenter who makes students think. Karl, who often drops in on Dr. McGregor's Classical Studies



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*Karl presides over a regular session
of his noon-hour
Experimental College.*

100 lectures, says, "At first he wouldn't let me come into his class, but now we are friends." According to McGregor, he never attempted to keep Karl out of his class, but only asked him not to lecture in it.

Although Dr. McGregor, as is his wont, defends both the university and students as "better than Karl thinks," he feels that "there is nothing destructive about Karl, his approach is constructive . . . his problem is that he spreads himself too thin."

Karl describes himself as a "non-Marxist, humanist, common sense socialist." He's for a guaranteed annual income, a new Bill of Rights, and a constructive vote of non-confidence which would change Parliament "from a circus of rabble-rousing demagogues." When he spoke in the House of Commons last year, "the time was up" before he could make his most important points. As usual. And when he sent letters of protest, his fine points of irony were lost on the recipients. As usual.

"I support the NDP," he says, "because it will never get a majority. As soon as any government has a majority, it becomes corrupted."

As far as he is concerned, there are four types of government—traditional, rational, charismatic, and terroristic. Most nations have a mixture,

of course, but only the rational is worth having. Canada at least has the British North America Act, but unless we "throw out all the rotten legal garbage" that impedes it, we will never have a rational government. Traditional government is what bogs down Britain; charismatic can be Trudeaumania, and when it blends with terroristic you get the classical example of Hitler.

There was a time, Karl admits, when he felt ashamed to be German because of the Hitler excesses. But after nearly two decades in Canada, he is not so sure it couldn't happen here. That is partly why he has never taken out Canadian citizenship. "I had planned to, but I felt I had been rebuffed. I will not apply for citizenship until I have an accepted position."

Because being honest and admitting he had over \$500 saved up rendered him ineligible for welfare, Karl says he lives on an absolute minimum. Now it's up to \$70 a month, of which \$29 goes to rent. Down on East Fiftieth, he shares an older house with a German couple and their electrician son. The house looks well-kept and freshly painted green; Karl's room is behind the second-story sunporch. In the morning he rises early for the long bus

ride to UBC, and returns in mid-afternoon. Despite his great bulk, he eats less and less, having become diabetic in later years.

His evenings may be spent in his room typing his endless briefs and letters. Often they are spattered with personal touches, reminiscences, reproaches. "As you know, I am no Canadian hypocrite," or in a letter to CBC, "You ought to make me your special guest on (your program)". The thrift of his life-style also invades his documents, as he fills every inch of paper on both sides. When his brief on constitutional reform ended with room to spare, Karl typically added a P.S. "In order not to waste an empty page, a few remarks about Guaranteed Annual Income." (Complete with charts and outlines).

There are times when even Karl gets tired. For a moment his voice drops below its normal bass. "Sometimes I think I'm doing penance for having come here with so many illusions." But only for a moment, as he catches himself having revealed too much. He gets up, stuffs the scattered papers back in his briefcase, and makes his way past the bridge-playing, muffin-eating SUB crowd who don't know him. There are lectures to arrange, appointments to keep. □



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Four Receive Awards At Annual Dinner

THE FORMER NATIONAL ARCHIVIST and National Librarian of Canada, **Dr. W. Kaye Lamb**, was awarded the Alumni Award of Distinction at the UBC Alumni Association's annual dinner meeting on May 18 in the Hotel Vancouver.

Dr. Lamb, BA'27, MA'30, LLD'48, (PhD, London) was one of four prominent Canadians who were honored at the meeting, attended by about 400 alumni. The others were **Dr. John F. McCreary**, coordinator of UBC's Health Sciences Centre; **Dean Geoffrey Andrew**, former executive director of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada; and **Mr. Allan McGavin**, LLD'72, UBC's retiring chancellor.

Mr. Frank Walden, the out-going president of the UBC Alumni Association, made the presentations at the meeting, which was highlighted by a thought-provoking address on the crisis in Northern Ireland by **Lord Terence O'Neill**, former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland (see story p. 5). **Mrs. Frederick Field** was earlier elected president of the alumni association for 1972-73.

Dr. Lamb was awarded the Alumni Award of Distinction for his contribution to Canadian librarianship, a contribution highlighted by his formative work in establishing the National Library of Canada in Ottawa. During his career, Dr. Lamb served as B.C. Provincial Librarian and Archivist, UBC Librarian and National Archivist and National Librarian. He retired in 1968.

Dr. John F. McCreary was given an Honorary Life Membership in the UBC Alumni Association for his distinguished contribution to health sciences education in Canada. Dr. McCreary, who recently stepped down as UBC Dean of Medicine to devote full-time to his role as coordinator of UBC's Health Sciences Centre, was instrumental in developing the team approach to health care education which is being implemented in the new health centre and other institutions in Canada and elsewhere.



At spring Calgary alumni branch meeting, University of Calgary president **Dr. A. W. R. Carrothers** (right), BA'47, LLB'48, welcomes guest speaker **Herb Capozzi**, BA'47, BCom'48, Vancouver Centre Social Credit MLA.



Former National Archivist and 1972 Alumni Award of Distinction recipient **Dr. W. Kaye Lamb** (centre), BA'27, MA'30, shows off Thunderbird plaque he received at annual dinner to (left) **Dr. John F. McCreary** and (right) **Dean Geoffrey Andrew**, who received alumni Honorary Life Memberships.

An Honorary Life Membership in the UBC Alumni Association was also conferred on **Dean Geoffrey Andrew** in recognition for his service to higher education in Canada. During UBC's rapid post-war growth period, **Dean Andrew** served as Professor of English and Dean and Deputy to President **Norman MacKenzie**. He joined AUCC in 1962 and retired early this year.

For his service to UBC, **Mr. Allan McGavin**, who recently stepped down as chancellor, was given a special memento of appreciation from the alumni association. **Mr. McGavin** served as co-chairman of the successful Three Universities Capital Fund Drive. He was appointed to the UBC Board of Governors in 1966 and elected chancellor by acclamation in 1969, serving a full three-year term.

Alumni Branches Hold Talks, Social Events

EVERYTHING FROM SEX EDUCATION to libraries to the role of alumni in university development were discussed by speakers at recent alumni branch meetings.

A successful alumni "Beer 'n Beef" night was held in **Port Alberni** on May 30 at which **Dr. George Szasz**, UBC director of interprofessional education and assistant professor of health care and epidemiology, spoke on "The Sex Education Dilemma." The following evening, May 31, he gave a similar talk in **Nanaimo** following an informal wine-tasting party.

On May 17, more than 50 persons attended a wine and cheese party at the home of **David** and **Maureen Woolliams** in **Quesnel**. A brief slide show of new campus developments was shown and AMS President **Doug Aldridge** gave the alumni an insight into student affairs and opinion on campus.

It was the turn of California alumni on May 7. More than 50 alumni attended a wine and cheese party sponsored by the Charles Krug winery at the home of **Carole** and **Barry Patmore** in **San Francisco**. There was some discussion about a possible October function. Branch president **Norm Gillies** in San Francisco

(474-7310) is the man to contact with any suggestions.

On April 21, a very lively and successful alumni dinner-dance was held in **Calgary** at the Palliser Hotel. About 200 people turned out, including University of Calgary President **Andrew Carrothers** and his wife. UBC Alumni Association First Vice-President **George Morfitt** gave a brief talk about alumni association activities and about the University. Another special guest, Vancouver Centre Social Credit MLA **Herb Capozzi** spoke about the University, its needs and the role of alumni in the University's continuing developments.

New Tax Forces Fund Changes

THE NEW B.C. GIFT TAX ACT has made necessary some changes in the operation of the UBC Alumni Fund. The Act was passed on May 3 with its provisions coming into retroactive effect on January 1, 1972. The basic effect on gifts to the University is this: all gifts designated to a particular use within the university (e.g., library) are now taxable; but all undesignated gifts (i.e., to the University as a whole) to UBC are not taxable.

With the UBC Alumni Fund gift card mailed early in May, all alumni received a supplementary instruction briefly explaining the required changes in routine. Hap-

pily, these instructions must have been readily understandable as there appears to be little confusion regarding the nature of the Act and donations are coming in at an encouraging rate.

With the University's needs greater than ever this year, the alumni fund executive committee has been concerned as to how gifts to the University might be affected by the new legislation. However, initial returns to date suggest that donors are satisfied that after due process all the money donated will still be applied to those areas of the University normally supported.

We outline for your guidance a consolidation of exemptions. UBC graduates and friends of the University are concerned with section (c).

Gifts made in any one year:

- (a) Up to \$10,000 to his (her) spouse.
- (b) Up to \$10,000 to individuals with a maximum to any one individual of \$2,000.
- (c) Any amount of money to a registered charitable organization providing it uses the gift at its absolute discretion exclusively for its charitable activities in British Columbia. The requirements of "absolute discretion" will be satisfied providing the charitable organization initiates the purpose for which the gifts are required and such purpose is of high priority to the organization.
- (d) Up to an aggregate of \$2,000 to Canadian registered charitable organizations that use the gift for

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their charitable activities either inside or outside the province of British Columbia.

In short, and to repeat what was mentioned earlier, a designated gift is taxable, an undesignated gift to UBC is *not* taxable.

The UBC Board of Governors on April 20 developed an interim schedule of priorities for gift support authorized at the discretion of the University and it applies to both cash and gifts in kind. This schedule will be subject to review and revision in light of the regulations issued with respect to the Gift Tax Act and the changing needs and circumstances of the University. The important point to note, however, is that the list covers all those areas of the University supported by alumni fund donors in the past.

Aqua Soc Welcomes Scuba Diving Grads

IT'S GOT TO THE POINT where probably the only sure way to get away from it all and find some peace and quiet of a weekend is to take up scuba diving. For if there's one thing the deep briny offers, it's quiet—and you don't find a great mob of people floundering around down there either.

If you want to take up scuba diving now—for that or any other reason—you can now do it through a university-based organization, Aqua Soc. The membership

fee is \$12 for UBC alumni, faculty, staff and students.

This will enable you to participate in weekly dives with people who love the sport and know what they're doing. Through Aqua Soc you'll also be able to participate in inter-scuba club competitions, social nights, courses in underwater photography and other specialized aspects of the sport and you'll be entitled to reductions on purchases in dive shops. Equipment rental is also available to members: tanks, \$.50 per day; suits \$1.50 per day; air fill \$.50; and a Nikonos II submersible camera.

Perhaps most important of all, Aqua Soc offers a diving course for \$30 to members of the club. The course is certified by the National Association of Underwater Instructors, an organization recognized throughout the world.

Alumni members should enroll before June 30 and may do so by phoning John Louwerens (evenings) at 733-4284.

Alumni Survey Results Release Set For Fall

IT LOOKS LIKE there's going to be some vigorous eyebrow raising done this fall when the results of the UBC Alumni Opinion Survey are released. The word from **Chuck Campbell**, chairman of the opinion survey committee, is that the results reveal some very interesting atti-

tudes on the part of UBC alumni.

Questionnaires were sent last year to a random sample of 5,000 graduates seeking their views on the UBC Alumni Association, on UBC and higher education in general. About 1,500 graduates returned completed questionnaires and over the past few months their replies have been tabulated and analyzed.

A full report of the findings of the survey will be carried in the fall issue of the *Chronicle*. The survey results will be reported to the association's board of management for discussion and use in the formation of policy.

In the meantime, interested alumni may be interested in reading the results of another, separate study of UBC alumni opinions. **Dr. Peter Tsong**, UBC assistant professor of commerce, recently completed an analysis of the attitudes toward UBC held by alumni who graduated between 1916 and 1969. His questionnaire elicited 5,210 responses and discovered such things as: in 1969, 19.3 per cent of B.C. professional and managerial personnel had graduated from UBC, over 40 per cent of alumni between 40 and 49 have annual incomes of at least \$16,800, and 68.41 per cent of alumni would study the same field if they entered UBC again, but 29.46 per cent said they would not do so.

Tsong's study is available in book form, at \$4.95 a copy, at the UBC bookstore and the UBC Alumni Association office at Cecil Green Park, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C. (228-3313).

Highlights from Dr. Tsong's study will also be run in the fall *Chronicle*.

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Blame UBC for curbed medical student intake

In respect of the article in the *Chronicle's* Spring issue of 1972, entitled "The Great British Columbia Doctor Snatch," a few observations might do much to put the matter in a somewhat different light.

Between 1950 and 1971, the number of places for first-year medical students has remained constant at 60, and Mr. Bradbury, the author, attributes this situation to a failure on the part of the British Columbia government to provide adequate funds. Many of the inferences left by the article are misleading in the extreme because the article makes no mention of the strong possibility that the failure to increase the number of places for first-year medical students is the direct consequence of a conscious policy pursued by the faculty of medicine. Now that many British Columbians are beginning to clamour in protest against this policy, the faculty of medicine indicates that plans are under way to increase the intake of students at first to 80 in number, and later to 100. Apparently it has not been the policy of the faculty to give top priority to the training of undergraduates, as evidenced by the following facts.

1. Between 1954 and 1970, the teaching staff in the faculty of medicine increased from 35 to 164. While it is true there were other teaching duties assumed by that faculty, such added assignments come nowhere near accounting for the four-fold increase in staff.
2. In 1953-54, the annual operating budget for the faculty of medicine was approximately \$374,367. In 1971, the operating budget had increased to approximately \$4,600,000.
3. Capital investment in buildings, to the end of 1971 has been at least \$12,000,000 (from a variety of sources).

Notwithstanding these enormous infusions of teachers, operating funds and capital grants, the faculty of medicine held student admission to 60 per annum. That this has been a conscious policy on the part of the faculty of medicine is well documented, as the following quotations show.

Vancouver *Province*, September 28, 1971:
"Medical Dean Dr. McCreary said the practise (sic) of limiting enrolment so that UBC could 'put a lot of effort also into research and continuing education' will be relaxed."

Vancouver *Province*, October 4, 1971:
"Sixty has been the annual limit of first-year students since the school opened in 1950, and this has been the result of deliberate policy. Medical

Dean Dr. McCreary says the practice has allowed UBC to do a lot of research.—But the question is whether the expansion shouldn't have been started years ago."

Victoria *Colonist*, October 23, 1971:

"Dr. John McCreary says choice of medical careers should be controlled to adjust supply to the needs of the public. The number of specialists have borne absolutely no relation to the needs of the country."

News, UBC, Information Office, March 3, 1972:

"Dean McCreary said this favorable physician-population ratio was in effect when UBC's school was designed to accommodate a class of 60 students. In view of the excellent supply of doctors in British Columbia, Dean McCreary said the UBC school had placed a high priority on other responsibilities, including research and continuing medical education. Until 2 years ago, no British Columbia student with a good academic record was refused admission to UBC's medical school. During the past two years the number of applications has increased rapidly and there is now a real sense of urgency in increasing the size of the UBC class. The first-year class in medicine will be increased to 80 next year and a further expansion to 100 first-year students will be undertaken as soon as possible. The chief constraint to increasing the class size is accommodation in the basic medical sciences laboratories. An enlargement to these facilities is now being designed. . . ."

Your readers might also be interested in another account found in the *Colonist*, October 6, 1971:

"Canadian medical schools may be keeping their enrolments low because faculty members find students bothersome, the President of the Canadian Medical Association said in Victoria, Tuesday . . . some medical schools could double their enrolments without increasing facilities if it were not for the resistance of teaching staffs."

Ralph R. Loffmark
Minister of Health Services
and Hospital Insurance
Victoria

Editor's Note

The UBC Board of Governors feels that several points in Mr. Loffmark's letter warrant a serious reply, but unfortunately the board received copies of his letter too close to press-time to reply in this issue. Consequently, the University administration will answer Mr. Loffmark's comments in the next issue of the Chronicle.

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Arabophobia the last prejudice of liberals?

Michael Seelig's reply (in your Spring issue) to Hanna Kassis' article on Palestine disturbed us on several counts. May we, as concerned observers who are neither Palestinians nor Israelis, but who lived and worked in Beirut 1965-70 and travelled all over the Middle East, be permitted to reply? We think it important that Dr. Seelig, with his intense but narrow Israeli vision, should not be allowed to discredit Dr. Kassis, who represents an alternative to the extremists on both sides.

Dr. Seelig calls Dr. Kassis' proposal of a democratic, bi-national Palestine for both Jews and Arabs "unacceptable to all Israelis"—ignoring the case (cited by Dr. Kassis) of Uri Avneri, not only an Israeli but a member of the Knesset, who has been advocating a similar de-Zionization of Israel. But, unfortunately, Avneri is atypical; most Israelis *do* find de-Zionization "unacceptable." The question, however, is whether that position is worthy of our support.

First, it must be understood that Dr. Seelig is taking a very hard line on the central question: the land. He states his, and all Israelis', "concern" for the Palestinian refugees, but when it comes to *implementing* that concern, he concedes

nothing. He must know that the return to the land is the sine qua non of the Palestinian problem, yet he dismisses the idea: "unacceptable." We are forced to conclude that his talk of "sympathy" is merely mouthing liberal pieties (in Israel, as in the West, Arabophobia is the last prejudice still permitted the liberal). Some have asked, "Why don't they just go live somewhere else?" Wishful thinking. Why don't the Okanagan growers go till the Yukon tundra? Palestine was (and is) the Biblical "land of milk and honey," the best land in the arid Middle East, and many Palestinians were farmers.

Second, why should the prospect of a democratic bi-national state be "unacceptable" to the self-professed "bastion of democracy" in the Middle East? Perhaps because Israel is "democratic" only for Jews; Arabs and Sephardim (Oriental) Jews are second-class citizens. Shimon Tzabar, an Israeli, wrote to the *London Times* (31 Jan. 1968) that:

no respectable Jewish landlord will rent a room to an Arab. . . . Dishwashing, waiting, cleaning, and brick-making are almost the only Arab occupations in a Jewish city like Tel Aviv, while educated Arabs cannot get even a simple white-collar job outside their Arab communities. . . . Official discrimination is demonstrated by the Citizenship law . . . any Jewish immigrant can automatically become a full citizen of Israel; but for an Arab it is not enough to be born in Palestine—he has also to prove that he was present in the country at a certain time in 1948.

And this proof is not easy to obtain, since many Arab record offices have been taken over or blown up by the Israelis. As for binationalism, Dr. Seelig is worried that Palestine could become another Cyprus or Nigeria. Yes, or perhaps another Lebanon, where Christians, Muslims, Druses and Jews have so far managed to keep their state intact. It is altogether paradoxical that Zionists insist on a *Jewish* state, when Jews elsewhere depend upon and encourage a plural concept of society.

However dimly Dr. Kassis' proposal is regarded by Dr. Seelig, it does not seem unreasonable to outside observers. In *The Evasive Peace*, John Davis, former Commissioner General of UNRWA, calls de-Zionization the only basis for peace in the Middle East:

The basic rights of the Palestine Arabs must be restored and in a manner that no longer leaves them scattered against their will throughout the Arab world and beyond. They must again have a homeland—the people of Israel should understand this need even better than other people. Whatever form of government may emerge, it must recognize the claim of Palestine Arabs to full citizenship in the area that was Palestine, and on a basis that provides for self-rule. . . . Peace will eventually come to the Middle East as the Zionist-based cause of conflict is eliminated, either by peaceful means or by war. . . .

Dr. Seelig concludes, "why not give peace a chance?" Very touching—but quite empty. It is what one often hears from Israelis, and what one heard from the

gangster bosses who ran Chicago in the Thirties: "we don't want no trouble." It is the cry of those on top, in control, with a vested interest in things as they are. But Dr. Seelig and his compatriots cannot have their cake and eat it too. They might look at David Ben Gurion's article in the *Saturday Review* for April 3, 1971. It is called "Peace Is More Important Than Real Estate."

Vivian Bevis
Richard Bevis
Vancouver.

Dr. Richard Bevis is an assistant professor of English at UBC.

Zionism obstacle to Middle East peace

I have read with interest the article entitled "A Forgotten People Demand Justice" by Dr. Hanna Kassis, (*Chronicle*, Summer 1971), and also the letter in reply to this by Dr. Michael Y. Seelig, (Spring 1972).

What is overlooked by Dr. Seelig, however, is that in 1917, the year of the Balfour Declaration, the population of Palestine was about 700,000, of whom some 650,000 were Moslem and Christian Arabs and the remaining 50,000 were Jews, mostly Oriental Jews. Furthermore, prior to the advent of political Zionism, both Arabs and Jews lived together in the Holy Land as brothers. After the First World War, the League of Nations granted Great Britain mandatory authority in Palestine, but the duty of the Mandatory Power is to look after the interests of the inhabitants, and not to bring in hordes of strangers against the will of the people of the country. (Even in Great Britain, the British people have resented hordes of black people from the West Indies being brought in by various post-war British governments to their very over-crowded country!) Again, the Balfour Declaration did not envisage the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. By 1947, the percentage of Arabs in Palestine had been reduced gradually from 93 percent, as it was in 1917, to about 70 percent, due to massive Jewish immigration. Even so, 70 percent constitutes a more than two-thirds majority. In 1947, the United Nations recommended partition of the Holy Land, but as they have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, such partitioning was not legally valid, especially as the Arab population, who were the majority, vigorously opposed the plan.

Dr. Seelig wishes the Arabs to recognize the right of the so-called "State of Israel" to exist. I wonder what he would say if a racial minority were to set up a separate state in B.C., which state was hostile to B.C., as well as to the rest of Canada! I don't think he would approve of it, so why should it be considered unreasonable for the Palestinians to reject "Israel"? As for the driving "Israel" into the sea, does not any nation worth its salt wish to expel an invader from its territory?

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However, what the Arabs really want is to liquidate "Israel" as a state, and not to exterminate the Jewish people living there! It is only natural that those Jews who have occupied Arab homes and properties will have to evacuate these, and that proper compensation be paid to those whose homes and properties have been destroyed. Furthermore, those Zionists who have been guilty of atrocities will have to be tried and punished accordingly. All this is only plain, common justice.

Dr. Seelig brings in the question of the historical link between Judaism and the land of Palestine. Do not Christianity and Islam also have historical links with the Holy Land? Admittedly, the Jews lived there as a nation at one time, but that was 1,900 years ago, and they were driven out, not by the Arabs, but by the Romans! Admittedly also, the Arabs came to Palestine as conquerors after the death of Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam, but they did not drive the Jews out, but the Romans. Furthermore, when the Jewish people were being cruelly persecuted by a corrupt medieval church in Europe, it was the Arab peoples who opened their gates to them to give them refuge! If the Zionists claim Palestine for the Jews on an historical basis, then the Italians may also claim all territories which constituted the Roman Empire (including Palestine, by the way!); also, the Greeks may similarly claim all territory from Turkey to Northern India, which formed part of the empire of Alexander the Great!

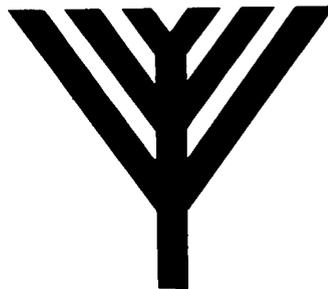
The Zionists will not permit the return of the Arab refugees to their homes and properties because this would hinder their idea of a purely Jewish state. Is this just? In any case, why a Jewish state? As Palestine is ever more sacred to Christians, seeing that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was born, lived, died and rose again in that country, why not make it a Christian state? As Moslems also have ties with the Holy Land, why not a Moslem state? It has been proved that to create a state on purely religious grounds leads only to trouble. Consider the case of Ulster and Pakistan!

Dr. Seelig ends up by saying, "... why not give peace a chance?" to the Arabs. Peace can come only when the "Israelis" de-zionize themselves and give up the idea of a purely Jewish State. If they will do this, the Arabs on their part are very willing to live with them. They have even expressed a willingness to help find accommodation in other lands for those Jews who may be bereft of accommodation in Palestine! Could generosity go further on the part of an oppressed and injured people towards those who have treated them so badly for the past 25 years? The Arabs do not object to Jews *per se* living in the Holy Land, provided that there is sufficient room for them, and also that they are prepared to renounce Zionism and live as good Palestinians with their Arab brothers.

Richard D. Corrance
Vancouver

Mr. Corrance is a Vancouver businessman who has become acquainted with the Middle East issue on a first-hand basis through travel in that region for business and pleasure.

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spot light

20's

The end of the academic year at Duke University will see the retirement of **Lionel Stevenson**, BA'22, (MA, Toronto), (PhD, California), (BLit, Oxford), as James B. Duke Professor of English. It's a short retirement though—he immediately takes up a new post as professor of English at the University of Houston. In honor of his retirement a *festschrift* of essays by 18 distinguished scholars in 19th century English literature is to be published in early 1973. . . . A new concept, for North America, in international education is being planned for Vancouver Island. The school, based on the United World College in South Wales, hopes to open in September, 1973. A joint U.S.-Canadian venture, the board of governors is headed by the **Hon. John V. Clyne**, BA'23, chairman of the board of directors of Mac-Millan Bloedel. Students for the school are selected on merit for the final two years of high school and earn an international certificate. One of the aims of the college is to provide a nucleus of internationally educated young people to staff the growing number of international companies and organizations. . . . It will be something of a homecoming for **George F. Davidson**, BA '28, (MA, PhD, Harvard), LLD'55, president of the CBC, when he takes up his new post as under-secretary general of the United Nations on August 1. Between 1946 and 1958 he was a Canadian delegate to the UN Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In 1953 he was elected chairman of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the General Assembly and in 1958 served as president of the UN Economic and Social Council. President of the CBC since 1968, his new post has been described as a sort of "superchief" in charge of administration and management and as senior advisor to the secretary-general Kurt Waldheim. A career civil servant, Mr. Davidson, was Canada's first deputy minister of health and welfare, and later deputy minister of immigration and secretary to the treasury board.

30's

Canada's new environmental advisory council has two UBC alumni among its 16 members—Ian McTaggart-Cowan, BA'32,



Vancouver Sun

Tom Shandel

"I don't make films because I love film. I make films because that's a craft I learned when I was working in television, which uses film." Writer-director Tom Shandel, BA'62, believes that the only way to learn to make films is in fact to go out and start making them. And since the days when he was studying English and theatre at UBC he has made a great many. His latest and first feature-length film, *Another Smith for Paradise*, premiered in mid-May at Vancouver's Coronet Theatre. An all-Canadian production financed with the assistance of the Canadian Film Development Corporation, *Another Smith* was produced by James Margellos and has among its stars Frances Hyland, LLD'72, who has just received this honorary degree for her outstanding contribution to Canadian theatre.

Tom traces his development as a film-maker back to 1965 when he worked as a freelance broadcaster making documentaries for CBC radio. "I learned film by working in radio. Cutting thousands of miles of quarter-inch tape you learn montage and editing." He then began to direct pocket documentaries for CBC television and to make underground films for the regrettably short-lived series, "The Enterprise". He also found work as a writer, researcher and interviewer for the National Film Board, and his film-making career was well underway.

Although he has been involved in university film courses both as a student and an instructor, Tom does not favour an academic environment for training prospective film-makers. In 1966 he attended the Stanford Summer School of Film, only to leave after the first month because it had so little to offer him. In 1969-70 he was resident film-maker at Simon Fraser University, and the same year he taught a film course to recreation students at UBC.

But his main emphasis was film appreciation. "All you can do is train a good audience. Film is a very concrete

At the premiere of "Another Smith For Paradise" Tom Shandel (right) and his wife, Pia talk with Michael Spencer, executive director of the Canadian Film Development Corp.

and a very expensive medium. It requires just tremendous resources. And basically you have to ask why you are training film-makers when every film-maker has to make his own job. If you're talking about technical things, like to become a film editor or production assistant then that's like carpentry or plumbing—it's a trade. But that has nothing to do with universities."

With the recent release of *Another Smith for Paradise* Tom is presently confronted with the feedback which always follows a premiere. Although the local critics have had mixed responses to the film, for Tom it is simply a lesson in the pitfalls of releasing a film in one's hometown. "I'll always work here because this is my home. I may not release a film here again. . . because when you release in your hometown what the distributor is hoping for is a chauvinist box office, and this film's experience has proven that the chauvinist audience isn't here. And without it you're left with having to face the hometown criticism, which is very personal, and somehow lacks the objectivity afforded films from outside."

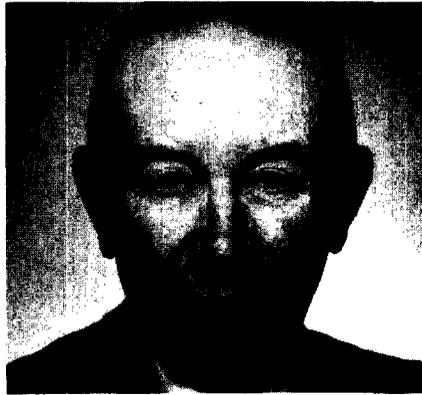
And so Tom plans to remain in Vancouver with his wife Pia (whose ample capabilities as an actress are well displayed in *Another Smith*) and to continue to write and direct films through his Image Flow Centre, a company of media consultants and productions. Tom's newest project is a National Film Board theatrical short about killer whales, which is presently being shot at Sealand of the Pacific in Victoria. Involved in this film are Dr. Paul Spong, a UBC research associate in psychiatry and an expert on whale behaviour, musician Paul Horn, and whale trainer Mark Perry. It's being filmed under the working title *The Whale of a Sound* and is due for release in the late summer.

Valerie Hennell, BA'70.

(PhD, California), dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and former head of zoology at UBC and **Donovan Miller**, BCom'47, former president of the alumni association and member of the board of governors and senate at UBC. . . . **Lawrence J. Nicholson**, BA'33, BAsC'34, is now manager of environmental control for Cominco Ltd. From his office in Trail he will be responsible for effluent control, reclamation, land management and the analytical laboratories throughout the company's operations. . . . B.C.'s agrologist of the year is **Vernon C. Brink**, BSA'34, MSA'36, (PhD, Wisconsin), professor of plant science at UBC. Dr. Brink is the first to be honored in this way by the B.C. Institute of Agrologists, of which he is a charter member. He was cited for his teaching, research and interest in the lives of his students and ranchers and farmers throughout B.C. . . . The University of Victoria's acting president, **Hugh Farquhar**, BA'38, MA'55, (PhD, Alberta), has taken on the job full-time now. He began his teaching career in B.C.'s rural schools, moving later to the high and normal school levels before joining the education faculty of the then, Victoria College.

40's

Robert Bonner, BA'42, LLB'48, B.C.'s attorney-general for 16 years is now president and chief executive officer of MacMillan Bloedel. He succeeds the **Hon.**



Lionel Stevenson

J. V. Clyne, BA'23, who remains chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Bonner joined MacMillan Bloedel in 1968 as senior vice-president. . . . **David M. L. Farr**, BA'44, (MA, Toronto), (PhD, Oxford), professor of history at Carleton University and its former dean of arts, has been named to head the university's presidential search committee. . . . An omission from our list of trustees for the B.C. Second Century Fund—**Alastair McLean**, BSA'44, (MSA, Utah), (PhD, Washington), a research scientist with the department of agriculture in Kamloops, joins four other UBC grads on the board. The fund will be developing nature conservation areas throughout B.C. to commemorate Centennial '71.



Hugh Farquhar

Commerce professor, **Hugh C. Wilkinson**, BCom'46, leaves UBC in July to be headmaster of Shawnigan Lake School. An "Old Boy" of the school, he is former chairman of the industrial administration division of the commerce faculty and since 1962 has specialized in labour relations and marine transportation. . . . **Patrick D. Campbell**, BASC'47 is the new president of Williams Brothers Overseas, a subsidiary of an Oklahoma company specializing in pipeline construction. During his 23 years with the company he has been engineer, superintendent and manager of projects in North and South America, the Middle East and Asia. . . . **Albert L. Babb**, BASC'48, (MS, PhD, Illinois), chairman of the department of

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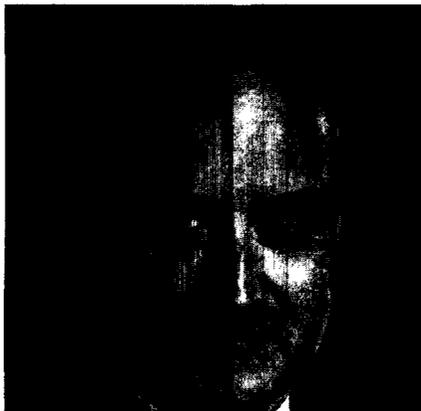
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United Kingdom

England: Alice Hemming (35 Elsworth Rd., London, NW3), Paul Dyson (c/o Fry, Mills, Spence Securities, Warnford Ct., Throgmorton St., London EC2). **Scotland:** Jean Dagg (32 Bentfield Dr., Prestwick).



Robert Bonner

nuclear medicine at the University of Washington, has been elected to the National Academy of Engineering, the highest national award made to American professional engineers. His election recognized Dr. Babb's "pioneering contributions" to the development of artificial kidney systems and the medical applications of nuclear energy.

After 18 years with Dow Chemical, **Sidney L. Couling**, BAsC'49, (DSc, Carnegie-Mellon), is now senior technical advisor on magnesium research at the Battelle laboratories in Columbus, Ohio. . . . **Clifford Faulkner**, BSA'49, topped his graduating class in the three-year land appraisal course at the University of Calgary. . . . The alumni association's immediate past president, **Frank C. Walden**, BA'49, has been appointed vice-president and manager of the Vancouver office of Comcore Public Relations Ltd.—a new national public relations company.

50's

Michael Ross Hanna, BSA'52, MSA'55, (PhD, Wisconsin) is working on a research project in Roumania for the next year. . . . **Eric C. MacKenzie**, BSA'53, is currently at the University of Florida doing further work in tropical agriculture—with naturally an emphasis on the citrus fruits. . . . A new position for **Paul J. Hoenmans**, BAsC'54. He's manager of economics and business environmental studies in the corporate planning and economics department of Mobil Oil in New York.

Another first for UBC grads . . . our first prime minister . . . **James F. Mitchell**, BSA'55, was recently elected to the office in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies. . . . **M. Bruce Pepper**, BCom '55, is the new president of Crows Nest Industries Ltd. He joined the company in 1967 as vice-president, finance and was named vice-president and general manager last year.

For the coming year **James A. Draper**, BA'57, MSc'62, (PhD, Wisconsin), will be in India as resident director of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute where he will be working on a research project in adult and continuing-education in Indian universities. He returns to Canada in March '73 to resume his duties as associate professor of adult education at the Ontario



Albert Babb

Institute for Studies in Education. . . . **Ronald L. W. Holmes**, BAsC'57, shared in the top award at the National Open and Basic Oxygen Steelmaking Conference in April in Chicago. For the past five years he has been technical assistant to the superintendent of steelmaking at the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. near Pittsburgh. . . . **Vern J. Housez**, BCom'57, is now vice-president and general manager of the grocery division of Standard Brands Ltd. A former UBC senate member, and chairman of the alumni fund, he was most recently general manager of Eaton's Ontario stores. . . . The spring convocation at Simmons College in Boston awarded **Lois Sperling Warren**, BA '57, her master of library science degree.

A specialist in molecular genetics, **Edward C. Cox**, BSc'59, (PhD, Pennsylvania), has been named assistant dean of the college and director of undergraduate studies at Princeton University. . . . **Kenneth C. Haltalin**, MD'59, spent the early part of this year as visiting professor of pediatrics at the Nhi Dong children's hospital in Saigon. He is associate professor of pediatrics at the University of Texas Southwestern medical school in Dallas. . . . After the first of July the University of Victoria will have a new dean of education, **K. George Pederson**, BA'59, (MA, Washington), (PhD, Chicago). He moves to Victoria from Chicago where he has been associate director of the Midwest Administration Centre at the University of Chicago.

60's

"This Country In The Morning"—CBC Radio's lively mid-morning show from Toronto has **Helen Hutchinson** (Mrs. David Harrison), BA'60 (class of '55) along with Peter Gzowski and Danny Finkleman, doing interviews, poetry readings, games and other assorted goodies to entertain and even instruct the masses. Norway, Italy, Portugal, South Africa and four years with the deBeers diamond mines was the itinerary of **Douglas Piteau**, BSc'62, (PhD, Witwatersrand), after his graduation. He has now returned to Vancouver to set up a consulting firm—Piteau, Gadsby, MacLeod, dealing in all aspects of geo-technical work and environmental studies. . . .

Canada's newest bank—the Unity Bank—has as its first president **Richard Brian Higgins**, BCom'62. He started with the Bank of Nova Scotia as a clerk in 1962 and was most recently managing director and chief executive officer of the Bank of Montreal's new offshore banks in Jamaica and the Bahamas. At UBC he captained the Thunderbird soccer team from 1960 to 1962. . . . A specialist in kidney disease and the medical aspects of kidney transplants, **Edmund Jean Lewis**, (BS, McGill), MD'62, now heads the nephrology section of the biological sciences medical department and the school of medicine at the University of Chicago. He joined the medical faculty at Chicago in 1971 as associate professor after nearly four years in teaching, research and consulting posts at Harvard and Tufts Universities. . . . **Beryl Rowland**, PhD'62, who is teaching at McLaughlin College, York University, is the author of a new book, *Blind Beasts—Chaucer's Animal World*, published by Kent State University Press.

Frederick Richard McCourt, BSc'63, PhD'66, has returned from post-doctoral work in the Netherlands and is assistant professor of chemistry at Waterloo University. . . . The federal government is spending \$90 million to rehabilitate the Glace Bay, N.S. heavy water plant where **John Engweiler**, BAsC'64, is the civil resident engineer and contract administrator for the project. He is on loan to the project—called Canatom Mon-Max—from Montreal Engineering Co. . . . **William Partridge**, BA'64, (BLS, Toronto), has left Pine Hill Divinity Hall library in Halifax to be assistant county librarian for Essex County in Ontario.

At the end of January **Mrs. Dorothy Cameron**, MA'65, retired as chief of cultural information surveys with Statistics Canada. One of her projects was a nationwide survey of handicrafts, possibly the first of its kind anywhere. She plans to live in Calgary on her return from a European trip. . . . One of the federal government's local initiatives grants in Vancouver has led to the formation of City Stage—a noon hour theatre—most suitable for consuming both your lunch and a little culture at the same time. The Vancouver Art Gallery pioneered these noon hour concerts and plays but City Stage takes it a step further and presents productions on a daily basis to sold out crowds. One of the recent productions at the store front theatre was "Sweet Eros", the company's first evening production, featuring **Scott Hylands** (Douglas), BA'65. He now uses Los Angeles as base for his television, film and theatre activities—and also finds time to be a member of the director's unit of the Actor's Studio in L.A.

The first woman to be a director of one of Vancouver's community centres, **Phoebe Hamilton**, BPE'66, (MS, Illinois), has taken on another new challenge. After four years of teaching at Western Washington State College she now heads the activity centre and playground division of King County, Washington. . . . In Reykjavik, Iceland, **Maureen Judith Theil**, BSR'69, is in the process of establishing the country's first occupational therapy department for physical rehabilitation.

births

Mr. and Mrs. Jean B. Coustalin, (Georgina Sharp, BA'68), a daughter, Magali Laure, January 29, 1972 in Rimouski, Que. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Douglas T. Davies**, (Alice Newbergher, BEd'65), a son, Ryan Mark Douglas, December 30, 1971 in North Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Axel A. Thunstrom**, BA'66, (Elizabeth Gunn, BSA'60), a daughter, Holly Megan, December 11, 1971 in New Westminster. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. S. Carl Zanon**, BASc'59, (Carol Herrigan, MSc'61), a son, Paul Joseph Emerson, January 6, 1972 in Concord, Mass.

marriages

Bussinger-Hopcott. Earl P. Bussinger to Judith A. Hopcott, BA'69, April 1, 1972 in Vancouver. . . . **Hager-Penwarden**. Douglas Hager, BA'64, to Elizabeth Penwarden, April 7, 1972 in Vancouver. . . . **Shearman-Skelton**. Gareth R. Shearman, BEd'60, to Violet Mae Skelton, BHE'63, December 1971 in Vancouver.

deaths

Gordon McKellar Abernethy, BASc'26, March 1972 in Victoria. A forester with the B.C. Forest Service until his retirement in 1966, he is survived by a daughter, granddaughter and sister, Elizabeth (Mrs. L. S. Klinck, BA'20).

Edith Charlotte Barlow, BA'21, November 1971 in New Westminster.

Carl F. Barton, BASc'26, BEd'54, November 1971 in Vancouver. Survived by three daughters, Joan (Mrs. C. Anastasiou, BA'51, MA'54, BLS'69), Brenda and Lynn.

Byron Britton Brock, BASc'26, PhD (Wisconsin), April 1972 in South Africa. The son of the late Dean R. W. Brock, UBC's first head of applied science, he spent most of his career in South Africa as consulting geologist with the Anglo-American Corporation. Much of his internationally-recognized research was on the fragmentation of the earth's crust and has been honored by the Geological Society of South Africa. Survived by his wife (Barbara Grote Stirling, BA'26), daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. Stuart Robertson), BA'52, son, Patrick, BASc'56, and four brothers: David, BA'30, Tom, BA, BSc'36, MASc'37 and Philip, BSA'38, and P. Willet (Bill) Brock.

John James Carignan, LLB'59, January 1972 in Vernon.

John Arthur Gower, BASc'50, MASc'52, PhD(MIT), February 1972 in Vancouver. A past president of the B.C.-Yukon Chamber of Mines, he joined the UBC geology faculty in 1968 and played a large part in raising funds for the new geological sciences centre on campus. Survived by his wife and two sons.

Jane M. Greig, BA'52, BEd'58, October 1971 in Vancouver.

Mrs. Douglas Homer-Dixon (Constance Elizabeth Armstrong), BA'51, January 1970 in Victoria. A free-lance illustrator, she is survived by her husband Douglas BSF'51.

Edward S. Hopkins, BA'50, November 1971 in Vancouver.

Peter Norman Howard, BA'62, LLB'65 and **Mrs. Howard** (Heather Mary Patrick) BSR'70 (Class of '64), accidentally April 1972 on Whistler Mountain. Peter practised law with a Vancouver firm and

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*It was the
wife that
did it!*

Heather was a physiotherapist at the Vancouver General Hospital. They are survived by their son, parents, brothers and sisters.

Allan H. Hull, LLB'52, December 1971 in Vancouver. He served with the RCAF, retiring with the rank of air commodore before attending UBC. Survived by his wife.

William Charles Jones, BA'53, MSc'55, 1971 in Brisco, B.C.

Lionel H. Lang, BA'29, MA(Clark), MA, PhD(Harvard), March 1972, in Berkeley, Calif. For almost 30 years he taught political science at the University of Michigan, retiring in 1970. His chief areas of research were in Canadian-American relations and British and Canadian constitutional and political developments. Survived by a sister and niece.

Mrs. Duncan McLean (Lorna Barton), BA'26, BLS(Washington), April 1972 in North Vancouver. Survived by her husband and sister.

David Alexander McPhedran, BA'65, accidentally April 1972 on Whistler Mountain. A securities salesman in Vancouver, he is survived by his wife (Kerry Anderson, BA'65), his parents and two brothers.

Mrs. Alexander Meston, (Vera Emily Muddell), BA'17, April 1972 in Vancouver. Survived by two daughters, Julia (Mrs. W. J. Emerson, BSN'55) and Enid.

Mrs. Elmer Mitchell (Velma Chapman) BA'32, July 1970 in Vancouver. Survived by her husband and sister.

William Arnold Mitchell, BA'38, BEd'47, August 1970 in North Vancouver. Survived by his wife (Margaret Jones, Class of '33).

Stanley A. Murphy, BA'40, BEd'49, December 1971 in Victoria.

Earl Woodrow Nelson, BA'52, January 1972 in Vancouver. Survived by his sister.

Richard Washburn Pillsbury, BA'27, MA '45, January 1972 in Ganges, B.C. He taught biology and botany at UBC from 1946 until his retirement in 1970 when he was named professor emeritus. Survived by his wife, two children and four sisters.

~~**Douglas Douglas Reeve**, BASc'33, April 1972 in Vancouver. For many years he was chief engineer with Pacific Coast Pipe Ltd. and is survived by his wife, (Marion Cliff Sangster, BA'33).~~

Sidney W. Semple, BA'32, March 1972 in London, Ont. A former RCAF chaplain he was appointed as the first full-time Protestant chaplain to the St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital in Ontario in 1960. Survived by his wife and two sons.

Peter J. H. Stewart, LLB'71, March 1972 in Surrey, B.C.

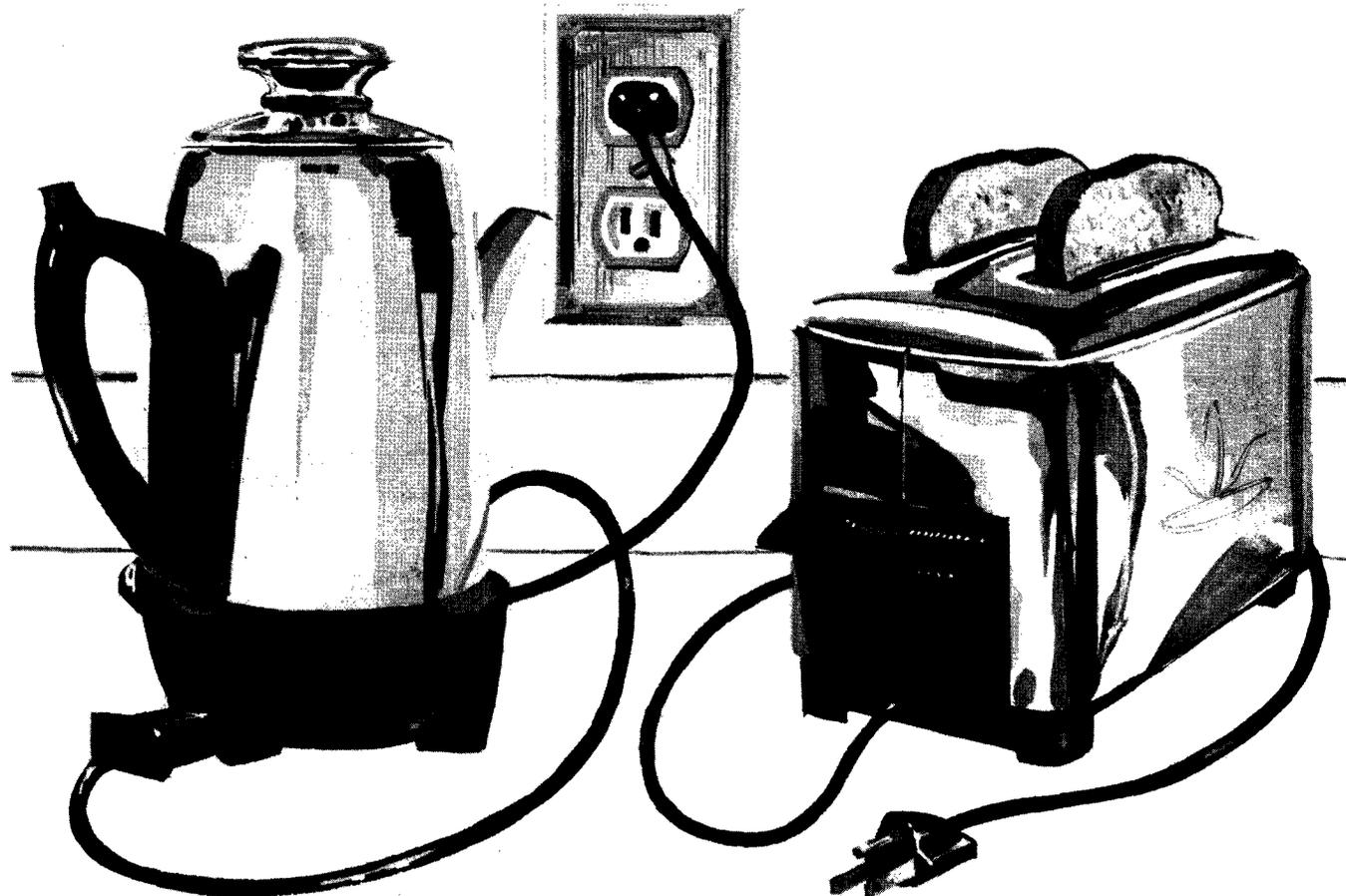
Arthur Lloyd Wheeler, BA'24, MA(Toronto), PhD(Wisconsin), June 1970 in Halifax, N.S. A former editor of the *Ubysey*, he taught English at the University of Manitoba for over 30 years before his retirement as professor emeritus in 1964. Survived by two daughters.

William Edward Whitley, LLB'57, February 1971 in Ottawa. Survived by his wife.

Maud Anna Williams, BA'40, May 1972 in Nanaimo, B.C.

Helen Madeleine Vance, BA'37, MA'39, January 1972 in Vancouver.

Mrs. Richard Vohs (Frances Ellen Bell), BA'29, March 1972 in Berkeley, Calif. Survived by her husband and sister.



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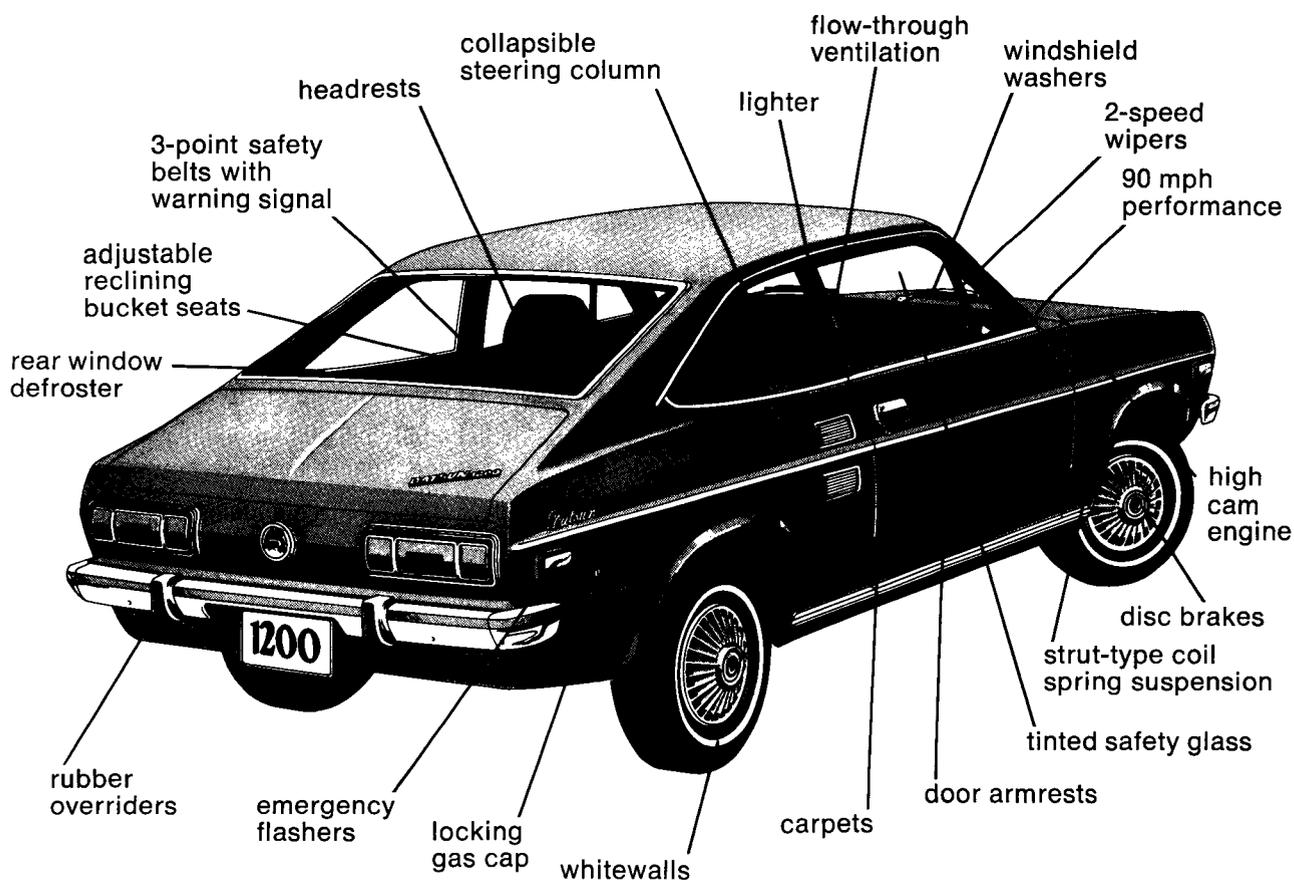
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