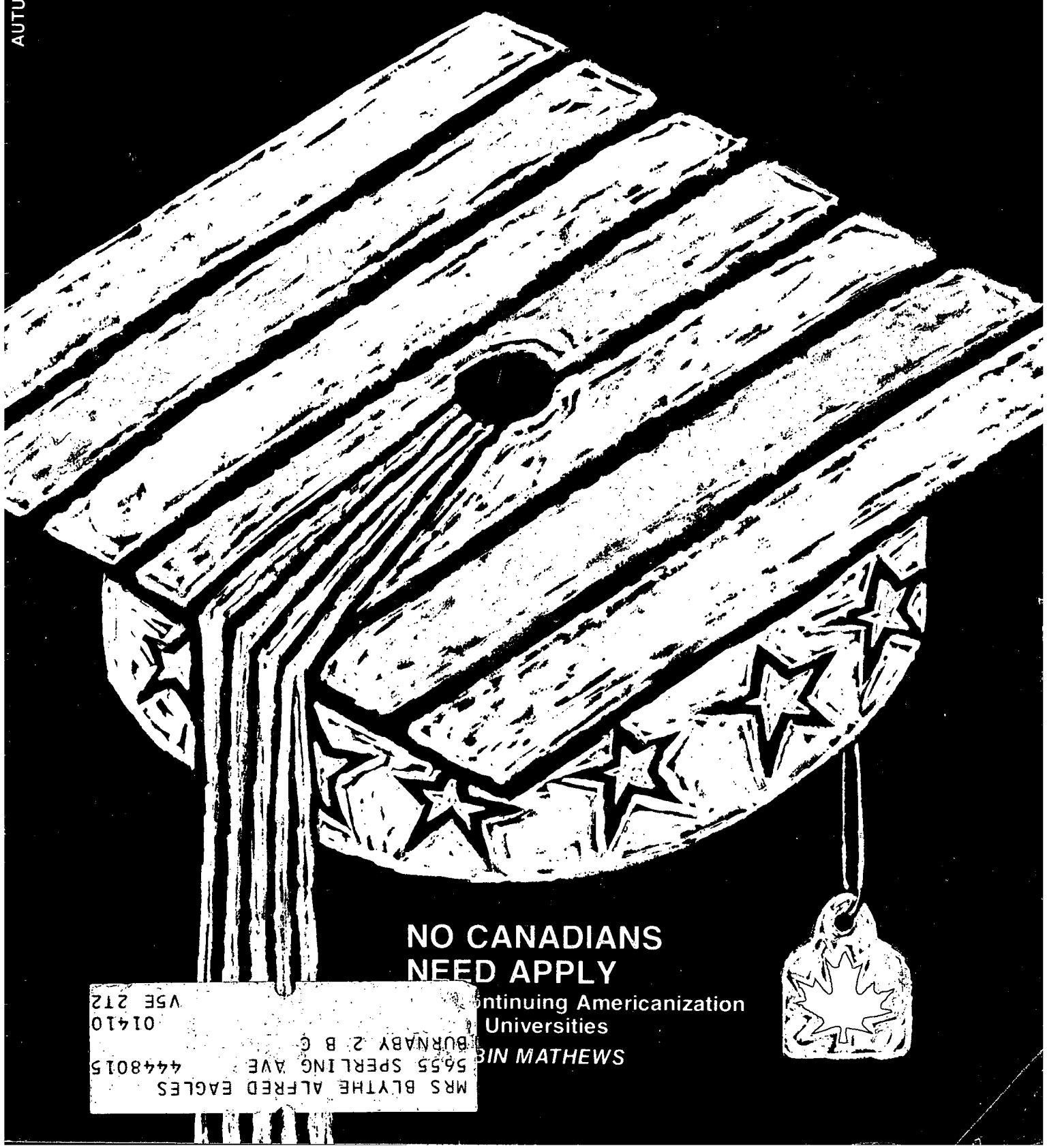
UBC ALUMNI

Chronicle

AUTUMN 1974



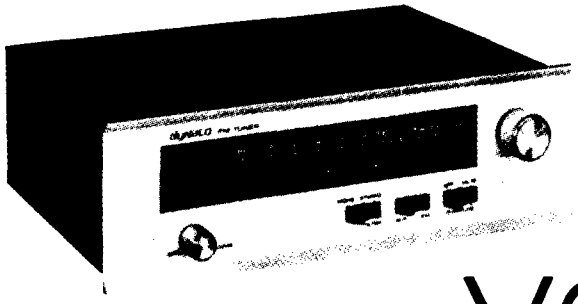
NO CANADIANS NEED APPLY

ntinuing Americanization
Universities

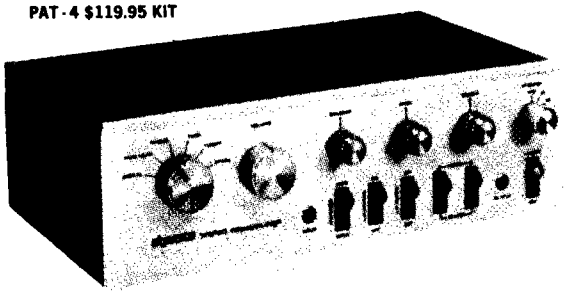
BIN MATHEWS

MRS BLYTHE ALFRED EAGLES
5655 SPERLING AVE 4448015
BURNABY 2 B C
01410
V5E 2T2

dynaco
FM 5 $189.95 KIT

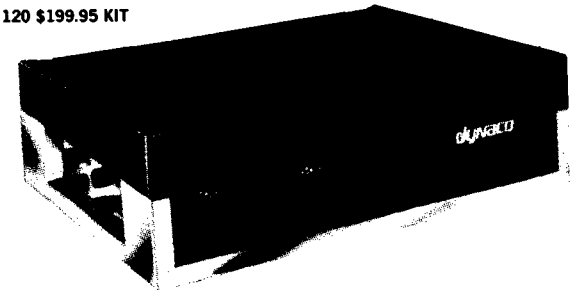


dynaco
PAT-4 $119.95 KIT



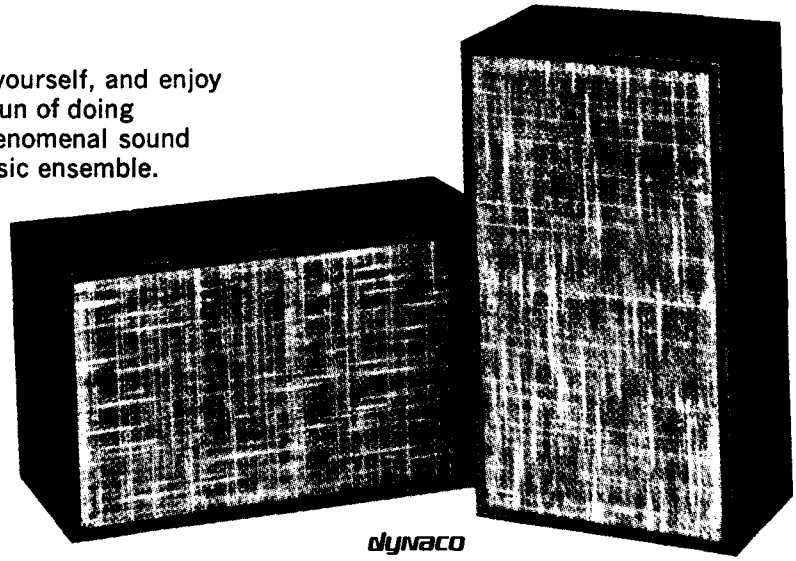
you can't beat the *dynaco* system

dynaco
STEREO 120 $199.95 KIT



Assemble this superlative Dynaco system yourself, and enjoy the significant savings the kits afford, the fun of doing your own thing, and the satisfaction of phenomenal sound quality from this versatile, coordinated music ensemble.

The key to the system is the new Dynaco A-35 speaker—the ultimate in sonic accuracy at reasonable cost. The amp, preamp and tuner are easily built in a week of spare time. Each has earned a world-wide reputation for excellence and unequalled value—the assurance of continued "state of the art" performance year after year after year.



dynaco

A10 $48.95 EACH
A25 $69.95 EACH
A35 $98.95 EACH
A50 $179.95 EACH

Visit our 4-Channel Stereo Room and create a sound to call your own . . . by personally selecting and matching your components.

a&b sound

556 SEYMOUR ST.
PHONE 682-6144

UBC ALUMNI
Chronicle
VOLUME 28, No. 3, AUTUMN 1974

FEATURES

5 DOUGLAS KENNY:
A Commitment to Higher Education
Murray McMillan

10 NEW HOPE FOR SUFFERERS
OF KIDNEY DISEASE
Josephine Margolis

14 DAY CARE ON CAMPUS
Once Again, It's Do It Yourself
At UBC
Barry Pavitt

20 NO CANADIANS NEED APPLY
Why the Americanization of
Our Universities Continues Apace
Robin Mathews

26 TEACHING WRITING FOR PLEASURE
CAN BE FUN
Especially If The Students
Are Senior Citizens
Geoff Hancock

DEPARTMENTS

28 BOOKS

30 NEWS

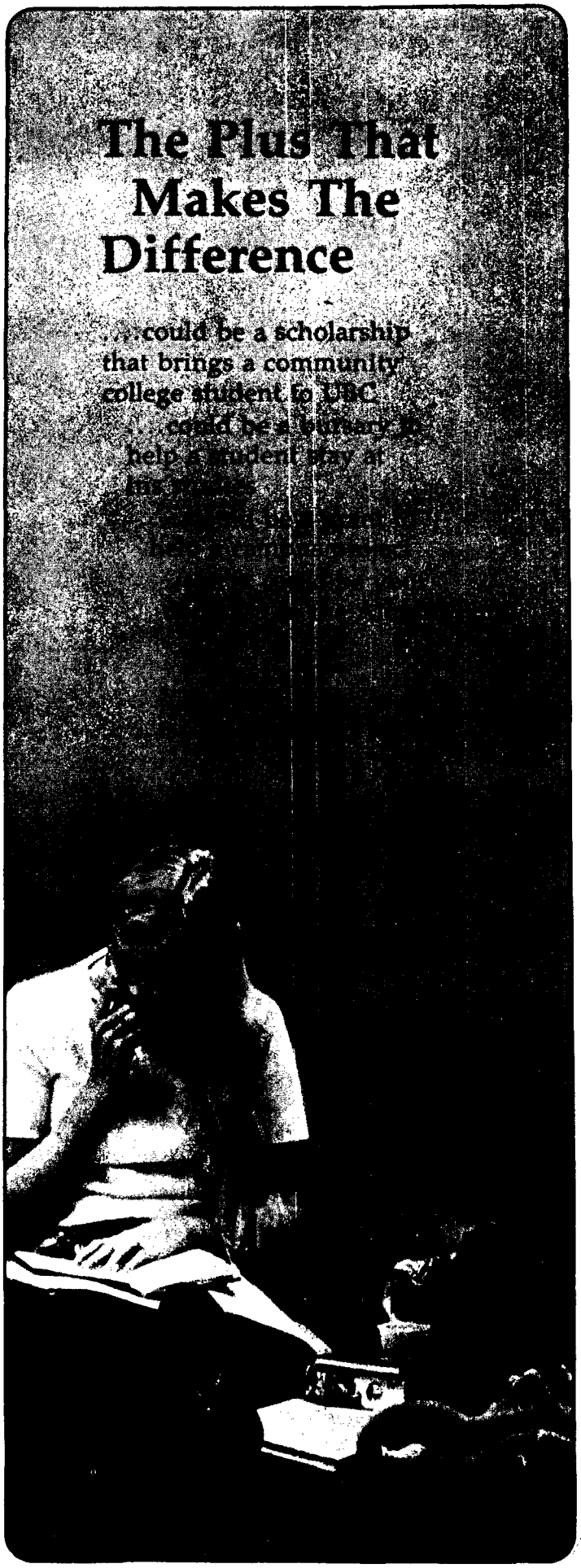
34 SPOTLIGHT

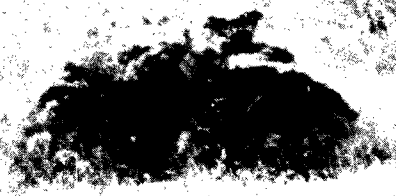
EDITOR Clive Cocking, BA'62
ASSISTANT EDITOR
Susan Jamieson McLarnon, BA'65
COVER Annette Breukelman
ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES
Alumni Media, (604-688-6819)

Editorial Committee
Dr. Erich Vogt, (BSc, MSc, Manitoba), (PhD, Princeton), *chairman;* Chuck Campbell, BA '71; Mrs. Beverly Field, BA '42; Harry Franklin, BA '49; Geoff Hancock, BFA '73; Dr. Joseph Katz, (BA, MEd, Manitoba), (PhD, Chicago); Ian MacAlpine, LLB '71; Robert McConnell, BA '64; Murray McMillan, Law 1; Mrs. Bel Nemetz, BA '35; Dr. Ross Stewart, BA '46, MA '48, (PhD, Washington);

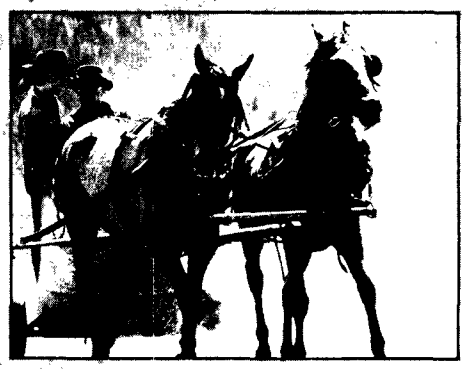
Published quarterly by the Alumni Association of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. **BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES:** Cecil Green Park, 6251 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1A6. (604-228-3313). **SUBSCRIPTIONS:** The Alumni Chronicle is sent to all alumni of the university. Non-alumni subscriptions are available at $3 a year; students $1 a year. **ADDRESS CHANGES:** Send new address, with old address label if available, to UBC Alumni Records, 6251 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1A6.

Postage paid at the Third Class rate Permit No. 2067
Member American Alumni Council. ccab





British Columbia is more than just your Province.
It's your home.



See it this Fall.

For more travel information, visit any British Columbia Information Centre, or write: British Columbia Department of Travel Industry, 1019 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Z2.

DOUGLAS KENNY:

A Commitment to Higher Education

Murray McMillan

He says he thinks five years is long enough for any one man to be head of an institution of higher learning, so on June 30, 1980, Douglas Timothy Kenny may very well walk out of the office of the president of the University of British Columbia and breathe a great sigh of relief.

On that date he will have completed a five-year contract to which he and the board of governors agreed on June 18. There was, of course, polite language in board chairman Allan McGavin's announcement the following day which said the contract many be extended if agreeable to both parties — but consideration of extension is half-a-decade away.

For the moment, one fact is certain: When Walter H. Gage steps down from the UBC presidency on June 30 of next year, Douglas Kenny, 51, will be waiting in the wings to replace him. The board has given him a five-year term in which to see what he can do to shape UBC's course.

There are many who would argue that it is difficult for a president to do much shaping at all.

In the quiet of the living room of his Point Grey home, Dr. Kenny, who for the past four years has been UBC dean of arts, was asked why he would take the position, a question he has half-humorously asked himself many times in the days since his appointment was announced. He says there are two major reasons: "It (the office), has a leadership quality to it, that's one reason, and I think the other is that I have always had a commitment to higher education. It may sound corny but I simply do have a commitment and I've always been willing to do what this university has asked. It is, in part, paying back what I would say is a debt to the university."

Dr. Kenny's association with UBC goes back more than 30 years. He is a native of Victoria and in 1941 enrolled at Victoria College, (now the University of Victoria) which was then affiliated with UBC. He remained there until 1943, when he moved to UBC, studying two years and completing his BA in 1945. Two years later he received his MA in psychology from UBC. He followed that with three years of work as a teaching associate at the University of Washington in Seattle. He returned to UBC in 1950 to take a position as a lecturer in the psychology department and was awarded his doctorate by the University of Washington in 1952. Except for a two-year leave of absence from 1963 to 1965 during which he was a visiting professor at Harvard, he has been at UBC ever since.

He is a widower with two children, John, 16, and Kathleen, 12.

From the time he took over as head of the psychology department on his return from Harvard in 1965, through his appointment as assistant dean of arts, in 1969, to his present position, Dr. Kenny has built a strong reputation among faculty as a deft administrator and a man who backs his faculty's wishes. All indications during the guessing-game which preceded the announcement of the president-designate indicated that of all candidates for the job, Kenny was definitely the choice of the faculty.

But while he may have been the academics' choice, he was certainly not the man many student leaders wanted to see get the post.

Students in senate and leaders of the Alma Mater Society and other student groups have often been critical of Kenny's handling of matters within the Faculty of Arts. His roles in a 1970-71 tenure dispute in the English department, in recent troubles within the music department as well as his position on student representation on arts faculty committees have all drawn fire from student leaders.

However the attitude toward the man seems to be changing. He was appointed during the summer months when there are relatively few students around to react to such decisions. Some students who have worked with him since his appointment have come away with changed attitudes. It will be during the coming year, when Kenny makes the shift from dean to president, that

students will make an assessment of the man.

Dean Kenny looks on the time between now and his assumption of the job next July as a transition period for him:

"I think this coming year is a good time for me to shake the perspective I have as a dean and to try to gather a wider perspective. In other words you could say I've had a perspective as a student here, as a faculty member, as a president of the Faculty Association (in 1962), as a head of a department and as a dean. Now hopefully during the coming year I can shake those roles and acquire the perspective of a slightly different kind of person.

"I think a university president has to look after not only the interests of the faculty, but he must also see to the interests of the students and the non-academic staff, and when the results of his decisions have a wider impact, he must consider his obligation to the larger community (outside the university).

"He's got to fulfill all of those functions if he is going to be a successful president. In other words he simply cannot be an advocate for one special interest group."

Dean Kenny sees one of his main tasks in the coming five years as essentially a public relations function — getting outside the university to explain the needs and worth of higher education to the British Columbians who each year foot the lion's share of the bill.

"One of the most important problems facing the university today is improving the climate toward higher education," he says. "This is true not only in B.C. but across Canada. The University of B.C. must try to explain to the population at large the true nature of the university."

He believes the two major roles of the university are to provide high-quality instruction and to encourage research. He says he hopes to work with the new presidents of B.C.'s other public universities — Dr. Pauline Jewett of Simon Fraser, and Dr. Howard Petch of UVic — to promote higher education in the province.

Walter Gage is not a "public" sort of person (he shys away from the limelight) and neither was former SFU president Kenneth Strand a public figure. Kenny sees part of his job as becoming a more visible figure in the province.

While he is out beating the drum for the universities' cause within the larger community, he would like to see more community participation at UBC.

In the provincial budget, this spring, Premier Dave Barrett exercised some muscle by putting the financial squeeze on B.C.'s universities. He told them, in effect, that if they did not come up with innovative programs which would reach out into a wider community, their budgets would be frozen. There was only a whimper of response from the universities, indicating, perhaps, a reluctant realization that they were guilty as charged. Community involvement is one problem Doug Kenny will have to face during his term of office.

Kenny says UBC is doing more in that area now than it is likely given credit for.

"We have taken steps to alter the regulations so they would permit more students to enter part-time programs, and all of those things were taking place before Premier Barrett saw fit to criticize the university on that score.

"The reason the university was slow, I think, is because it was never fully perceived that there was a need out there for increasing its offerings. That need has yet to be fully determined.

"We will get a little better picture of that need this coming year because we are expanding our offerings within the faculty of arts and the faculty of science in the evening. It will be very interesting to see what kind of public response there is to the program."

Dean Kenny admits one obstacle that must be overcome is finance. At present the Centre for Continuing Education, which handles the bulk of non-professional extra programs, is required to be, for the most part, self-supporting — the programs must pay for themselves. "As far as the academic programs are concerned, they should become more and more the responsibilities of specific faculties and be run as regular parts of the faculties' curriculum."

There should be no distinction between day and evening programs, he says — it should be just one long, extended day. The financing should not be separate for day and evening classes.

The relationship between the universities and the provincial government is being changed with the establishment of a Universities Council under the new Universities Act passed at the last session of the legislature. UBC, SFU and UVic will in future take their budget requests to the council, which will assess them and then request a block sum from the provincial coffers and divvy it up between the institutions.

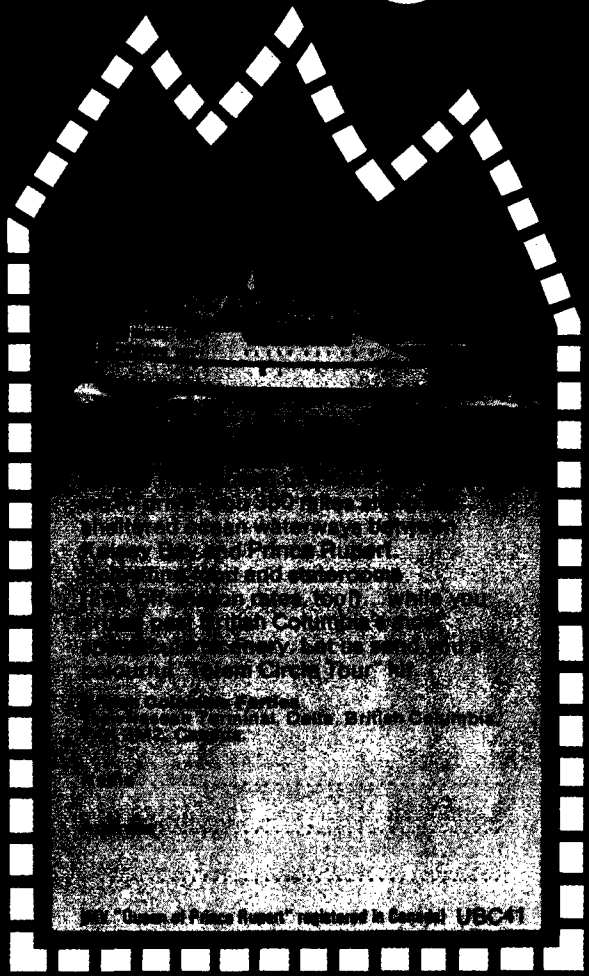
Dean Kenny is optimistic about the council and its function: "If I understand what the government has done by creating a Universities Council, they've in effect turned over a large part of the control of the university, as far as government intervention is concerned, to this council."

He says whether the universities will be more or less subject to external pressures because of creation of the council will depend on who is appointed to it. All the members will be government-appointed, and students, faculty and

I have always had a commitment to higher education

James Banham

Cut out for the Inside Passage



staff of the universities are specifically excluded from appointment by the Universities Act. "My feeling is that if good people are appointed, the council cannot help but be good for higher education in the province."

He appears to be optimistic about improved relations in several fields — between the university and the provincial government, between the three public universities in the province, and between faculty, staff and administration at UBC.

Kenny's relationship with students has not been a consistently quiet or amicable one, but he points out that in a faculty as diverse as arts, where students are perhaps more concerned and more involved with social issues, it is impossible not to become controversial in some matters. Dean Kenny came under fire from student leaders last November for his stand on the issue of representation for students on the faculty council which at that time was composed of 454 professors.

One of the most important problems facing the university today is improving the climate toward higher education

At the direction of the council Kenny had established a committee to recommend a formula for giving students a voice in the faculty's affairs. That committee recommended students comprise five per cent of the council which would have meant only 23 student representatives. Other factors also met with student disagreement.

Speaking during the debate over the issue at the time, Bill Moen, then president of the Arts Undergraduate Society, said:

"First, (the formula) does not allow for student representation from first and second years. Second it prohibits student representation on some important committees which the senate recommendations (guidelines on student representation) would allow.

"Third, it involves electing student representatives to senate by a mail ballot through a registrar, thus eliminating the constitutent element and individualizing the decision about student representation completely."

There were charges that Kenny was autocratic in his handling of the issue, because he would not revise the formula.

Dean Kenny defends his actions saying: "The faculty of arts instructed the dean of arts to establish a committee to establish the formula for student representation. They brought in a report and the faculty overwhelmingly endorsed that report. Now once faculty overwhelmingly endorsed the report, as they did, then I stand by that report, and I make no apologies for that. I stand back of whatever the faculty recommended. Now if that's autocratic, then I'm autocratic."

He continued: "I think the assumption is quite often made by some that the dean simply calls together his 500 faculty people and says 'This is what we are going to do ladies and gentlemen, and I want you all to stand up and vote yes.' I've often thought that if this is the case, then my life could have been easier — not that I've ever thought the goal in life is the absence of tension."

Students were also critical of Dean Kenny in 1971 when he did not appoint any students to an inquiry which was investigating the denial of tenure to two assistant professors in the UBC English department. He stated at the time that submissions of information and opinion on the issue were welcome from both faculty and students, but the attitude seemed to be that only faculty were competent to make decisions on such academic matters.

During a week of heated debate and public meetings over the tenure issue, Kenny decided not to appear at the gatherings or become publicly involved. He sent a message to one meeting saying that he preferred instead to discuss the matter with small groups of concerned students in his office. From the student point of view, Kenny's actions have been less than satisfying, but it has consistently been apparent that he had a great deal of faculty support for his actions.

When Dean Kenny was named president-designate, at least one student leader, Alma Mater Society president Gordon Blankstein expressed strong disapproval of the board of governors' choice. Blankstein told the press: "It's bad for students, it's bad for the university. I don't know what we're going to do about him." He cited Kenny's handling of the arts representation issue and other student grievances as reasons for opposition to Kenny's appointment.

But two months later, Blankstein appeared to have moderated considerably in his opinion of the man. "I've had a number of meetings with Kenny over the summer and he has been very honest and open — he seems deeply concerned with problems that face both students and the community," said Blankstein. "I was outspoken against him, but by sitting down and working with him my respect has grown tremendously. I think we're all working toward a common end, the improvement of the university, and it's our responsibility to help in any way we can."

During the next 10 months, as Doug Kenny moves toward assumption of the president's office, all factions within the university — students, faculty and staff — will be watching his actions and attitudes, wondering just what kind of president he will be. At the end of five years, the verdict will be in. □

Murray McMillan is a first year law student and part-time writer for the Vancouver Sun.

New Hope For Sufferers of Kidney Disease

UBC Researchers Work Toward a Portable Renal Dialysis System

Josephine Margolis

Larry, moustached, blondish-reddish hair is now 23. He works in the accounting department of a commercial equipment plant. He works a full eight-hour day, five-day week.

His is a relatively normal life, with one exception. For the past ten years, and probably for as long as he lives, there are two nights every week when he doesn't go home.

The Vancouver General Hospital's renal unit is where Larry spends these nights undergoing dialysis — he relies on an artificial kidney to keep him alive.

At the age of thirteen, his kidneys stopped functioning. He was the youngest patient in the province to be admitted into the renal unit at the VGH to be dialyzed.

Laughing with passing nurses and technicians, lying legs crossed on the bed, listening to the radio or watching TV on a miniature set, Larry is relaxed. He is accustomed to the tubes, one in an artery, the other in a vein, in his arm. He can glance to the box-like apparatus that stands beside his bed to check his blood pressure or water loss. The run is going well. His blood is flowing through the plate-like filter system, returning to him without the poisonous waste products that have accumulated since the last treatment.

Larry (which is not his real name) is one of eighty out of every million persons who are affected by renal failure each year. Without artificial kidney devices or kidney transplant programs, the affected people would die from uremia, a condition which develops when the kidneys lose most of their ability to filter out waste products and excess water from the blood.

There are some 400 dialysis patients in the province. Over one-half are treated several times a week in one of four renal units in Lower Mainland and Interior hospitals. Another 150, of those suffering from kidney failure, are on home dialysis programs.

The Keil dialyzer, currently used in most hospitals, was the first artificial kidney device on the market. Needless to say, it has saved lives ever since its inception but it has medical and economic shortcomings. The Keil machine is relatively large and therefore requires that a great amount of the patient's blood supply be withdrawn at one time, weakening and even traumatizing the body.

It is also a costly machine. Together with the dialysate storage tank, the apparatus that contains the cleansing fluid, it costs about $4,000 and the estimated cost of one treatment in a hospital ward is $60. Trained technicians are required to clean and sterilize the machine after each treatment.

Aware of such deficiencies, Dr. John Price, director of the VGH renal unit and UBC professor of medicine, set out to develop a better machine. He approached three UBC engineering professors and together, combining medical expertise and technological know-how, they have developed a more efficient, compact, less costly and potentially portable artificial kidney.

The operating principles of the process are retained: the kidney is made up of the dialyzer, a filtering system. Another apparatus mixes proportionately water and a concentrate fluid, which osmotically draws the waste molecules from the patient's blood. A pump, which injects heparin, an anti-clotting substance, into the blood stream, stands nearby.

Dr. Price recognized the deficiency of the Keil filter system and so approached Dr. Christopher Brockley, BA'48, BASc'49, and Dr. Geoffrey Parkinson, BASc'46, to develop a more effective structure. Dr. Harold Davis, BASc'64, MASc'67, PhD'71, took this on as his doctorate project in 1966. And after almost eight years of meeting monthly, experimenting and testing, the research group has reached the production stage of a capillary filter system.

Dr. Davis gives his reasons for favoring the capillary system: "It has a small volume and a slower flow rate, which means less blood is taken out of the patient and it is handled more delicately.

"Blood," he explains, "is a very sensitive fluid. When it comes in contact with foreign surfaces or if it is allowed to stagnate it will clot. It is easily traumatized at high flow rates or by turbulent surfaces and so the flow must be in organized layers, with no mixing or disturbance. The smaller the amount of blood, the more chance of achieving this."

The newly-developed prototype, which the researchers call their evaluation model, is about the size and shape of a twelve-ounce package of Black Diamond cheese: ten inches by three and one-half by two. Its estimated retail cost is about $30 and its projected life is five to ten treatments. It is made of plastic and can therefore be disposed of after a few uses. The capillary device does not require sterilizing or extensive cleaning between uses. It contains 3,000 capillaries or tubes, each is one-ten-thousandth of a square metre.

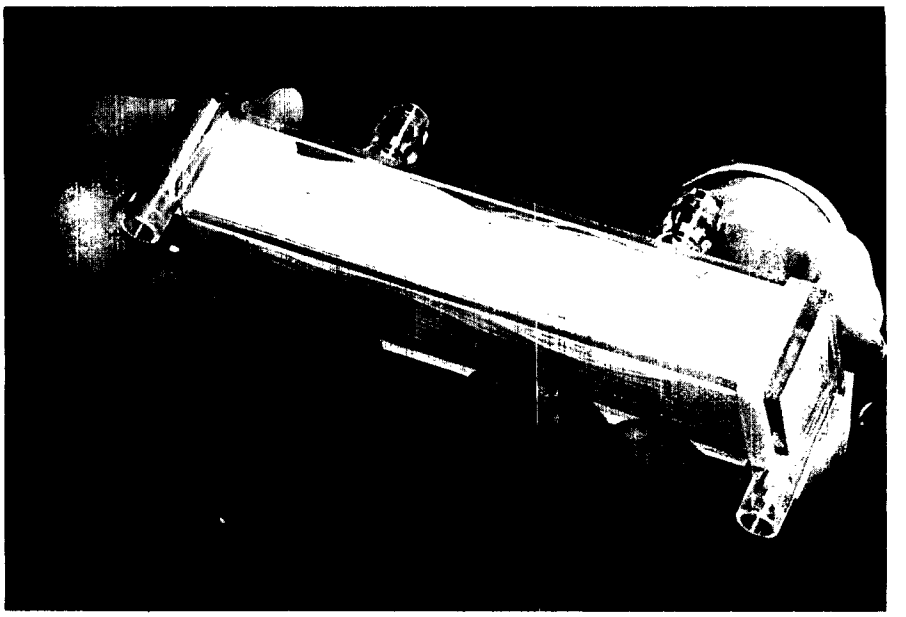
How was the model devised?

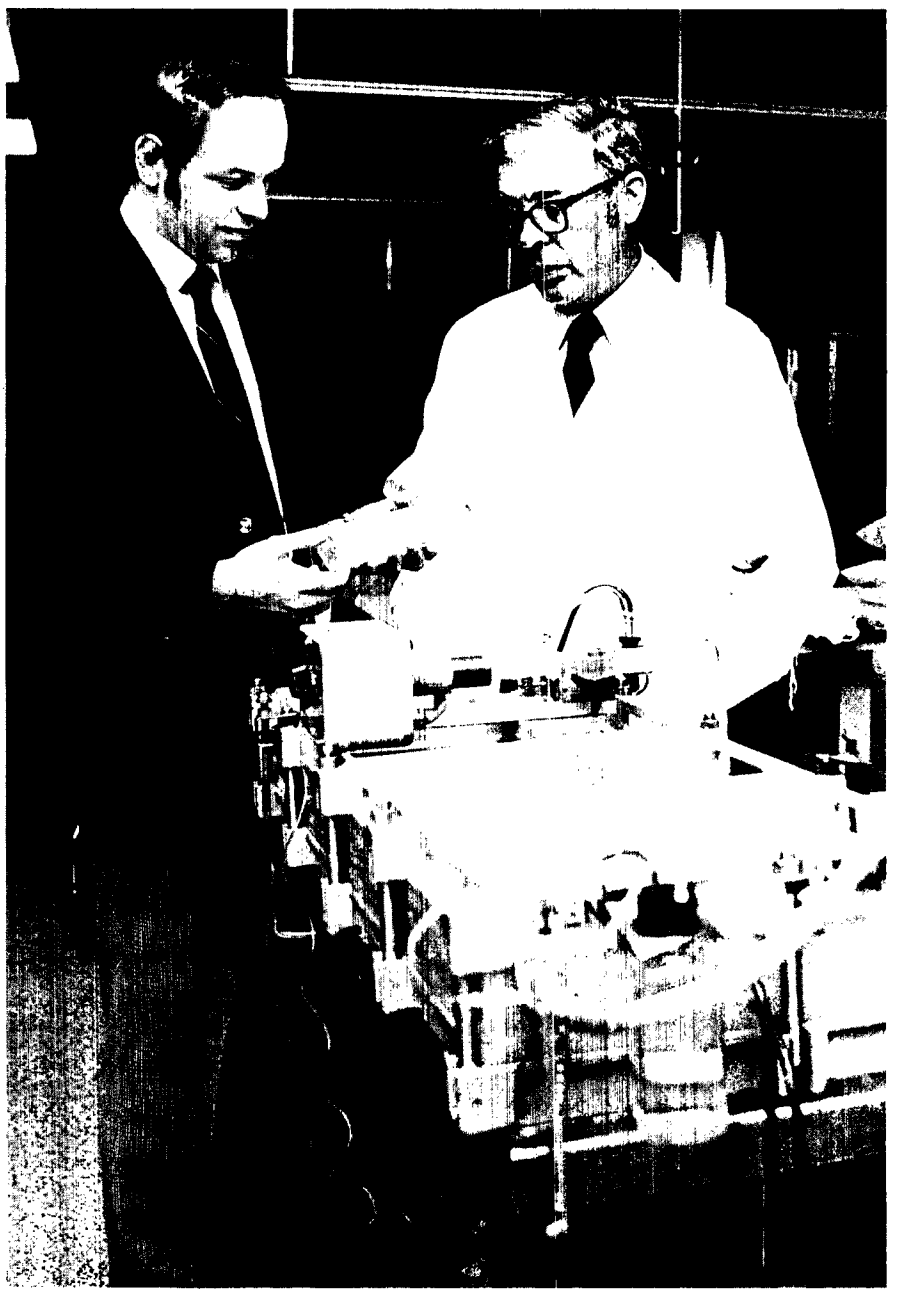
Dr. Davis worked with theorems and mathematical equations, took predicted results and optimized a system. "Math won't tell you to use a capillary version, but once you have made that decision it will tell you how to implement it. I studied each part of the unit, proved that it works and then built a prototype. The next stage is to get the device into full scale production."

Dr. Price, a nephrologist, whose background in honors physics and mathematics enabled him to discern the possibility of improving the treatment technology, explained the reason for initiating the project.

"I know a lot about the history of the treatment and I know that not one of the

Mechanical engineering research associate Dr. Harold Davis, left, and kidney specialist Dr. John Price, right, compare the compact UBC-developed artificial kidney (in Dr. Davis' hands) with the large kidney machine, in foreground, currently in hospital use. ... Using a capillary system of filtering wastes from a patient's blood, the new device (above) is the size of a small block of cheese.





John Mahler

artificial kidneys constructed to date has been built on proper theoretic principles of physics. They have all been built, utilizing whatever materials were available to the inventor at the time."

Dr. Parkinson added: "The machines presently in use at the VGH are bulky and inefficient. Dr. Price could see there was a fluid mechanics problem — the blood wasn't being distributed efficiently throughout the machine and too much blood was being taken from the patient."

The traditional filter systems are either plate-like systems or coils. There is one entry point and the blood must spread out over a large area in order to be cleansed at the most efficient rate. The capillary version, which is smaller and has thousands of filtering surfaces, is more suited to handling human blood.

"The capillary version answers most closely the function of the human kidney. There are a large number of tubes with a small internal volume and resistance to blood flow is reduced," said Dr. Davis.

"But the nightmare of creating this type," he admitted, "was the problem of getting the blood into each one of the 3,000 tubes. We have a multitude of entry points, whereas in the Keil there is only one to worry about."

Attention was directed to construction of the manifold to solve these problems. The platform for entry of the blood would be responsible for uniform distribution of the blood, organized and smooth flowing.

With federal and provincial government, and later private, funding and an adequate supply of capillaries from an American supplier, the researchers were able to build a number of prototypes and the principles of operation were tested successfully on dogs. The model was then used on a patient in the VGH in conjunction with a Keil for several months.

Al Bernardo, 27, who has been on dialysis treatment for six and one-half years is the first patient to try the newly-developed capillary dialyzer. In an interview at the VGH renal unit, Al said he felt better during the two months that the experimental device was used because smaller amounts of blood were taken out of his system. Al, who has had two unsuccessful kidney transplant operations, and who now has no kidneys at

Mechanical engineering professors Dr. Geoffrey Parkinson, left, and Dr. Chris Brockley, right, review data on the new kidney machine, which they hope to eventually make portable.

all, is dialyzed four times a week.

"Since I was 16, I've been slowing down. I was getting headaches doing track and field and so I saw Dr. Price. A few years later I had to start on the artificial kidney," he said.

One of Al's major problems after a "run" is loss of weight and blood pressure. He may come in weighing 170 pounds and come out at a little over 160. But, Al admitted, "I eat anything I want, big steaks, lots of fruit, and even drink beer, so I guess that partly accounts for it." A low-potassium, salt and fluid diet is essential for kidney patients.

Once the prototype was proven on animals and a human, the researchers were faced with the harsh reality of transforming an academic, benchtop project into a commercial venture when the American supply of capillaries was cut off. There was no alternative, the engineers had to move into the production of their own miniscule plastic tubes. But soon they found themselves in need of a financial patron and so Hoffman-La Roche Ltd., an international pharmaceutical firm, based in Switzerland, with an offiice in Vaudreuil, Quebec, stepped in to support the project. A National Research Council PRAI grant (production-research-assistance to industry) had carried them through the researching stages along with provincial funding from the department of health, but when it came to making the prototype, which cost a total of $100,000, an industrial reality, the Canadian government turned down further grant requests.

Dr. Brockley said: "We're looking at a large market once the device is in a commercial saleable form — a gross market revenue of about $40 million a year."

He explained that although the patent, which is pending, would be in the university's name, the four professors, as well as Hoffman-La Roche, would be recipients of the profits of such sales.

Spin-off benefits of the device are portability.

"It is not unfeasible to have the dialyzer hooked to the lower leg or arm of a patient and attach a container of dialyzer," explained Dr. Brockley. "The patient would be continually dialyzing himself and for this reason the whole machine could be scaled down, perhaps to a cartridge unit."

Dr. Price said CP Air maintenance planning engineers are, on a voluntary basis, designing and building a suitcase-size proportioning system — a machine that will mix tap water with the dialysate concentrate. "This addition would make the whole system freely portable. For instance, a patient could plug it into a tap in his hotel room. He would only have to make sure that he has a supply of the concentrate solution."

"To further miniaturize the dialysate storage container we will make use of a technique used by Dr. Tom Chang of McGill which allows the dialysate to be regenerated. Ultimately, what is the difference between a normal person drinking a glass of water and going to the bathroom to void and a dialysis patient going to fill up his dialysate container?" Dr. Price said.

Dialysis is a way of life. Whether it is done in a hospital unit, home or, if in the future there are portable devices, it requires a total readjustment on the part of the patient.

Dr. Ted Reeve, head of the transplant program at VGH, said psychiatric treatment is a prerequisite for treatment. "Patients are assessed before they are admitted to such a treatment program. For instance, we had a patient who requested to withdraw, because he just couldn't take it. In such a case the patient would gradually feel weaker and weaker, drift off to sleep, never to wake. Depending on his or her diet, he could survive for three days or even a week."

Dr. Price described the renal unit as a "social club", for some patients, "a way of getting away from home". "It has therapeutic value, but for others it is difficult to adjust to," he said.

A nurse at the VGH renal unit, Janice Chausse, expressed her view: "There are a lot of patients that have trouble adjusting here even after years and years of treatment. It's a feeling of being disabled and some are more affected by this than others. Then there are those who think of this as their work for the week. They put in their time here and that's it, others push themselves harder."

Larry, who completed two years at Vancouver Community College, before taking a full-time job, is an example of a well-adapted patient. He realizes that his condition affects his stamina at work. "I get a bit more tired than the other guys. I can keep up with them but in my own way. I do things a bit slower, but I still get them done."

But, even Larry has occasionally a "rotten run". "Sometimes I feel as though I could touch my stomach and feel right through to my spine. It is as though everything has been taken out and nothing has been put back," was his

description of an unusually difficult treatment session.

Dialysis often precedes a transplant operation. Dr. Price explained that a patient may be dialyzed until a suitable kidney for transplant is found. Transplant operations at the VGH average about 10 annually and usually depend on the availability of an organ. If the operation is unsucessful a patient may then be put on dialysis treatment.

Dialysis, no matter how efficient or smooth, has its side effects. Most men and women undergoing such treatment are infertile. Women rarely have a successful pregnancy and men may be impotent. Increased level of waste in the blood, loss of libido due to poor health and the patient's emotional state are all influencing factors.

Patients suffering from kidney failure may appear to have a yellow complexion. It is caused by urochrome, a yellow pigment, which is normally expelled from the body with the urine.

Dr. Price said anyone, who is eligible on the basis of medical criteria, can receive dialysis treatment. If a patient has terminal cancer or serious heart disease, he or she may not be dialyzed. A heart patient would not be able to withstand the strain of pumping his blood through such a device.

Age? There is no limit to the age of a person who may be dialyzed. A patient in their sixties or seventies, who can manage the rigors of treatment will receive it.

More controversial is the problem of treating pediatric patients. Growth of a patient, who is being dialyzed, can be seriously hindered, although new methods of encouraging growth by increasing calorie intake overcome this to a great extent. Opposition to treatment at a young age is usually based on social considerations — is it worth it or is it fair to keep a child alive who will for the rest of his life be so dependent on a machine?

The cause of kidney disease is basically unknown. Dr. Reeve speculated that it may be an "immunological disease". "The body's immune system against infection becomes misdirected — other than this we don't know," he said. Doctors can often trace the disease to hereditary background or chronic infection but even in such cases the original cause is not know.

Nor do doctors know how long dialysis patients can survive under dialysis treatment. "They will continue for the rest of their lives, but how long the rest will be nobody knows," said Dr. Price. "They could live for 20 years or 30 or they could not. But how they live those years is what is important to us." □

Josephine Margolis, BA'74, is a reporter with the Vancouver Sun.

YORKSHIRE
TRUST COMPANY

THE OLDEST & LARGEST BRITISH COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

A COMPLETE FINANCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION

Offices to serve you at

900 W. Pender St., Vancouver	685-3711
590 W. Pender St., Vancouver	685-3711
130 E. Pender St., Vancouver	685-3935
2996 Granville St., Vancouver	738-7128
6447 Fraser St., Vancouver	324-6377
538 6th St., New Westminster	525-1616
1424 Johnston Rd., White Rock	531-8311
737 Fort St., Victoria	384-0514
518 5th Ave. S.W., Calgary	265-0455

Member Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation

Day Care On Campus

Once Again, It's Do It Yourself at UBC

Barry Pavitt

Bounding through the woods across from their playground, the children were noisy and cheerful. They were out to gather wild flowers and "hunkleberries", as one little boy pronounced it. With obviously great affection they sought the attention of Monica all the time — *What kind of flower is this? Monica, there's a slug on the path. Will you carry my bucket please, Monica?*

Monica Mitchell is the supervisor of Tillicum, one of the Parent Cooperative Day-Care Centres at UBC. Her role as far as the children themselves are concerned? "For each of them it's like having a third parent." Lucky children!

Tillicum is one of eight day-care centres on the campus; half of them for children under three years of age and the rest for three to five year olds. The beauty of these centres is that they transcend the concept of merely sophisticated baby-sitting. They provide a healthy social and educational environment for children and, at the same time, a practical exercise in cooperative community experience for parents.

Day-care centres are *good* for families. Active parent participation in their operation strengthens family relationships.

Looking around a centre one is impressed by the love and imagination which have been lavished on it for the benefit of the children. It's *not* a matter of getting them out of the way while their parents work.

In the yard are imposing play-sculptures, and sand-boxes, tire-swings and climbing-nets. Inside the building are a variety of books and records, games, musical instruments, painting equipment and carpentry tools. Floors are carpeted; furnishings are child-size. Each child has his own locker-space for clothes and for storing the paintings and woodwork busily created during the day. Children's drawings brighten the walls.

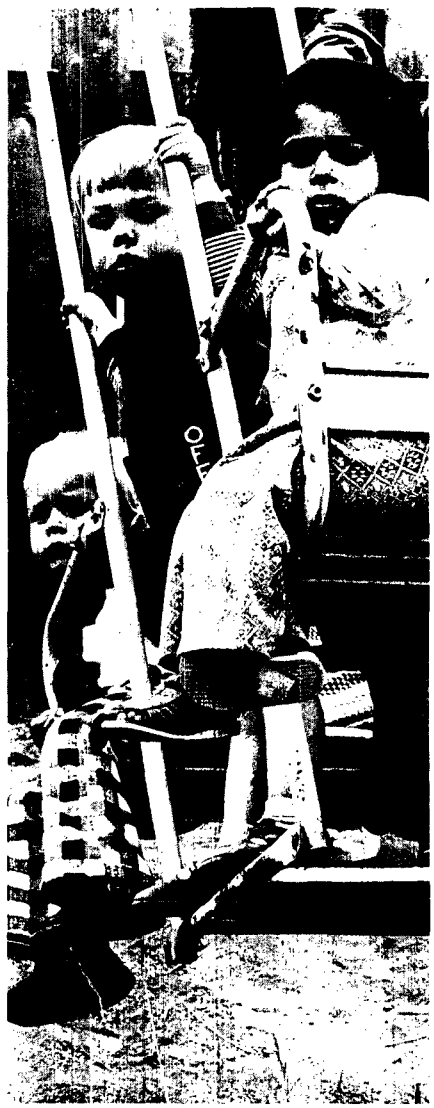
One can sense the independence and the friendly sociability which are being cultivated in the children.

And the parents? Cooperative effort is a very real requirement, well understood before they go into such a project. Since the centres are non-profit ventures they cannot afford to hire outside help (save for the trained professional supervisors). All the facilities were constructed by the parents themselves, who also look after the necessary renovations and maintenance.

Regular meetings are held and various tasks are assigned; everything from book-keeping to cleaning out the animals' hutches. Although each centre employs two full-time supervisors it is still necessary for the parents to take turns in assisting the staff for a number of hours each week. (Government regulations stipulate that under-threes must enjoy a ratio of one adult per four children, and for the over-threes that ratio must be one adult for eight children). Parents of the former can expect to put in about two to four hours a week, while the latter need about two hours a week.

This feature, too, has its family benefits since it enables children and parents to see each other in situations outside the home environment and relationships.

What separates the parent cooper-



John Mahler

atives from other group day-care facilities is the fact that the parents are responsible for and active in setting up programmes for their children, as well as in the administration and organization of the operation. And this is not simply a matter of keeping down the costs. There is a positive enjoyment in this endeavour, as the participants will testify.

Cooperative day-care began at UBC in 1967. Since then eight centres have been founded and another is in the process of forming. A group of parents, faced with waiting periods of up to a year for a place in one of the established centres (and this situation is particularly difficult for new-comers to the university), decided to create a new one. Margaret Bylsma explained the process.

First a building had to be found. While, in the past, huts have been provided rent-free by the university, there are no more available for the present. After much time and effort, "phoning all over the campus," her group was able to arrange to rent a fraternity house as a stop-gap measure until such time as a university building became vacant. But then this arrangement fell through when some of the present occupants of the fraternity house objected to "brats running around". Mrs. Bylsma's latest hope is the possibility of buying a prefabricated structure, if the university gives permission for it to be located on campus. (In this event the parents will have to pay off a mortgage in addition to the other operating costs.)

Mrs. Bylsma's group (about twenty-four, including two single parents), then had to become incorporated in order to appoint an executive able to sign legal papers. After this a very detailed budget had to be drawn up and a capital grant sought from either the provincial government or one of the foundations. This grant is used to purchase the basic equipment and facilities for the centre, but the daily running costs (like the salaries of the supervisors) must be met by the parents themselves. Usual fees range between $100 and $120 per month, but the provincial government, under the Canada Assistance Act, has set up a very generous subsidization programme whereby, according to family income and size, a sliding scale is in operation. Parents may have to pay as little as $5 per month under this scheme. In some cases, part of the expense can be deducted from income tax.

This new cooperative (Mrs. Bylsma guesses the majority are students although that question "never came up"), began organizing in April and they are *hoping* that their new centre can become operational by November. It has been an enormous effort, "getting a building is the most difficult task, and we have heard that the government is increasingly reluctant to give UBC groups any more equipment grants because there are already eight centres on the campus." But, all in all, despite the frustrations and delays "it has been a very wonderful experience meeting and working with the rest of our people in this project."

All their work has been done on the assumption that a grant *will* become available!

The very number of centres which have become operational since the first venture illustrates the pressing need for day-care, and that need is growing. The groups are made up indiscriminately of students, faculty and university staff, many of whom live off-campus but who want to have their children nearby during the day. Some of the participants are single parents who would have the greatest difficulty in studying or working but for day-care. All of them recognize that their children will benefit more from being in a centre than by being kept at home with a baby-sitter (if one could be afforded), which is a limiting experience for a child.

While the centres are autonomous in their operations, there is a Day-Care Council, made up of two representatives from each centre. This council

Buckets don't have to be used for carrying water or building sand castles ... they also make crowns fit for a queen.

handles liaison with the government, university and other outside bodies. It also provides a forum in which the centres may compare their problems and solutions. A full-time coordinator (whose salary is paid by the provincial government) has been appointed to serve in an advisory capacity.

At this point it is worth noting the comparative roles played by government and the university in supporting what is now becoming acknowledged as an essential and valuable social service.

Goldie Maycock, consultant in the Day-Care Information Office (which functions under the department of human resources), explains that the government's policy is broadly supportive, not pre-determining. While specific regulations have been laid down relating to the licensing of supervisors, adult-child ratios, basic equipment and space requirements etc. the government's philosophy is to underpin individual programmes of day-care with a minimum of interference.

The types of programmes fall into three categories: *private*, where an individual owns his property and equipment and rents out spaces for children; *non-profit board*, which is a volunteer community or church operation, organizing and administering day-care facilities; and finally *parent cooperatives*.

In Vancouver generally, there are about forty day-care centres of which fourteen are private, fourteen are non-profit board and the rest are either co-operatives, or in the process of becoming co-ops. The government provides the same consultative encouragement for all these organizations and fee subsidization for needy parents, but it does not offer capital funding for private operators.

Basic government philosophy is twofold: no child should be denied day-care for financial reasons and, more subtly, day-care is no longer a social necessity simply because a parent is working but a genuine social benefit in its own right, for adults *and* children.

This can be contrasted to the university's apparent attitude. On the positive side, through the beneficent help of Deputy President William Armstrong, UBC has made available, on a provisional basis, several of the vacant huts in Acadia Camp. But that is all.

Mrs. Maycock finds the UBC administration "balky," though the student organizations are very helpful. She observes that, despite many requests, she has been unable even to get the relevant figures relating to the number of children of students who are on the campus. (The day-care council is trying to establish a questionnaire for this purpose). The housing administration has turned a deaf ear to her suggestions that some ground-floor housing units be made available to tenants willing to offer child and baby care; if new residence complexes can be built for students surely some provision could be made for their children? (Again, thanks to a grant from the Koerner Foundation the Council is attempting to investigate the possibilities of "in home" care.)

There is absolutely no financial assistance forthcoming from the university — although grants have been made by the Alma Mater Society, the Graduate Students' Association and the various Graduating Classes, which have regularly contributed some $2,000 to $4,000 each year.

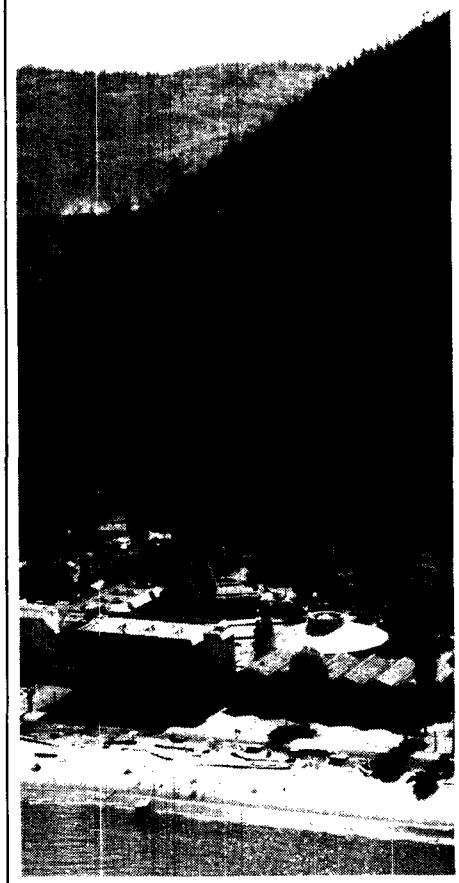
So, while the student organizations have been very useful in this way, the university's policy is largely one of *laissez-faire*. As a member of the day-care council put it, "the university washed its hands of the problem. They offer no help with funding nor with admissions policy." A supervisor added, without bitterness, "we are under sufferance as far as UBC is concerned."

In contrast, Simon Fraser University has undertaken to build a new day-care complex accommodating up to 200 children on its campus (the eight co-operatives at UBC can offer places for about 150). An independent consultant was hired to make a study and survey day-care needs, and architects have been commissioned to proceed with the planning. The entire capital expenditure will be borne by Simon Fraser itself.

In one way, though, UBC is privileged compared with the rest of the Vancouver community. The number and concentration of day-care centres at UBC is high. The intelligent, imaginative energy of parents in establishing and operating them is also impressive. UBC led in the creation and development of such cooperative institutions and it saw the first under-three programme in the province.

But, it must be stressed, credit for these achievements belongs to the parent groups themselves; the students who initiated them and kept them in operation. Credit should also be given to the professional staff who supervise the centres. Their work is highly skilled and supremely important in the healthy development of the children. Salaries range from $475 to $675 per month, so they are certainly not in the occupation to make their fortunes!

Space and money are the major problems. Especially in the winter the indoors environment tends to become a little cramped, despite the fact that the under-three centres are limited to twelve children and the over-threes to twenty-four places. The centres are housed in old army huts (surplus university buildings), which the parents



The beauty of British Columbia, the magic of The Harrison.

Just east of Vancouver, there's a resort that offers a rare blend of natural charm and sparkling personality. A distinguished resort of 285 rooms where you can enjoy sumptuous cuisine, nightly dancing and entertainment, swimming in heated pools, golf, tennis, riding, boating, water-skiing. A resort that's perfectly attuned to its magnificent setting. And ideally suited for relaxing and memorable holidays. The resort is called The Harrison . . . and it's ready now to bring a little magic into your life. For our color brochure, write: Claus Ritter, General Manager, The Harrison, Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, Canada.

THE HARRISON

Represented in the West by Fawcett/Tetley Co.

What's a fence for but to climb, say the rambunctious trio above, while, below, the supervisor engages another threesome in conversation and, bottom, a young animal-lover offers a tasty piece of grass to the centre's pet rabbit.

have renovated; performing wonders of ingenuity in removing walls, re-building partitions, painting and carpeting.

Excellent service is provided by the Community Health Centre nearby ("it's a great relief to know that we can just pop over there if something serious crops up"), which arranges for regular visits by the public health nurse. A pediatrician and a social worker are also ready to help out with problems as they arise. The faculty of dentistry contributes "brush-ins" to educate the children in dental hygiene. Each centre is responsible for its own legal commitments, however, and must make its own arrangements for insurance.

Parents are responsible for supplying lunch for their children, which ensures that individual needs and preferences are taken care of, but the centres do provide milk, juice and snacks. These are important since a child may spend up to eight hours a day in the centre. There is expert nutritional advice for parents on request.

Each day a certain time is set aside for rest periods in a separated "quiet" area. Activities differ between the under- and over-three centres, with the latter gradually increasing the individual responsibilities of the children for their own personal cleanliness and for preparing the lunch and rest periods. The over-threes are given a wide range of excursions, like walks in the woods or visits to the library. The variety of such "field trips" is limited only by the imagination and time available to the adults.

Until such time as new facilities become a concern of other organizations, applicants to join these parent cooperatives must wait upon the priorities of the centres themselves. Is a girl or a boy needed to fill a space? Will the child be able to stay a year or only three months? Can the cooperative afford to carry another single parent (an important consideration, this, with so much labour to be done)? Questions like these form the unwritten priorities that govern acceptance into a cooperative. This is why so many new centres have burgeoned in the last few years. The existing ones must naturally select newcomers according to the *centre's* needs.

More adults are returning to further education and more women were going out to work. They *require* day-care service and it is surely obvious that the benefits accruing to society from these trends make day-care a valuable innovation.

And the children? And the traditional family structure?

Well the proof of that pudding is readily apparent. The children are happy and well-adjusted. Even so-called "problem" children are helped by exposure to expert attention from the supervisors and the comradeship of their peers. They live in an atmosphere of loving security which is enhanced by the participation of their own parents. And their adjustment from day-care to school is very easy.

The parents, freed to continue their studies and careers, are more comfortable people for children to be with. Development of individual personalities always makes for healthier relationships.

Writing in the pamphlet put out by the day-care council, past-president Roderick Barman observed that "parent cooperative day care, as it exists at UBC, helps to preserve the home, to strengthen the family structure, to make better parents, and to teach children the precious gift of living in harmony with their fellow human beings."

It's a fair judgment.

Cooperative day-care has to be one of the nobler innovations in our society, as it gropes its way towards better lifestyles. Perhaps that little boy, with a Proustian memory of "hunkleberries" fifty years from now, will testify that his parents were wise at UBC. □

Barry Pavitt is a Vancouver free-lance writer.

"I'll only be two more days, hon, love the kids for me."

"Dad's coming home Fluff. You better have a bath!"

Long distance. At these rates it's not so far away.

Between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. you can call most places in B.C. for only 23 cents a minute maximum, station-to-station, if you dial yourself. Wouldn't someone love to hear from you?

"He sounded so close."

B.C. TEL

"You can talk with us."

B.C. Tel, part of Trans-Canada Telephone System

No Canadians Need Apply

Academic Nationalist Robin Mathews Explains Why the Americanization of our Universities Continues Apace

In a few short months, on December 11, 1974, to be exact, we will be celebrating the sixth anniversary of the drive to Canadianize the universities. What we will be "celebrating" on that day will be the faculty association meeting at Carleton University at which my colleague, James Steele, and I presented a brief and a set of recommendations on the foreign takeover of the universities — what has come to be known as *Americanization*. The day was highly publicized, and the issue was, for history, officially launched, though there had been growing mutterings and even a few publications on the question prior to December 11, 1968.

The terms set at that meeting have described the discussion ever since. The reasonable desire to see Canadians and Canadian materials take fair place in the university system was smeared into wild charges of racism and anti-semitism and offense against human rights codes. The contempt felt for Canada by many immigrants was translated into claims that "excellence" is produced abroad, that Canadian materials are unavailable or inferior, and so on. Such claims were and are supported heavily by timid Canadians — expecially those with degrees from foreign universities.

The six years from that first meeting have been, personally, a long, long haul. The struggle has never ceased. The years have been spent in a process of special studies, unending travel, lobbying, speaking, acting as ombudsman in particular cases, and keeping the matter before as large a public as possible. The personal story, however, is only interesting, I believe, for what it tells about the larger issue.

That issue is still vitally present. The problems — all the problems of *Americanization* — are with us, now, still, increasingly.

I will discuss the success of the campaign, its failures, its style, and responses to it. Where are we now? I will answer that question. But before I look specifically at the parts of the Americanization of Canadian universities, I want to stand back and say a few things about the whole picture, about the terms of the discussion, of any such discussion in Canada. The university question is not isolated and it cannot be examined as an isolated phenomenon.

Canadians who desire the self-respect, sovereignty, and self-determination of this country are not well represented in the governments of the land. One has only to look at the facts of foreign ownership and control of the periodical press, the book publishing industry, and of film making and distribution, as well as those activities

we are more likely to mean when we speak of "the economy" (mining, fossil fuel production, secondary industry) to see that the facts of foreign takeover have been before Canadian governments for decades — and Canadian governments have done little or nothing to turn the tide of foreign takeover. They have not even held the line on takeover, let alone create meaningful programs of repatriation by which they could not only gain back self-determination in the country but also, and of critical importance, give each region a self-sufficiency presently undreamed of by many.

The milieu that Canadians work in, then, when they wish to achieve justice for their own people — in any sphere of activity in the country — is a milieu of surrender to and cooperation with foreign control. Only a small handful of presidents have even publicly affirmed the idea that Canadian universities should have a workable majority of Canadians on faculty. Both President Walter Gage, for instance, and then Arts Dean Douglas Kenny quite recently, in a dispute over hirings in the English department, defended procedures that discriminate against Canadians. Both, at the same time, of course, articulated a fine-sounding theoretical procedure for hiring at UBC.

When the Moir Commission was inquiring into foreign influence in higher education in Alberta a few years ago (with a U.S. research director!) the presidents of the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary appeared before the commission to attack the concept of Canadianization. Their universities are among the most Americanized in Canada.

The governments of Canada operate, for the most part, with an attitude of surrender to and cooperation with foreign control — especially in cultural matters — and provide no leadership on the general subject of Canadianization. Why, then, should we expect leadership on the matter from university administrations? University presidents and faculty aspiring to university management positions smell out government attitudes and fall in with them. The executive members of faculty associations are usually non-Canadians or Canadians who aspire to university management positions, and so they have acted precisely as university presidents have. The Canadian Association of University Teachers and its affiliate bodies have been an active force working to prevent justice being achieved for Canadians in their own university system.

All that sounds like a cynical view of things. But the view is founded upon unshakeable evidence which is available and clear. One way of getting perspective on the problem is to think of it as existing in another country. We know that if the kind of information that has been brought forward in Canada had been brought forward in Britain, France, the U.S., Germany, Russia — almost any other country in the world — that country would have passed sane legislation to provide just treatment of its own people within eighteen months.

Six years after revealing foreign hirings in some years as high as 75 per cent, foreign presence in some disciplines as high as 80 per cent, overall foreign faculty presence between 35 per cent and 55 per cent (the argument still goes on), and foreign PhD students making up 50 per cent of the total in Canada — there still has not been a word of legislation written on the matter by any government in Canada.

Today foreign hirings are still half of each year's new hirings. This year the proportion of U.S. citizens in Canadian universities advanced nearly a full percentage point, even though many U.S. immigrants are now taking Canadian citizenship and so vanishing from the U.S. count.

No government in Canada has the slightest intention of making sure that excellent Canadians are trained and appointed in a significant majority to the universities in its jurisdiction. The western Canadian universities are demonstrably the worst hirers of non-Canadians, especially in the intellectual spheres.

Certain facts that are characteristic of the situation are still denied. We pretend Canadians aren't available when they are. We pretend certain jobs need remarkable refinement of qualification when they don't. We pretend that foreign hiring committees really search for Canadians when they most often don't. We pretend that universities will "clean their own houses" which they won't. We pretend that Canadians aren't afraid and they are. One of the strong characteristics of the present situation is the fear felt by Canadians. Canadians are afraid — and they have every right to be afraid — because they believe they are coerced, and they believe revenge will be taken upon them if they act and campaign in the Canadian interest.

I heard that constantly repeated protestation made quite recently, again, when I sat in on a political science class dealing with U.S. takeover. The young, untenured professor had attended the meetings of the political science national organization at which the issue of non-Canadian hiring was brought to the floor and a resolution presented. He told his class that senior non-Canadian faculty were watching carefully to see how the untenured members voted. He went on to say that he knew, as did others, that the non-Canadian faculty would take revenge on young, untenured Canadians who stood up to be counted on behalf of action against foreign hirings. A student asked him, "How did you vote?" The professor admitted that he abstained though his convictions about the issue were very strong. "What good would I be to my classes," he asked, "if I got knocked out of the university system by foreign professors?"

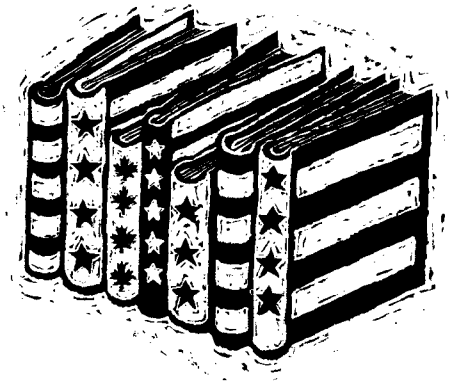
That was a Canadian discussing the fear he has of taking a public stand on Americanization of Canadian Universities. The irony of the situation is, of course, bitter. For universities and/or governments could change the situation overnight simply to assure a *reasonable measure of justice* for Canadians. Neither universities nor governments will take the simplest, most reasonable steps on behalf of the citizens of this country. Six years ago we asked that all positions coming open in Canada be fully advertised in the country. Today, only about a third of the jobs available are advertised properly in the country. It would be perfectly reasonable for universities and governments to say that no job can be filled by a non-Canadian if a qualified Canadian is available. No university or government will say that and then provide the convincing machinery to make sure it happens.

Applications for most positions now number anywhere from 250 to upwards of 500. A simple set of rules need to be made now — especially because of the failure to do anything up until now. Generous advertising must be conducted in Canada. After that, subject to a rigorous review system, no non-Canadian should be hired if a competent Canadian is available. Finally, except in extraordinary circumstances, foreign scholars should be given only appointments of stated terms, relinquishing their positions as their terms run out and as Canadians become available. When the universities are satisfactorily Canadianized, then the rule could be changed to assure that a modest number of non-Canadian scholars come on a permanent basis.

As things exist now, discrimination is still practised against Canadian students, Canadian faculty, and Canadian materials — and the discrimination is practised with the consent and often the active assistance of governments and university administrations.

Take medicine for example. It is a good case because it is a "science". It doesn't deal with "culture". But Canadians are discriminated against daily in the practice of medicine in the country.

The federal department of health and welfare has projections of medical needs until 1981. Their study takes for granted that we are training 1,200 doctors each year and importing 1,200. By 1981 they expect that we will be training



Canadians If Necessary, But Not Necessarily Canadians:

Academic Hiring at UBC

The Maple-Leaf-waving promotion of Canadian academic nationalism which a few men like Robin Mathews have undertaken across the country has not been enthusiastically embraced by most UBC faculty.

Most persons express mildly-patriotic sentiments, but their views stop far short of supporting anything like a quota system for the hiring of non-Canadians to teach in Canadian universities. While this proposal has been raised (by students) and discussed in senate, the university has yet no overall policy governing the hiring of non-Canadian faculty. Some individual departments, however, have their own rules. But the general opinion seems to be: find the best person for the job and if he or she is Canadian, so much the better.

It wasn't until 1964 that UBC began keeping a record of the nationality of the faculty it hired. In August, 1973, the number of full-time faculty whose citizenship was known to be Canadian was 572, or 49.7 per cent of the faculty whose citizenship was *known*.

(The factor of *known* citizenship is important in these figures. In August, 1973, of a total of 1,653 faculty employed full-time, the citizenship of 501 was not known. The office of academic planning explains that members of the unknown category have all been on staff for a least 10 years; many are Canadian by birth or citizenship, others are landed immigrants and long-time residents of Canada).

In 1973 there were 297 known Americans who made up 25.8 per cent of the total whose citizenship was known.

In the period between August, 1970 and August, 1973, the percentage of Americans in the known category decreased from 27.6 to 25.8, while the percentage of Canadians on staff increased from 46.4 to 49.7. As faculty leave the university to retire or teach elsewhere, the number of unknowns decreases — in 1970 there were 558, in 1973, 501. (Figures for 1974 were not available when the *Chronicle* went to press but they were expected to show a continuation of the trend between '70 and '73 — an increase in the number of Canadians and a decrease in the number of Americans).

During the 1970-1973 period the percentage of faculty from the British Isles and other countries also decreased.

The problem of non-Canadian influences arises not so much in the professional faculties, like law and medicine, but in sensitive cultural areas such as English, sociology and political science, says Dawn Aspinall, a Canadian, who is a senior instructor in UBC's English department.

"One doesn't object to having all kinds of cultural influences at the university, but what is worrying is having one non-Canadian cultural influence emerge to the exclusion of the others," she points out.

Mrs. Aspinall feels the idea of a quota system might be plausible in theory, but she sees no way of administering it. She suggests universities regulate hiring by requiring that all senior administrators and persons in the position of department head or higher, be Canadian.

Dr. Roy Daniells of the UBC English department succinctly expresses what is probably the concensus among faculty: "My point of view is an extremely simple one: providing a given slot is open at a given rank and salary, the first attempt should be made to get a Canadian. That search should not end in a little group of people discussing it around a luncheon table. Only when a decent and honest search does not find a qualified Canadian, should we then turn to a Briton or an American."

But he is quick to add: "The idea that this is anti-anybody must be totally ruled out. This is strictly pro-Canadian."

Dr. Walter Young, formerly of UBC and now head of the University of Victoria's political science department points out that in recent years Canadian universities have spent large sums building graduate schools, and that the products of these schools must be recognized. "If we're going to fund expensive graduate programs, then to not reap the benefits of those programs by hiring Canadian graduates, strikes me as very short-sighted," he says.

But Dr. Young says imposition of a quota system would remove much of the flexibility in hiring which is essential in a university.

UBC president-designate Douglas Kenny says he feels quotas are bad for any institution of higher learning.

"Once you go down that path you are likely to find other grounds for imposing quotas, so pretty soon you'll have quotas for redheads and quotas for blondes, people who part their hair in certain ways and the like.

"I certainly think the university president should be a Canadian, but beyond that I would say it should be the best qualified individual for the specific job, whether it be male, female, Canadian, non-Canadian, a person with a degree or without a degree."

—Murray McMillan

about 1,400 and importing about 1,200. They are wrong of course. We will be importing, as population rises, more that 1,200. Each year the medical schools of this country *turn away* thousands of highly qualified young Canadians who want medical careers. Those careers are being reserved for the citizens of other countries. That is active discrimination against talented young Canadians. But worse, the United Nations has condemned Canadian action because it robs underdeveloped countries of desperately needed doctors who come to Canada in order to make more money. Still we do it. If you speak to the imported doctors, they won't show very strong concern for the Canadians who are not getting a chance in their own country. Governments know that situation exists. The federal government, in fact has done the projections. But they are content that young Canadians will be discriminated against.

Governments and university administrations are content, across the board, that Canadians shall be discriminated against.

Why?

The answer is simple, brutal, and offensive. Canada is an economic colony and a cultural colony of the U.S.A. Shipping out wealth in enormous quantities, Canada must attempt to "live cheap", to get trained personnel other countries have paid for. Moreover, the colonial-mindedness of Canadian administrators makes them *prefer* non-Canadians. In the last few years the proportionate intake of U.S. scholars *has risen*; the proportionate intake of other non-Canadians *has fallen*. We are increasing the numbers of people from the country that is the greatest threat to us.

In a colony the people who work for self-determination are always coerced. That is why there has been a solid wall of successful opposition to demands for even reasonable legislation on the university question. That is why university presidents have thrown up their hands in horror at the idea of Canadianization, saying that there might be something in it but it is so strident and ultra-nationalist they cannot act in any positive way. Sad to say, the vast majority of university presidents have to prove they will never do anything of significance before they are considered qualified for the job. And they must prove they will never offend even the thoughts of governments. The people who sell-out, of course, are always well paid off and promoted. For those who wish to observe the mores of the society the lesson is soon learned. To sell out pays. To fight for justice for Canada and Canadians is not appreciated and is punished.

The people who sell out usually see themselves as "middle-of-the-roaders", "sensible people", those who hold the gates stoutly against extremists of all kinds. But strangely, in their role of middle-of-the-roaders and holders of the gates against extremism, they have permitted the increasing takeover of the universities since the alarm was first sounded. They are like those people in the economic sphere who see themselves in the same way, but who have permitted an escalated situation of takeover since the alarms sounded with the publication of the Watkins Report of the late 1960's.

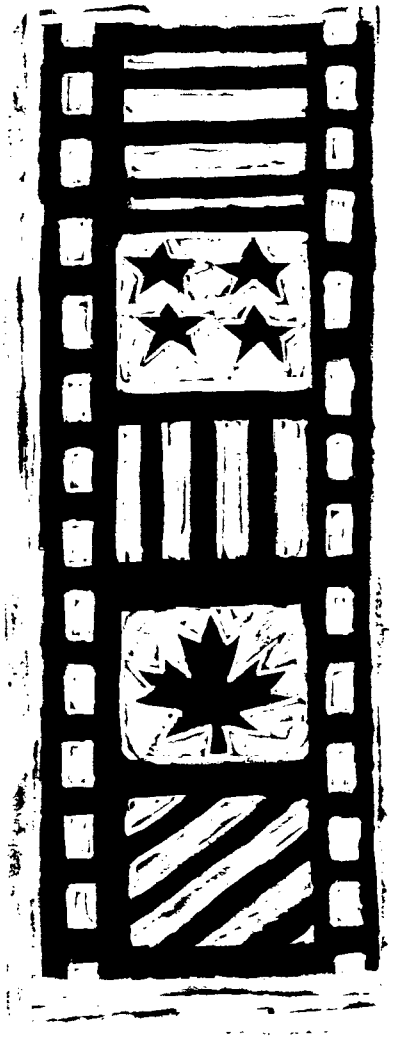
The fundamental truth about the struggle to Canadianize the universities is that it has led to failure — to limited failure. It would be nice to say that the struggle has led to success, even to limited success, but it hasn't. Why must the position we have achieved be called a limited failure? There is not a government in Canada that has been convinced of the need to Canadianize to the point of taking any definitive steps. There is not a university in Canada, either, that has moved unequivocally. Finally, the number of foreign scholars grows apace every year in Canada. Those facts describe a failure to Canadianize the universities. They make clear also that the major power holders in the culture of Canada do not desire and will not work for self-determination in the culture.

That should not be a surprise. The O'Leary Royal Commission Report on periodical publications in 1962 achieved nothing. Nothing was done then or has been done since to repatriate the periodical press. The struggle for self-determination in the periodicals field has been a failure — a limited failure. The struggle to build an independent and *culturally self-determining* film industry in Canada has been a failure — a limited failure. The struggle from the Watkins Report through the Wahn Report and the Gray Report for self-determination in the non-cultural economy has been a failure — almost a total failure.

Seen in the light of the failures in other areas to do anything serious about the takeover of Canada, the failure to win the Canadianization struggle is of a piece with our general national failure to win self-determination on any level for the people of Canada. We remain colonials in a colony of the U.S.A. What has happened in the struggle against the Americanization of the universities that lets us call it a limited failure?

1. Awareness has been heightened. Canadians now know that Americanization of the universities is part of the whole colonization of Canada.

2. Statistical gathering agencies like Statistics Canada are now collecting *some* reasonable materials on the issue. Statistics Canada has only been *nearly*



credible in the last few years of fact-finding. Even now, the system of gathering information is faulty.

3. Three commissions have been struck without, of course, any effect. There has been the Moir Commission in Alberta, the all-party Commission on Economic and Cultural Nationalism in Ontario, and the Symons Commission or the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada Commission on Canadian Studies that will have spent about $200,000 by the time it reports this fall.

The Moir commission recommended nothing. The all-party Ontario commission made some fairly strong recommendations which have not, of course, been acted upon. That commission recommended everything that Mathews and Steele recommended in 1968 as well as some additional recommendations. The Symons Commission will make some solid, safe recommendations. They will be ignored.

4. Here and there, without any consistency or seriously articulated policies, a few more Canadians are being hired. The proportion of Canadians being hired has improved a little. But that fact must be seen in the context of the *number of hirings*. The number of hirings has been halved in the last year or two. The fact that half the hirings are now Canadian instead of a quarter doesn't mean that there has been any improvement in the search processes to find Canadians abroad, in the planning processes to see that Canadians are available, or in the surveillance processes to see that non-Canadians are not bringing in non-Canadians when Canadians are available.

5. Canadian materials are being studied more now than they were six years ago. We have gone from a state of almost total deprivation to a state of partial deprivation. Despite an untiring attack upon Canadian materials, despite phony "Canadian Studies" programs like the one at Simon Fraser University which serve to cover up the lack of Canadian material in university studies, despite the stranglehold by U.S. interests on educational publishing, our university courses are focussing more on Canada.

6. The arrogance of some people from metropolitan countries is now disguised (not transformed). They, very often, have the same contempt for Canada and Canadians that they have always had. Now they dissemble. Now they pretend enormous interest.

7. The Canada Council which was taking applications from non-Canadians *before they ever set foot in Canada* has been forced, most reluctantly, to modify its policy slightly. Canada Council now demands that foreigners live a year in Canada before they have unimpeded access to the money of Canadian taxpayers, often to waste it, seldom to spend it with very much intellectual profit for this country. The council has floated a few other ventures, too, partly as a result of the criticism of their non-Canadian giveaway policy. But those programs are not directly related to the universities.

8. The two-year *income tax holiday* that the federal government operated for the benefit of foreign scholars, whereby visiting professors were exempted from tax, appears to be at an end. For some years many foreign scholars took what they intended and declared they intended to be permanent jobs. Then they went to the bursar's office and signed a statement that they would not stay longer than two years. The federal government has, apparently, stopped the wholesale fraud that was going on. Visiting professors are now required to pay income tax, but receive a refund when they leave after two years. But the federal government has refused to try for fraud people who were visibly practising it.

For people who are used to working within a system in which Canadians are never given fair treatment in their own country, the gains in the university struggle may seem significant. But the gains, in fact, only move a little way towards getting justice for Canadians. They don't in any way guarantee justice for Canadians. One of the most reasonable, pale, and uncontroversial recommendations made right from the start of the struggle was the recommendation that all university positions be advertised, by law, in Canada so that Canadians could at least know what jobs are available.

Today, six years later, only about a third of the jobs that come available are advertised nationally. No province has demanded, by law, full and fair advertising. Gains have been minimal. They have modified the failure; they have not changed failure to success. Canada is still a country racked by a colonial mentality, preferring non-Canadians to Canadians.

But the situation in the universities cannot be understood properly unless that last statement is seen very clearly. Canada reacts in classical colonial fashion to demands that justice be provided for Canadians because Canada is a colony. That statement, as I said above, is simple, brutal, and offensive. But it explains what seems inexplicable, and it makes quite comprehensible that the failure to win the university struggle is not a single failure. It is a part of the failure over the last two decades to win anything for Canadians, as we watch power over our country flow away like the blood from a large, ugly, mortal wound. □

Robin Mathews, BA'55, teaches English at Carleton University, Ottawa.

Here's your secretary in Japan.

She's Nikki Edlinger and she does all the detail work for Canadian businessmen in Japan. Nikki is Canadian and has spent many years with JAL in Canada. Now you can find her at JAL's Hospitality Desk at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. She'll find you the best secretarial help and translators. She'll book tours and make airline reservations. She'll even get you special shopping and rent-a-car discounts.

Other ways our Executive Service helps executives? Your business cards printed in Japanese for as little as four dollars a hundred. (A necessity in Japan.)

Free copies of the Japan Economic Journal, *the* authority on Japanese business. And definitive business and pleasure guides to Japan — both for one dollar.

Finally, for the exhausted businessman with only a weekend to spare, we can make all necessary arrangements for a short sightseeing trip to places like Kyoto, Hakone or Kamakura, just to name a few.

Fly to Tokyo with JAL. On any one of our four weekly flights, including Sunday.

JAL Hospitality Desk in the Imperial Hotel. Miss Nikki Edlinger.

Fly to the Orient with the airline that was born in the Orient.

JAPAN AIR LINES

Japan Air Lines
Box 7900, Vancouver 3, B.C.
Attn: Executive Service Department

☐ Please send me full details on JAL's Japanese/English business card service. My departure date is _____ and the airline and flight number are _____

Guide Books
☐ I enclose $1. Please send me both the *Businessman's Guide to Japan* and the *After Hours Guide to Japan.*
☐ Send free Executive Service folder only.

(Please print below or attach your business card to coupon.)

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____ Tel. _____

City _____ Province _____

My travel agent is _____

Key # _____

UC

Teaching Writing For Pleasure Can Be Fun

Especially If The Students Are Senior Citizens

Geoff Hancock

I'm going to tell some stories about teaching creative writing to senior citizens at UBC this summer. On those sunny mornings I carried books and papers in a bag made of uncured water buffalo hide. The bag, which I picked up in Nepal a few years ago, has half a dozen brass bells on the flap and, important to the story, a leather water buffalo design sewn on front.

The course, writing for pleasure, was one of several offered free to senior citizens during the six-week summer session courtesy of a $15,000 provincial grant. With my buffalo bag by my side I taught two one-hour sections twice weekly in Brock Hall. Some of my thirty-five authors were so enthusiastic they risked the long journey on the buses from the North Shore or Burnaby.

Instead of drab manuscripts on houseplants and wee nephews, my authors provided experiences richer in emotion and as adventurous as any wild west fiction.

At the age of 75, Edith Mann packed a blue leather suitcase and took a seventeen-month jet plane trip around the world, visiting extraordinary places like Zaire, Senegal and Bolivia. Yet, as a little girl in 1910, she remembers seeing B.C.'s first airplane displayed in Queen's Park, New Westminster.

George Haywood's exciting account of a lake storm in northern B.C. revealed just one of the hazards of logging around 1920. A log the size of a telephone pole shot through the bedroom wall of his houseboat.

Moving to central China with her naval officer husband in 1934, Peggy Macklin contributed this toothsome goodie. The local butcher carried chunks of meat and entrails in baskets on a shoulder pole. One day a stray dog tried to steal a piece of meat and the butcher, with one swift motion of his cleaver, chopped off the dog's paw.

Can creative writing be taught? Or, how did I keep from boring everyone silly with a ponderous backlog of rhetorical chatter? Well, first of all, I had my buffalo bag. Jingling the bells, I would offer such standard advice as, write about what you know. Secondly, although the university doesn't provide tablecloths or strolling accordianists, I hoped to generate a sidewalk cafe atmosphere, with everyone sitting around a workshop table discussing the letter stationary and canary newsprint manuscripts.

I read the short manuscripts aloud.

UBC's summer school for senior citizens attracted hundreds of retired people like Harold Escott, left, the oldest at 93, out to the campus to study everything from Canadian history to creative writing.

Vancouver Sun

Then the class, who enjoyed each piece with a remarkable enthusiasm, applauded the author.

Could we pounce with vituperative criticism? One lady, sitting quietly, like a little owl, said timidly, "Yes, yes, we want you to criticize."

The class, after some prodding would shyly suggest there was "something wrong" with one of the sentences. A passive construction. A run-on sentence. Fragments. Foggy details. But towards the end of the course, they were marking up magazines with felt pens, clipping out noteworthy newspaper columns (Judy LaMarsh won first prize for her description of flying over Vancouver) and best of all, they read carefully. "I can really appreciate what goes into editorials," one man said.

Most authors preferred autobiographical pieces, but Ivor Parry contributed a lusty story of a domestic triangle.

Some people, however, wanted assignments. So I reached into my buffalo bag for some ingenious topics to shake up dormant mental facilities.

How to tie a shoelace. From this uncharted wilderness I learned to tie army boots, hockey skates, children's oxfords, ballet slippers and the von Blutcher and Wellington boots of 1815. The first Biblical reference to shoelaces is Genesis 14:23 and primitive shoe ties began in the Bronze Age. There are no dull subjects, I said. Only dull writers.

1914. "Ah, I can see it now."

"Don't tell me. Write it down. Get the energy through your pen."

Dayle Crawferd, as a seven-year old in Scotland, was on her first beach vacation when war was declared. Her father had to return to Aberdeen. To cover her disappointment, she got a box of "rock" and a Pomeranian puppy. Bill McComb, as a ten-year old in Swift Current, saw a street brawl the day World War One broke out. One pugilist bit the bottom lip off the other and spat it at the boy's feet.

"Don't worry about grammar, technique or style," I said. "The important thing is to fill up that blank piece of paper. Write it at white heat."

"Not with my candle power," one woman wrote.

With such solid lessons it is no wonder that some authors became starry-eyed. When was the best time to publish? Could I recommend ghost writers?

I remember one woman in particular. A vanity publisher would gladly publish her memoirs for $4,000. I warned her not to do it, that no reputable publisher would take money from an author. She said she wrote to other publishers but they were not encouraging.

"I'm 83, you know. I've been through the Victorian era. I want to leave a book behind but the publishers say they have hundreds of 'that type'. But my book will be different. Not like those violent books in the library."

She added most publishers take up to six months to reply.

"That's fine if you live to be 150," she said.

On the last class I received a dedicated Pome (sic) from Mary Agnes Susanna Irving, "spinster, born August 1902 and still extant and obscure poet in '74." The poem read in part:

> You well could be a grandson
> In years it might be said
> Amused, no doubt, at oldsters
> Flinging words from A to Z.
> When gathered 'round your jean clad knee
> We toss our prose upon your lap
> Do you suppress a chuckle at the generation gap?

Usually a crusty professional in such matters, I broke rank and rewarded my authors with a torrent of wild applause.

And the buffalo bag? As a parting gift one class gave me a waterbird carved from a buffalo horn. □

Geoff Hancock, BFA'73, a member of the Chronicle editorial committee, is completing a master's degree in creative writing at UBC.

Come to where the INTEREST is!

VANCITY

Special Feature!

SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

$500 up • 30 to 365 days

You can deposit for one year but withdraw anytime after 30 days. You receive interest at 10% per annum for every day you leave your money with VanCity.

10.00 PER ANNUM

NO "LOCK-IN" CLAUSE • EASY WITHDRAWAL

The Provincial Share and Deposit Guarantee Fund
protects the shares and deposits of all individuals in every credit union in British Columbia.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 736-9166.

OTHER VANCITY SERVICES *include*

• Chequing Accounts • Daily Interest Savings First and Second Mortgages including NHA and MICC • Household and Automobile Loans • Safe Deposit Boxes • Travellers Cheques • Agreements Collected.

VANCITY

VANCOUVER CITY SAVINGS CREDIT UNION

Offices in Vancouver, West Vancouver and North Burnaby

Hours of business 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. — Fri. 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Closed Monday

BOOKS

Lester B. Pearson As Mike Knew Him

Mike: The Memoirs of the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson,
Volumes 1-2.
Toronto, University of Toronto Press, $12.50 each

N.E. OMELUSIK

It is clear that one of the legacies of the Watergate affair will be a spate of first-person accounts professing to tell all. It is predictable that the range of attitudes colouring these narratives will be bounded on one side by abject contrition and, on the others, by shameless rationalization. Although autobiographies and memoirs are far from being the exclusive preserve of perjurers and other men of doubtful credibility, one always wonders what has remained unsaid. Some sort of litmus test is needed, and Orwell's is perhaps as good as any: "Autobiography is only to be trusted when it reveals something disgraceful."

Here we have the memoirs of Lester Bowles Pearson or, as he preferred to be known, Mike. His name would certainly appear on anyone's list of greatest Canadians ever and was probably as deserving of the title Right Honourable as anyone this side of the Pearly Gates. This is not the kind of ground in which one would expect the seeds of disgrace to flourish, and no disgrace surfaces. There are a few self-deprecatory remarks about such minor issues as his ability in mathematics and science, but the strains of *mea culpa* are not to be heard here.

This may be explained in part by the scope of these two volumes, which do not deal with the turbulent period of his leadership of the Liberal Party and eventual ascent to the office of Prime Minister. The first carries the story through the end of his career as a civil servant to the day of his appointment to King's cabinet as Secretary of State for External Affairs. The second covers his years in that office, beginning in September of 1948 and culminating in his acceptance of the Nobel Prize for Peace in December of 1957. Pearson died before this volume was completed, and the final result is the synthesis of a variety of sources by historians John Munro and Alex Inglis. Although the first person has been retained, the book is not, as his son Geoffrey points out, the volume L.B. Pearson would have written.

These were years when it seemed that everything Pearson touched turned to gold. But there are lines in these memoirs that cause one to question either the author's judgment or sincerity in arriving at some of the conclusions expressed. For example, Pearson says: "We would never have gained the good international position which was ours during these years ... if we had become, or seemed to be, an echo of another's voice, especially that of the United States." In fact, it was quite obvious to many, and perhaps more so at home than abroad, that Canada's freedom of action was circumscribed by the influence of the United States. The question of the recognition of Communist China and her admission to the United Nations is but one instance where an unworthy inhibition prevailed.

The topic of Canadian-American relations is one which is virtually ignored here, except for those cases where the two nations interrelated toward the solution of world problems. Those who would seek enlightenment on such matters as American economic penetration and other threats to Canadian sovereignty will be disappointed.

Another point upon which these memoirs are unclear, and this is understandable since it would have been awkward for anyone possessing a modicum of grace to articulate, is the reason for Canada's enviable international reputation which reached its zenith in the decade discussed in volume two. The reason is that the nation was able to bask in the reflected brilliance of the personal achievements of Lester Bowles Pearson.

These achievements have been effectively de-personalized in these pages. However, this is not to say that the prose is cold, impersonal or dull. There are moments, especially in volume two, where the discussion of various negotiations is probably more exhaustive than the casual reader would have wished, but scholars will be pleased. This detail is offset by many anecdotes and candid assessments of world leaders, all presented with wit and literacy.

There was to have been a third volume of these memoirs, but we will not see it now. This is a pity because it likely would have been the most engrossing of all. Fortunately, there are enough primary sources available from which to produce a definitive account of the years through 1968. However, those of us who are curious will never know how Pearson himself would have dealt with what Peter C. Newman has described as "the curious gap between Pearson's glowing reputation before he became Prime Minister and his flawed performance in power."

Nick Omelusik, BA'64, BLS'66, is head, reading rooms division of the UBC Library. John Andrew Munro, BA'62, MA'65 and Alex Inglis were researchers for the first volume and co-editors of volume two.

J.D. Hobden: A Man For The Underdog

May I Talk To John Howard: The Story of J.D. Hobden, A Friend to Prisoners
by Jean B. Wilton
Jean B. Wilton, Vancouver, $5.95

C.W. TOPPING

May I Talk To John Howard, the printed-and-bound-in-prison volume by Jean Wilton about an Englishman who became a Canadian and went on to become an eminent British Columbian, has the kind of documented detail that made Boswell's *Life of Johnson* a permanent best-seller. Miss Wilton visited people and places; wrote a sheaf of letters; ran up telephone bills to get responses that matched her own missionary zeal.

Lieut.-Governor Walter Owen told her, "It seems that I have known J.D. forever ... He never tried to indicate that he was anything other than what he was, a simple Christian man with great intelligence." Mr. Justice Tom Norris surprised her with the statement, "He is probably the most

outstanding person that I have ever met."

Premier David Barrett gave Jean an action shot of the man whose trail she was sleuthing. The Social Credit government had let the future premier out at the Haney Correctional Institute for moonlighting for the wrong political party. The executive director of the John Howard Society of British Columbia had taken the future premier to lunch, had given him a job and some fatherly advice and had sold himself permanently to a future power in the land. Mused the premier, recalling his surprise socializing with The Rev. Joshua Dinnage Hobden, clergyman turned social worker, "That afternoon, I talked with a very genuine human being."

J.D. was a clergyman, is still a clergyman and proud of it; and the brethern of the cloth are proud of him. The Rev. R.R. Cunningham of St. Andrew's-Wesley, Vancouver, paid this tribute to him, "I admire his honesty, forthrightness and humour; and his deep devotion to the underdog."

J.D. Hobden served his client, The Underdog, well as executive director of the John Howard Society of British Columbia for twenty-five years; as western representative of the National Parole Board for five years; and as advocate and supporter, throughout his long life, of any new idea, program or institution that might improve the chances of the man or woman he had befriended returning to normal living and full acceptance into the community. But he resolutely refused to let himself become either sucker or suckerbait. The author makes this clear on page after page and in incident after incident.

Few of us can walk with kings, yet keep the common touch. J.D. could and still can. His service club was Rotary; the battalion of which he become chaplain The Seaforths; his doctorate is from Union. In court, he cultivated the judge as assidiously as he did the prisoner-in-the-dock; at the police station, the chief knew his face and his handclasp better than did the petty thief for whom J.D., at the instigation of a wife or a friend, had come to speak the kindly word. In all his contacts, high and low, Hobden was the man for others; and the trick, if you want to call it a trick, worked; as the growth of The John Howard Society and the expansion of its activities testify.

Jean Wilton devotes the first part of her book to her hero as gangling youth, overburdened Columbian College student and activist circuit rider and pastor. The names of the circuits he served and of the pioneers who influenced him dot the record: Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Grand Forks, Steveston, Ryerson, Vancouver Heights, Trinity; the men: the two Whites, the two Sanfords, Sipprell, Hetherington, Turner, Robson and Peter Kelly stand out. But the two men who really got through to him were Bishop A.H. Sovereign and Warden H.W. Cooper. Both of them were characters: unique, stamped with the seal of greatness; yet how different.

Hugh MacLennan writes in the August 1974 *MacLean's*, "The world of today is so different from the one we knew before 1960 that we have almost forgotten what the other Time was like." MacLennan, one of our best-informed Canadians, must know that the groundswell for the New Age began with The New Penology (as it has come to be called), with J.D. Hobden and his wilderness cry for equality before the law and in the pecking order for all God's chilluns.

B.C. Penitentiary inmates now tell the world, via radio and a Bannerman Program, how mean everybody has been to them; thus sweeping under the rug a thousand year of "tuck them away and forget about them" history. The week-end pass, too, is of the New Time; with its sudden marriages and honeymoon flights to Barcelona.

Such happenings panic the old guard; but they are merely the crazy hats and the fireworks associated with an upward march towards the liberty, equality, and fraternity the young mumble about. *May I Talk To John Howard* documents the solid achievements of J.D. Hobden, of his friends and his admirers in easing the lot of the handicapped, the stupid, the foolish, the wilful and the soured.

Do not let the loose writing and the lack of an index turn you off. Here is a model of grass roots investigating and reporting and of what can be achieved by dedication to a man and to a cause.

The proceeds from the sale of the book will provide scholarships for prison inmates who completed high school while incarcerated. Jean Wilton pinched pennies, cut corners, worked her heart out. She organized committees, flooded John Howard societies across Canada with books on consignment, got grants and subscriptions. The volume is a first in penitentiary publishing and binding, thanks to Jean.

If you think that all British Columbians do is sun themselves on the beaches, read this book. You will find it as fascinating as a copy of the *Calgary Eyeopener*. □

Jean Wilton, BSW'51, is a former probation officer and caseworker with the John Howard Society. Dr. C.W. Topping, UBC professor emeritus of sociology, a pioneer penal reformer and a founding father of B.C.'s John Howard Society, has written widely on penology.

Edward Chapman Ltd. Outfitting men since 1890

The British have a way with wool!

Two popular favourites from our collection of fine sweaters by Alan Paine, Pringle & Braemar.

The popular turtle . . . pure lambswool in a handsome range of colors, 29.50

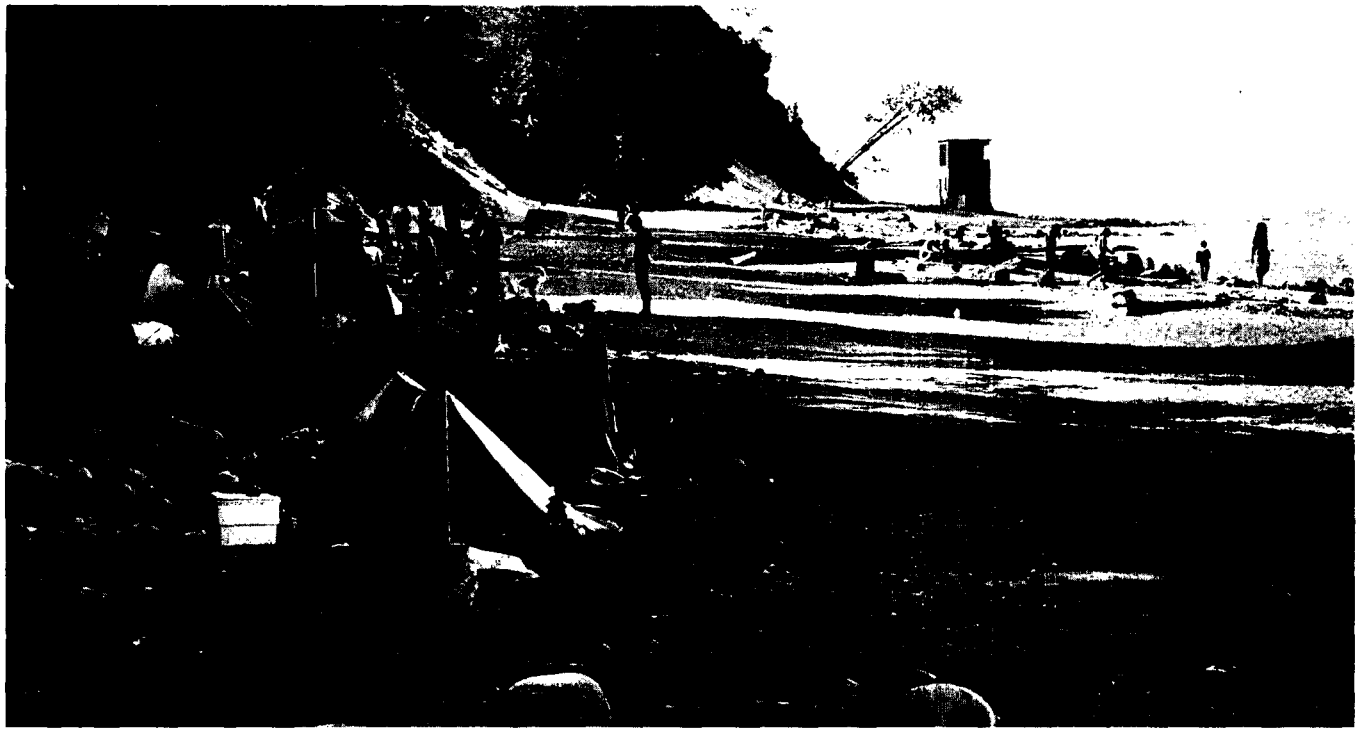
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The ultimate luxury . . . four-ply pure camelhair sweaters. For yourself, or a great gift, 59.50

Edward Chapman Ltd. "Outfitting men since 1890"

833 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.

Oakridge • Hotel Georgia • The Bayshore Inn



NEWS

John Mahler

The summer sun brought hundreds of sunworshipers (and others) to Tower Beach below Cecil Green Park. An impromptu tent city (above) appeared on the beach berm created by the Vancouver Parks Board cliff erosion control project, which was completed early in the summer. (below) Two strollers in the surf and one of the rock groins that forms part of the control project.

Grads To Swing At The Commodore

It's a special year for the Class of '24 — the 50th anniversary of their graduation. And a large group of over 80 alumni, spouses, friends and honoured guests attended a four-day reunion at the beginning of September. Centered at the UBC Faculty Club, the program had campus tours, parties, and lots of time to chat. Class chairman was R. Murray Brink and Fred Coffin looked after the science reunion.

The '49 Civil Engineers celebrated their silver anniversary in June when over 30 of their number and their ladies gathered on campus to eat, drink and enjoy an after-dinner program that included a class president's address and "things". A good time was had by all we understand.

One more anniversary for September. It is 10 years since the first class graduated from UBC's school of rehabilitation medicine. They marked the occasion with a reception and dinner at the Faculty Club for alumni, faculty and interning students.

Plans for the October 18 and 19 Reunion Days weekend are proceeding rapidly with excellent turnouts both for the "Big Band Night" at the Commodore for the Classes of '39, '44 and '49 and for the campus activities of '29, '34, '49 Pharmacy, '54, '59 and '64. There are rumours that '69 Law and Mechanical Engineering are planning something as well.

For the athletic buffs in the crowd, men's and women's golf tournaments are planned for the revamped University Golf Course and the sensational third annual edition of the *Chronicle* Squash Tournament and Bunfeed at the Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre. To sign up or just get information call the alumni office, 228-3313.

No Sexy Sloths In Chronicle Histree

Have you wondered whether the *Chronicle* has ever run an article on the sex life of the South American jungle tree sloth? Or who is Oscar Dungbeetle, BA'15, and why is he saying those nasty things about UBC?

Well, you're in luck, the answers to these — and other similarly important — questions are now available. After a year's work by David Chamberlin, MLS'74, the *Chronicle* now has a complete index, covering right from the earliest issues to 1973.

And we can tell you right now: No, the *Chronicle* has never run an article on the sex life of sloths. As a matter of pure interest, there is a considerable academic controversy raging as to whether or not they *have* sex lives. (We at the *Chronicle* office prefer to believe they do).

As for that Dungbeetle chap — forget all the references to him. He doesn't exist. And anyhow, who could imagine saying nasty things about UBC?.

The development of the *Chronicle* index was financed by a $2,500 grant from the

Schwesinger Fund, which was set up by the late Gladys Schwesinger, BA'16, to assist in the maintenance of alumni association records. The index contains complete references to article authors, subjects and biographical notes of graduates mentioned in the magazine over the years.

Auditions Open For Big UBC Musical

Tap shoes to the ready all those who liked last year's Mussoc production of *No, No, Nanette*, because you'll love this year's choice, *GEORGE M!*, the musical biography of George M. Cohan. UBC's Musical Theatre Society is billing this as their most extravagant production in their 58 year history. The show will open in January in Victoria, followed by a two week run at UBC's Old Auditorium. Producer, Leonard Lifcus, BA'72, is looking for alumni and students who like to tap their feet and whistle "Yankee Doodle Dandy", for the show. Auditions are October 5 and 6, for further information contact Leonard Lifcus at 685-1168. Come, give your regards to Broadway...

Norman A. MacKenzie Writing His Memoirs

Dr. Norman A. MacKenzie, president emeritus of the University of B.C., is writing his memoirs at the urging of family and friends. His wide experience as farmer, student, soldier, teacher, university president and senator will undoubtedly provide many intriguing insights into Canadian life over 50 years.

"Larry", who is now 80, has a wonderful memory and recalls events, places and persons with vivid clarity. His taping sessions are being compiled by Great Trekker Aubrey F. Roberts and Ralph E. Russell, BCom'71. Some excerpts:

Autumn 1913

About this time they began to open up the Peace River country and I felt that I had to make up my mind whether to stay on the farm or do what I had originally planned and go on to university. I seriously considered going north of Edmonton to the Peace River to homestead. However, I made the final decision the other way and early in the fall started out for Halifax from Saskatchewan with a hard-class railway ticket and fifty dollars in my pocket.

Amiens 1918

A chum, George Talbot of Truro, and I were scouts and were sent ahead of the regiment before every advance. We were moving across No-Man's Land into the German trenches when we came across a bit of paved road. The Germans had it bracketed with machine gun fire and they were soon kicking up dust at our feet. I don't think I ever ran as fast or jumped as far to reach the old German trenches ahead of us.

Decision for UBC

I had a difficult decision to make when the University of British Columbia invited me to become president in 1944. I had been at New Brunswick only four years and there was a great deal to be done there. However, I conferred with some of my friends in high places and they were unanimous in urging me to move west. So I was able to say yes to Leon Ladner, Q.C., and Col Harry Logan who approached me on behalf of the Board of Governors.

The book is being published by the University of B.C. Press and is expected out in the spring of 1975.

TONI CAVELTI

DESIGNER OF JEWELRY

692 SEYMOUR STREET VANCOUVER 2, B.C. TELEPHONE 681-3481
AND HOTEL VANCOUVER TELEPHONE 688-0833

A Postie's Lot Is Not A Happy One . . .

Specially, when he brings the Alumni Records Department bags of Alumni 'Unknowns' . . So if you're planning to change your name, address or life style . . . let us know — and bring a little lightness to a postie's walk. (enclosure of your Chronicle mailing label is helpful)

Alumni Records
6251 N.W. Marine Drive
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1A6

Name .....

(Maiden Name) .....
(Married women please note your husband's full name and indicate title i.e. Mrs., Ms., Miss, Dr.)

Address .....

..... Class Year .....

YACs Return To Watering Hole

You're wondering maybe what that low rumbling noise is way off there in the distance?

It's the clatter of hundreds of YAC hooves storming on down to this season's Young Alumni Club happy hours at Cecil Green Park. The YACs are meeting once again for suds and socializing Thursdays 8 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. and Fridays 3:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. from September 13 to December 13.

Club membership is open to alumni and students in their graduating year. Membership fee is $6 and information can be obtained by phoning: 228-3313.

A Century of Canadian Football Celebrated

UBC Thunderbirds will celebrate 100 years of Canadian collegiate football on November 2 with a "Century Day" home game against the University of Alberta Golden Bears in Thunderbird Stadium.

Some 40 university members of the Canadain Intercollegiate Athletic Union are participating in the centennial by each designating a scheduled game as "Century Day". McGill, which participated in the first football game in 1874, will start things off on October 5.

Canadian football first appeared on the Point Grey campus in 1923-24 and has been going strong (?) ever since. Bill Rose was the first coach, followed in later years by Dr. Gordon Burke, Norm Burley, Maury Van Vliet, Greg Kabat, Orville Burke, Jelly Anderson, Don Coryell, Frank Gnup and Norm Thomas.

In the early days, UBC played locally in the Senior Big Four League, as well as competing against the prairie universities for the Hardy Cup, which UBC won on seven occasions. In the late 1940s and most of the 1950s, the Thunderbirds played American football in the Evergreen Conference against U.S. universities and colleges, but since 1959 has been part of the Canadian intercollegiate scene.

With new coach Frank Smith calling the shots, the Thunderbirds are expected to improve on their 2-8 record of last season.

With many of the stars of the past on hand, the November 2 "Century Day" game should be a Homecoming to remember.

1974 Football Schedule

Sept. 21	Seattle Cavaliers at UBC
Sept. 28	UBC at Alberta
Oct. 5	UBC at Manitoba
Oct. 12	Saskatchewan at UBC
Oct. 18	UBC at Calgary
Nov. 2	Alberta at UBC
Nov. 9	Manitoba at UBC

Home game time: 2:00 p.m. at Thunderbird Stadium

Committee Aims To End Campus Obfuscation

If you've ever had difficulty finding your way on UBC campus (and confess, we know you have), the *Chronicle* would like to hear from you.

The editor of the *Chronicle* is an alumni representative on the Campus and Periphery Sign Committee which has the mighty task of recommending ways of ending the physical obfuscation of the UBC campus. That is to say, ways and means of helping people find their way to their destinations on campus.

The committee, under the chairmanship of community planning professor Dr. Robert Collier, is reviewing poor road alignments and inadequate directional signs. Particular attention is being paid to:

- the possibility of developing a campus loop road (along part of Chancellor Boulevard, Marine Drive, Tenth Avenue and Wesbrook Crescent);
- a series of pull-off bays and campus maps along the loop road;
- simplifying the physical layout of the Tenth Avenue and Wesbrook Crescent intersection;
- possible development of a system of street addresses for university buildings (e.g. 4987 University Boulevard);
- and improvement in the placement and legibility — particularly at night — of campus signs.

If you've had any particularly frustrating experiences finding your way onto campus for meetings or night classes, the editor would like to hear about them to pass on the the committee. Drop a note to: Editor, UBC Alumni Chronicle, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C. □

Richard Bonynge, Artistic Director

VANCOUVER OPERA ASSOCIATION
15th GREAT SEASON/1974-75

Four Magnificent Productions!
Donizetti: *"Lucia di Lammermoor"* Wagner: *"Die Walkure"*
Verdi: *"Rigoletto"* Gilbert & Sullivan: *"Gondoliers"*

Featuring International Opera Stars and the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra
All performances Queen Elizabeth Theatre, 8 p.m.

Tickets: Vancouver Ticket Centre and its outlets in all Eaton's Stores
630 Hamilton Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2R3
Telephone: 683-3255

Enjoy a total experience in music!

Everything's Under The Sun

in the UBC Alumni Travel Program

.... But especially UBC Alumni and their families who join this year's UBC Alumni Association travel program. Destinations are Hawaii, Spain's Costa Del Sol and Mazatlan on Mexico's Pacific gold coast.

HAWAII ... many departures, with hotels in *Honolulu* and *Maui*. Your fare includes round-trip airfare, hotels, airport transfers and porterage and in Maui, a U-Drive car with unlimited mileage. *Special rates for children.*

SPAIN ... two and three week holidays on the *Costa Del Sol*, Spain's sunny southern coast ... package includes round-trip airfare, first class apartment accommodation, airport transfers, porterage and other extras. (golf and tennis tours available, too)

MEXICO ... two weeks of sun in *Mazatlan*, eight hotels and a range of prices to choose from ... fare includes round-trip airfare, airport transfers, porterage and 14 nights accommodation.

And for the whole family ...
DISNEYLAND ... a choice of tours timed to coincide with the school holidays, October to April ... *reduced rates for children* ... tours include round-trip airfare, airport transfers, porterage, accommodation and a book of tickets to Disneyland (includes gate admission).

Why not add the **SPIRIT OF LONDON** to the spirit of your *THANKSGIVING* this year? ... P&O, the British cruise line has a super Thanksgiving Weekend Cruise around Vancouver Island planned. This sleek ship leaves Vancouver harbour Saturday evening, October 12 and returns early Tuesday morning. There's all the fun of a traditional ocean cruise — including duty free shopping and a superb Thanksgiving dinner ... Come, run away to sea ...

For complete details of departure dates and costs contact the UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver V6T 1A6 (228-3313).

... Wouldn't you like a place in the sun?

SPOTLIGHT

20s

A man for all committees he's been called but **Orson Banfield,** BASc'22, MASc'23, says he won't name them all — "I've been on so many it'd be like an organ recital." A former Vancouver alderman, he's back in city hall these days as chairman of the city's rental grievance office. "Some of the most miserable tenants and landlords have come together in our office — it's frustrating not to be able to do much." He also deals with some of the housekeeping of the city's cultural life, as chairman of the civic auditorium board which runs the Queen Elizabeth Theatre among other things.

30s

For the first time in 43 years **Eric Kelly,** BA'30, MA'37 won't be there when that first school bell rings in September. He has retired after a long career in the Vancouver schools that included stints as principal at John Oliver for eight years and Killarney for the past five years.

40s

J. Lewis Robinson, Arts'40, (BA, West. Ont.), (MA, Syracuse), (PhD, Clark), is back in his old job as head of UBC's geography department — just temporarily though, until a new head is appointed. He served as the first chairman and head of the department for 22 years before retiring to full-time teaching and research in 1968....**Frank A.M. (Mack) Buck,** BASc'43, MASc'44, (PhD, Purdue), is the new chairman of the petroleum and petrochemical division of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers....When **Alfred Glenesk,** BCom '45, BA'52, MEd'64 was tapped to be the first principal of Capilano Community College in North Vancouver he was vice-principal of Vancouver City College. Six years later he is back at VCC as principal of community education services....Keeping track of all those federal government cheques is a new challenge for **A.L. Duff Macdonnel,** BASc'48, (MS, AFIT). Former-

Vancouver Province

Charles Plant

Take three tons of choicest Okanagan grapes, grown by a very good vineyardist about three miles from Oliver; crush carefully in a hand-operated wine press; allow the resulting juice to sit awhile in your basement (enjoy the lovely smell); bottle when just right; and watch over fondly until done (could be years). Yield: 1,800 bottles of very tasty Reisling wine.

And this is exactly what Charles Plant, BSc'60, and his friends plan to do this fall. The informal group of five, including Cameron McLean, BSc'60 MEd'67, head of the science department at Moscroft School in Vancouver and Michael Gerry, BA'60, MSc'62, associate professor of chemistry at UBC, all work together on the project, sharing the results for laying down in their cellars against a dry spell.

Charles Plant has a kind of bubbling enthusiasm for wine of all kinds and in another age and monastic robes he would have made a perfect little old winemaker. But he's not little or old, though he is trying to spread the gospel on the joys of home winemaking. For the past two years he has carried off top honors at Canada's national amateur winemakers competition. This year he won for two wines, a sparkling B.C. Reisling made with his favorite Chelois grape and the other a sweet aperitif, "a real concoction made from grape and fig concentrates and dried bananas," a Madeira-type wine that took five years to complete.

Next year's national competition, the fifth, will be in Vancouver and Plant, as chief steward along with the other judges will not be entering (no hint of favoritism there). In previous judging Plant has "tasted some pretty ghastly stuff but on the other hand I make some pretty ghastly stuff myself. But I have tasted some incredibly fine wines in competitions." The B.C. Amateur Winemakers Association — Plant is secretary — is host for the event and is hoping for provincial government support. At this year's event the Manitoba government, along with a grant, sent some liquor board employees as judges and observers.

These adventures with the grape have their roots in the beer-making done by Plant and McLean in their undergraduate days. "We started brewing beer in fourth year and went on for years, helping each other, bottling and tasting. We got quite good at it and we certainly enjoyed our product." No special event marked the change from hops to grapes but in 1967 they leaped in with 200 pounds of grapes.

"We make a fair amount of red wine each year from the California Zinfandel grape that is used by the majority of the traditional wine makers in Vancouver. I'm what I would call a non-traditional wine maker. The traditional ones are the Italians and other ethnic groups that crush the grapes with whatever yeast happens to be present and the devil take the hindmost. Sometimes they have good luck and other times they don't. It's not very scientific." A physics teacher at Templeton Secondary School, in an area with many immigrant wine-makers, he is sure he's convinced some kids to get their fathers to use a little potassium meta-bisulfide, to sterilize things and improve their techniques.

You don't become a winemaker overnight. There's a fantastic amount to learn but if you use good grapes and sound technique you reduce the chances of producing what the judges handbook calls a "truly dreadful" wine. Winemakers often make only small quantities. This year was the first time in five years that Plant and his wife Marilyn weren't out picking a few ounces of dandelion petals on the first Sunday in May ("too wet") to make a gallon or so of very special wine. He says the fun wines are nice to try "it's hard to beat the grape" but the challenge is there.

His description of the wine selection in the B.C. liquor stores? "Unspeakably bad". He and Marilyn have a modest collection of purchased wine in their cellar, which is filled with dusty bottles and multi-coloured ribbon rosettes, (just like the cattle shows) from competitions. "I'm hoping Mr. Macdonald, the attorney-general, will come through with his plans to increase the selection of wines and to add some knowledgeable individuals to the selection committee.

Will there ever be a really good B.C. wine? He thinks it's possible. Some of the Okanagan grapes have great possibilities in the hands of someone who knows what they are doing."One day they will make a fine wine of them and have enough guts — financially as much as anything — to bottle it and write on the label, B.C. Chelois and market it as that, not B.C. Claret or something. When they make it well and call it what it is, I shall let off fireworks."

— SJM

ly a lieutenant colonel in the Canadian Forces, commanding the Forces base in London, he resigned to be director of the cheque redemption control division of the government's accounting branch, department of supply and services in Ottawa....**G. Allan Roeher,** BA'48, BSW'49, (PhD, New York University), director of the National Institute on Mental Retardation in Toronto was the first Canadian to join a very select group honored by the American Association on Mental Deficiency. The American organization presented him with its Leadership Award for his outstanding contributions, nationally and internationally, in the field of mental retardation. Part of his citation read, "Dr. Roeher has led a quiet revolution in humanizing services for the mentally retarded."....A one-time president of the Commerce Undergraduate Society, **Terrence R. Watt,** BCom'49, went through a rehabilitation program as a result of war injuries — so his interest in the field should find lots of scope as he is now one of the three commissioners of the B.C. Workers' Compensation Board. He returned to B.C. after several years in eastern Canada with the federal department of manpower and immigration (five year stints as director-general of the prairie region and the eastern region) and later with the industrial relations firm, Peat, Marwick.

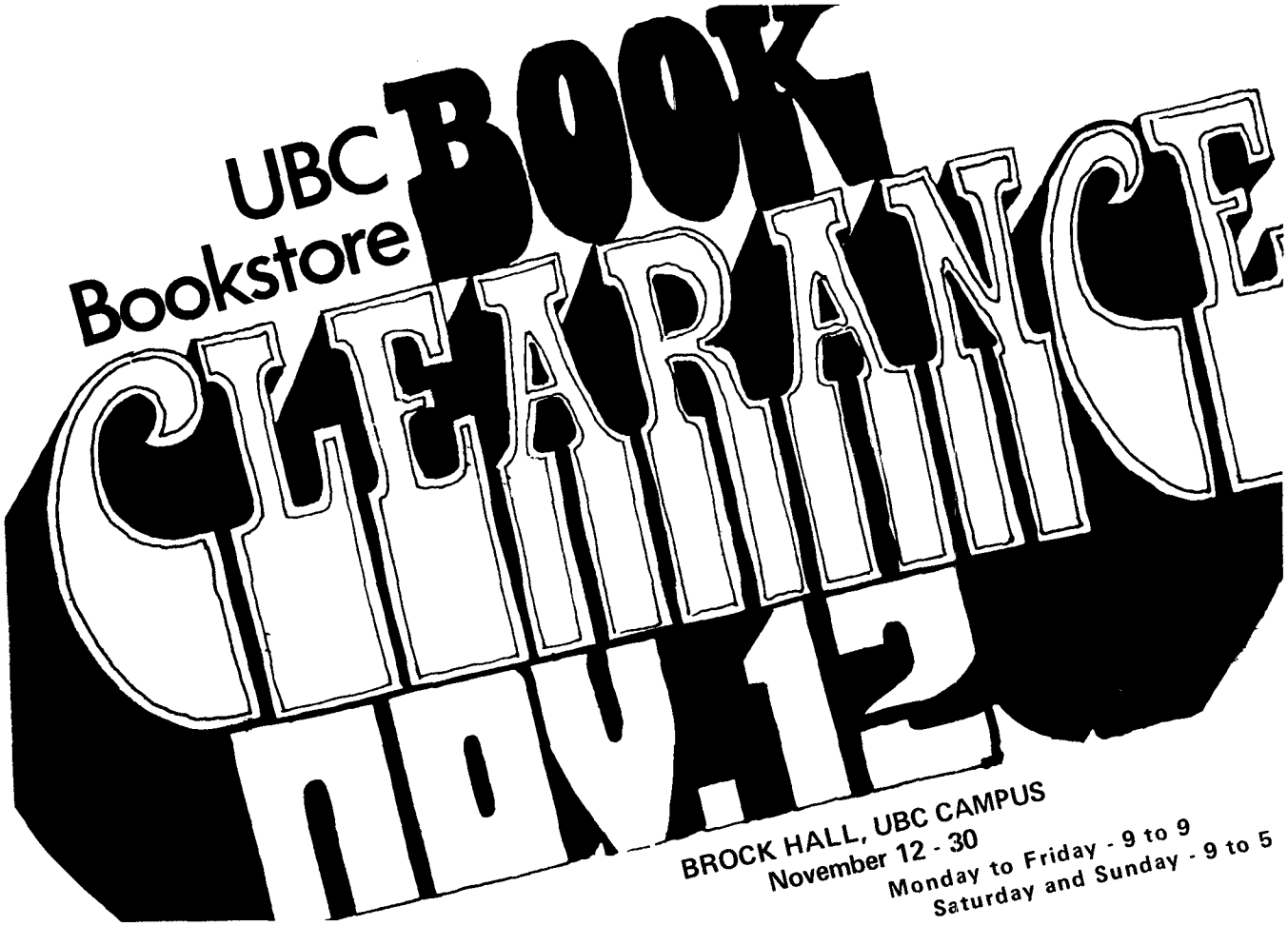
50s

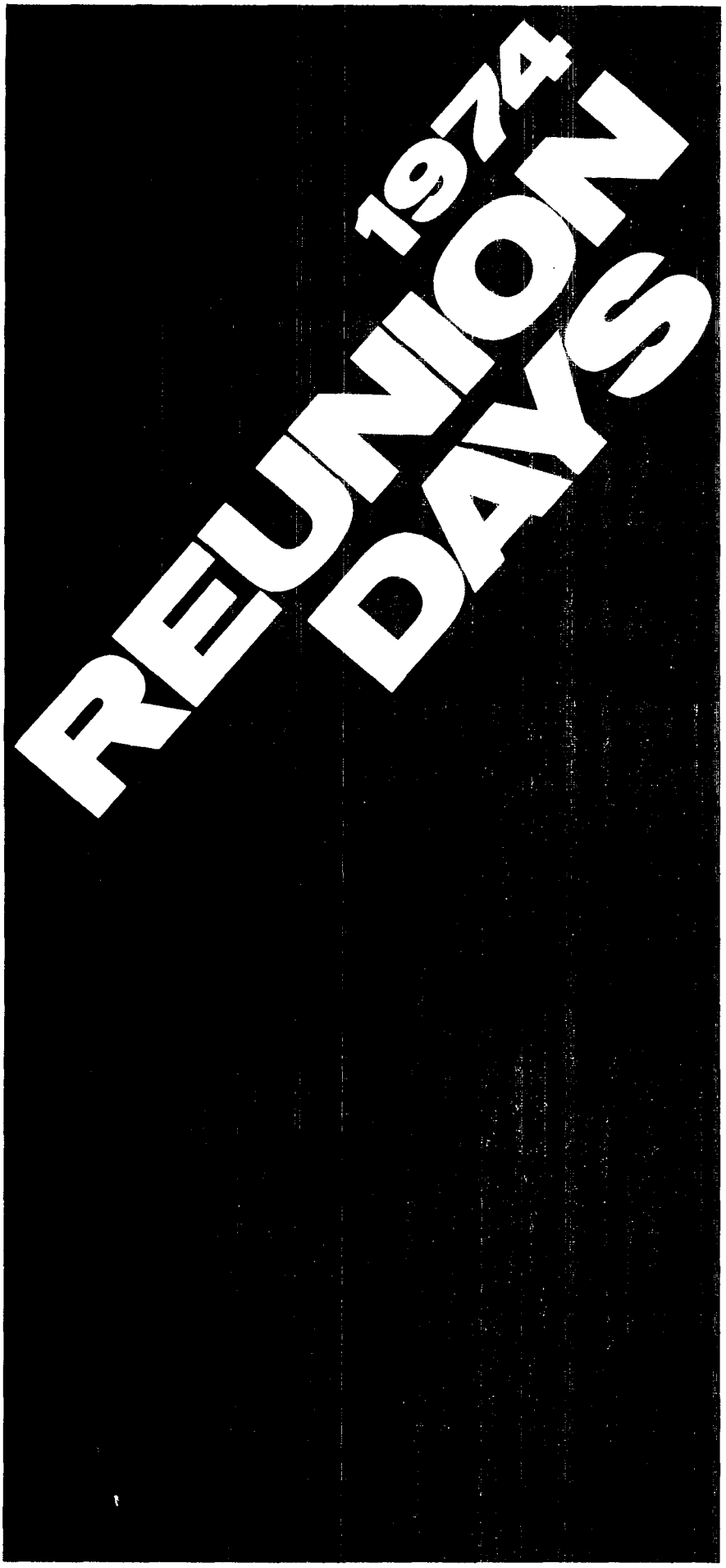
Geoffrey Lewis Hearn, BA'50, is our man in one of the world's hotspots. He has been appointed Canadian ambassador to Thailand and South Vietnam. For the past year he has been attached to the public service's bicultural program in Quebec City....Vancouver county court judge, **Henry E. Hutcheon,** LLB'50, was recently named to a new position on the supreme court bench...**Allan S. Binns,** BASc'51, is now a vice-president and director of Imperial-Eastman Corp. (Canada), a company he has been with since 1969...Next January 1, the University of Victoria gets a new president to replace **Hugh Farquhar,** BA'38, MA'55, who has retired. The new man is **Howard E. Petch,** (MSc, McMaster), PhD'52, currently academic vice-president at the University of Waterloo. In 1972 he was assistant secretary for the federal ministry of science and technology and last year was commissioned by the federal government to report on the future of the Science Council of Canada....Can't find a thing to wear? **Hilary Yates Clark,** BHE'52, is the person to consult. She's just been appointed coordinator of retail fashions at Capilano Community College. For the past six years she has been active as a consultant with "Allergies Unlimited", as a part-time lecturer in interior design and as a free-lance writer on interior design topics.

Terrence Watt

Howard Petch

Paul J. Hoenmans, BASc'54, is vice-president, planning for the international division of Mobil Oil Corp. He has been with Mobil since 1954, holding positions in planning, marketing, economics, exploration and production....**Gordon A. Thom,** BCom'56, MEd'71, (MBA, Maryland), is the new principal of the B.C. Institute of Technology. He had been vice-president of BCIT's extension division since 1966 and replaces **Dean H. Goard,** BA'32, who retired at the end of





June. Gordon Thom is an old "alumnor" — he was assistant director of the alumni association in 1962-63....**George Morfitt,** BCom'58, past president of the alumni association, continues to do wonders with his squash racquet and that funny little ball and finds that he has been ranked sixth in Canada — the highest rating ever given a B.C. player. (George, unfortunately, can't play in the *Chronicle* Squash Tournament, he's too good. Though last year he did attend to show us how the game should be played!)....Helping to keep things afloat in the Port of Vancouver is **Neil Michael Ornstein,** BA'59, LLB'59. He'll look after the legal problems as Port Counsel.

Our Honourable Members..

Early in July the Canadian electorate went to the polls and returned Pierre Trudeau's Liberal Party for another four year go-round on Parliament Hill — this time with a majority, which takes some of the excitement out of the Canadian political scene. On the government side of the house finance minister **John N. Turner,** BA'49, (BA, BCL, MA, Oxford) was returned for Ottawa-Carleton; **Ronald Basford,** BA'55, LLB'56, Vancouver-Centre, former urban affairs minister takes over the national revenue portfolio; **Leonard Marchand,** BSA'59, (MSA, Idaho), who first went to parliament on the wave of Trudeaumania was re-elected by Kamloops-Cariboo. The new government house leader in the Senate and cabinet member is **Ray Perrault,** BA'47, who was appointed to the Senate after defeat in the 1972 election. He was responsible for the Liberal's successful campaign in B.C.

In the Opposition there are four UBC Progressive Conservatives — two veterans of the last house, **John Fraser,** LLB'54, Vancouver South and **Douglas C. Neil,** LLB'50, Moose Jaw and two new members, **A. Ron Huntington,** BSA'46 from Capilano and **Howard Earl Johnston,** BA'57, BEd'58, MEd'61, representing Okanagan-Kootenay. In the New Democratic Party ranks there's a sole UBC representative, **Stuart Leggatt,** LLB'54, BA'55, re-elected the member for New Westminster.

We hope our list of our Honourable Members is complete — if not, we'd like to hear from you.

60s

Robert W. Hogg, BSA'60, MSA'62, (PhD, Illinois) is associate professor of microbiology, school of medicine, Case Western Reserve University....As a memorial to their son, Christopher, who died accidentally in June, **Howard Colby,** BSP'61 and **Judith Eory Colby,** BSP'65 have established the Christopher A. Colby Memorial Scholarship to help students planning a career in pharmacy. Donations can be made through the Alumni Fund or the Royal Bank, Royal Centre, 1025 West Georgia St., Vancouver....**Ian D. Smith,** BA'61, MSc'68 author of the beautiful book, *The Unknown Island*, has moved from his position as wildlife biologist for Vancouver Island to be provincial wildlife inventory coordinator in Victoria. His replacement is **Daryll Hebert,** BSc'65, MSc'67, PhD'73, who was habitat protection biologist for the island....**Barry**

Hilary Clark

Gordon Thom

M. Gough, BEd'62, (PhD, London), is visiting professor in Canadian and Commonwealth history this fall at Duke University. His usual home is Wilfred Laurier University where he is associate professor of history....A notch up the ladder for **G. Frank Tyers,** MD'62. He's now associate professor of surgery at Hershey Medical Centre, Pennsylvania State University.

A. Charles Dunn, BCom'63 is appraisal manager for Ker & Ker Real Estate, Vancouver....**Walter Sawadsky,** BA'66, has just joined the Registered Nurses Association of B.C. — as assistant to the director of personnel. His appointment is part of the nurses' new effort to build up a strong labour relations program. In the past year he was director of membership services for the Civil Service Association of Alberta....In Ottawa, **Tex Enemark** BA'67, LLB'70, a former special assistant and executive assistant to **Ron Basford,** BA'55, LLB'56, in his portfolios of consumer and corporate affairs and urban affairs, has joined Executive Consultants Ltd. as vice-president....A one-time member of the alumni office staff, known hereabouts for her "drifting and chatting" has drifted into Kerrisdale and decided to stay. **Louise Hager,** BA'67, BLS'70, has opened a spiffy bookstore, appropriately named Hager Books on 41st — stocked with all kinds of nice things to read and look at.

70s

Marie P.A. LaRoche, BMus'72, who has been teaching in Kamloops is at work on her

Rutherford McRae

1774 West Broadway
Vancouver, B.C.

Interested in buying or selling real estate in Vancouver?

For advice and assistance without high pressure salesmanship, call me anytime.

Joan Bentley

224-0255 Res.
733-8181 Bus.

Let's talk about a better way to handle your money.

When you put money in the bank, it's for your own good reasons. Which means that you want a savings plan that's tailored to your own needs and wants. And that's why we offer different accounts and investment certificates, each with its own interests, and each with its own unique features.

True Chequing Accounts. Regular and True Savings Accounts. Savings Certificates and Income Deposit Certificates. Term Deposit Receipts. And Certificates of Deposits.

If you want to get the most for your money, let's discuss the individual features of each. Let's get together. And let's talk.

Let's talk.

The First Canadian Bank
Bank of Montreal

burke's world wide travel

For Your
UBC Alumni
"Everything's Under The Sun"
Vacation in
Hawaii, Mexico, Spain,
Disneyland & San Diego
Please refer to page 33 for details

burke's world wide travel
your local travel centres

Vancouver:	
808 West Hastings St.	— 682-4272
Woodward's Downtown	— 684-8282
Woodward's Oakridge	— 261-6326
1014 West Georgia St.	— 687-7931
1075 West Georgia St.	— 688-5661
UBC 5700 University Blvd	— 224-4391
West Vancouver: Park Royal	— 922-9181
Burnaby: Simpsons-Sears	— 437-4744
New Westminster 640 Sixth St.	— 525-3344
Kelowna: 591 Bernard Ave.	— 763-5123

UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BOARD OF MANAGEMENT 1974-75

Honorary President: Walter H. Gage, BA'25, MA'26, LLD'58.

Executive:

President: Charles (Chuck) Campbell, BA'71; *Past President:* George Morfitt, BCom'58; *1st Vice-president:* Kenneth Brawner, BA'57, LLB'58; *2nd Vice-president:* James Denholme, BASc'56; *3rd Vice-president:* R. Bernie Treasurer, BCom'58; *Treasurer:* Paul Hazell, BCom'60.

Members-at-large (1973-75)

Donald J. Currie, BCom'61; David Dale-Johnson, BA'69; David Grahame, BA'69; Charles Hulton, BSc'70; Helen McCrae, MSW'49; Donald MacKay, BA'55; Elizabeth Wilmot, BSR'66.

Members-at-large (1974-76)

Judy Atkinson, BA'65, BLS'69; Joy Fera, BRE'72; Fraser Hodge, BASc'69; John Hunt, MD'58; Robert Johnson, BA'63, LLB'67; Barbara Ann Milroy, BHE'51; John Parks, BCom'70, LLB'71; Oscar Sziklai, MF'61, PhD'64; Robert Tait, BSA'48.

Committee Chairmen

Jennifer Clark, BSN'69, *Women's Athletics;* John Cartmel, BPE'66, *Men's Athletics;* Robert Dundas, BASc'48, *Cliff Erosion;* Gordon Ellis, BSc'73; *Young Alumni Club;* Dr. M.T. McDowell, BPE'68, MPE'69, *Alumni Fund;* Dr. Erich Vogt, *Communications;* Charlotte Warren, BCom'58, *Allocations.*

Representatives of Alma Mater Society

Gordon Blankstein; *President,* George Mapson, *Treasurer.*

Representatives of Faculty Association

Dr. Meredith Kimball, *President;* N.E. Omelusik, BA'64, BLS'66, *Treasurer.*

Representatives to Senate

Beverly Field, BA'42, T. Barrie Lindsay, BCom'58; Frank C. Walden, BA'49.

Executive Director: Harry Franklin, BA'49

masters degree at the American Institute of Music, North Texas State University. ...**Timothy K. Watson,** BSA'73, is district horticulturalist for the B.C. department of agriculture at Oliver....This summer there was something new on Seymour Mountain overlooking Vancouver — this area's first nature house. The daily (except Monday and Tuesday) program of nature walks and evening slide shows was conducted by **Marjorie Dawn Germyn,** BEd'74, the park's first naturalist (but one of 50 in the province). The "not too strenuous" half-mile walk was planned for all ages. She starts with basic wood lore, "I try to teach people to look down at their feet in the woods because everywhere here we're walking on life, even if it's only a dried pine cone."

WEDDINGS

Stiles - MacLeod. Dr. James Alexander Robert Stiles, BSc'68 to Shonet Viola MacLeod, BA'66, July 27, 1974 in North Vancouver ... **Adamson — Vickers.** Lorne D. Adamson, BA'71 to S. Jane Vickers, BA'71, December 26, 1973 in North Vancouver. "Thanks Art I".

BIRTHS

Dr. and Mrs. Melvin G. Calkin, PhD'62, (Patricia Petrie, BA'61), a daughter, Emily Gwendolyn, August 12, 1974 in Halifax, N.S....**Mr. and Mrs. Gordon A. Hazlewood,** BA'56, LLB'59, (Margarite M. Peters, BA'59), a daughter, Dianne Rose, June 10, 1974 in West Vancouver....**Mr. and Mrs. D. Alan Jamison,** BA'70, (Ruth Campbell, BEd'71), a daughter, Dawn Catherine, May 6, 1974 in Bassano, Alberta....**Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Jones,** (Dorothy Baylis, BHE'64), a daughter, Katherine Elizabeth, November 9, 1973 in Toronto, Ont....**Mr. and Mrs. John W.C. Loh,** MSc'72, a son, James Alexander, May 6, 1974 in Vancouver....**Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Pentland,** BA'65, MA'66, (Carol Ann Stephenson, BA'67), a daughter, Sarah Christina, May 11, 1974 in Kingston, Ont. ...**Mr. and Mrs. Gary Yager** (Danielle Scheffer-Yager, BASc'69), a daughter, Chanda Scheffer Yager, March 17, 1974 in Seattle, Wash....**Mr. and Mrs. Colin Yorath,** BA'66, (Joy Fraser, BA'65), a son, Christopher Fraser, June 24, 1974 in Vancouver.

DEATHS

Frederick Moore Clement, (BSA, Toronto), (MA, Wisconsin), DSc'49, June 1974 in White Rock. He first came to UBC as professor of horticulture in 1916, one of the very first faculty members of the new university. He served as dean of agriculture from 1919 to 1949, retiring as dean emeritus. He was a pioneer in the field of agricultural economics. The results of his early recommendations on food marketing are still found in the produce marketing legislation and in the cooperative system of food marketing. Survived by his wife and two sons, Paul, BSA'36 and John, BSA'42.

Henry Cleburne Giegrich, BASc'24, April 1974 in Vancouver. He served as a mining engineer with Cominco in B.C., northern Quebec and at Yellowknife before retiring in 1956 to be a farmer on Saltspring Island. He returned to Vancouver in recent years. Survived by his wife, Marion, and two sons (Henry Maynard, BASc'52) and two daughters (Peggy Giegrich Sloan, BA'48). He was predeceased by his first wife, Catherine Maynard Giegrich, BA'19.

Margaret S. Gill, BA'19, (BLS, Washington), June 1974 in Victoria. One of Canada's most distinguished librarians, she established and administered until her retirement the National Research Council library, and laid the foundation for the present National Science Library. She was a past president of the Ontario Library Association, and was active in the establishment of the Canadian Library Association, and was chairman of its founding committee. She was one of the Canadian delegates to the first session of U.N.E.S.C.O. and in recognition of her contribution to the Canadian library scene, was made the first honorary member of the Canadian Library Association on her retirement in 1957.

John Crofton Hall, BASc'32, January 1974 in Johannesburg, South Africa. A mining engineer, he worked in the consulting field and more recently was on the staff of Witswatersrand University. Survived by his wife, Mildred Burdett Hall, BA'29 and daughter.

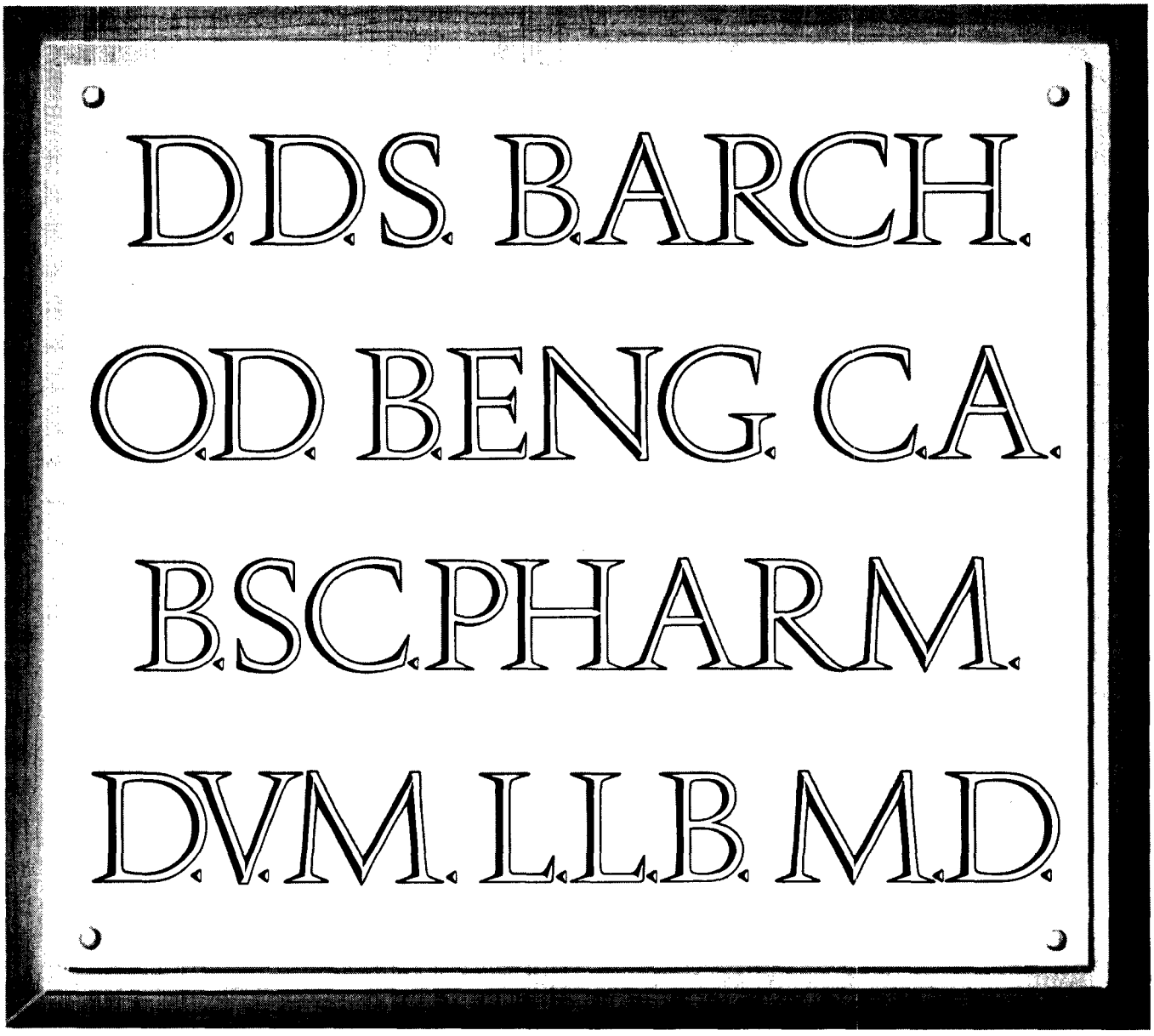
Harold Reynolds Henderson, BA'25, July 1974 in Vancouver. A winner of the Big Block for basketball, he was known on the court as "Big Henny" to distinguish him from his brother, Arnold, "Little Henny", on the same team. He was president of his own firm in Vancouver and is survived by his wife, two sons, David, BSc'60 and Vernon, BA'68, a sister, Elizabeth Henderson Davidson, BA'30 and two brothers, Arnold, BCom'31, BA'33 and Ralph, BCom'46.

William Robert Hodgson, BSA'47, BEd '49, (MEd, West. Washington), (PhD, Colorado State), May 1974 in West Vancouver. He had been principal in several Burnaby schools before being named director of elementary education for the municipality in 1963. Survived by his wife, Margaret Evans Hodgson, BA'39, and daughter. A memorial scholarship fund to aid students planning a career in education has been established by the Burnaby Chamber of Commerce with the support of the Burnaby School Board. Donations to the Hodgson Memorial Fund may be sent c/o The Burnaby Chamber of Commerce, 205-6446 Nelson St., Burnaby, B.C.

Michael Leslie Thomas Melville, BSc'65, (MDCM,McGill), FRCP(C), June 1974 in Vancouver. Survived by his wife, Joanne Kelly Melville, BSc'66 and a son.

Jessie Converse Roberts, BA'32, June 1974 in Victoria. A native of Victoria, she taught for 46 years in Victoria schools before her retirement 17 years ago. She was one of the early students at Victoria College when it was still affiliated with McGill. She is survived by her sister and cousins.

Leonard Austin Wrinch, BA'31, MA'32, April 1974 in Vancouver. For many years a teacher with the Vancouver School Board, he is survived by his wife and son, Leonard David, BEd'65. □



With your initials and our capital, we can help make your name.

Now that you have your degree, you're anxious to get your shingle up. But, as you know, it's not as simple as that. First you need money to start a practice. Which is where the Royal Bank can help you. Because we'll loan up to $25,000 (or more) to help you bridge the gap until you become established.

You see, we believe in your earning power in the years to come. So we'll tailor your repayment to fit that – we'll even defer your first payment if it helps.

To find out more, drop into your local branch of the Royal Bank and pick up our brochure – "Money – and more – to help you start your Professional Practice". Or talk to a Royal Bank manager, who's a professional too. And before you know it, you can have your name out front like you always knew you would.

ROYAL BANK
the helpful bank

This is the Bug between Russia and Poland.

With all due respect to their Russian neighbors, Polish people will tell you it was *they* who invented vodka in the first place. This was the bug between Russia and Poland. Clearly a question of *whose* national pride. So after our success with the Russians, we crossed the Bug River into Poland. The first person we met was a typical Polish fisherman. We poured him a typically Canadian drink: Alberta Vodka, orange juice and cherry brandy. He sipped, and quickly put the glass down. We poured him a glass of Alberta Vodka straight, instead. He drank it. Then he smiled. And nodded. When we pointed out the Alberta Vodka label, he laughed. Then asked for another taste.

Proving to us once more that you don't need a Russian-sounding name to make a great vodka.

The Bug

1½ ounces each Alberta Vodka, orange juice and cherry brandy. Stir well with ice.

Alberta Pure Vodka: No wonder it's Canada's largest selling vodka at the popular price.

Photographed by Ralph Wallis on the [illegible]