

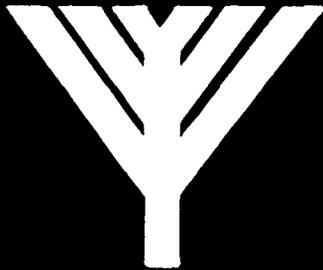
UBC ALUMNI
Chronicle

WINTER 1971



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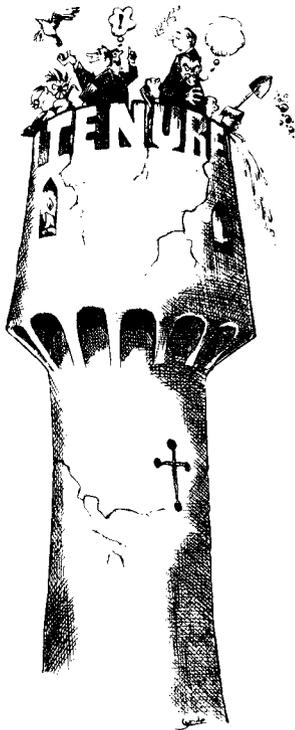
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UBC ALUMNI Chronicle

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EDITOR Clive Cocking, BA'62

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT Susan Jamieson, BA'65

COVER Robert Davidson
"Dogfish", 1969, silkscreen

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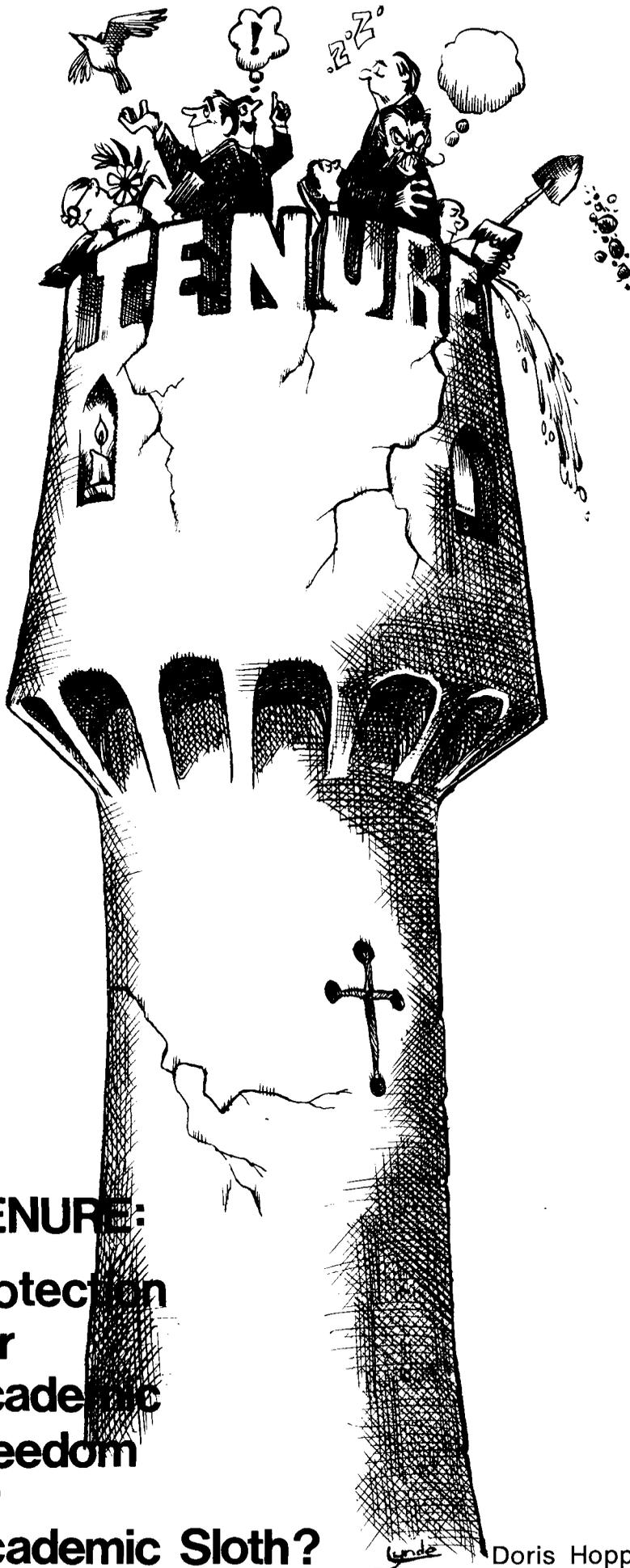
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TENURE:
Protection
For
Academic
Freedom
Or
Academic Sloth?



Doris Hopper

TENURE. No single issue has been at the centre of more disputes within British Columbia's universities in recent years than faculty tenure.

In the past year tenure is the one issue short of the Amchitka nuclear blast that has moved UBC students to mass demonstrations. A tenure dispute in UBC's English department that erupted after two English professors—Brian Mayne and David Powell—were denied tenure caused widespread student protest and continued turmoil in that department, which is now under investigation by both a faculty and a student committee. The English department's tenure problems, moreover, were merely the most contentious of a number of tenure disputes within various departments at UBC.

UBC's tenure troubles dim, however, in comparison to disputes within her sister universities. President Bruce Partridge of the University of Victoria is under censure by the Canadian Association of University Teachers for his handling of a recent tenure dispute. Simon Fraser University faces yet another possible censure by CAUT after its Board of Governors rescinded the dismissal section of SFU's statement on academic freedom and tenure—the final controversial step in a series of seemingly endless controversies over disputes within SFU's department of political science and anthropology.

What is it about the power of tenure that so often has set students against faculty, faculty members against faculty members, and students and faculty together against university administrations?

UBC's Faculty Handbook says: "Tenure means permanency of appointment (until retirement age is reached), the right of a faculty member not to have his appointment terminated except for cause or a decision of the University Senate to discontinue teaching in a specific area of study."

Tenure has traditionally been the bodyguard of academic freedom of thought—a professor's right to write or speak the truth as he sees it, without fear of dismissal by his academic superiors or by authorities outside his college or university. From as far back as the time of Socrates professors have claimed academic freedom as a special prerogative of their profession.

For almost as long as it has existed, however, tenure has been criticized on the grounds that while it may protect academic freedom, it also protects academic sloth. One of the most serious objections to tenure is that a professor, once tenured, can no longer be held accountable for the performance of his duties—not to his students, not to his colleagues, not to the administration, and certainly not to the taxpayer. To give a man a permanent appointment and then expect him not to change in the next 25 years, critics argue, is ridiculous. There are even those who think that in our modern, enlightened age, tenure is no longer needed as a protection of academic freedom.

"I believe that if there was no tenure the number of people who would be released from their positions as a result of an infringement of their academic freedom would be nil," said Herb Capozzi, Sacred MLA for Vancouver Centre and a critic of tenure. "Within the framework of tenure at the present time we are hiding many incompetents. We are protecting these people under the guise of supposedly protecting academic freedom."

Dr. Gordon Shrum, chairman of B.C. Hydro, former chancellor of Simon Fraser University, and himself a professor at UBC for some 35 years, believes that although university people do require some special form of protection, the present tenure documents are "ridiculous" and "unworkable". "Those that should have tenure don't need it and the ones that want it shouldn't have it," he said. "Generally speaking, tenure protects the professor who is unsure of his competence or who wishes to retire on full salary."

Such criticisms of the tenure system from outside the university community are common place. What is somewhat surprising is the strength of the attack on tenure that is occurring within universities.

Last year a UBC Alma Mater Society committee inquiring into tenure practices concluded: "Tenure, designed to protect the interesting and outspoken teacher, is often apologist for the deadhead."

These days even some professors with tenure are saying it isn't needed: Two University of Waterloo professors were recently released from tenure protection at their own request after declaring: "We believe that the

"Faculty can only carry on their research and speak the truth as they see it if they have security in their position."

British North America Act, the Canadian Bill of Rights, the Ontario Human Rights Act, our body of Canadian laws, our traditions of administration of justice, the accessibility of public media, and the unusually adequate powers of speech given to professors by divine providence, are adequate protective devices against any conceivable autocratic university administration."

UBC's Dr. Crawford S. (Buzz) Holling, director and professor of animal resources ecology also thinks tenure isn't needed and does more harm than good: "Tenure should be abolished. If a person can't hold a position at least in our society as it functions at the present time, without the protection, then he's not worth his salt."

Most university professors, however, do not hold such optimistic views about the security of academic freedom. The majority continue to support the viewpoint expressed by Dr. Robert Kubicek, president of the UBC Faculty Association: "Tenure is one of a number of pretty fragile safeguards that stands between academic freedom, press freedom and a number of other principles that are important to our society. These safeguards are constantly being attacked, sometimes eroded, imperfectly implemented, but nonetheless they are there."

Most insist that because of a professor's special role in society he requires the special protection of tenure: "People who are in universities are likely to be leaders in opinion and in advancing knowledge and as a consequence may find themselves threatened and intimidated," said Dr. C. A. McDowell, head of UBC's chemistry department. "They can only carry on their research and speak the truth as they see it if they have security in their position."

The idea of academic freedom is an off-shoot of the root idea of freedom of thought. Professors are primarily concerned to protect their freedom of thought within their academic disciplines. They point to his-

torical examples of the suppression of knowledge such as when Galileo was forced to retract his theory of the universe by the Inquisition. Those who argue that such suppression is unlikely in our own enlightened times are promptly reminded of more recent examples.

In 1925 in the United States John T. Scopes, a schoolteacher, was successfully defended by Clarence Darrow for having broken a law which prohibited the teaching of the theory of evolution in the public schools and universities in the State of Tennessee.

Professors also claim the right to protection against persecution because they may hold unpopular ideas outside the strict confines of their academic discipline. They point to the witchhunts of the McCarthy era in the U.S. when many professors were singled out for persecution because it was suspected they sympathized with the concepts of communism.

A Canadian example which touched off a storm of controversy in 1958 involved Prof. Harry Crowe, now dean of Atkinson's College at the University of Toronto. He was on leave of absence from United College, now the University of Winnipeg, when a letter he had written to a colleague was intercepted by the principal of the college. A copy of the letter was circulated to the board of governors who concluded that Prof. Crowe was no longer a fit person to teach at the college because the views expressed in the letter were "out of sympathy with the religious aims of the college." Prof. Crowe was summarily dismissed.

Among some one dozen colleagues who resigned in protest over the treatment of Prof. Crowe were Kay Sigurjonsson, now a well-known CBC television interviewer, and Dr. Walter Young, now head of UBC's political science department.

Closer to home, many professors view the Bennett government's order-in-council, promulgated while the War Measures Act was in effect during the 1970 crisis in Quebec as

an example of infringement of academic freedom. The order-in-council, which has never been rescinded, states that teachers who advocate the policies of the *Front de Libération du Québec* or the overthrow of democratically-elected governments by violent means should be fired.

The UBC Faculty Association has condemned the order-in-council on the grounds that it places teachers in double-jeopardy. "There is no justification for making this group of people, who are particularly vulnerable to misrepresentation and unfounded allegation, subject to penalties which do not apply to others and which carry none of the guarantees of court justice," read a statement issued by the association at the time. While most professors defend tenure on the grounds that it is needed to protect academic freedom, most are also quick to defend tenure against charges that it provides professors with the opportunity to retire early on full salary.

While it is generally acknowledged that some abuses do exist, these are seen as the exception, not the rule. Pro-tenure people stress that decisions to grant tenure are not made lightly and that most slackers are weeded out in the probationary period that precedes tenure. Defenders also point out that there are procedures provided for firing professors for cause, while at the same time acknowledging that these procedures are rarely invoked. In UBC's 55-year history there has never been an attempt to dismiss a tenured professor.

Dr. Peter Pearse, past-president of the faculty association explained, however, that there are a variety of steps short of outright dismissal by which a professor can be given the message to shape up or ship out. He can be asked to leave by the chairman of his department. If he refuses, his salary can be frozen, he can be denied promotion and he may find it impossible to obtain approval on his applications for research grants.

While arguments over whether tenure is needed to protect academic freedom or whether it really only serves to protect incompetence are important, they are in a sense superficial and do not get at the fundamental reasons why tenure is an increasingly contentious issue.

It is interesting to observe, for example, that most tenure disputes in recent years do not involve profes-

sors who have tenure but rather those who do not have it and are trying to get it.

One of the more disturbing criticisms made against tenure is the charge that rather than protecting the freedom to criticize, tenure is inhibiting it. In part, this feeling arises out of a climate of reform within universities. There is a suspicion voiced by the more radical critics that young professors who come up for tenure get it if they uphold the status quo and don't get tenure if they make too many waves. "Those people who already have tenure decide on tenure for those who don't so it doesn't really protect anything except the vested interest of those who have it," said Steve Garrod, past president of the Alma Mater Society, and one critic to hold such views. "What has to be protected is the freedom to hold radical political ideas."

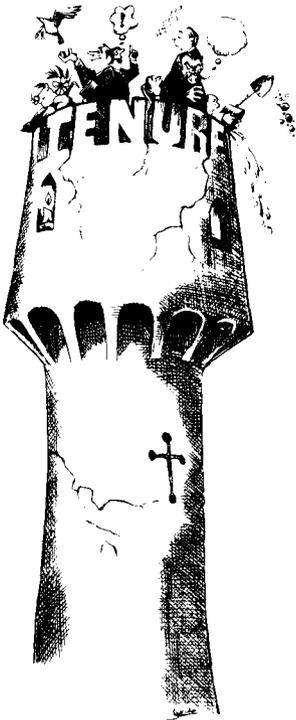
Dr. Holling made this point: "Much of our innovation comes from the young. They should be able to express their views without the academic sword of tenure hanging over their heads."

Defenders of tenure concede that wrong reasons might underlie a negative tenure decision, but point out that the criteria for granting tenure are carefully spelled out and that the procedures followed in tenure decisions are meant to guard against this possibility.

Prof. Gideon Rosenbluth, a UBC economics professor who chaired a committee that heard dismissal proceedings against Prof. Nathan Popkin, one of eight members of SFU's department of political science and anthropology who were suspended for taking part in a strike, said that in any organization individuals who attempt change will be attacked by those who feel threatened. He asked, however, how critics feel this would change by abolishing tenure: "Do they suppose it is going to be any different without tenure? Without tenure people are going to be afraid to upset the applecart for the whole of their careers."

A professor aspiring to tenure at UBC has a maximum of five years to prove his worth. The decision to grant tenure is based on an assessment of a professor's research and teaching abilities and on his administrative contributions. The decision is made in smaller departments by the department head in consultation

"Those who should have tenure don't need it, and those who want it, shouldn't have it!"



with senior colleagues and in larger departments by tenure committees made up of faculty members.

While it is relatively easy to assess a professor's research capabilities, it is much more difficult to judge teaching ability. Some students argue that students are in the best position to judge teaching and that for this reason students ought to be represented on tenure committees. Steve Garrod believes students ought to have parity with faculty members on all departmental tenure committees.

There is a widespread feeling among students that teaching isn't given sufficient weight in tenure decisions and that departments sacrifice good teaching in their efforts to upgrade academic excellence. The AMS committee investigating tenure charged: "... only lip service is paid to good teaching in judging tenure in most faculties. . . . In fact, many professors consider it unethical to attend a colleague's classes and, according to some professors, the classroom is legally the private property of the lecturer and he is free to exclude whoever he so desires."

Most academics insist, however, that the dispute about teaching versus research is specious because you can't have one without the other.

Some Canadian universities have accepted students on tenure committees. The University of Windsor in Ontario, for example, recently approved a minimum of one student on its tenure committees. At UBC, however, there is firm resistance among faculty members to the idea of direct student participation in tenure decisions. One major objection is that student interests are too short-term.

"Students' views should certainly be taken into account, particularly with regard to teaching effectiveness, but I am against students having a formal say in tenure decisions," said Dr. Ross Stewart of the chemistry department. "The only people who can make these difficult decisions are the people who have to live with the decision for years to come—a person's colleagues."

There is growing support for the idea that members of a tenure committee should observe a colleague's teaching before making a tenure decision. "I would support the idea that teaching should be assessed in a more formal way by visits to a professor's classroom," said Dr. William Webber of the department of anatomy.

"In my department we frequently do attend each other's classes."

Those professors who feel that students do have a role to play in assessing teaching believe that participation in teaching evaluation studies is the proper level at which student participation should occur. Although student efforts to launch a campus-wide teaching evaluation study have so far been largely unsuccessful, teaching evaluations are conducted within many individual faculties. Students object that the results of such studies are not made publicly available to the student population. In most faculties the results of teaching evaluations are forwarded to the dean, the department head, the professor concerned, and to departmental tenure committees.

One further factor that adds fuel to the flames of tenure disputes is the current glut of professors on the academic market. As more and more people compete for positions, there are increasing complaints that while tenure may protect a free marketplace of ideas, it is a formidable barrier in an increasingly tight market for professors. Dr. Kubicek explained that one reason tenure decisions are more acrimonious is that many professors who were hired on a probationary basis at a time when professors were hard to come by are coming up for tenure at a time when a whole new crop of applicants—many of them with superior credentials—are offering their services.

With tenure continuing to cause hassles, some people within the University think that it should be abolished. One person to hold this view is Deputy President William Armstrong, who believes that long-term contracts would provide a satisfactory alternative. "I believe that the disadvantages of tenure outweighs its advantages and that there are other ways of providing the protection that academics need," he said. Professor Armstrong believes that five-year renewable contracts would provide professors with adequate protection of academic freedom and at the same time would allow a greater possibility of removing a professor who fails to measure up. It's worth noting that the University of Calgary senate recently decided that consideration should be given to a system of long-term contracts as a replacement for tenure at that university. The decision did not change university policy,

but the matter is to be examined further.

Most academics at UBC, however, do not favor such a development. While long-term contracts would provide some measure of protection they say it is not the same as tenure. "If you know that in a few years you are coming up for tenure, I think this would constrain the expression of your views," said Dr. Webber, one professor who rejects any possible alternative to tenure.

An equally important argument presented against abolishing tenure rests on its value—which is not widely-recognized—as an element in the process of maintaining university academic standards. When faculty members assess the work of a colleague to see whether he should get tenure or not, they are making a decision which has implications for the quality of academic work at the university. And many faculty members are concerned that this feature might be lost if tenure were replaced by a system of long-term contracts.

Dr. Ross Stewart believes it is vitally important for faculty members to continue to make these academic decisions. "The problem of tenure, in fact, is bound up with the question of self-government" he said. "The decisions are taken initially by the person's tenured colleagues, usually the associate and full professors in the department. In a vigorous and healthy department these decisions will almost always be upheld by the senior university-wide committee. If you abolish tenure and, say, put everyone on term appointments you have the problem of who decides about renewals. An administrator, most likely."

With both individual tenure decisions and the whole concept of tenure in general continuing to be the cause of so much controversy, perhaps it is time for UBC's senate, like that of the University of Calgary, to formally debate alternatives.

By offering only entrenched resistance to suggestions for reform, such as student participation in tenure decisions and increased safeguards for professors seeking tenure, faculty members risk the credibility of the claims they make for the need for tenure and the protection of academic freedom it affords. □

Miss Doris Hopper is a former information officer with the UBC Information Office.

Ideas As Art

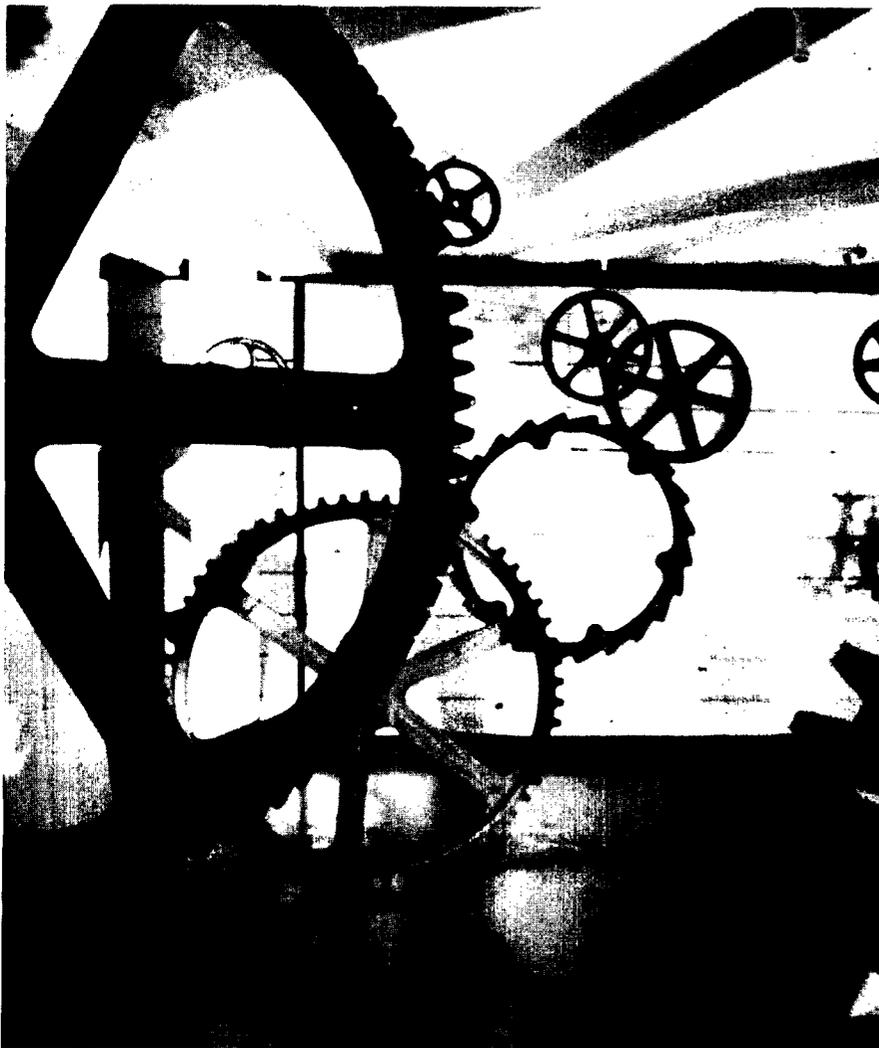
The UBC Art Gallery Story

Alvin Balkind

OPERATING the UBC Fine Arts Gallery has turned out to be rich with irony.

You would think that this old space tucked away in the basement of the library—with its primitive lighting system, its profusion of columns, its cramped work-storage area—would be death on creativity in exhibitions of art. Many of us had thought so. And through the years committee after committee was struck to examine the problems of the gallery and make recommendations which, it was hoped, would lead to construction of a new, attractive, efficient gal-

lery believes art can be a grind without innovation as in recent exhibit which explored art in machines.



lery. But this committee work came to nothing.

The result should have been a sense of utter frustration and despair among us. Curiously, this has not been so. To our surprise we have for some time been suspecting—and after our survey last year of curatorship training in several countries, we're now convinced—that the physical difficulties that challenged us have, in the final analysis, elicited many happy and valuable results which have benefited the thousands of students, alumni and members of the public who come to the gallery.

The irony! To think that these impossible conditions could have played such an important part in this gallery's becoming a stimulating art environment. There's a lesson somewhere there for the training of art gallery curators.

Here was what we faced: We had just about the poorest facilities that an art gallery could expect to operate in. We had a minuscule budget. We had no permanent collection with which to work and, indeed, if by some chance such a collection had come into our hands there would have been no safe place to store it, let alone exhibit it. We could not borrow even the more mediocre of precious works from other galleries, for we had neither the funds nor the personnel to handle them nor the means to protect them while on display. We did have a handful—but only a handful—of local artists whose work was of a quality and importance which could be presented with some didactic intention in mind. (In our view, the didactic function is the main *raison d'être* of a university gallery.)

We had two alternatives to follow: one was to make up programs of exhibitions using not-too-expensive "packaged" shows organized by other institutions in Canada and the United States; the other was to create original exhibitions based on cogent ideas in the theory and philosophy of art which could be effectively expressed with the most inexpensive

material and the soundest research available to us.

We have followed both alternatives. From the first one we have had our major source of original non-contemporary works of art (at times we have been able to draw on local collections for older art, such as those which were the basis for our shows of Hogarth and Rowlandson), although the gallery's built-in obstacles have usually prohibited the display of anything dating earlier than the 18th century, except on the rarest of occasions. This year's Durer exhibition will be one of these.

However, it has been the exploitation of the second alternative which not only has influenced our presentations of "packaged" shows, but has brought widespread attention to the UBC Gallery, and has given substance and a special quality to our curatorial training course which, incidentally, is one of the very few offered to students in Canada, and possibly the only one of its kind anywhere.

The creation of exhibitions around ideas and experiments in art has been the most exciting of the gallery's activities over the last 10 years. It has added a valuable dimension to the offerings of the fine arts department and has helped the department expand its contribution to the university community and to effect a closer interdisciplinary rapport with a variety of other disciplines. It has also attracted countless students who may never have taken a fine arts course to make some serious contact with the world of art.

The necessity to take a creative approach in the employment of the gallery as a place for learning and as a laboratory for experimentation has, during the past 10 years, often forced us to deal with certain ideas before they had become fully expressed in the works of contemporary artists. We and the students participating in the activities of the gallery have thus found ourselves much closer to the ferment of artistic thought than is



The unusual is usual under gallery curator Alvin Balkind, hence display of foundry wheel patterns in Mechanical Machine: Creator-Destroyer show.

possible in those galleries which typically wait to display art ideas only after the artist has fully developed them—and perhaps has already grown beyond them.

Among the exhibitions which we have come to refer to as our creative ones (that is, our experiments in creative ideas we could mention some which appeared under the following titles: *The Unquiet Canvas*; *The Birth and Rebirth of Objects*; *Random Sample, N=42*; *Chairs*; *Human Envelopes*; *Mechanical Machine: Creator-Destroyer*; *Japanese Culinary Pop*; and *Joe Plaskett and His Paris—In Search of Time Past*. Several of these exhibitions have been, and continue to be, singled out and cited by scholars of the contemporary international art scene, who have considered them springboards for innovation in the ap-

proach to the study of art, whether ancient or modern.

For example, in 1962 the exhibition called *The Unquiet Canvas* was one of the earliest anywhere to herald the escape from the flat, rectangular canvas into experimentation merging "easel" painting with sculpture. *Random Sample, N=42* created very carefully together with Arnold Rockman, a sociologist from York University, Toronto, used the UBC gallery as a laboratory to experiment with an esthetic-sociological theory: that there exist in our society spaces and objects which we consider as either "sacred" or "profane".

Another example, *Japanese Culinary Pop*, employing the wax and plastic models of prepared foods which are used in Japanese restaurants in lieu of menus, displayed

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these models together with the vessels, chopsticks and other accoutrements common to the table service associated with the particular dishes. The catalogue, prepared by a Japanese scholar at Tokyo University, gave the origins of each of the simulated dishes. The cumulative result was a rich insight into an aspect of art in Japanese culture which even the Japanese had not recognized before. The exhibit was put into circulation by the National Gallery of Canada nearly two years ago and has proven so popular that by 1973 it will have been seen in some 25 centres in Canada, the United States and Europe.

Now you may ask are we saying that, because it may have contributed to our success, we like being poor, understaffed and trapped in an inadequate space? Hardly. It is undeniably imperative that we improve the state of our accommodations, our budget, and our personnel as best we can, and as soon as we can.

But it may be that, barring the acquisition of a permanent collection which would definitely require a secure and well-built edifice as well as a very specialized staff to conserve it, it is probable that, in the long run, we may be better off not possessing a cumbersome, costly "art palace" whose maintenance alone could become a drain on our energies and funds, and whose sophistication might demand a much more rigid kind of curatorial thinking than the flexibility that humbler circumstances have allowed us.

We will, of course, continue to press for a better, safer, more secure, and more convenient ambience for our activities. But, whether we remain in our present "Black Hole" or find a lesser evil somewhere on campus, we are determined to keep alive and growing the best of what we have nurtured these many years.

We are determined to continue our informal, open door policy in the gallery—a lounge area has accordingly been established—so as to encourage students to come in, to relax, to enjoy and to learn. Above all, we are determined to maintain the gallery as a centre for creativity in ideas and experiments in art. □

Alvin Balkind is an assistant professor of fine arts and curator of the UBC Fine Arts Gallery.

UBC: Canada's Future Track Mecca?

Arv Olson

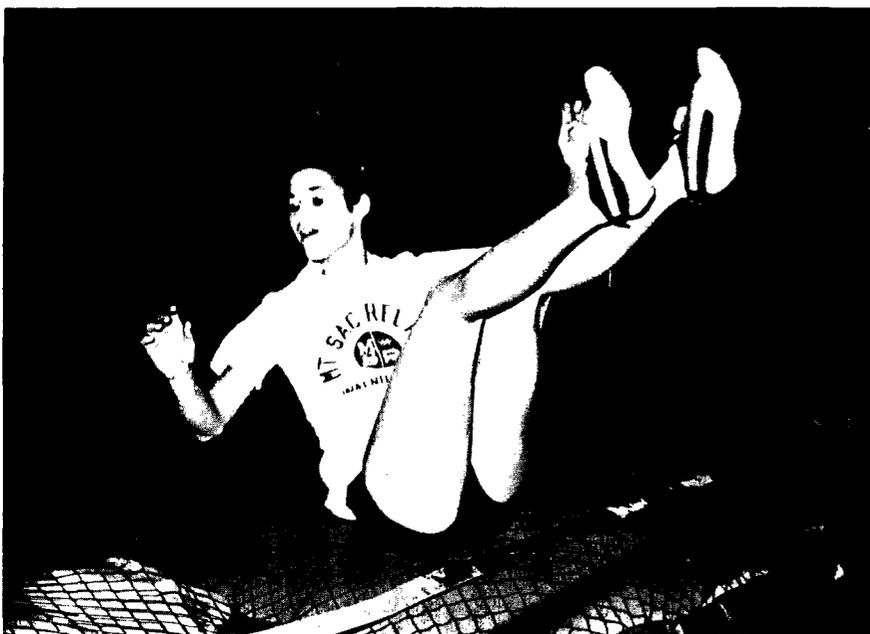
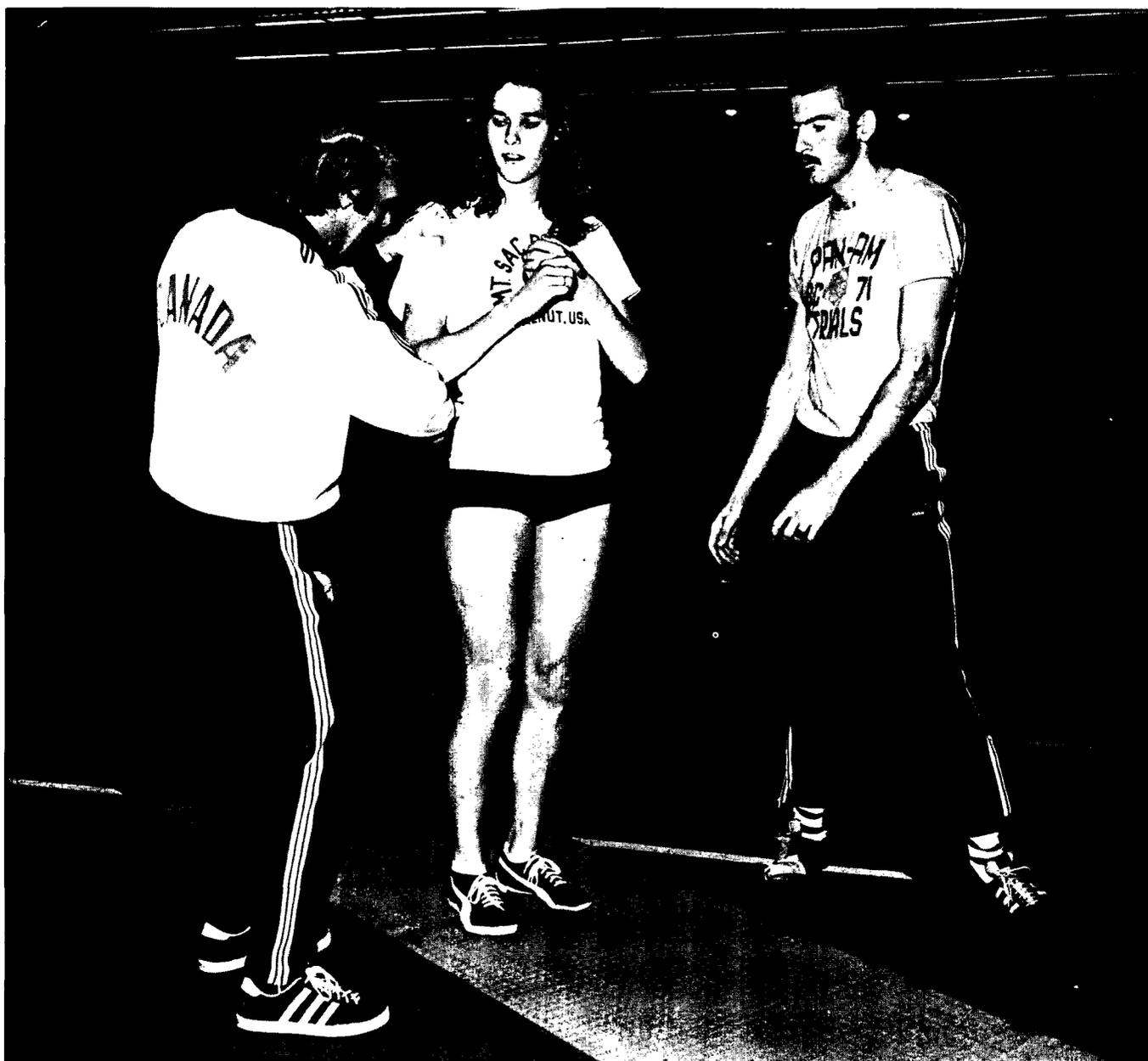
TO FULLY APPRECIATE Lionel Pugh's intense, almost philosophical approach to Canadian track and field, you first must be familiar with the traditional problems he has faced—and is facing.

They are domestic problems which this articulate, respected Welshman has been solving, and overcoming, with rather astounding success since he arrived at the University of B.C. almost eight years ago.

Pugh's presence here as UBC's track and field coach, and the flock of premier international athletes now assembled at the Point Grey campus is no coincidence, you can be sure. The flock has followed Pugh and nested at UBC rather than continuing the migratory trend to schools south of the border for one basic reason: the gentleman's wealth of experience as an international coach.

Pugh (pronounced pew, as in church pew) vacated his secure position as head coach of the world's oldest track and field club, at Oxford University, to come to Canada. He previously was employed for 10 1/2 years as Britain's national track

Running is a way of life to Thelma Fynn (left) of UBC's track team.



Coach Lionel Pugh (left) and long jumper Rick Cuttell (right) give Debbie Brill (top, centre) some pointers on high jump technique. Below, Debbie practises her characteristic backward flip over the bar that has made her one of Canada's top women high jumpers.

coach. The man possesses other impressive credentials, qualifications which make him one of the sport's leading authorities. Such as being a television and radio commentator on track since 1954, and an author of three track and field books.

How in the world did someone of Pugh's stature land at UBC, which must have ranked 736th on the list of notable track and field factories back in 1963? Pugh admits he fell in love with Canada at first sight during a track and field clinic at Guelph, Ontario in 1963. "I admired this country . . . it was refreshing to be here, with the vastness of it all," he says sincerely. "When someone in Guelph told me 'wait until you see the west coast' I couldn't wait to get here."

But the magnet that attracted him here—the factor that made his decision to leave Britain an easy one—was, unquestionably, the challenge. And in almost eight years, the last two also as Canada's national track coach, Pugh has helped to develop several special track and field gems from a collection of ordinary pebbles.

When Pugh arrived on the local scene, much to the surprise and delight of the athletic department, there was only one track and field athlete of international calibre at UBC—sprinter Heather Campbell. Today, there are 15 gems competing in UBC's colors. Yes, 15 internationals. Count 'em. Debbie Brill, Penny May, Thelma Fynn, Joan Pavelich, Ann Covell, Brenda Eisler, Patti Lovelock, John Hawkins, Bill Smart, Ken Elmer, John Beers, Ken French, Rich Cuttall, and Norm Trerise. And there are destined to be more. With added support many, many more.

"This university," Pugh states flatly, "has the potential to become the mecca of track and field in Canada."

Pugh's statement likely will surprise many alumni who have been out of touch with UBC's track and field program, or never really knew one existed. It also poses the obvious question, with 15 internationals isn't UBC already the mecca of Canadian track and field? Pugh provides the answer: "It takes more than people to establish a mecca. First, you need world-class facilities. And UBC has in embryo the finest training facilities in the country. With our climate, UBC is in a position to provide these facilities. We should

be exploiting the situation and becoming leaders."

Several inherent obstacles must be hurdled to improve UBC's, and Canada's, track and field program and progress. Pugh lists three of them, for starters: (a) insufficient finances (b) inadequate facilities and (c) the need for on-campus cognizance of the sport's status. Unfortunately, these three related handicaps are not as easy to overcome as a-b-c.

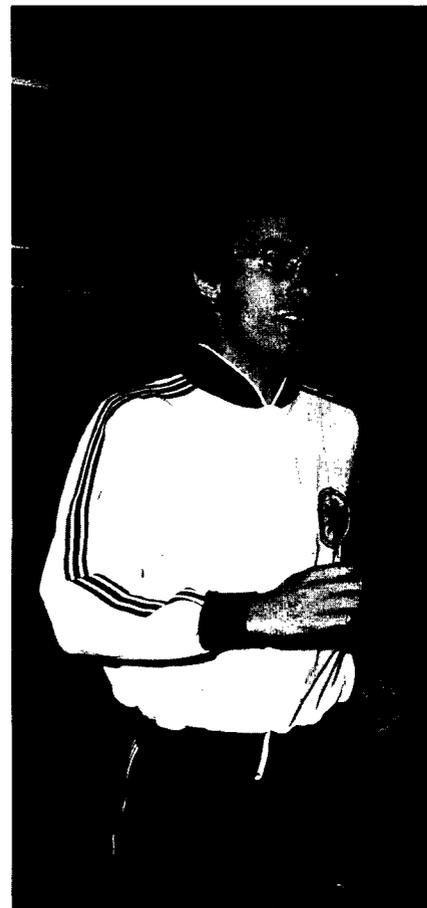
"Track and field is one of the major sports in the world," said Pugh while preparing a training schedule with Miss May, the ever-improving pentathlon specialist, in his War Memorial Gym office. "Yet strangely, it's lagging behind on this campus. All the groundwork for a first-rate program is laid here, but people apparently are not aware of it. Although money is not the complete answer to upgrading our program, it sure would help. Perhaps we must start our own fund-raising campaigns, enlist alumni help or, like rowing, seek out 'friends of track and field,' so to speak.

"The matter of athletic budgets at UBC, or the lack of them, is a recurring problem. All the university's coaches can only sympathize with one another and do their utmost under slightly improving yet still trying financial circumstances.

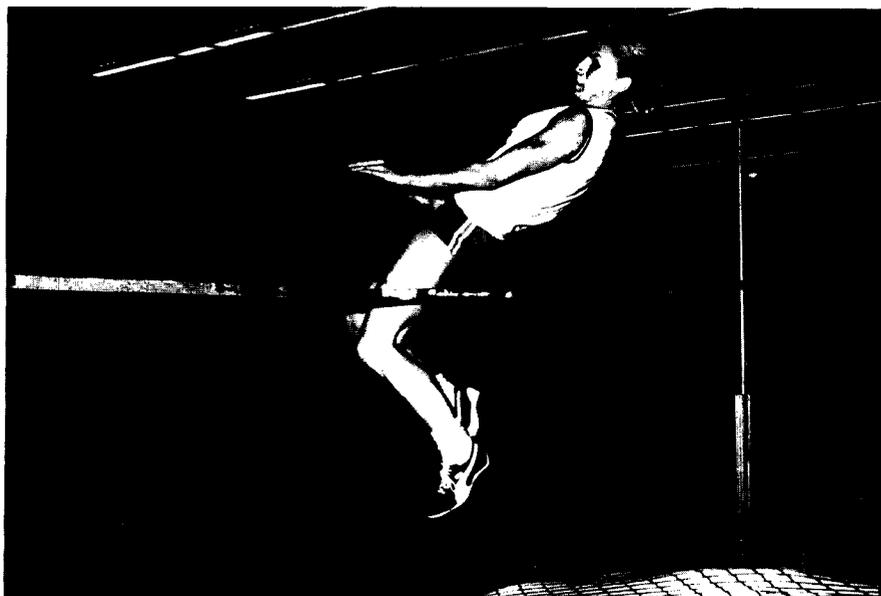
"When I started here in 1964, track and field had a budget of \$600," said Pugh, tossing his paper coffee cup into the waste-basket. "And that was absorbed in one trip. We scraped up six people for a meet in Winnipeg which was the forerunner to the western intercollegiate championships, and we won."

The current budget for about 50 track and field regulars is just under \$10,000 a year. "It has been increased considerably since Lionel came here," offered athletic director R. J. (Bus) Phillips. "But it's still quite inadequate and limiting." Phillips drew an analogy. He said that if Bill Bowerman, coach at the University of Oregon, had the 15 internationals Pugh is now handling, he would probably be granted as much as \$100,000, or 10 times Pugh's budget. Oregon in the past had enticed many outstanding B.C. athletes with its top coaching and scholarships, and budgets.

"Some of our better athletes fortunately receive financial assistance from the Canadian Track and Field



Ken French, a 5,000-metre specialist, does his daily laps in UBC's old armory.



Up, up and over goes Penny May, a world class pentathlon specialist.

Association to travel to big meets where they represent Canada," Phillips added. "And many are staying home instead of going to schools such as Oregon because of federal student grants and, most of all, Lionel Pugh."

The overall track and field program at UBC, however, suffers because of insufficient funds.

"We have to forget all about going to dual meets at other universities," Pugh explains. "They're the bread and butter competitions for our less experienced people, but we simply can't afford to attend them. Consequently, the fringe athletes—those who don't necessarily aspire to be internationals but would like to be a part of our program—are discouraged. Unlike the budding internationals, they have little to train for. That's why our general program is only mediocre. Dual meets are needed to attract more people to our program. A recognizable competitive program is commensurate with the tremendous talent about here."

Pugh believes that a more comprehensive, year-round program would enhance the status of track and field at UBC. He's not only determined to devote his time to meet that objective, he's already doing something about it. He is forming his own club, a sort of team within the team, "for the people I coach personally and for those who will be continuing to train after graduation." "I'm tempted to call it the UBC Internationals", he says. Many UBC students now also belong to outside clubs, with whom they train between

semesters, under different coaches.

UBC's track and field competitive season now runs from December through May, and the majority of events are indoors "for which we get only minor, piddling budget increases." The cross country athletes compete from September through to January.

Pugh looks sadly at the incomplete shell of a track at Thunderbird Stadium, while calling the all-weather rubber asphalt track on the south campus "hardly adequate enough to train athletes for world-class competition." "We desperately need a competitive track, and the foundation for it is at the stadium," he added. "If a track at the stadium, a proper track, is developed, we could attract top meets."

Development of the planned track at Thunderbird Stadium is not out of the question. But it's not in the current budget. Athletic director Phillips estimated that installation of a tartan track, which would be required, would cost in the neighbourhood of \$135,000. And that's a rich neighbourhood for UBC's athletic budget.

Such a facility presumably would accelerate Pugh's development of international-calibre athletes, as well as enticing other potential stars to the Point Grey campus. To say nothing of leading track and field clubs and institutions from other nations which would line up for invitational meets.

There's certainly an abundance of superb competition readily available

at UBC for such meets.

In the high jump pit alone, there're four people who rate with the very best. "We've got a 6'4" jumper who can't make the men's team now," Pugh boasts proudly. "The western record was 6'4" until last year."

Hawkins and Cuttell are co-holders of the Canadian indoor record, at 6'11". Hawkins, the blond ex-basketballer, last September became the first Canadian ever to clear seven feet when he soared 7'1 1/2" at a meet in Berlin. "Eighteen months ago, John was doing 6'2", Pugh said. "That means he has improved by almost one foot in 18 months—and that's probably never been equalled in the annals of sports."

Pugh says Cuttell, a native of Ontario, has the potential to also become a leading long jumper. Beers makes it a men's high jump triumvirate. A second-year student, he holds the Canadian juvenile record of 6'9 3/4".

Then there's Miss Brill, the young lady high jumper from Haney who's been creating international headlines with her success and her style. Debbie, as does Hawkins, goes over the bar backwards. Debbie began training under Pugh two years ago, when she was jumping 5'8". She's now consistently clearing six feet, and she's permanently at UBC. She enrolled in arts in September and admits she wouldn't even be going to UBC, let alone university if Pugh wasn't here.

Neither would Miss May, a sophomore physical education student who transferred to UBC from the University of Victoria. Coach Pugh freely calls Penny "pound for pound, one of the world's greatest women athletes." At 125 pounds, this tenacious, hard-working 20-year-old blonde is already of world class calibre in the pentathlon. "If Penny can improve her high jumping, she will have the potential to win a medal at the Olympics," Pugh predicts. Penny captured three national titles while winning the pentathlon this year, the long jump, 100- and 200-meter hurdles. Penny is one of a few who has revolutionized hurdling to some extent with her standing starts.

Other distaff stars in Pugh's stable are the 18-year-old Miss Pavelich, who according to her coach is "on the threshold of a world discus record"; tiny Miss Fynn, a 1,500-metre bronze medalist in the last Commonwealth

Games and third in last year's world cross country championships; Pan-American Games long jump gold medalist Brenda Eisler; sprinter Patti Loverock, and former national 400-meter record-holder Ann Covell.

Among the male runners, Smart, in Pugh's estimation, is "something of an Olympic hope." Smart won the 800-metre bronze medal in the Commonwealth and a silver in the Pan-American Games' 1,500 metres. Elmer is a comer in the 800, French specializes in the 5,000 metres while Trerise, a post-graduate student, holds the Canadian 1,500-metre record of 3:39.6—equivalent to a 3:57 mile.

"I like to think I've had something to do with the decision of some of these athletes to stay here at home, rather than accepting scholarships at American universities," Pugh says, modestly. And, he surely has.

Pugh's permanent residence at UBC has no doubt been the big factor in keeping British Columbians in British Columbia, specifically at UBC. "Now that I'm taking on my own club, I'll have to reconsider the national coaching job," he said, thinking out loud to himself. "It was a full-time, fully-paid duty in Britain, here it's a labor of love and one wonders how long one can keep it up."

Other factors in the stay-at-home trend of B.C. track and field people include the federal fitness program's decision last year to award handsome student grants to scholastically eligible athletes and, as Pugh puts it, "a straight case of athletic indigestion in the States."

Pugh explained: "Canadians, I think, are becoming fed up with the extremity of high pressure competition down there. The pressure of winning is too great. Here, we stress the importance of training and developing. Victories will ultimately come through hard training. Anyway, it's becoming harder for Canadians to beat their own people at home now, what with the tough competition here in their own backyard."

UBC as Lionel Pugh said earlier, has the potential to become a mecca of Canadian track and field. It would be a shame if this potential was not developed for lack of support. □

Arv Olson is a sports writer for the Vancouver Sun.

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Indian Renaissance

New Life For A Traditional Art

Clive Cocking



TWO SUMMERS AGO, Bob Davidson, a Haida carver and artist, took it into his head to return to his home village of Masset on the Queen Charlottes and carve a 40-foot totem pole for the village. His fellow Haida greeted the idea with what seemed like silent disbelief.

"There was no reaction when I first went up there," said Davidson. "I went up and said that I was going to carve a totem pole for the village but they didn't react. Nothing. But when it was finished, it was really great. The whole village came together and supported everything. The pole was raised manually by the men and there was a big potlatch and everybody came out in their costumes and danced around the pole. I don't know, I can't describe it. It was just really fantastic."

It was fantastic. And the people of Masset had reason to not react when they first heard Davidson's plan. For this was the first totem pole to be carved and raised in the Queen Charlottes in 85 years—since 1884. Clearly an event worthy of great celebration.

The raising of that totem pole symbolized the current resurgence of pride among the native Indians of British Columbia. But more than that. It presented tangible evidence of an Indian renaissance—a renaissance of the arts, crafts and culture of the northwest coast Indians.

What was once virtually dead, has lately been reborn in the hands of young Indian artists. And not all of the new art is being bought up by affluent white society, more and more artists—like Davidson—are returning it to the villages through renewed traditional ceremonies and totem pole-raisings. Since Davidson raised his pole at Masset in 1969, others have been raised at other villages—two more at Masset this past summer.

The new contact with their art in the villages stirs Indian pride, but it also evokes a sense of loss. Ron Hamilton, a 22-year-old Nootka carver, has noticed this: "When I go home and take a brooch I've carved out of my pocket and show it to the old ladies, they get a funny sort of whiny sound in their voices—I think, in a little way, it hurts their feelings. If I show it to an older woman, she remembers when her mother came home from potlatches with three bracelets on that were given her, and

it jogs her memory; it hurts them that Indian art isn't around all the time."

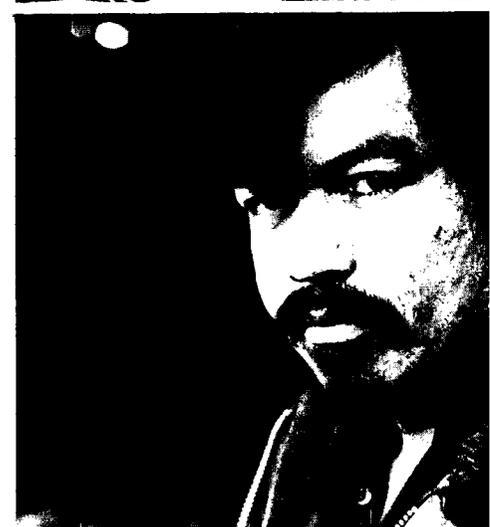
The ultimate proof of this renaissance was presented this fall at the provincial museum in Victoria with a centennial exhibit of specially-commissioned works by contemporary Indian artists called, "The Legacy." A special committee, composed of Peter McNair, BA'64, curator of the museum's ethnology division, Dr. Wilson Duff, BA'49, UBC associate professor of anthropology, and Mrs. Gloria Webster, BA'56, assistant curator of UBC's anthropology museum, selected the artists.

They were agreeably surprised by the overall high quality of the work. "Without question," said Peter McNair, "many of the pieces in the exhibit are, in my estimate, as good as any that have ever been done."

That is saying something. For Indian art, prior to the decline, had evolved over thousands of years to a very high standard. "All scholars of primitive art," said Mrs. Audrey Hawthorn, UBC anthropology museum curator, "would rate northwest coast art as among the great tribal achievements of the world and that includes, according to the French anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss, the ancient cultures of Egypt and Greece."

The Legacy collection, which is still on display, is an impressive indication of the number and talent of contemporary Indian artists. Where three years ago the Tsimshian people—Indians of the Skeena Valley region—had no carvers of note, in The Legacy they burst on the scene with several, offering realistic, finely-carved masks and boxes. The Nootka from west coast Vancouver Island display a similar rebirth of carving skill. Salish weavers from the Fraser Valley contributed thick, bright woollen blankets. From the Kwakiutl tradition—the Indians of northeast Vancouver Island and mainland opposite—there are haunting, vivid-colored masks. The Haida, whose tribal home is the Queen Charlotte Islands, are well-represented with fine argillite and wood carvings, silver jewellery and utensils and a beautifully-wrought gold box.

Historically, art was an integral part of the social and ceremonial life of the B.C. Indians. "The art went beyond mere decoration, it was tied up with the social structure," said Alan Hoover, assistant curator of



Photography: Mark Kaarremaa

Opposite page, detail from Kwakiutl totem pole at UBC's Totem Park. Above, three young Indian artists and carvers: Bob Davidson, top; Ron Hamilton, centre; and bottom, Tony Hunt.

ethnology at the provincial museum. "In a similar way that the European aristocracy had their heraldic crests, the northwest coast Indians had their heraldic crests on totem poles, with basically the same function and purpose." This was particularly true of the Haida and Tsimshian people, whose symbolic carvings on totem poles—and everyday objects—proudly told of the lineage or origin of the family or tribe.

But the art was also tied up with the religious beliefs and practices of the native peoples. The Kwakiutl, particularly, concentrated on carving masks representing the human figures and supernatural creatures in their myths. These were used in the winter religious ceremonies.

The potlatch was vital to the social and artistic life of the Indians. Traditionally, potlatches were celebrations of important events which would involve the host giving away gifts—the more he gave, the more prestige he acquired. The potlatch, accordingly, was a regular stimulus for artistic activity.

The climax of this rich artistic and cultural tradition coincided with the first contacts with the white man—the fur traders. The fur trade period of the late 18th and early 19th centuries brought new wealth to the Indians and, consequently, a flowering of artistic activity.

That ended with the coming of white settlers to B.C. Indian population, for one thing, declined drastically under the impact of introduced diseases. But the real death blow to native art and culture resulted from what can only be described as blind, unthinking cultural imperialism on the part of the white man. "When the white settlers, missionaries and Indian agents came to set up administration, there was a period of actual suppression by law—and by all other kinds of coercion—of Indian culture, including Indian arts," said Dr. Wilson Duff, UBC associate professor of anthropology. "And that really did have serious effects. The Haida, for example, suddenly stopped carving totem poles about 1884." The potlatch was seen as turning Indians into lazy, penniless people and was outlawed.

But the missionaries' drive to turn the Indians away from "heathenism and idol-worship" had the most devastating effect. "Under the influence of the missionaries," said Hoover,

"the Indians burnt their totem poles, they burnt ceremonial paraphernalia, they gave it away, the missionaries took it and sold it. And they were told that if they used this stuff, they would suffer forever in hellfire and brimstone." That, he believes, is the main reason the art and culture all but disappeared for several generations.

Why the revival of Indian art today? Well, the importance of the artists' creative drive, of course, cannot be discounted. But clearly it is also tied up with the new pride in being Indian. "It reflects," said Ron Hamilton, "a strong desire in Indian people to announce to the world that we're going to try and get some more Indian things happening and not so much getting into this white world."

But, in the final analysis, the revival was made possible because a few people kept the thread of continuity with the past from breaking completely. Knowledge of the techniques, styles and meaning of the traditional physical arts was consciously kept alive during the long period of decline. Just barely kept alive.

There was, it is true, a complete break in the artistic traditions of the Haida and Tsimshian peoples in which for two or three generations nothing was done. Nor was anything done among the Nootka and, what is worse, evidence of that culture has virtually disappeared. But the Kwakiutl succeeded in keeping alive some semblance of their old artistic and ceremonial practices—occasionally by secretly defying the anti-potlatch law—and this link essentially made revival possible.

UBC has played an important part in this process of preservation and revival. But an even more vital role was played by one man, the late Mungo Martin, Chief Nakapenkem of the Fort Rupert Kwakiutl and a famous carver.

The university began playing a caretaker role with Indian culture in 1947 with the arrival of anthropology professor Dr. Harry Hawthorn and his wife Audrey, and the beginnings of an Indian collection and a totem pole restoration program.

In 1949, Mungo Martin, at the age of 70, came to UBC to repair and paint several old Kwakiutl poles and to carve two originals, which subsequently were erected at Totem Park. Mungo taught the nearly-lost

art to Doug Cranmer, a Kwakiutl, and to Bill Reid, a Haida. Then, between 1960 and 1962, the university commissioned Reid and Cranmer to create a section of a Haida village at Totem Park. For his part, Mungo went to work in Thunderbird Park, Victoria, until his death in 1968. There he passed the skill on to his son, David Martin and to Henry Hunt, of Kwakiutl descent.

This began a chain of apprenticeships which extends up to today and which has been so important to the Indian art revival. Bill Reid, for example, passed on his knowledge of Haida art and wood and silver-carving techniques to Bob Davidson, now a well-known Indian artist. At Thunderbird Park, Henry Hunt now has his son, Tony, working with him and apprentices, Ron Hamilton and Ron Wilson. All these artists have work exhibited in *The Legacy*. They also assisted in the training program for young Indian artists at the Ksan project, near Hazelton.

"Mungo Martin was a very significant figure in the revival of Indian culture," said Dr. Duff. "He never really gave it up. He was one of the few members of his generation who not only valued the old ways, but took it upon themselves to preserve them. He was a kind of thin thread that kept the thing going over that dark period of time and he did it with such pride and dignity that everybody admired it."

The university's planned new Museum of Man will enable UBC to more effectively help Indians recover their past culture. The museum, to be built with a \$2.5 million federal centennial grant, will be a centre for continuing northwest Indian studies serving the academic community, native Indians and other members of the public. It will enable Indian artists to copy some of the 10,000 items in UBC's Indian art collection for ceremonial use—or be stimulated by them to new original work. And it will provide a facility where Indians can do research into their culture and be trained as curators of their own museums.

But despite these developments, despite the revival of Indian art, there isn't a great deal of optimism noticeable among many young Indian artists. There is a feeling, among some of them, that they are working in limbo, producing art without the reasons for doing so that their fore-

One of the highlights of *The Legacy* collection is (right) Bill Reid's gold box. Others included Walter Harris' dramatic wolf man mask (below, right), Ron Wilson's fine argillite piece (below, left), *Three Chiefs In A Canoe*, and his (bottom, left) mask of a man, and Bob Davidson's intricate dogfish rattle (bottom, right).

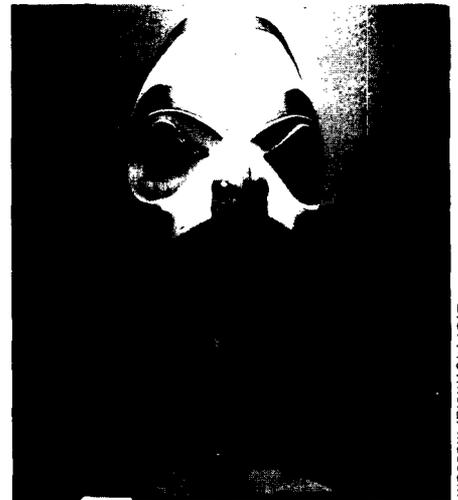
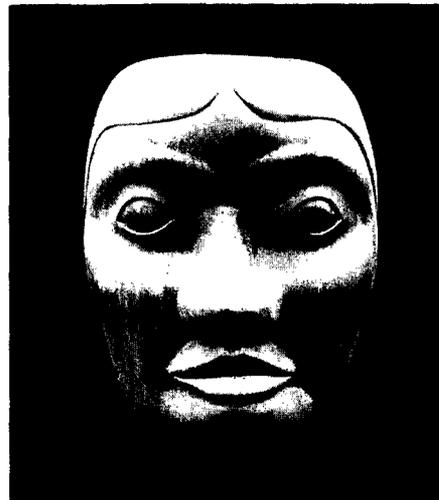


fathers had. For example, the potlatches, which have come back in recent years, are not the long, elaborate celebrations they once were, capable of stimulating a vast artistic outpouring. Nor are they an integral part of the Indian way of life anymore. The point, said Ron Wilson, is that "it's a whole way of life that's gone."

Gone is the old social structure, the old ceremonies. Gone too are the old myths with their haunting supernatural element. They are all gone as integral parts of an Indian's life, and with them have gone the old reasons for art.

"Where," said Hamilton, "is the belief that would stimulate me enough to go out, sit in the bush for four months and write a fantastic song, carve a mask, or train a bunch of boys to do a dance. It's just not there. I can sort of copy or imitate what they've done before, but that's not new, that's not going on today. So I say the reasons aren't there for the art to live unless we get stuff like—I'd like to see a dance of the Indian agent. Fantastic. A mask of the Indian agent. A half-breed mask, an anthropologist mask, a reporter mask. Caricaturize them. That kind of stuff. If it was modern, made today, it would be really great."

That may just be a clue as to the way Indian art will develop in future. It seems, like artists everywhere, these young Indians are searching for new themes. And if they decide to speak of the modern-day experience of the Indian, we can't expect them to be complimentary to white society.



books

Luminous Wheels And Private Memories

Malcolm Lowry: The Man and His Work

edited by George Woodcock
University of British Columbia
Press, Vancouver, \$4

DONALD CAMERON



Special Collection/UBC Library

*A gimpy Malcolm Lowry enjoys the sun and a book outside his Dollarton shack where he completed *Under The Volcano* during the Forties.*

NOW I'VE LIVED in Dollarton almost non-stop since I graduated from UBC, and I've always wondered about that fellow. He used to live in one of those squatters' cabins they bulldozed down to make the park. When I got out of college in the late fifties, just starting with the company and I didn't have much responsibility, you know, not like now, boy . . . Well, in those days I still thought of myself as an intellectual, a little bit at least. I was pretty proud of myself, college man, first member of my family to go to college, you know, and I took as many arts courses as I could along with the commerce program. In those days they didn't have the Buchanan building or the dentistry school, never mind any University Press.

Anyway, about that time Jack Scott used to write a column in *The Sun*, maybe you remember it? Right, "Our Town", that was it. Well, one time he wrote a column saying one of the greatest writers of this century lived in Dollarton, chap named Malcolm Lowry, and that he'd just died in England, but that someday maybe we'd realize what kind of man had passed our

way, something like that, and he published some bits of one of Lowry's stories called *The Forest Path to the Spring*.

Man, that story really knocked me out. Mabel and I had just bought this place — it was a lot different then, you know, I didn't have the addition on it, and it wasn't landscaped or anything, but it was something we could afford and we bought it for the view that keeps us here. You get used to that and — well, I just wouldn't want to get up in the morning and not be able to look out over the inlet and see what's changed overnight.

Anyways this story I was talking about — it was just wonderful. Marvellous. I remember he talked about a ship in the harbour at night, you know, with all the lights on, and he said it looked like a jewelled dagger. Well, you know, that's just what they *do* look like. And he said the rain was falling like a bead curtain, and that's just what it *is* like when it rains here. I've been in Toronto and New York and once over to London on business, and in Honolulu for holidays — come to think of it, I've travelled a lot — and I've seen a lot of rain, and

there's none that's heavy and steady just quite the way it is in Vancouver.

The whole damn story was like that: it was Dollarton, all right, no doubt about it, but it was kind of magical, too, like a movie or maybe a memory. I don't know. Anyway, he showed me Dollarton in a way I never saw it before. I don't care if he was a limey — I don't have too much use for 'em, as a rule — but he belonged to British Columbia. Maybe even more than I do, and I was born in Woodfibre. I bought that book — *Hear Us O Lord From Heaven Thy Dwelling Place*, it's over there beside the fireplace — and I bet I've read that story and some of the others just about once a year ever since.

But his other books, I don't know. I've borrowed some of them from the library, and I don't know quite what to make of them. There must be something there, I know that, because I know he's a tremendous writer. But I don't get it.

Take that *Under the Volcano*, now. Everybody says that's his masterpiece. Well, if you want to read a baffling book that's the one, take my word for it. The hero's English, a consul in Mexico. He's drunk all the time and he can't make it with his wife, so she's left him. When the book starts he's already dead, and it gets harder from there. It isn't just the story, it's the way the story gets told. Like at one point he talks about the luminous wheel that's turning over the town. There's a Ferris wheel in town, and maybe that's all he means, but I don't think so. He says he means something more than that, maybe it's this or that—Time, or the Wheel of Fortune, that kind of thing — but I can't figure it out. I don't think he could either. One time he wrote a preface for a French edition and he quotes somebody named Julien Green, who said, "My intention was — and has ever since remained to me — obscure." But it sounds like Lowry's just having a little joke there.

Where I read that was in a paperback they just published out at UBC now that they've got this new University Press. Apparently they've got all of Lowry's papers and stuff in the library, and a lot of the English professors are burrowing around in

them like a bunch of coal miners, and they're writing all these articles about what he meant and what his work is all about. This guy Woodcock — he writes a lot of stuff, I've seen it in *Saturday Night* and *Maclean's* and places like that, and he edits this magazine called *Canadian Literature* out at UBC, which is where a lot of these articles get printed. I guess he's sort of a big wheel out there. Hey, maybe you could even call him a luminous wheel.

Anyway, he edited this *Malcolm Lowry: The Man and His Work*, and I picked up a copy because I thought it might help me find out just what *Under the Volcano* is all about. I mean that book really shakes me up, but I feel kind of unravelled about it, because I don't really understand what it's all about, and I thought some of the stuff in this other book would clear it up.

Well, I guess Woodcock would understand what I mean about *The Forest Path to the Spring*, because he calls Lowry "a man who over fifteen years lived himself into the environment that centred upon his fragile home where the Pacific tides lapped and sucked under the floorboards." That's really good, that's what I mean about him belonging to British Columbia. But Woodcock didn't tell me very much I didn't already know one way or another.

It's funny about the fellows in that book. You take Robert B. Heilman, now. He's a luminous wheel for sure, he's got some big job at the University of Washington, down in Seattle. He wrote one called "The Possessed Artist and the Ailing Soul." You know a funny thing, though? When I got finished with that I could see that Robert Heilman was really a sharp cookie, and he could really write, but I couldn't remember a goddam thing that he'd said about Malcolm Lowry.

And another luminous wheel, Geoffrey Durrant, he used to be head of the English department at UBC. He wrote something called "Death in Life: Neo-Platonic Elements in *Through the Panama*". Well, I really like *Through the Panama*, but I could hardly read this thing about it. It was like getting caught in the blackberry bushes. I don't know what he wanted to say — well, maybe I don't have any

business messing around with culture. Anyway, when I finished with Durrant, I didn't know what he was talking about, I didn't care what he was talking about, and I didn't care about Lowry any more either. I had a headache and I poured myself a double Scotch and went to bed.

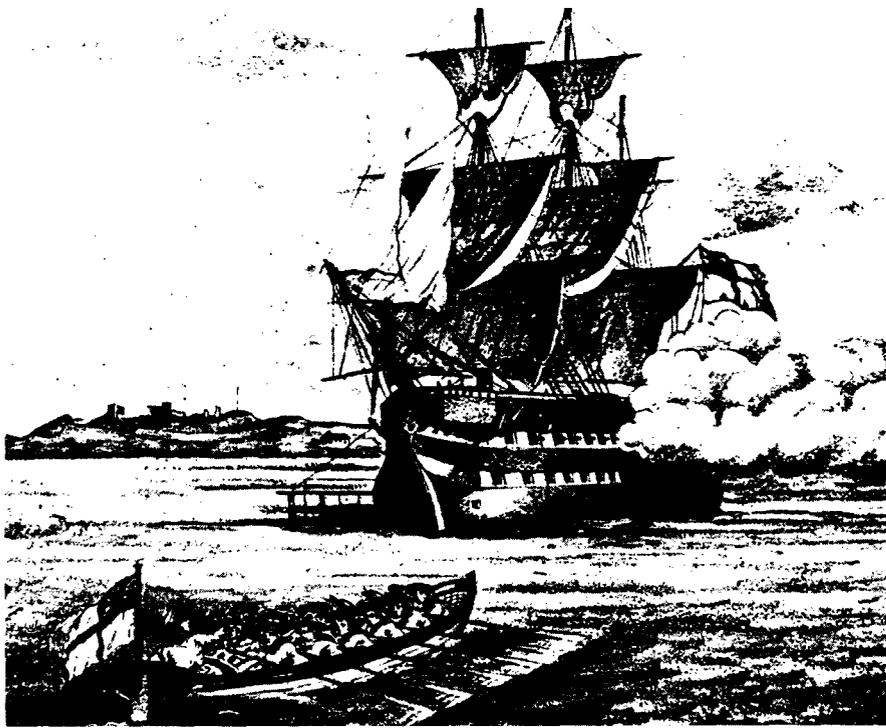
The funny thing is, some of those professors who didn't get to be luminous wheels, or not yet anyway, those guys made more sense. There's a couple of them named Corrigan and Kilgallin, and they didn't try anything fancy, they just wrote down some of the things about Lowry that they'd noticed, and I learned something from them and from a guy named Paul G. Tiessen who wrote about Lowry and the movies. I didn't know Lowry used to write for the movies but apparently he did, and his wife used to be a movie actress. That's why you get all that stuff about films and film producers in *Under the Volcano*, I guess.

But you know what was best in the whole book? This is going to surprise you, but it was Malcolm Lowry himself. There's a couple of his letters and some poems and a preface in the book, and they're really fine. He was very funny sometimes. I wonder what it's like getting letters like his.

And the other thing I really liked was the stuff by people that used to know him. There was a teacher named Downie Kirk who had a shack down on the beach, too, and a lawyer named McConnell who writes short stories, apparently, and a fellow named Carey, a Sergeant Major who took Lowry in when he first came to Vancouver and gave him a lot of help when he had nothing and was drinking too much.

So it's not a bad book. There's a lot of good stuff in it, you know? But I wonder why these luminous wheels can't manage to tell me what they know about Lowry. They must know more than I do. I mean, they *must*. Look, what the hell are we paying them for?

Dr. Donald Cameron, BA'60, MA (Berkeley), PhD (Univ. of London), teaches English at the University of New Brunswick. Editor of The Mysterious East, he also writes a book column for Maclean's and contributes short stories and public affairs talks to CBC radio.



H.M.S. Ganges practises firing in display of 18th century British seapower which, says Prof. Gough, helped save B.C. from Americans.

Ant's-eye View Of British Sea Power

The Royal Navy and the North-west Coast of North America, 1810 - 1914

by Barry M. Gough
University of British Columbia
Press, Vancouver, \$12

N.E. OMELUSIK

THIS IS THE FIRST OFFERING of the recently established University of British Columbia Press. Appropriately, the opus of a UBC graduate now teaching Canadian and Commonwealth history at Western Washington State College has been accorded the honour.

The author's purpose is to explain the way in which sea power was exercised by the Royal Navy in the area popularly known as the Pacific Northwest. It is his contention that the influence of the Royal Navy in the history of British Columbia was decisive, that the activities of explorers, fur traders, settlers and railroad builders have been over-emphasized and that the importance of British ships and seamen in the achievement of imperial goals and, later, the possession of a Pacific shore

by Canada "has not yet been sufficiently appreciated."

These last words imply a revisionist intent in the writing of this history. Whatever the merit of his treatise, and it is considerable, Professor Gough has chosen his vocabulary carelessly in suggesting that the role of the Royal Navy has been underestimated. In fact, its incomparable contribution to the extension and protection of British overseas interests as the basis of the *Pax Britannica* has been recognized beyond the point where additional proof is necessary. That many local manifestations of the broader phenomenon have been taken for granted does not detract from the basic understanding of it.

Toynbee once divided historians into two categories, ants and kangaroos. The former cover small areas with the utmost thoroughness; the latter pass overhead in ground-consuming leaps, throwing an occasional glance downward. The subject matter of this book has not attracted many ants, but it has been over flown by any number of kangaroos. The author has assumed the ant's vantage point and produced a monograph detailing the impact of a force whose interposition had a profound bearing on the political evolution of the region. And force was an indispensable element, for what most obviously stands out as the chronicle unfolds is

the steady exertion of pressure by the vigorous, expanding United States.

The narrative begins with the coming of British and Canadian fur traders overland to the Pacific and concludes with the transfer of the naval base at Esquimalt to Canadian authority. This period saw the last phase of competition for empire in North America, in which the finalists were Britain and the United States. Russia was a factor for a time, but the inferiority of her navy did not permit effective competition with British maritime supremacy and the power potential inherent in the trans-continental flow of American settlers into the Oregon Territory.

When the United States purchased Alaska in 1867, Secretary of State William Seward prognosticated that the transaction made "the permanent political separation of British Columbia from Alaska and Washington territory impossible." That his wishful thinking was unrealized is a tribute to the success with which this and countless other threats were parried by the Royal Navy.

Professor Gough has made excellent and exhaustive use of primary sources and previous research on select subjects. Military history can be unintelligible to those with no special interest in the field, but in the present volume, the author has shown great skill in balancing his treatment of military, political and diplomatic factors. Technical matters which could interfere with the flow of the narrative are wisely presented as appendices.

The publisher believes that "this book can be read with pleasure by layman or academic." Perhaps. It is a good rule of thumb that a book whose title ends in a brace of dates will fail to excite the casual reader. If, furthermore, the imprint of a university press graces the title page, the manuscript is descended from a doctoral dissertation and the text is underpinned by hundreds of footnotes, all of which are the case in this instance, the reader would do well to proceed with caution. This is an exceptionally lucid example of scholarly writing, but it should be kept in mind that this genre has its conventions, one of which unfortunately seems to be that prose should not dramatize events or beautify plain facts with fancy phrases. □

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

alumni news

Alumni Phonathon Real Bell-Ringer

THE UBC ALUMNI FUND staged one of its most successful "Phonathon" campaigns ever in November. Close to 80 volunteers participated in the telephone blitz on two evenings, Nov. 9 and Nov. 15, seeking donations to the fund from Greater Vancouver alumni who had not yet given.

It was a record for volunteer participation, thanks to the organizing ability of Mike Rohan, Phonathon coordinator. There was a good strong contingent of younger alumni with a nice balance of older graduates participating in the Phonathon. And the combination seemed to have worked well, for the Phonathon ended with about 700 anticipated donors.

"The attitude of the alumni we phoned was good," said Scotty Malcolm, alumni fund director. "They asked a lot of questions about the university and we tried to provide them with the information. The Phonathon seems to be not only a good fund-raising vehicle, but also a good public relations service for the university."

The Alumni Fund will shortly be sending out final reminders to alumni who have not yet given to the fund. So there's still time to donate.

California Alumni Choose Officers

ON FRIDAY, October 15th, the third annual supper of the UBC Alumni Association of Northern California was held. Alumni attending the event learned that their officers for the coming year are to be: President, Norman A. Gillies; Vice-President, Barry Patmore; Sec.-Treasurer, Stewart C. V. Dickson; Directors: Neil Munro, Kenneth Downs, Dennis Archibald.

Dr. Pat McGeer, head of neurological sciences at UBC and B.C. Liberal Party leader headlined our evening's program. Dr. McGeer's talk touched upon the nature and intent of UBC's physical expansion, the role of UBC in the activities of both Vancouver and the province of B.C., and consideration of the economic interaction between British Columbia, Canada and the U.S. The wide-ranging, complex nature of his talk was brought together in Dr. McGeer's unique way and proved both creative and refreshingly contentious. A short question period followed.

The next section of our program was composed of the showing of three films by Tom Johnston of the National Film Board of Canada. The films were: Norman McLaren's "Pas de Deux"; "Flight in White" and "East 1-West 1"./Norm Gillies.



Barrie Lindsay, former alumni association president, (above) explains value of Alumni Fund to prospective donor, while (below) Big Block men Bob Menzies, left, Derek Sankey, centre, and John Mills, right, get organized for Phonathon campaign seeking donations to the fund from alumni.





President Walter Gage congratulates three alumni scholarship winners at special reception. This year 188 students received alumni awards.

Survey Responses Under Analysis

THE NUMBER OF ALUMNI who have replied to the UBC Alumni Association's opinion survey to date has been most gratifying. Up to press time, the association had received back about 1,500 completed questionnaires.

"The response has been most gratifying and we'd like to thank those alumni who took time to reply to our survey," said Jack Stathers, alumni association executive director. "We're particularly pleased with the number of comments on the questionnaires. About one-third of the people filled in the comments page with a variety of very interesting remarks."

Stathers said that the completed questionnaires are now being analyzed and it would be several weeks before the association would be able to report the detailed findings. The results will be published in either the association's monthly "Contact" page in *UBC Reports* or in the *Chronicle*.

The survey, which sought opinions on the alumni association, UBC and higher education in general, was to be sent to a random selection of 5,000 graduates. The findings will be reported to the alumni association's board of management for discussion and use in the formation of policy. □

When your life's goals lie ahead
of you, it's good to know what
stands behind you.



CANADA LIFE

letters, comments & rebuttals

Human government's message: students can change university

ON MARCH 25 of this year, a radical-majority Alma Mater Society student council came into office. It was composed mainly of socialists and called itself Human Government.

On March 26th the state was not smashed, all running-dog lackeys of U.S. imperialism were not put to death, the student press was not gagged, Thunderbird Stadium was not turned into a giant organic vegetable garden, the university was not set to the torch, the People's Republic of Point Grey was not proclaimed, red flags did not fly, administrators were not hunted down like rats, unconverted students were not locked in brightly-lit rooms and subjected to cracked-record renditions of the speeches of Stalin. In fact, it is now December and, fortunately or unfortunately, none of these things has occurred.

Yet judging by the consternation—often overt hysteria, in fact—evoked by the election of a radical student government, some UBC circles must have believed The Revolution was at hand.

Indeed, the summer passed amid administration speculation about student strikes, building occupations, and the like. (The fantasies, perhaps, of people whose only contact with the student left is through the pages of American news magazines. Or proof, perhaps, that there really are people more paranoid and self-important than student journalists.) At any rate, September arrived, students returned to campus. Here the real story of Human Government begins.

I have been asked to "rebut" (in 1,500 words) two articles that appeared in the August edition of the *Chronicle* on the subject of Human Government. The articles in question are: "Revolution Postponed 'Til Further Notice" (no one told me a date had been set for construction of the barricades); and "Only the Slogan Is New" (sorry, the term Human Government was used in 1967-68 by Stan Perky's Arts Undergraduate Society).

The first article essentially says student activism is dead at UBC and the Alma Mater Society is powerless as an instrument of university change. The second tells us Human Government is really quite similar to all preceding student govern-

ments, and in addition may be somewhat shifty and insincere.

To back up these judgments, we are given such proof as the thoughts of a former AMS education representative, Board of Governors member Judge Les Bewley and political science prof Paul Tennant. Hardly a representative group, and hardly a group that deals much with student government.

And then there's the example of the AMS executive office not being moved from point A to point B during the summer. This, we are told, sheds doubt on the sincerity of the student government because moving the office closer to the constituents was an election promise. Well, that move was made in September, as originally planned. (the *Chronicle* writer might have included this piece of information.)

In a similar vein, the writer cooks up an imaginary dialogue in which *The Ubysey* accuses Human Government of dictating the Correct Line to the student newspaper. Grapevine indications were that a couple of Human Government people entertained such an idea for about two weeks in early summer. And discussions between the government and the newspaper subsequently revealed that the grapevine had performed its usual function of exaggeration and distortion. So that when the *Chronicle* reported this information it was reporting gossip—and short-lived gossip at that.

These are a few instances of the shaky foundations on which these two articles are built: questionable judgments based on superficial or inaccurate examples. But frankly, it is boring and somewhat embarrassing to refute such trivia.

It is more valuable, I think, to first point out that these articles are good examples of the nervousness which the election of Human Government generated in the moderate-to-right-wing segment of the university community. As such, they predictably attempt to prove that nothing has really changed in student government. And just in case anyone is left unconvinced, they assure us that even if something has changed, the AMS is powerless anyway. And if anyone is still worried, they add a final element: a little trumped-up discredit, judiciously placed at the right time—i.e., before the group in question has had a chance to prove itself. (At this point, I might add that I was not the only person to wonder why the *Chronicle* printed these articles when it did, instead of waiting until a time when judgments

Considerable reaction was provoked by the August *Chronicle* which contained a series of articles looking at various aspects of "The Pace of Change at UBC". The following are some of the viewpoints we received.

could be formed on the basis of fact rather than conjecture.)

New student programs launched

Having put the two articles in this perspective, we can now proceed to take a look at some aspects of the Human Government term in office that will tell us something about the validity of the *Chronicle* writer's contentions. To date, the Human Government has initiated a Canadian and *Québécois* poetry-reading series, an Indian Week, a Quebec Week, a music and speakers series, an Amchitka protest at several points along the 49th parallel, a student-run co-op bookstore, a Labor Week, a co-op crafts store and an alternate food service. (It is estimated that these projects have served at least 10,000 students.)

The government has also had much to do with the formation of a weekly women's studies program (attended by more than 600 women and men from inside and outside the university); the formation of radical student unions in the social sciences and humanities; and the formation of an education committee which has proposed a realistic series of changes in the arts faculty.

It has completed renovation of certain areas of the Student Union Building and set in motion the machinery for further expansion. And its active encouragement has led to the unionization of AMS office staff.

It has handled the day-to-day bureaucracy of the student society and administered capital and current accounts involving millions of dollars in cash and assets, and done it more carefully than any moderate student government I have seen in action. (Needless to say, the American news magazines never tell us student radicals can be hard-working, responsible people.)

These Human Government projects disprove the *Chronicle* writer's contention that nothing has changed in student government. Not only are many of the individual projects the first of their kind at UBC, but together they form another unique phenomenon, a coherent student government program based on clear political priorities for change in the university: Canadianization, democratization, women's liberation, academic reform and better student services. And they show that the AMS is a valid instrument for change because they elevate these terms from the level of slogans to that of con-

crete alternatives—something the left is continually challenged by its opponents to provide.

Articles marked by pessimism

On a more general level, however, a line from a Human Government statement issued in October is connected with my chief criticism of the *Chronicle* articles. It says: "Let us all be accused of optimism."

For even more than the vague fear, the triviality, the inaccuracies contained in the two articles printed in August in this otherwise progressive magazine, the narrow pessimism they contain is what I object to most; the belief that little really changes, and what change there is, is likely to be for the worse unless it takes place through the well-worn 'correct channels' set up by institutions. This kind of pessimism is ugly and discouraging (not to mention unimaginative) when found in a person my age—like the writer of the articles in question.

And when students defeated (4,020 to 2,704) a Human Government confidence referendum on Oct. 27, that was discouraging too—and for the same reason. The referendum had been a Human Government campaign promise. Its failure meant the seven-person executive would resign and would not run again for office.

The defeat of the executive is directly attributable to three factors.

The first emanated from the Human Government itself: a failure to adequately discuss government programs and aims with students. Almost invariably, when such a discussion did take place in the week before the referendum, students ended by supporting the Human Government program. But it was too little, too late.

The second factor, external to the Human Government, is more difficult to pin down, but had to do with the pessimism and subtle fear I have already mentioned. It was fed by an effective rumor mill in the weeks preceding the campaign, with the result that an already cynical student body was more prepared to believe in the imagined evils than the proven successes of its student government.

Confusion was the third factor. This was pointed up after the referendum defeat when leaders in the fight against Human Government began telling the executive that they really hadn't wanted to oust Human Government at all. Apparently there are people who vote 'no' when they mean 'yes'.

On Nov. 27 by-elections were held and Human Government executive successors chosen. The Human Government group's rank and file, however, still command a large bloc of student council seats and the group as a whole plans to restructure itself and continue working on campus.

So the story isn't over.

And if anyone was to ask me what the point of the whole Human Government endeavour was and is, my answer would be that it constituted an attempt by a group of students to show us that university change does not have to proceed at a snail's pace, that students can play a prime role in shaping the terms of change, and that collective effort can produce func-

tioning alternatives to many facets of the present university system.

Sandbox politics?

Not at all. Because it's no small matter when approximately 20,000 students have virtually no say in the running of the institution they attend, no small matter when 20,000 people have so little control over an important part of their lives.

And, to use a few words by novelist Doris Lessing, "If you don't choose to accept responsibility, then you have no responsibility, but you aren't a human being either."

Leslie Plommer

Leslie Plommer is editor of The Ubyyssey. She was invited to contribute this viewpoint after representatives of the Human Government strongly complained that the Alex Volkoff articles on student activism and the Human Government (Chronicle, August) were inaccurate and unfair.

Elected leaders should lead

Your issue of August, 1971 (*The Pace of Change at UBC*) has aroused sufficient interest in this lackadaisical alum to bring him to write you. Congratulations!

Before getting down to the business of the day I'd like to make my effort to help scotch one form of activity which peers around the corner—and has occasionally been visible in some of the pieces done in past issues, including the odd one by Clive Cocking. . . . I refer to a query only implicit in the August issue but pertinent to the overall: Should the Alumni Association (or the university, or the students, etc.) "take a stand on public issues?" . . .

Organizations of any size do not have a unanimous point of view except under extraordinary circumstances of which an instance in UBC may have been the Great Trek. Consequently those who set themselves up as speaking for the organization are either the authorized group discussing authorized subjects, such as administration, or are assuming a status to which they have no right. The president of the AMS, for example, can say that he and the students' council are of the opinion, or perhaps are unanimously of the opinion, but he can rarely say with truth that he speaks for the student body when he is dealing with a subject outside the normal student field.

How many students really know enough about most public matters to be able to express a well-based opinion? And yet how often do we get statements based on little information and much emotion? If a student, or a member of faculty, wants to express a personal opinion, that is his right in our country. But, in my opinion, he has absolutely no right to indicate that he is speaking for his fellows unless enough of them have given him that privilege. . . .

Now what questions are you asking? (And why, incidentally, are all six articles by only three writers? Has a troika seized

control? Seriously, it does leave an impression that very few want the scene activated).

Alex Volkoff (page 7) says the campus was an exciting place when certain extra-curricular activities were under way, and then asks, "Where did all the energy and enthusiasm go?" I ask, "Is that the sort of excitement that you hope to get out of university?" If the answer is yes, as it appears to be, then there is only one comment, "University is not for you!" Perhaps there were changes to be desired because of improvements needed, and perhaps some violence helped speed up the process of bringing the improvements about, but why should the campus be a site for a program of permanent excitement of that sort, merely because someone wants "excitement". And, to think of it, the Human Government has turned out to have human weaknesses.

So I am left with the impression that Alex, and you with her, are not now asking any question. The students obtained at least some of the changes they thought would improve things and, having got them, are now not enthusiastic unless spurred on. So again I am at the same point of assuming that Alex wants radical action for the sake of excitement.

So, my answer to Frank Walden and thus to you, is that, as you have already stated, the old truth is still valid—we do not need change for the sake of change. Since when, Frank, does any board of management, and any executive have to ask whether it should take a leadership role? Why your rhetorical question about hanging back? The officers are elected to lead, as well as to supervise administration, and that's what they should do. Confidence is placed in their judgement; if that confidence was misplaced then we'll have to do something about correcting the situation.

This does not give licence to carry out any policy irrespective of accepted practices. It must always be true, in a democratic organization, that management "must have the Association with them", in the sense that a majority of the active members have been convinced of the usefulness of the activity. Quite often a project will be thought up and initiated by a member or group of members but once the board takes it over it is theirs. Fundamentally, however, because the board is supposed to be familiar with circumstances and positions, the board should expect, and is expected, to put forward suitable proposals. Once the board is assured that the project has the properly obtained approval of a majority of the members, then the board must show the way. Let's have leadership from those we have chosen rather than from the self-appointed, and let them make it an exciting experience.

H. Leslie Brown, BA'28
Ottawa

Mr. Brown was president of the AMS in 1927-28 and played a prominent role in initiating construction of the "Old Gym" which, he writes wistfully, "was torn down last year without anyone telling me." Now retired, he served in Canada's Foreign Trade Service rising to Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of the Service.

Issue overlooked real problem

The August issue dealing with the pace of change at UBC indicates that little seems to have changed in the attitudes of the university community in recent years. As Alex Volkoff says in her examination of student government, *Plus ça change; plus c'est la même chose*.

The majority of students and faculty continue to be afflicted by tunnel vision, apathetic toward anything beyond their limited personal roles. A minority of students and faculty continue to play committee, the most popular parlor game on campus, an exercise in futility which produces a plethora of reports, memos and studies and, in the final analysis, more heat than light.

As a former employee of the University I was disappointed to see little reference or apparent concern for what I consider to be one of the most critical problems facing higher education today; that is the need to win broad public and therefore political support for the function and objectives of a university. Many British Columbians know little and care less about the well-being of their universities, regarding them as wastrels of the tax dollar and breeding grounds for what they consider to be unhealthy radicalism. As long as that attitude

exists among a large segment of the electorate, Premier Bennett and his administration can continue to provide less than adequate financial support for the universities and, in fact, gain some political mileage by doing so.

And that situation will continue to exist so long as students and faculty continue to look inward rather than outward.

Mr. Frank Walden, in his editorial, states that one of the objectives of the Alumni Association is to influence public opinion regarding the needs and benefits of UBC and education in general. That is a worthy and, in my opinion, a prime objective, but it must be extended in scope far beyond alumni themselves, a preaching to the relatively converted who have experienced a university education and are now enjoying the fruits therefrom. If the Alumni Association and the University community as a whole can convince the plumber, the truck driver, the sales clerk and the housewife of the validity of higher education, politicians will heed public opinion and pay more attention to the urgent financial needs of universities.

Problems such as overcrowding cannot be solved by student complaint or intracampus debate. Money may be the root of all evil. It is also an essential ingredient to the survival of a healthy and adequate university system.

Jim Stott
Calgary, Alberta

Mr. Stott is a former information officer at UBC; he is now a financial writer with the Calgary Herald. □

B.C. Centennial HOCKEY CANADA TOURNAMENT

UBC Thunderbird Arena

Tuesday, December 28. 6 p.m., University of Toronto vs. University of Alberta; 9 p.m., UBC Thunderbirds vs. Sir George Williams University.

Wednesday, December 29. 6 p.m., Losers from Tuesday evening games; 9 p.m., Winners from Tuesday evening games.

Tickets: \$2 adults; \$1 students.

Available at: UBC Athletic Office, War Memorial Gym: 228-2531 and UBC Thunderbird Arena: 228-3197, 228-9707, and at the door prior to game-time.

“A master-passion is the love of news.”

GEORGE CRABBE (1754-1832)

Ever since 1641 when an enterprising London printer circulated a news-sheet about the long and bitter quarrel between King Charles I and the English Parliament, newspapers have been among the necessary ingredients of life. Even in the most backward societies, news has a way of getting around, and when life gets more complicated, more paradoxical, more difficult than ever, the best way it gets around is through the daily press. The Sun is one of the proud inheritors of the great tradition that began in England over three centuries ago – the tradition that serves *your* right to know the truth in all its forms and facets.

SEE IT IN THE SUN

spot light

20's

H. R. Lyle Streight, BA'27, MA'29, PhD (Birmingham), DSc(Waterloo), is the new president of the Chemical Institute of Canada. Dr. Streight, the chief research engineer for Dupont of Canada, received the Plummer Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada in 1959 for his research, and has been very active developing a closer relationship between industry and the academic community.

30's

Alexander Hrennikoff, BASc'30, MASC '33, ScD(MIT), professor emeritus of civil engineering at UBC, is the first recipient of an annual award established by the Canadian Bar Association is **John L. Farris**, BA'31, a senior partner in the Vancouver firm of Farris, Farris, Vaughan, Wills and Murphy. . . . From now on Judge **Les Bewley**, LLB'49, will have a rival when it comes to quotable comments. Displaying his wit from the bench in future will be **Nicholas Mussallem**, BA '31, who has been appointed a judge of the provincial court.

Robert W. Wellwood, BASc'35, MF, PhD(Duke), has been elected president of the Forest Products Research Society, the first Canadian to head the international organization which has nearly 4,300 members in more than 50 countries. Dr. Wellwood, who joined the UBC faculty in 1946, was a charter member of the society and international editor of its magazine, *Forest Products Journal*, from 1959 to 1967. . . . Preserving existing whale stocks and building up those species which have been depleted are the major objectives of the 14-nation International Whaling Commission, which has just named **John L. McHugh**, BA'36, MA '38, PhD(California), to a three-year term as chairman.

It took 14 years of perseverance and \$1 million to get **Leslie A. Allen**, BA'37, Canadian rights to nine Charlie Chaplin movie classics. Mr. Allen, one of the originals in UBC's Film Society, now heads All-World Cinema Ltd., in Toron-



Mark Kaarremaa

Lyle Creelman

"It makes one proud to be chosen for such an honour by one's country", were the simple words with which **Lyle Creelman**, BASc'36, AM (Columbia), expressed her reaction to being awarded the medal of service of the Order of Canada by Governor General Roland Michener in Ottawa in October.

UBC was unusually well represented at this year's award ceremonies. In a fitting highlight to his 50 years of association with UBC, president **Walter Gage**, BA'25, MA'26, LLD'58, was invested as a companion of the Order. Medals of service were given to **Henry F. Angus**, LLD'56, emeritus dean of graduate studies, **B. C. Binning**, a well known artist and former head of the fine arts department, **D. Harold Copp**, head and professor of physiology, **John Liersch**, BA'26, BASc'27, former chairman of the board of governors, and **Harry V. Warren**, BA'26, BASc '27, professor of geology.

Miss Creelman's work as chief of the nursing division of the World Health Organization took her far afield from UBC. She was responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of more than 200 nurses who helped with the development of new nursing schools or the improvement of existing ones or worked with local nurses to improve nursing services and public health in some 70 nations around the world.

Miss Creelman retired from her position with WHO in August, 1968 and is now living on Bowen Island where she says she is being kept busy "getting a house built". She maintains her professional contacts, however, as chairman of the membership committee of the International Council of Nurses.

Miss Creelman recalls the development of nursing in many countries of the world with pride. "When I joined WHO in 1949 many countries didn't have nursing training, whereas nurses are being prepared and permitted to take their places on health teams in almost every country now".

Miss Creelman also had high words of praise for the concept of the team approach to the delivery of health care originated by UBC's Faculty of Medicine. Dr. John F. McCreary's idea of the health team is an exceptionally good concept and one that is a good example to other countries," she said.

Born in Nova Scotia, Miss Creelman was educated in British Columbia and thinks of beautiful B.C. as home. She taught school for three years prior to completing a degree in nursing at UBC. After two years in staff positions in public health nursing, she was awarded a Rockefeller Fellowship for post-graduate study in supervision and administration in public health nursing at Columbia University.

For some years Miss Creelman was supervisor of school nursing with the metropolitan committee in Vancouver. Following the Second World War she began her work on an international level when she was appointed chief nurse for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association in the British zone of occupied Germany. In 1947 she acted as field director of the Study of Public Health Practices conducted by the Canadian Public Health Association. She joined the World Health Organization as nursing consultant in maternal and child health two years later and was appointed chief of the nursing division in 1954.

to. He says he "ran up and down a lot of blind alleys" before tying up the deal which includes some of Chaplin's best—*The Gold Rush*, *City Lights*, *Modern Times*, and *The Great Dictator*. . . . Versatile artist, **Helen Griffin**, BA'38, MA '68, recently held a one-woman exhibition at the De Han Gallery in Vancouver. Mrs. Griffin works in oils, water colors and in Chinese ink on Chinese paper. She's a traveller who puts her artistic talent to work while she's on the move. Her latest sketching safari was to China.

Wordsworth L. Hetherington, BASC '39, has taken over top spot with Ferranti-Packard Ltd. He was elected president and chief executive officer at the company's annual meeting. . . . Selected to head a major venture in multilateral aid to Commonwealth countries is **George P. Kidd**, BA'39, MA'40, who has moved to London to take up his assignment as managing-director of the new Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. Mr. Kidd is a former Canadian ambassador to Cuba and Haiti, positions he held from 1961 to 1964 when he became Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. He returned to Ottawa in 1967 to be vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency. . . . **Robert F. S. Robertson**, BA'39, MA'48, PhD(Illinois), has been appointed chief liaison officer in Europe for the Atomic Energy Commission of Canada with headquarters in Paris. Previously he was head of the chemistry division at the Whiteshell nuclear research station in Manitoba.

40's

Robert W. McRae, BCom'40, MA'54, for 18 years a pilot with the RCAF and later Air Canada, has a new career in the financial world. He is currently director of Thomson, Kerraghan, a Toronto investment house, president of a fund management firm and vice-president of two other firms. . . . Our high commissioner in Jamaica, **Victor C. Moore**, BA '40, has added the Bahamas and British Honduras to his accredited list. The high commissioner's commercial secretary, **Donald H. Leavitt**, BCom'63, has had to leave sunny Jamaica for a post as consul and trade commissioner at the Canadian Consulate General in New York.

Lionel A. Cox, BA'41, MA'43, PhD (McGill), director of research for MacMillan Bloedel, is now a member of the National Research Council of Canada. His appointment is for a three-year period. . . . **William Lindsay**, BAsc'41, has moved up to vice-president, operations, with Westport Chemicals. . . . **Edward W. Snyder**, BCom'44, received his master of education degree from Seattle Pacific College.

The Spring *Chronicle* announced that **Mrs. Carol Thiele**, BA'70, had become the first blind person in Canada to receive a bachelor of library science degree. It doesn't detract one Braille decimal point from her achievement, but it seems Carol is really the *second* blind person in Cana-

da to receive such a degree. The first was **Edward Brown**, BA'45, who took his degree in library science at Toronto. He is now chief librarian for the CNIB. . . . B.C.'s number one Sasquatch hunter and editor of the *Agassiz-Harrison Advance*, **John W. Green**, BA'46, has decided to build a "new more democratic" party for the B.C. Conservatives—and has thrown his hat into the ring for the party leadership. He'd like to close up the party's "back room" and place it on a new financial footing. His leadership challenge to **John deWolf**, BA'60, the incumbent leader of the B.C. party comes to a vote at the convention at the end of November. Next issue of the *Chronicle* will give you the result. . . . The new dean of University of Toronto's Faculty of Forestry is **Vidar John Nordin**, BA'46, BSF'47, PhD (Toronto), who leaves his post as research manager with the Canadian Forestry Service in Ottawa to take up the post.

Looking for that lucky strike in Brazil is **John C. Hagen**, BA'47, BAsc'48, MSc (Colorado School of Mines), PhD(MIT), who is now manager of geology and exploration in Brazil for the Hanna Mining Company. . . . **R. Gordon Henderson**, BA '47, has been appointed director of agencies with Fidelity Life Assurance of Vancouver. Mr. Henderson returns to Vancouver after a stint with the company in Toronto. . . . **Donald Holmes**, BA'47, is busy educating the masses in England, in his position as chief producer, University of the Air, with the BBC. **Ronald Schofield Wilson**, BA'50, is also on the BBC staff in London as a director. . . . **Russell R. Keast**, BA'47, is now assistant research director for applications research with the inorganic chemical division of the FMC Corp. . . . **William D. McFarland**, BA'47, BSW'48, MSW'49, leaves his position as Manitoba's director of social services to become assistant executive director of professional services for Vancouver's Children's Aid Society.

Albert L. Babb, BAsc'48, MS, PhD (Illinois), is a new member of the board of directors of the American Nuclear Society. Dr. Babb's contributions to the application of nuclear energy in medicine have been cited by the Washington State Joint Committee on Nuclear Energy and in 1970 he was awarded a citation from an American engineering magazine for designing the first portable artificial kidney system. Dr. Babb is chairman of the department of nuclear engineering at

Lyle Streight



the University of Washington where he has taught since 1952. . . . Lt.-Col. **W. B. Douglas Carter**, BA'48, BSW'50, MSW '69, is now head of welfare services at the Canadian Forces Headquarters in Ottawa. . . . **Paul B. Crowley**, BAsc'48, has been appointed general manager of Standard Refractories in Burlington, Ontario. . . . UBC's new department of anaesthesiology is headed by **Leonard C. Jenkins**, BA'48, MDCM(McGill). Dr. Jenkins will continue to hold his post of associate professor in surgery. A fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was honored by the Canadian Anaesthetists' Society for the best original research work in Canada in 1963. . . . **J. Rod A. Lindsay**, BAsc'48, previously vice-president, has become executive vice-president of Seaspan International Ltd.

Colin Mackay, BA(UNB), LLB'49, DCL(Mt. Allison), LLD(UNB, Laval, St. Dunstons, St. Thomas, Memorial, Colby, Maine), president of the University of New Brunswick for 16 years, is the new executive director of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. . . . **Herbert M. Matson**, BAsc'48, is now construction manager of Lornex Mining's copper-molybdenum project in the Highland Valley, B.C. He has worked on major construction projects in many countries—most recently in Rio Tinto, Spain. . . . One of B.C.'s newest judges is Mrs. **Patricia Fahman Proudfoot**, BA'49, LLB '52. She's the third woman to be appointed to the provincial court bench. Joining her on the bench is another new judge **Charles Murray Hyde**, LLB'50, who has been with the federal justice department since 1968. Both new judges will serve in the Vancouver area. . . . **Vernon J. Rumford**, BCom'49, has started his own firm, Vernon J. Rumford Media in Vancouver, and is representing Southam newspapers on the Pacific coast and the Financial Times for B.C.

The awarding of the Massey Medal of the Canadian Geographical Society to **Dr. J. Lewis Robinson**, former head of the UBC geography department, for 28 years of service to Canadian geography was the occasion for the reunion of several UBC geography grads working with various government departments in Ottawa. The reunion took place at the home of **Chester Brown**, BA'50, director of recreation, ARDA program of the department of economic expansion. At the party were: **Alistair Crerar**, BA'48, MA

Lionel Cox



'51, director of the Atlantic Development Board, and his wife **Mary Lou** (MacLean) BA'50, a landscape artist; **Brooke Cornwall**, BA'49, MA'52, senior geographer with Atlas of Canada for the surveys and mapping branch; **James Maxwell**, BA'59, MA'64, who is with the economic geography section of the department of energy, mines and resources; **Manfred Klein**, BA'65, of the industrial census section of Statistics Canada; **Gary Mullins**, BA'64, MA'67, foreign trade section, department of trade and commerce and his wife **Doreen** (Dyer) BA'64,

MA'67, who is in the Ottawa office of the Canadian International Development Agency; **Keith Crowe**, MA'69, and **Peter Usher**, PhD'70, are both doing northern science research for Indian affairs and northern development. Two other UBC geographers just missed the party—**Donald K. Mackay**, BA'59, MA'62, was up north working on a project for the inland waters branch and **Charles J. Marshall**, BA'50, has just been posted to Europe with external affairs.

50's

Vancouver lawyer, **Francis U. Collier**, LLB'50, has been sworn in as a judge in trial division of the Federal Court. The position requires an official residence in Ottawa, but much of the new judge's time will be spent in other parts of the country as it is designed to be a travelling court. Since 1951 he has been a partner in the firm of Guild, Yule, Schmitt, Lane, Hutcheon and Collier. He is the sixth member of the firm to become a higher court judge in the last 20 years. "It's a great little judge factory" he said. . . . **Alfred D. Hoskins**, BA'50, BASc '51, MASC'56, is now coordinating marine, traffic and distribution planning for the head office of Shell Canada. . . . Trying to make sense out of the legal maze for the next three years will be **John D. McAlpine**, BA'50, who has been appointed a member of the Canada Law Reform Commission. . . . **Bryce P. Page**, BSF'50, has left MacMillan, Bloedel to take over as vice-president of marketing for Weldwood of Canada. . . . **Gordon Sid Young**, BA'50, has been appointed manager for the western Canada division of Suntours Ltd.

In India is **Alexa G. Cameron**, BSA'51, teacher with Union Biblical Seminary in Yeotmal, Maharashtra. . . . **Albert D. Hall**, BCom'51, is now with Wolverton & Company, a Vancouver securities company. . . . **Mrs. Derek Doubleday**, BA'52 (Gloria Elizabeth Griffiths) continues her successful singing career in Vancouver. Mrs. Doubleday, a contralto, got rave notices for her "strikingly beautiful voice" while on tour in Britain last year. . . . We'd lost track of him for a while and were glad to learn the whereabouts of **Allan Stuart Hunter**, BCom'52, who has been hiding out in Bears paw Heights, Calgary. He's now with the faculty of business at the University of Calgary. . . . **Eric D. McPherson**, BA'52, MA '60, PhD(Washington State) professor of education at UBC has been named associate dean of the faculty. . . . Back in Vancouver after a spell in the Philippines is **William Anthony Triggs**, BASc'52, who will be working here with Placer Development. . . . **John C. Ward**, BA'52, has been named director of the newly-formed broadcast division of the Canadian Union of Public Employees. The division represents 4,000 employees of the CBC.

George J. Korinek, BA'53, MSc'54, PhD'56, has been named managing director of Herman C. Starck Inc., the American subsidiary of a large European company producing refractory and specialty



Alexa Cameron

metals. . . . A former newspaper man and city editor of the *Vancouver Province*, **Reginald J. S. Moir**, LLB'54, is one of three law grads to take up seats on the provincial court bench. He will serve at Kelowna. The others are **John R. Caldwell**, BA'48, LLB'49, who has been appointed district judge in Campbell River and **David M. Levis**, LLB'59, who will serve as district judge for the huge area bounded by Fort. St. John, Dawson Creek, Fort Nelson, Hudson-Hope, and Chetwynd. Mr. Levis replaced **Kenneth Frederick Arkell**, BA(Western Ontario), LLB'59, who is moving to Vernon. . . . **Gerald D. Stevens**, BASc'54, is the new president of the Canadian Surgical Trade Association. He is vice-president of J. Stevens & Son in Toronto.

Robert W. Kennedy, BSc(Syracuse), MF'55, PhD(Yale), is now associate director of the federal Western Forest Products Laboratory. He joined the laboratory in 1966 as head of the wood biology section. . . . **James L. Denholme**, BASc'56, an Alumni Fund executive member, has been elected president of the Certified General Accountants' Association of B.C. . . . **J. Allan Keith**, BASc'56, is now in Kitimat as resident manager of the Eurocan pulp and paper mill. . . . **John H. McArthur**, BCom'57, MBA(Harvard), DBA(Harvard), is now associate dean of the faculty for the MBA program of the Harvard University graduate School of Business Administration.

Ashley T. Coopland, MD'58, is now associate professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the University of Manitoba where he also directs postgraduate education. . . . Up one rung in the U.S. foreign service is **Miles R. R. Frechette**, BA'58, who has been promoted to Class 4. Since entering the foreign service in 1968 he has been stationed in Honduras, Chad, and Washington. He is presently assigned to the department of state as desk officer for Peru. . . . **John C. Low**, BA'58, was recently discovered to have been living in Japan for the last eight years—working as a journalist and a teacher. . . . Teacher-power—a new concept of teacher involvement and decision making—should be making itself heard in the coming year through the work of the new B.C. Teachers' Federation executive members—president is **Adam Robertson**, BA'58, a teacher from Creston and **James MacFarlan**, BA'59, vice-president, who has been co-ordinator of social studies

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Ashley Coopland

for Burnaby since 1968. . . . For the past three years **William M. Toynbee**, BEd'58, has been in the West Indies—as principal of the St. Lucia Teachers' College in Castries—under the sponsorship of the Canadian external aid program.

A PhD was the best birthday gift for **Noel E. J. Boston**, BAsC'59, MSc(Texas A & M), PhD'71. A physical oceanographer, Dr. Boston is an assistant professor at the Navy School in Monterey, California. He presented the findings from his doctoral studies to the 15th International Goedesy and Geophysics Union in Moscow in August. . . . **Robert R. Rowlands**, BAsC'59, MS, PhD(Illinois), a specialist in experimental solid mechanics at the Illinois Institute of Technology has been honored for his research by the



Miles Frechette

Society for Experimental Stress Analysis. One of his recent projects was collaboration on a series of lectures for academic and scientific people on the application of high speed photography to science.

60's

Writer **John Peter Burnyeat**, BA'60, has completed the third in a series of papers on mental health insight in literature. Entitled "Pastoral Psychology of the Primitive Church", the paper will appear in the next spring-summer issue of *The Journal of Pastoral Counseling*. . . . **Robin H. Farquhar**, BA'60, MA

'64, PhD(Chicago), has been made chairman of the department of education administration at the Ontario Institute of Studies in Education and associate professor at the University of Toronto. . . . **Robert S. K. Gibson**, LLB'60, BA, BCom (Queen's), MBA(Western Ont.), has set up law practice for himself in Belleville, Ontario. . . . **John Robert Henderson**, BA'60, MA'63, has earned a PhD from Caltech. . . . For the past year **Gary Whitten**, BAsC'60, has been chief administrative officer at Royal Roads military college in Victoria. Two recent promotions have now made him a lieutenant-colonel and vice-commandant of the college.

John H. Goodwin, BCom'61, is to be the general chairman of the First International Conference on Corporate Planning to take place in Montreal in December. Mr. Goodwin is senior consultant, with Ernst & Ernst in Montreal and is vice-president of the North American Society for Corporate Planning. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Platzer**, BSc'61, MSc '64, PhD(Mass.) (Anne Cooper, BSA'54, MSc'62, PhD(Mass.) are now living in Riverside, California where Edward is teaching at UCR. . . . **J. Cameron Reid**, BEd'61, was awarded the degree of master of sacred theology by the University of Winnipeg at its recent convocation. He is presently minister of St. John's United Church in Bonneyville, Alberta. . . . **Alfred Scow**, LLB'61, B.C.'s first native Indian lawyer, has been appointed provincial court judge for Prince Rupert. Mr. Scow's father, Chief William Scow is

In 71

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A MOST TRUSTED NAME IN TRAVEL



Martin Chambers

a provincial court judge in Alert Bay—the Scow family may have a new tradition. . . . **J. A. Warner Woodley**, BCom'61, has been appointed manager of administration services for International Nickel in Thompson, Manitoba.

Frank Anfield, BCom'62, takes a step up with McKim/Benton & Bowles to become Vancouver branch manager. . . .

Hilary Brown, BA'62, formerly a radio broadcaster with the CBC has moved into television with the CJOH news department in Ottawa after a sojourn at the Guggenheim museum in New York. . . .

After three years as tax counsel in the Vancouver office of the department of justice **William Hohmann**, BA'62, LLB 65, has made a move to Edmonton to join the faculty of law at the University of Alberta. . . . **Robert E. McKechnie**, BAsc'62, has returned to Vancouver after an eight year absence in California and Montreal. He is back at UBC as an assistant professor in the mechanical engineering department.

Michael C. Deland, BSA'63, MSc'65, has completed a PhD in genetics at the University of Connecticut and is moving on to do post-doctoral work at Purdue University. . . . **Kenneth Gilby Hewlett**, BSc'63, should have a whale of a time in his new job as acting curator of the Vancouver Aquarium. . . . Helping to keep the show on the road for the Pacific National Exhibition will be **John Skelton**, BSA'63, MBA(Toronto), who has been appointed assistant general manager of the organization. During EXPO 67 he ran what was called the world's biggest parking lot as well as the EXPO entertainment complex.

Raymond Chow, BEd'64, whose sketches of old houses have earned him widespread critical acclaim is back in Vancouver after some time abroad, part of which was spent living in an old house in Holland Park, London, that he might have drawn himself—complete with bay windows, 15 foot ceilings and candelabra. In early October there was a showing of his work at Canada House in London. . . .

David Goodenough, BSc'64, MSc, PhD (Toronto), is now assistant professor of astronomy at Wheaton College, Mass. . . . Keeping in the picture is **Teh. S. Kuan**, BSc'64, PhD(California), who recently joined Eastman Kodak and has been assigned to their research laboratories in Rochester, N.Y. . . . **Inga G. Morris**, BA'64, MA'65, has recently



Jane Heyman

finished her doctorate at the University of Münster, West Germany.

Taking over as production manager of the Neptune Theatre in Halifax is **Rae Ackerman**, BA'65, who is remembered in Vancouver for his work with the Playhouse and Holiday Theatre. He was previously technical manager at the St. Lawrence Centre in Toronto. . . . **Gordon Douglas Gram**, BA'65, paid Vancouver a visit this summer. He lives in London, England and is sales manager with Prentice Hall International. He has been with the company for five years and during that time has had assignments in Scandinavia, Holland and the Far East.

Mrs. Stanley F. Carlson, (Margaret Y. Catley), BA'66, is attending the Institute of International Relations at the University of the West Indies on a year's leave of absence from the external affairs department. . . . One of Vancouver's growing group of young singers and musicians, **Martin Chambers**, BMus'66, MMus '69, is now with the Vienna Chamber Opera. In the spring and summer of this year he took eight months away from his performance schedule to make the change from baritone to tenor. . . . Continuing her work with youth in a slightly different context is **Elizabeth J. Burrell**, BA '66, who leaves her post as resident director of the Vancouver YWCA to travel to West Africa to be youth and program consultant for the YWCA in Sierra Leone. . . .

Jane Heyman, BA'66, formerly artistic director of Holiday Theatre has stretched a three-month trip to England on a Canada Council grant to study children's theatre into three years. She is now assistant director of the Midlands Arts Theatre Company in Birmingham. . . . **Wayne William Murphy**, BA'66, a member of the Trappist Order, is now at Our Lady of Guadalupe Abbey in Lafayette, Oregon.

Mrs. Dana Campbell, (Barrie Kullman), BA'67, BLS'69, is the librarian in charge of the children's program for the public library and art museum in London, Ontario. . . . **Mrs. Peter Coleridge**, (Florence Johnson), BSc'67, BLS(Toronto), is currently a librarian at Carleton University. . . . **Robert Paul Kanec**, BSc'67, MBA(Western Ontario), walked off with the gold medal for the MBA class of '71 at Western and was named to the Dean's Honor List. He is now articling with a London chartered accountants firm. . . . **Brenda Joyce Sneed**, BMus'67, has won a

rare scholarship from the Julliard School of Music in New York where she is studying for her masters degree in piano.

William Douglas Black, BA'68, has been appointed district sales manager of Hilton Canada's new sales and reservation office at the Palliser Hotel in Calgary. . . . **Gary McD. Elfstrom**, BAsc'68, PhD(Imperial College), and his wife, **Carol Anne** (Skelton), BHE'67, are moving to Tullahoma, Tenn. where Gary is doing post-doctoral work at the University of Tennessee Space Institute. . . . **Ronald Eric Harrison**, BA'68, who has been attending theological college in Cambridge, Mass. for the past three years was recently ordained deacon at St. Mary's Anglican Church in Vancouver. . . . **W. Robert Hill**, BA'68, is keeping a close eye on the workings of the political scene in Ottawa where he is a staff writer for the *Citizen* and he still finds time for occasional contributions to the *Globe & Mail*. . . . After two years of federally supported research into parent-child separation in B.C. **Davis Neave**, BA (Victoria), MSW'68, leaves for Calgary to join the staff of the social service department as a research specialist in social planning. . . . **Donald J. Petrie**, BCom'68, is on a masters degree program at Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary near San Francisco.

Barry T. Hargrave, PhD'69, is now on the staff of the marine ecology laboratory of the Bedford Institute in Dartmouth, N.S. . . . The Sir Arthur Sims scholarship from the Royal Society of Canada is taking **Gerry Lenoski**, BA'69, to the University of Essex for his doctorate in political science. He spent last year at Carleton University and before that was administrative assistant to the minister of mines, energy and natural resources. . . . **Susan J. MacKenzie**, BA'69, a graduate student in comparative literature at UBC has been awarded three major fellowships for her doctoral work—a Canada Council fellowship, an IODE grant for overseas research and a Commonwealth scholarship from Britain. . . . **Ronald P. Philipchalk**, MA'69, PhD(Western Ontario), is now teaching psychology at St. Thomas University in Fredericton, N.B.

70's

The first Canadian ice-dance champions to complete the "grand slam" of novice, junior and senior Canadian titles, **Robert Barry Soper**, BEd'70 and his skating partner and new wife, **Louise** (Lind), DlpDH'70, have turned down a lucrative offer to skate professionally with an American ice show in order to boost Canada's chances for representation in world championship skating. Their first objective is to retain the Canadian title in February and then move into the big league at the world championships in Calgary in March. . . . Another winner of musical honors is **Gary Spilsted**, BMus'70, now a graduate student in music at Harvard, has won the Boott prize for composition in concerted vocal music. While at UBC, Gary was awarded a Woodrow Wilson independent summer award, which

he used last summer to study baroque opera manuscripts in Europe.

Kelvin S. Beckett, BA'71, is employed. Everyone starts somewhere—he didn't say where though. . . . Winner of the \$1,000 scholarship from the New Artists Association of B.C., **Mrs. David Marr**, (Jennifer Paterson), BMus'71, is now living in Cambridge, where her husband is a fellow at Trinity. She is studying voice in London and singing in the 18th Century Tom Jones Opera in Cambridge.

births

Dr. and Mrs. John Brian Armstrong, BSc '64, a son, Patrick Ian, August 9, 1971 in Ottawa. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Benson**, (Lynne Braidwood, BA'68), a daughter, Sian Kimberlee, July 19, 1971 in London, England. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. William L. Birney**, BSc'63, a son, Earle William, August 30, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Burns**, (Lorraine Hodson, BEd'66), a son, Philip Michael, May 5, 1971 in Calgary. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. DeBou**, BA'67, LLB'70, a daughter, Marilyn Michelle, July 20, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Galbraith**, BSc'64, (Sandrea Howden, BHE'65), a daughter, Cari Nicole, July 8, 1971 in Bogota, Colombia. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. John A. Greig**, BA'64, a daughter, Denise Johanne, May 9, 1971 in San Francisco, California. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. Robert**

J. Hoehn, (Margaret Maier Guest, MD '54), a daughter, Margaret Eve, March 14, 1971 in Denver, Colorado. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Kuyt**, BA'57, a son, Jonathan, April 17, 1971 in Edmonton. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacLean**, (Jill Arnold, BPE'67 MPE'69), a son, Brian Roger, September 7, 1971 in Halifax. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. R. Dean McLean**, BA'64, (Wendy Baker, BA'66), a daughter, Allison Kathleen, April 5, 1971 in Kamloops. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. Tad Nishimura**, BSA '64, MD'68, (Heather Main, BA'68), a son, Tad Marc, June 20, 1971 in Palo Alto, California. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. David E. Nordstrom**, BA'65, (D. Jean Ethridge, BMus'67), a son, Devin Andrew, August 10, 1971 in Victoria. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Dexter G. Olund**, BAsc'69, (Cheri Olund, BHE'69), a son, Dean Richard, June 19, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. John Sample**, BSc'69, (Eve Baillie, BSP '69), a daughter, Sarah Nicole, April 23, 1971 in Edmonton. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. Colin Scarfe**, BSc'60, MSc'61, a daughter, Sarah Maureen, May 20, 1971 in Victoria. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Sharp**, (Marilyn Hobson, BHE'64), twin sons, Gavin William and Colin Warren, May 26, 1971 in Lacombe, Alberta. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. John B. Tyrrell**, BA'64, a son, Bruce Edward, May 10, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. A. Vitols**, (Barbara Mitchell, BA'61), a daughter, Lisa Alexandra, August 10, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Barrie Webster**, BSc'63, MSc'65, (Phyllis Sagert, BA'64), a son, Godfrey Behan, August 28, 1971 in Win-

nipeg. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. F. Graham Wilson**, PhD'70, (Adrienne Allen, BA'65), a son, Dale Kirby, June 8, 1971 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. David Woolliams**, BA'65, (Maureen Horton, BHE'65), a son, Kevin Alexander, October 3, 1970 in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Gary Yager**, (Danielle Scheffer-Yager, BAsc'69), a son, Keira Scheffer, August 29, 1971 in Seattle, Washington. **Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Steel**, BEd'67, a son, James Edward, April 15, 1971 in Calgary.

marriages

Annis-Walchli. Robert Donald Annis to Rosemarie Walchli, BEd'65, August 21, 1971 in Prince George. . . . **Dole-Marsden**. Paul Damien Dole to Patricia Mary Marsden, BA'67, July 7, 1971 at Alton Castle, North Staffordshire, England. . . . **Dong-Ogurzsoff**. Dennis Dong, BSc'69 to Linda Ogurzsoff, BMus'71, August 14, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Gresko-Kennedy**. Robin Gresko, BSc'69 to Jacqueline Judith Kennedy, BA'69, December 19, 1970 in New Westminster. . . . **Hudson-Bowman**. Donald H. Hudson to Daphne-Lynne Bowman, BA'67, April 8, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Knight-Spankie**. Roy Finklea Knight to Caroline Margaret Dacre Spankie, BA '65, MA'67, September 3, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Lifchus-Kestenbaum**. Ian Michael Lifchus, BAsc'68 to Bonnie Joy



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