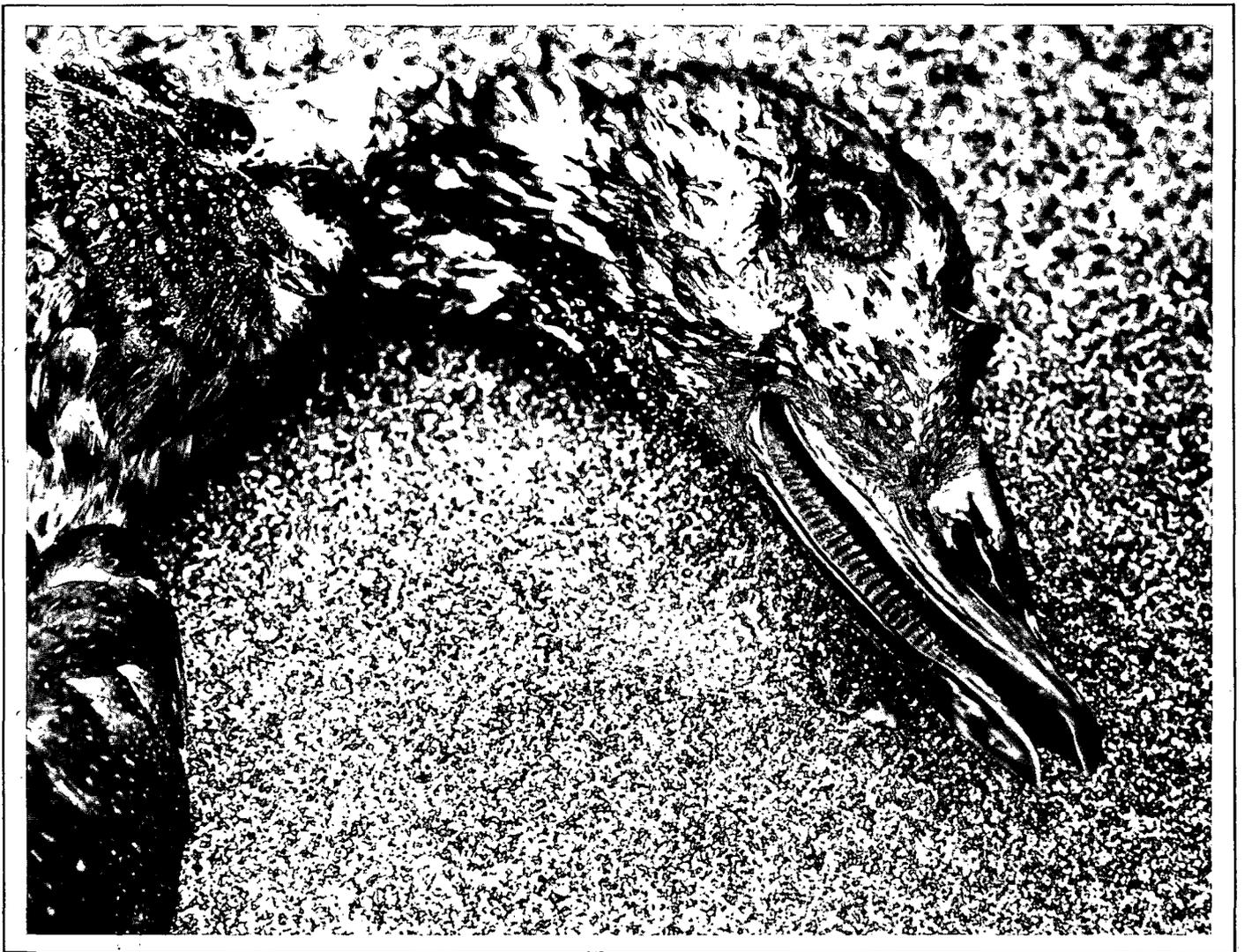


UBC ALUMNI

Chronicle

WINTER 69



**THE BATTLE TO SAVE OUR ENVIRONMENT:
UBC Rises To The Challenge**



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the battle to save our environment: UBC RISES TO THE CHALLENGE

by KEITH BRADBURY

THE ASSAULT on our environment has taken on massive proportions. Burgeoning populations, depletion of natural resources, pollution of the land, sea and air, extinction of essential species—all are today contributing to unprecedented strains on the earth's ecological balance. Even at their most optimistic, scientists recognize a most serious problem although they may confidently predict man's ability to adapt and change will see him through. At their most pessimistic, they point to signals which indicate that a total environmental collapse is imminent—and predict that man could be wiped from the face of the earth in the space of two generations.

It is a world-wide phenomenon and here in British Columbia we are as vulnerable as any place else. Although by world standards we may be sparsely populated and not very highly industrialized, examples of environmental decay are known to most people. We may not have killed anything the size of Lake Erie yet, but we have managed to dirty the Fraser River and Gulf of Georgia with human and industrial wastes. We may not have an air pollution problem of the magnitude of Los Angeles', but the cars driven by Lower Mainland motorists pour out up to 10 million cubic feet of exhaust gas each minute. We look to the wilderness as our salvation, but our record of protecting our lakes, forests and mountains from the onslaught of industry has not always been admirable.

One may wonder how our universities are reacting to the challenge of preserving the environment. At UBC at least, there is a feeling of urgency that manifests itself in a wide-variety of disciplines. Research at all levels—from the basic to the applied—is underway in faculties as diverse as science, commerce, engineering and law. The problems being tackled range from those of air and water pollution to urban blight and reclamation of strip-mined lands. While much of this work is being done in the classic tradition by individuals or small groups of individuals within particular disciplines, significant new ground is being broken in the area of inter-disciplinary research. In fact, UBC is now one of the three or four leading centres in North America in interdisciplinary research on environmental problems. While many projects are directed toward the preservation of what we have, there exist alongside them those concerned with restoring that which we have damaged. And concern for environment is being instilled in the students now passing through UBC with a growing number of courses related to environment, pollution and the resource sciences. The following sketches outline the work being done by UBC faculty members on six separate and very different projects. They don't pretend to show all that is going on at UBC. But they perhaps give some idea of the range of research that has been undertaken.

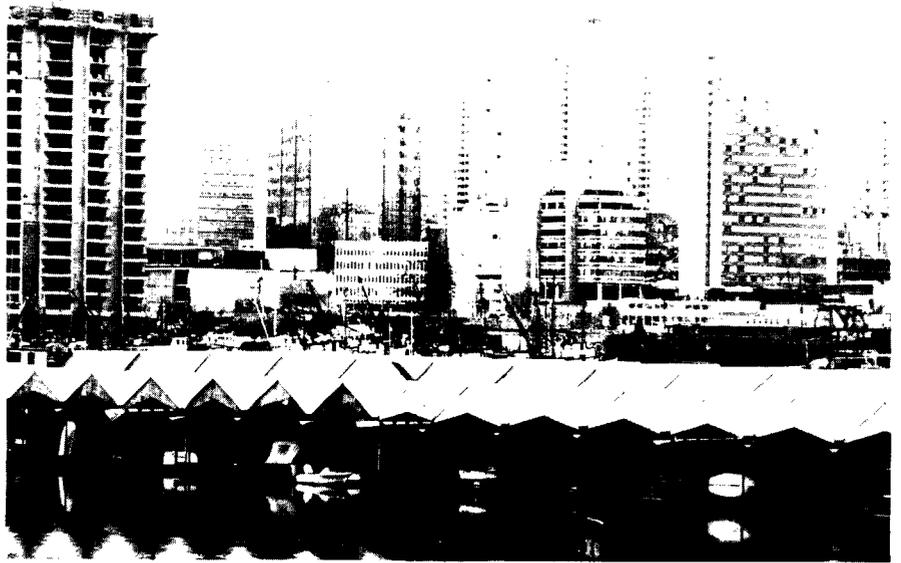




Dr. Holling- The Team Approach

ONE UBC FACULTY MEMBER says of ecologist Dr. Crawford Holling: "He is the most important man on campus today—not in terms of power, but of ideas." That may sound like a pretty strong compliment, but the science writers of *Time* magazine among others apparently agree—for they recently featured the UBC ecologist in an article on top environmental researchers from around the world. The reason for the acclaim is work that Holling is leading on the development of interdisciplinary research into environmental questions. "The question," he says, "is not just how do we develop new solutions to environmental problems, how do we feed the poor of the world, how do we control population, but how do we tune our institutions so that they are responsive to these problems and provide solutions that don't in themselves generate a new cycle of problems."

As Holling sees it, society has in the past been too ready to apply one-shot solutions—"the technological quick-fix," as he calls it—to the problems which have confronted it. Part of the reason for this is that in a limited sense they have been successful solutions. Another is that society's fragmented structure has encouraged it to take these solutions while discouraging study of all their ramifications. "So the real concern is, I think that the solutions that we have applied to the transient problems of the past—DDT or any of a variety of technological gimmickry—these solutions have now generated new problems, new classes of problems that are not local but are more global and that are interactive—they have unexpected consequences, they've been applied in one part of the system and the system has responded elsewhere." Holling's interdisciplinary work is being done primarily through the Resource Sciences Centre, an institution he helped set up with a \$500,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. He now is chairman of the centre's management committee. And the first institution he hopes to change is the university. As he sees it, "In microcosm, the university represents all the divisions you see in society as a whole. There's departments of electrical engineering, de-



partments of sanitary engineering, departments of civil engineering, and departments of this, that and the other and it is equally guilty of coming up with one-shot solutions." So the centre is devoting its efforts to overcoming the age-old divisions that separate disciplines at universities in order to give an overall picture of the systems. A start is made by bringing representatives of various disciplines together so that they can each apply their relevant knowledge first to the problem, and later to the solution. But it is more than this, too, for it involves feeding the relevant information of each expert into a computer. As a result, the researchers for the first time instead of being able to look only at actions and reactions within their own discipline are able to see interactions throughout the system.

Working with the centre at the present time are representatives of eight faculties or departments including foresters, agriculturists, economists, planners and geographers. Since the centre was set up they have involved themselves in a five-phase program which included:

- establishing some interdisciplinary courses (for instance one called principles of applied ecology, a course which sets out principles that apply to a resource whether it's a fish in the water, a beast in the field or fowl in the air);
- identifying graduate students whose interests bridge more than one discipline and giving them fellowship support through grants as well as recruiting new faculty people whose

interests overlap more than one field of study;

- developing a small computer center for center researchers so that they can get used to the idea of working with it;
- creating a computer model of the Gulf Islands to see among other things what the future holds for these choice bits of real estate and the verdict is: they will shortly be completely urbanized and there is nothing short of population limitation which can prevent it;
- and developing major interdisciplinary research focuses for the future.

Dr. Goldberg- Air and Water Tax ?

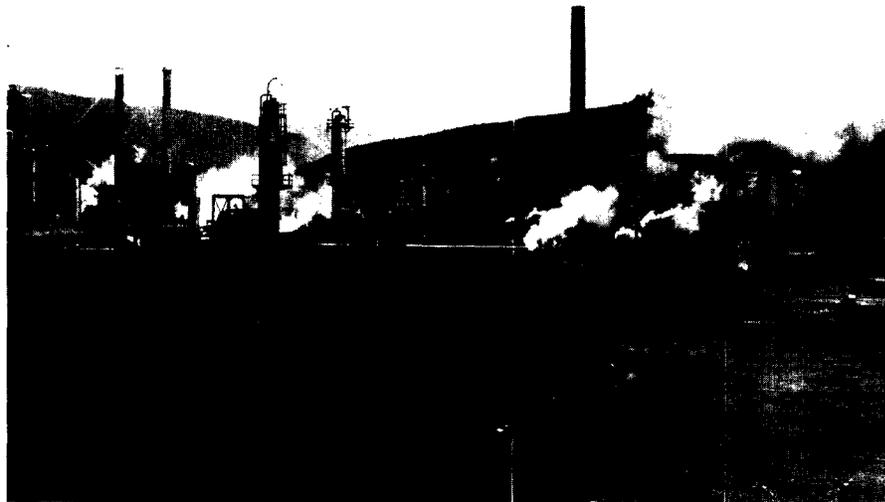
DR. MIKE GOLDBERG is one of the people who has been attracted to the Resource Sciences Centre. A young, Brooklyn-born urban land economist he has been for the past year an assistant professor in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration. His contention is that economics—the price system in particular—might hold part of the answer to the pollution problem. Using the Resource Sciences Centre's computer model of the Gulf Islands he will this winter test out his theory in a situation which mirrors reality.

Goldberg's theory is this: the price system presently does not reflect the true social value of clean water and air. For instance, when an industry dumps its waste into the water and the air, it is using clean water and air. But, at the present time, it may

pay little or nothing for the privilege. So Goldberg suggests raising the price to a level where it constitutes at least "a significant inconvenience" to the user so that this will encourage him to find ways of using less water and air. He suggests this be done by means of a charge or tax on water and air use. At the same time, a system of subsidies could be implemented to reward and encourage those who undertake improvements in their processes or pollution research.

Goldberg, to support his theory, points to taxes and rewards on other goods. "In theory, this is what the Liquor Control Board does with its 30 percent tax," he says. "They've cut the consumption of liquor." Likewise, zoning measures in the West End which provided a bonus in terms of floor space for buildings covering less of the site and leaving more green space resulted, feels Goldberg, in a much higher quality of development in the West End than previously.

Goldberg dislikes the idea of trying to work out a formula which would be applicable to all types of pollution. But he sees the idea of charging the social cost as applicable to everything from the Lions Gate traffic problem (put on progressive tolls with the highest at the peak traffic time to discourage traffic then) to deciding how much MacMillan Bloedel should pay for pollution effects in the Alberni Valley (compare the price of cottage lots there with the price, say, in Qualicum, and use the difference as a guide to the social cost of pollution). Goldberg knows it's unusual for an economist to concern himself about environmental problems as such. But he gives an economic reason for B.C. to be concerned about its environment. He says the province should be getting over the idea that its economy is resource-based and realize that its biggest asset is environment because it attracts people employed in services. "The danger is that we lose sight of the fact that this is a service sector. Today, 70 per cent of the people are employed in services. We have to look at the kinds of economic functions that are needed to fulfil this role. Environment is one of the things of highest order."



Dr. Murray- Super Sniffer Developed

A VERY DIFFERENT APPROACH to the pollution problem—a more traditional one—is being taken by Dr. Frank Murray, the new head of the department of chemical engineering. "Personally," he says, "I feel that there are far too many people wasting an awful lot of time defining the problems. We know what the problem is: all you have to do is look out the window and you can see what the problem is. Our real problem is to do something about it and that's what we plan to do in engineering."

One of the things that Dr. Murray is doing about it is to continue his own research on control of air pollution from kraft pulp mills. He already has patents in his name for equipment known as the B.C. Research Council Odor Control Device and the Murray Analyzer. The odor control device, developed some years ago by a group headed by Murray while he was with the BCRC, is widely used around the world today. Its function, in simple terms, is to prevent smelly sulphur compounds escaping from kraft mills into the air—and it succeeded in getting rid of about 90 per cent of the odorous sulphur compounds.

Now, while continuing to work on the development of odor control devices, Murray is also doing more fundamental research work—one aspect of which is the oxidation of

sulphur compounds in the gas phase using radiation as a source of energy. At the same time he is working on problems connected with the operation of the Murray Analyzer, a device which measures hydrogen sulphide in pulp mill stacks. And he is involved in a project aimed at developing a new technique for building an analyzer to measure hydrogen sulphide continuously and monitor pollution in pulp mill stacks.

Murray also conducts a class in air pollution engineering, one of no more than two in Canada. And he sees the growing activity of members of the faculty of applied sciences on pollution questions as leading to an air and water pollution engineering centre on the campus. For instance, in addition to Murray's work in air pollution, there is considerable research work going on within the faculty on water pollution and five courses were started this year in civil engineering to deal with water pollution control. At present, says Murray, "It is not formal, not an institute. We're just developing activities. But there could be a formal institution ultimately, a cooperative effort between members of the faculty of applied science."

Although Murray is as concerned as anybody about the pollution problem, he says engineers are not seeking to eliminate it altogether. "When you talk about elimination you're really talking about a world that we don't live in, because if you want to eliminate pollution you have to stop running your car, heating your home,



dumping your garbage, and sewage, and stop smoking cigarettes." Instead, he says, engineers are striving for the point where the cost to the community is minimum both in terms of wealth, corrosion, discomfort and dirt. "We're striving for the minimum of that curve. We're trying to do the best for the community as a whole."

Dr. Slaymaker- A Total Water Study

THE MOST AMBITIOUS single research project is no doubt one begun by the late Dr. Walter Jeffrey, an associate professor of forest hydrology, who died in a plane crash this summer. Now being continued under the direction of four faculty members Jeffrey attracted to the project, it is a \$4 million five-year research program—only partially funded so far—that is designed to establish at UBC a centre of excellence in water resources education and research. It will involve 25 faculty members and 75 graduate students from disciplines as varied as soil science, economics, sanitary engineering, planning and law in a study of Lower Mainland water resources. "In the simplest terms, the project is trying to track the movement of water from its source in the North Shore mountains through to the Lower Mainland sewer system. We're plotting the amount of water, its quality and the changes that occur as it goes," says Dr. Olaf Slaymaker, a physiographic hydrologist in the department of geography, one of the four heads of the program.

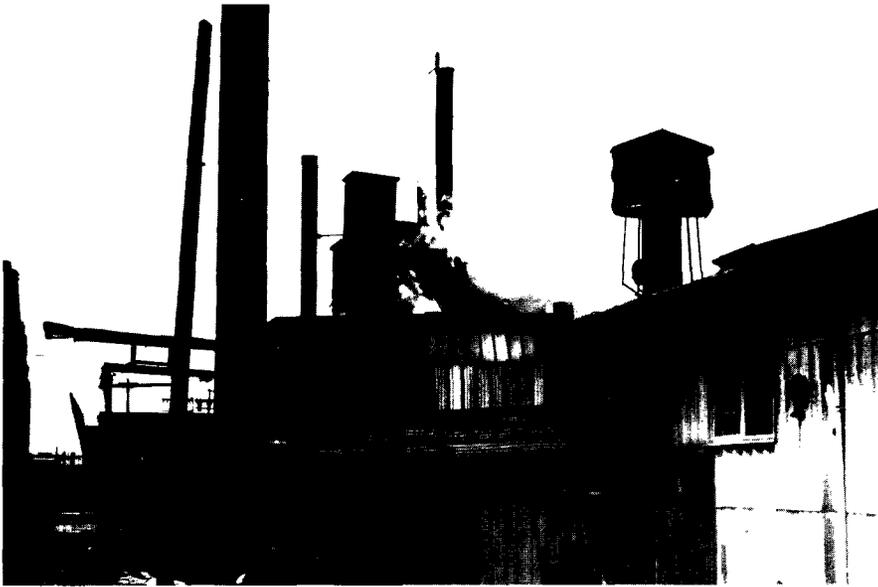
With its research split up into three components, one group is presently planning research that will attempt to show how the watersheds which supply Vancouver with its water work. Much of this will be basic research on the hydrology of the coast mountains since little is known on the subject. But it will also be of immense importance to the study of the overall Lower Mainland water picture. As Dr. Slaymaker points out, the carefully-controlled and patrolled watersheds constitute, in effect, a controlled natural situation which it is possible to compare with other watersheds that have not been preserved in their natural setting. For instance, Slaymaker will study the control watershed. Among other things, he will look at how erosion

occurs in the natural setting, work that has never been done before in the B.C. Coast Range. His findings will be used for purposes of comparison with the findings by other researchers who will be looking at the way erosion changes when man moves in and begins making changes to the natural setting. Says Dr. Slaymaker, "People aren't always aware that there is a significant increase in natural pollution through accelerated erosion. That's why we need the control to establish what the level of natural pollution is. We can then establish how much man has done."

A second component of the project is devoted to social and economic studies of the water resources of the Lower Mainland. Primarily the concern of this section is provision of a methodology for determination of an economically optimal water quality standard for the Fraser River. It will also recommend the type of institutional structure needed to support the standard. In doing this, it will plot future growth patterns of the Fraser Valley in order to see the types of demands that will be made on the water, compare the value of water in its alternate uses, review existing laws and recommend new ones for dealing with the pollution problem and even attempt to find out—through polling—the extent to which the man in the street recognizes the pollution problem. The third section will devote itself to the physical water characteristics. "The end result," says Slaymaker, "is essentially a working model of the total water system."

For his part of the project, Slaymaker sees the possibility of recommending changes in operation of the Vancouver watersheds. These could involve controlled logging and opening up of the watersheds to recreational use. However, it would be predicated on the installation of equipment to clean the water before it went into the Vancouver system. At the present time, he says, "we are really drinking in our water tanks what comes straight off those hills. And that's a unique situation in North America for a community this size. If we are going to operate the watershed like that without putting much money into filtering or chlorinating then we must not put a road through. However, if we're going to spend money on filtering plants then there's no reason why we shouldn't open it up to multiple use."





Dr. DeVries- The "Living Filter" Plan

ANOTHER FACULTY MEMBER involved in the water resources study is soil scientist Dr. Jan de Vries, who is working toward the day when not a drop of Lower Mainland sewage is put into local waters by trying to find ways of disposing of it entirely on land. In fact, he believes it can be shown that it can be used to nourish the crops and forests we need. "We're dumping it into the seas now because it's expedient. But the message is beginning to come through that the sea doesn't have an infinite capacity. The land doesn't either, but we'll be reusing the effluent if we have the land system."

De Vries' research in his lab in the H. R. MacMillan building is directed toward showing that the soil and the natural organisms in it can be used as a "living filter." By this he means that if effluent from primary sewage treatment plants is put on the soil in certain quantities, it can be converted through natural action to acceptably pure water by the time it again reaches the water table. In the meantime, it will have helped to irrigate the land, to fertilize the crops and to eliminate the need for expensive secondary and tertiary treatment plants for fertilizers.

For the Lower Mainland, the system might work like this: Sewage would be gathered as it is now by the sewer systems and pumped to primary treatment stations on the landward side—not the seaward, as now—of Lower Mainland municipalities. After undergoing primary treatment, the effluent, that which we now dump into the water, would be piped off. First, it would be treated with gamma rays to kill off the disease producing pathogenic materials in it. Then, largely inert, it would pass through a solid-set irrigation system to the Fraser Valley where it would be sprinkled over the land.

De Vries' research so far indicates that it would be possible to put about two inches of effluent per week on any given area of land and have acceptable water by the time the water table is reached. For the Lower Mainland, this means that about 13,000 acres of land would be needed. De Vries, who works in his lab with soil columns 65 centimetres long,



says he would confidently drink the water coming out at the bottom if it was radiated before application and then applied at the two-inches a week rate. He will begin field studies using Fraser Valley soil in the spring.

The assistant professor of soil sciences points out that it is important for the Lower Mainland to find a new way to get rid of its sewage because the Strait of Georgia, where we dump it now, is a semi-closed body of water. That is, there is a ridge across the mouth of the strait which tends to prevent easy exchange of water with the Pacific. Scientific studies have shown that sufficient concentration of the nutrients contained in the sewage effluent will produce a bloom on the water—that is, a growth of algae—such as is occurring now on Okanagan Lake. Says de Vries, "The exciting thing (about a land filter) is the recycling. The plants absorb the nitrogen, the people eat the plants or animals and then back again. Now it's a one way affair into the sea."

Prof. Thirgood- Strip Mine Reclamation

PROFESSOR J. V. THIRGOOD is probably the most optimistic of the researchers now involved in pollution and environmental work on the campus. Not only does he believe that man can tamper with his environment, but that in at least some situations he can improve it with good management. Prof. Thirgood's particular concern is reclamation of strip-mined areas and he is presently directing and overseeing research by a graduate student on reclamation work for the Kaiser Resources Ltd. strip mining operation in the East Kootenays, having previously done consultative work himself for the company. He has been a practising forester and conservationist since 1940 and has worked in the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean and Middle East, Africa and the United States on various conservation projects.

Says Prof. Thirgood, "It's time we recognized that industrial development is inevitable in this province. Concern with environment is an index of affluence and that means that the same ingenuity and effort that are



necessary to insure the success of an economic mining enterprise can be devoted toward the reclamation and beautification of the lands disturbed."

In the case of the Kaiser project, Thirgood's student, Czech immigrant Jiri Selner, is using a \$5,000 Kaiser fellowship to study the environment—from the soil to the vegetation—of the three-square mile area that will be strip-mined in the next 15 years. Using other Kaiser money, he has set up a two-acre nursery not far from the project to supply trees for reclamation work. Ultimately, he will make a series of proposals for management of the reclamation of the lands. At the same time, Thirgood has been involved in planning for reclamation of the old coal mining townsites of Natal and Michel, not far away. "This valley right now is a blight," says Thirgood. "Its worse than you'd find anywhere in Appalachia—with tarpaper shacks, and a grossly polluted creek." When reclaimed, it will be turned into a park.

Thirgood believes that the storm of controversy that occurred after the strip mine plans were announced, resulted because people were ignorant of how successful reclamation work can be. In Germany, he says, people are prepared to pay more for reclaimed land than non-reclaimed land, while in Ohio he has seen land that was much better suited for rec-

reation after reclamation than it was in its original form. One of the most exciting things about the Kaiser project, he feels, is that it is the only place where reclamation has been planned from the outset. "The economic benefits to B.C. from Kaiser are quite incontrovertible. The social benefits are perfectly sound. So we should make use of managerial skills to mitigate any bad effects."

Thirgood does not say how soon the strip mined land will again be covered with vegetation, although he says reclamation work will begin as soon as the mining work in a given area is finished. No attempt will be made to return the land to its original configuration because studies have shown that reclamation is easier where the strip-mined overburden is left where it falls without compaction and with a minimum of contouring and reshaping. "There are many areas of the province that have been revegetated and there's no doubt in my mind that we can bring this area to an acceptable condition."



Keith Bradbury, BA'66, LLB'69, is a reporter for the Vancouver Sun. He was editor of The Ubysey in 1962-63.



THE 4:30 BUZZER SQUAWKED and Oscar Lumley grabbed his lunch bucket and joined the exodus from the RVA Electronics (Canada) Ltd. plant. He jumped into his Mustang, peeled a couple of corners and swung in behind a stream of red tail-lights zipping along The 401. 'Sixteen lanes of madness,' Lumley muttered to himself. 'Toronto's becoming another bloody Los Angeles'. Off the freeway, traffic ground to a crawl on Eglinton as the white-shirted IBM boys streamed out and Lumley idly flipped open his *TIME* at a spread on the Black Panthers. . . . At home finally, he popped a Swanson TV dinner in the oven (his wife was out) and thought he would catch some of *Mission Impossible* before going to his union meeting. His International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local was holding a big meeting on strike action and the international rep from New York was going to be there. . . .

Oscar Lumley is a Canadian,* a fairly average English-speaking Ca-

nadian. He works for a U.S. subsidiary, he belongs to a U.S.-based union, he buys a lot of U.S. products, he reads U.S. magazines and watches U.S. television shows, often on the same Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network that was formed to foster the Canadian identity. Every minute of every day of his life is influenced (some would say "dominated") by the colossus to the south. But it's been going on so long that Oscar Lumley is hardly aware of it and what's more he doesn't really care.

He doesn't care? Well, look at the facts. If the Oscar Lumleys of this country did care would Walter Gordon have failed in his fight to get strong government action to curb foreign ownership of Canadian industry and repatriate some of it? Would *TIME* and *Reader's Digest* (Canada editions) continue to prosper while Canadian magazines flounder, if the O'Leary royal commission recommendations had been supported, let alone adopted? Would there have been such a violent reaction against the proposals of University of Toronto economist Melville Watkins, both in newspaper editorial

pages and within his own New Democratic Party?

More importantly, if the average Canadian really cared, would the entire question of U.S. domination of our way of life ever have been allowed to arise in the first place?

This perennial national topic has acquired new dimensions since two Carleton University English professors raised the spectre of the "Americanization of Canadian universities" about a year ago. And it will be interesting to see whether the points made by Dr. Robin Mathews, BA '55, and Dr. James Steele will create as much stir among ordinary Canadians as they have in academic circles.

Mathews and Steele gathered some statistics (and their methods are open to criticism as is pointed out later) which they say document the fact that the influx of foreign professors into Canada, particularly Americans, has become an invasion. They say that in 1961 some 25 per cent of university teachers in Canada were foreign-born and that by 1967-68 this percentage had doubled to 51 per cent. With Americans predominating, they argue that courses and

*Lumley is also a fictional character, a stereotype used for illustration purposes.

Present heavy influx of American professors into Canada has raised alarmed cries of "Americanization of Canadian universities." Novelist Hugh MacLennan has described the situation as "a program for national suicide." Is it? Here is a report.

ARE CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMITTING CULTURAL GENOCIDE?

by CLIVE COCKING

research are tending to focus too much on U.S. issues, depriving Canadian students of insights into their own culture. The result: further erosion of our national identity under the impact of the American giant. Novelist Hugh MacLennan goes further, declaring it amounts to "a program for national suicide."

The invasion Mathews and Steele speak of has taken place mostly in the newer universities (there's little apparent evidence of the problem at UBC) and in the humanities and social sciences, with the "flashpoint" being political science. The statistics the two Carleton professors use may be open to question, but some situations exist at various campuses which give cause for concern:

- York University has 15 Americans in the sociology department and only one Canadian;
- At the University of Calgary, 44 per cent of political science positions are held by Americans while McMaster University has only one Canadian in its political science department;
- At the University of Victoria, 41.5 per cent of the professors teaching

the social sciences are American and only 39 per cent Canadian;

- At Simon Fraser University only three of 24 persons teaching history are Canadian, only five of 16 teaching geography, 10 of 34 teaching economics and four of 23 instructors in political science and anthropology are Canadian;
- The number of Canadians on faculty at the University of Windsor has declined from 76 per cent in 1963 to 54 per cent this year.

But what has really set the academic world spinning are the solutions Mathews and Steele have dared to propose. They suggested that a quota system be established to ensure that Canadian professors hold two-thirds of university posts and that all university administrative posts be restricted to Canadian citizens. Well, when they first made those suggestions to a Carleton faculty meeting about a year ago, they were practically tossed out of the hall. "Our motions were called immoral, illiberal, racist, neo-nazi, proto-fascist, chauvinistic, anti-American, protectionist, restrictionist and intellectually obscene," they wrote later, be-

moaning the lack of rational dialogue. They have won little firm support since, beyond some eastern university student groups expressing concern and seven Ontario and Quebec professors forming a committee to study the problem.

Early in November, however, the Mathews and Steele campaign got a bit of a boost from the UBC Graduate Student Association when it presented a brief to the annual meeting in Ottawa of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Based on information about UBC graduates, the brief stated that some graduates with masters and doctorate degrees are now having difficulty getting jobs in Canada. The graduate students placed the blame on the federal government hiring freeze, on foreign-owned companies which do no research in Canada and on universities which hire foreign teachers before considering Canadians. "I think we sort of provided the catalyst for opening this issue to the world," said GSA president Art Smolensky, a doctoral candidate in chemistry. "While a lot of people in the east had been pointing out the problem on their own campuses, at this meeting



ART SMOLENSKY . . . Of 2,611 teachers hired by Canadian universities in 1968, only 362 were Canadians.

we catalyzed the fact that this problem is Canada-wide and that solutions have to be found *now*."

Drawing on Mathews and Steele's recent statistics, the brief pointed out that in 1967 there were 5,039 advanced degrees awarded by Canadian universities, but of 2,611 teachers hired by Canadian universities in 1968, only 362 were Canadians. Of the remainder, 1,013 were American, 514 were British and 722 came from other countries. Much of the problem, according to Smolensky, is due to the tendency toward "alma materism" in hiring. What this means is that a department head, if he is a graduate of a foreign university and a foreigner himself, tends to concentrate his search for new faculty at his old university.

If the present trend continues, the brief warned, graduates in the "pure" sciences of botany, zoology, physics, and chemistry, some select language fields, mathematics and some engineering fields will be the first ones to encounter real difficulty." To reverse this situation, the graduate students recommended that: the AUCC and the larger universities, particularly UBC, undertake serious research into graduate student employment trends; academic vacancies be more widely advertised in Canada; the two-year income tax holiday for certain foreign academics teaching in Canada be dropped; and that the federal government freeze on hiring scientific personnel be ended. A

minority recommendation—and this has stirred up some academics—urged that academic tenure at our universities should not be granted to professors unless they are Canadian citizens.

The AUCC commission on employment opportunities endorsed much of the UBC brief, though the recommendations passed on to the whole body of the AUCC were much watered-down. Significantly, any mention of a citizenship requirement for tenure was dropped. But Smolensky and his fellow students feel some yards have been made. It appears likely UBC will also look at the problem since the brief has been presented to the Senate agenda committee.

Clearly, the possibility that graduate students may not be able to get jobs is something that may stir people to action. But, so far at least, the great debate over the less tangible issue of possible erosion of our national identity in our universities seems unlikely to become more than a great emotional dog-fight. The suggestions that to increase the Canadian content in universities quotas or citizenship requirements be implemented are so scary to academics, so foreign to their conception of a liberal university, that their outcries have tended to cut off any real examination of the problem.

In fact, some academics don't really think there is a problem. "I'm not all that convinced that Canada has a national identity, heresy though that may be," said UBC assistant political science professor Mike Wallace, a Canadian. Some see the influx of American professors as a great asset. "I believe this is the opportunity for Canada to become one of the great intellectual centres of the West," said Prof. John Conway of York University. "And I don't want to see this destroyed by a rabid, out-dated chauvinism." And University of Calgary political science professor Tom Flannigan, an American, believes: "American universities have always been more involved in politics than their Canadian counterparts and American professors are more willing to articulate their political convictions. In fact, if stodginess is a Canadian characteristic, then the Americanization of Canada might be the best thing that ever happened."

Certainly, foreign professors have been an asset to Canada during the



DR. WALTER YOUNG . . . American scholars naturally bring their research interests from the U.S. so there is a paucity of research in Canadian subjects.

years when the nation was not producing enough PhDs for university posts. On the other hand, there are people in the academic community who believe there is now a serious lack of Canadian orientation in our universities and that much of this is due to the influx of foreign professors. University of Windsor graduate students, for example, recently clamored for more Canadian content on their campus, declaring that course content and textbooks in the social sciences and humanities pay scant attention to Canada. "Canadian literature is neglected, Canadian art is ignored, and Canadian society disregarded," they said in a brief. And the University of Victoria president, Dr. Bruce Partridge, himself an American, has directed his department heads to hire Canadian professors first in their pursuit of new staff. On his part, SFU president Dr. Kenneth Strand has called for creation on his campus of a Canadian studies centre, as a solution to the problem.

Canada was born out of the will to resist the pull from the south. Throughout her history, Canada has had to struggle to resist influence, domination by the U.S. It is a problem which, Dr. Walter Young, BA '55, head of UBC's political science department, emphasizes is unique to Canada. And the problem in the universities is not the result of any conscious aim of Americans to subvert the Canadian culture, but rather the accidental result of circumstan-

ces. "American scholars naturally bring their research interests from the U.S. so there is a paucity of research in Canadian subjects," Dr. Young told a Vancouver Institute meeting recently. "And students, therefore, don't have the same incentive to pursue interests that are basically Canadian. Most graduate students who go to the U.S. also find few Canadian courses so their interests are directed elsewhere. This is the problem and it is foolish to ignore it, to dismiss casually that universities are international and faculty must be hired on the basis of ability."

The possible danger of Americanization of our universities is, as Dr. Young notes, merely part of a total picture of U.S. influence on Canada. One of the significant questions is, how big and how important a part of the picture is it? Dr. Thomas Perry, an American-born UBC professor of pharmacology who has lived in Canada seven years and has applied for Canadian citizenship, believes that it is a relatively minor problem. "If one examines the things that are threats to the Canadian identity, there are big threats and there are little threats," he said. "I think the fact that Canadian industry and Canadian raw materials are very widely and very largely owned by capital in the U.S. and controlled by it is the important reason for the political and cultural control of Canada by the U.S. There are a lot of very serious political and cultural threats which flow from this and among these the threat from American professors in Canadian universities is so silly as to be totally insignificant."

Aside from this factor, Dr. Perry argues, as have several other academics, that the statistics used by Mathews and Steele (and UBC's Graduate Student Association) are inaccurate and present an exaggerated picture of the problem. He points out that in arriving at the conclusion that the proportion of foreign-born university teachers had doubled between 1961 and 1967-68, Mathews and Steele used two different sets of figures. For the 1961 data they used census data, which of course did not indicate whether a foreign-born professor had lived in Canada five years or 50 years. And for the 1967-68 data they made their calculations by taking catalogues of 15 universities, excluding several older universities and all professional faculties, and



**DR. THOMAS PERRY . . .
The threat from American professors in Canadian universities is so silly as to be totally insignificant.**

noting how many professors obtained their bachelor degrees in foreign countries on the assumption that that was where they were born.

"The statistics presented by Mathews and Steele are dishonest," Dr. Perry said. "They have played tricks with numbers that are absolutely inexcusable. The problem has been exaggerated far beyond what it really is."

It is important to note that Dr. Perry is not arguing that there is no reason for concern about whether Canadian students are being acquainted with their culture in our universities. He believes strongly in fostering the Canadian culture, but the point is that there are no reliable statistics available which define the extent of the Americanization problem.

While there is wide disagreement among academics as to the extent of the problem, or whether in fact there is one, there seems to be far more unanimity in opposition to the institution of quotas or citizenship regulations as means of achieving greater Canadian orientation to our universities. Dr. Perry seems to express the common view: "There should really be only one criterion for appointment to a university professorship and that is competence. Competence to me means excellence in teaching ability, interest in and sympathy for students, knowledge of one's discipline, excellence in research, and a willingness to turn one's discipline to the service of the community as a

whole. Once you begin putting in criteria other than excellence for appointment to faculty positions in Canadian universities then you open the door to mediocrity. If you once say that you must be a Canadian citizen to do this then it's a very easy step to say that you must be a Canadian citizen who has certain political views, you must be a Canadian citizen with a certain color of skin, you must not be Jewish and so on and so forth."

In short, any formal restrictions on the number of foreign professors in our universities amounts to a form of overkill. It will do more harm than good. What is required, in Dr. Young's view, is an awareness of the problem and informal, voluntary measures to overcome it. With awareness, department heads will likely advertise academic vacancies more widely (and some have begun to) to bring in more Canadian talent and they will be concerned to see that, where relevant, courses relate to the Canadian context. As for more research into Canadian problems, Dr. Young suggests the Canada Council should give priority to grants for Canada-oriented research—whether done by a Canadian, an American or a British scholar.

Actually, the entire issue of "Americanization of Canadian universities" would be funny were it not so important. It would be funny because running through the arguments of Mathews and Steele and followers is the assumption that the Americans are the source of the problem. Which is absurd. The source of the problem is nothing more nor less than Canadian apathy and inaction. If there are too many Americans teaching in our universities it is because (until very recently) Canadians have not been willing to put up enough money to give more of their own people graduate level education. If our universities' academic programs do not have sufficient Canadian orientation, it is because students and faculty have not pushed for this. And if there has not been enough research into Canadian problems, surely that is the fault of Canadian academics.

One wonders, finally, if Canadians remain unwilling to take the necessary *positive* steps to foster the expression and development of a distinctive national culture, whether Canada as an independent nation deserves to continue to exist. □

Memoirs Of A Student Of Academic Affairs

by Trevor Lautens

AS I REMARKED the other day to Fred Cawsey, one of the great UBC undergraduates of his time, inside every fat man there's a fat man struggling to stay in.

Years of academic activity, or perhaps that should be quasi-academic, or even pseudo-academic activity, have led me relentlessly backward to this truth. Exercising the brain has only served to convince me of the wisdom of the body. I cast my lot with Orwell's "little fat man . . . the voice of the belly protesting against the soul" whose tastes include "soft beds, no work, pots of beer and women with 'voluptuous' figures."

Well, I'll waive the "voluptuous". Like I've always said, each man to his own volupt. I might even trade the pots of beer for a few skins of wine. Otherwise I'll take Orwell's little fat man, whole-hog.

Yes, in my 15 years of night school and summer school. . . .

(I interrupt this sentence to note what great and good effect it has on newly-met people and prospective employers to drop this fact casually into conversation—rather like the old soldier who opens a drawer to show off his stamp collection and modestly allows his VC, DSO and bars etc. to be seen. It's the sheer length of the task that impresses them. This proves the world values sustained mediocrity more than academic brilliance—but I didn't have to go to university to learn that).

Yes, in my 15 years of night school and summer school I have studied the lines of many a good calf disappearing into the tease of many a well-sheathed thigh—more avidly than any lines of reasoning to support the Graf-Wellhausen theory of the composition of the Pentateuch, I can tell you.

Mind you, I tried to fight this. For a while I took correspondence courses and studied in the aestheticism of my lonely bedsitter. It didn't work. Every time I looked up from my



dusty tomes my eyeballs acted like a kind of movie projector, unreeing film clips of pretty faces from the classrooms of yesteryear on the wall in front of me. I was reminded of the old thing that a monk could move into a Himalayan cave alone to get away from the flesh of the world and take the entire flesh of the world with him.

Perhaps I exaggerate — not my randiness, but the quality of the attractions that ignite it. When it comes to sexual stimulation I find that I have, as the current smart-talk has it, a low profile.

The fact is that your average night-school girl is not exactly a thing of beauty. The species, most of them career teachers or amateur housewives, are long on the motherly and short on the nubility. The implications of this homely truth might send a lesser man on an Oedipal lunge to the office of his friendly neighborhood psychiatrist, making sure he didn't bump into his father along the way. But my defence mechanisms—I am the NATO of vicarious lovers—are so strong that I explain it all with a corollary of Parkinson's Law: Lust expands to fill the space available to it. Marooned on a desert island with

Margaret Rutherford, you'd be surprised how sexy the dear old soul would begin to look after a while.

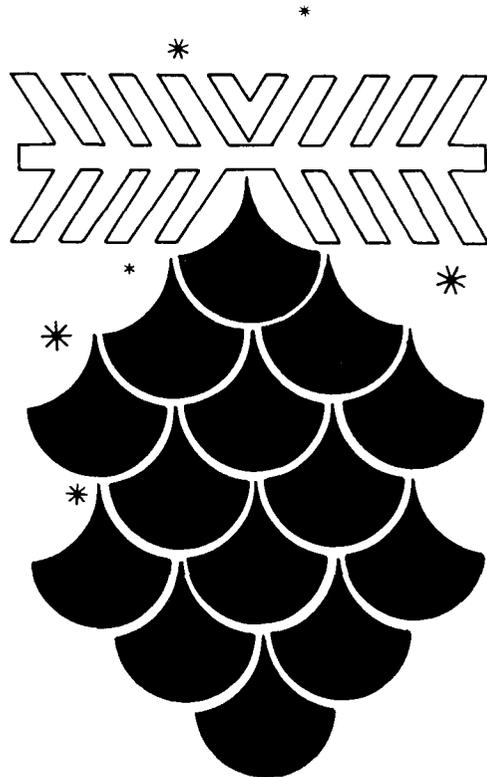
Indeed my Chaucer course last year was riven to ruins by the presence opposite me around the seminar table of a completely married lady, physically unassuming but wifely in that transcendent, blood-boiling way that illuminates a woman from within and makes her totality greater than the sum of its parts. Did she have deep, brown, liquid eyes? I'll tell you. Her eyes were so deep, brown and liquid that every school night I went down in them for the third time and had to be revived by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Oddly enough, only once have I taken participatory sexuality to the logical conclusion of having a session with one of these extra-sessional ladies. I met her at summer school. That would be, oh, around nineteen-ought-sixty. We both happened to stay after class one day to butter up the professor. When we finished we looked at each other and it was instant fascination. I don't know what she was staring at, but what hypnotized me was a bizarre little pouffe of hair that she wore just at her adam's apple. This fluffy blonde appendage

in such an unusual location both repelled and lured me. The two struggled within my bosom until the latter was momentarily on top and I asked her out. Maybe I was simply curious to find out whether it was real. Which after all was only a sick, twisted perversion of other men's interest in exploring the fashionable full figure of the time in quest of separating illusion from reality. I never found out. On our first and last date she disliked me and her dog bit me, which suggests that he wasn't too impressed either. Too bad. She had a pretty face and incidentally the fashionable full figure of the time. All I can report for sure is that her dog's teeth were for real.

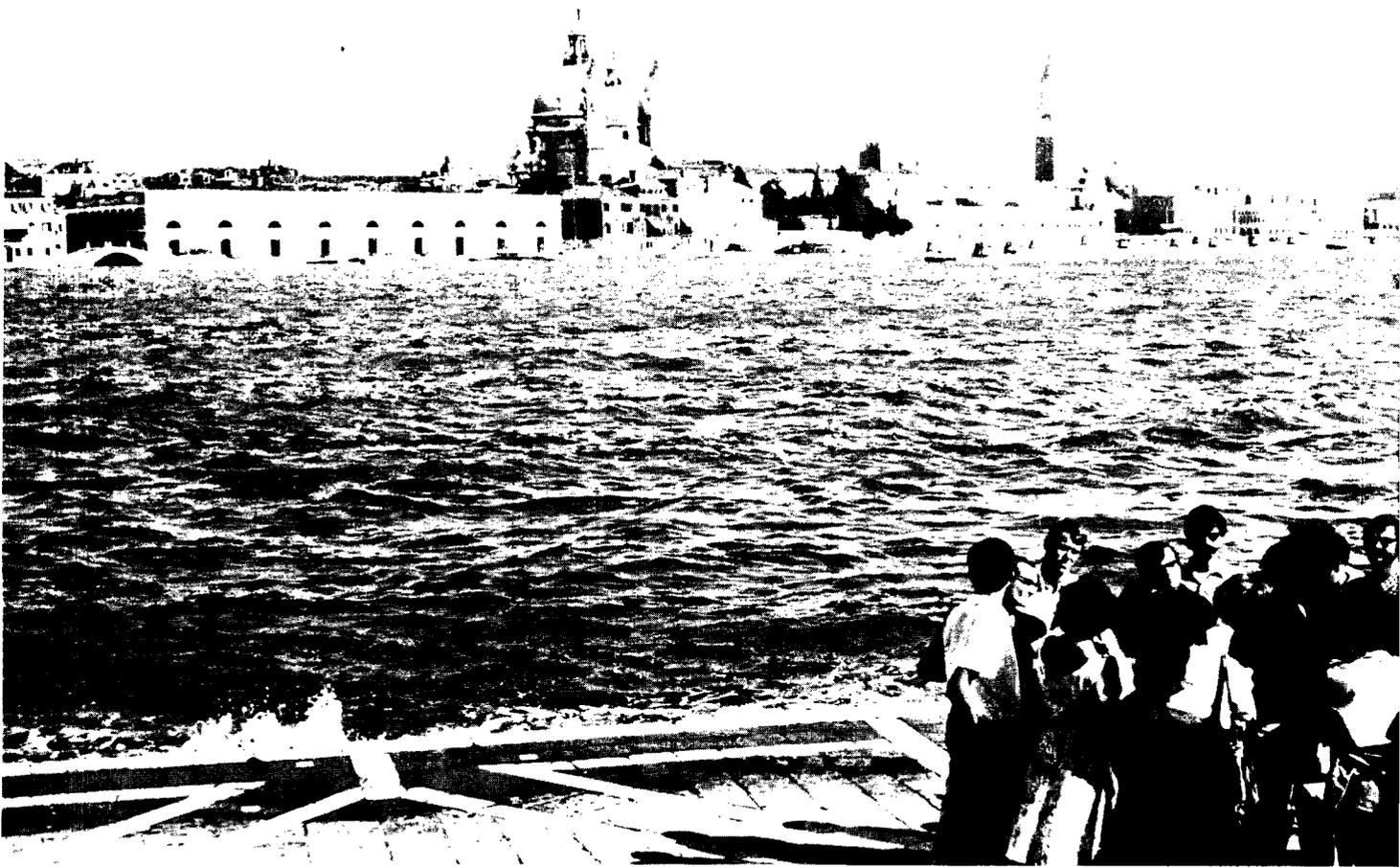
I remarked above that I took out only one of the girls I met at the fount of higher learning. This isn't true. There was another. And now I must cast off the mask of comedy to tell you about her.

She was beautiful where it counts. She was gentle and good. When the dark time came and she fell terribly sick, she met it with courage. She had the guts of a burglar. She knew this fat man for what he was, knew him and yet forgave him. Her name was Anna. □



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have a joyous
holiday
season*

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A Teach-in In V

FOR THE PAST FOUR MONTHS or so 40 UBC architecture students and several of their professors have been living in a renovated 18th century palace in Venice and roaming about that ancient and beautiful Italian city. While they have been carrying their cameras and shooting the sights, it has *not* been with the eyes of common tourists. They have been functioning as students of architecture.

It's all part of an on-the-spot study of urban renewal in Venice being financed by a \$10,000 research grant from the Venice Island of Studies Association. The 40 students are now completing their semester's work and will be coming home during the Christmas holidays; a second group of 40 architecture students will go to Venice this spring to carry on the study project.

"Things are far more exciting here than I have allowed myself to express in the notes (to the *Chroni-*

cle)," reports UBC architecture professor Abraham Rogatnick, who is a member of the Venice studies association and whose research in Venice was a factor in UBC getting the grant. "It's rich, rich, rich, with beautiful things to see and do. The students are working like beavers, learning all kinds of things and becoming aware of possibilities that could never have come to their consciousness in Vancouver."

The UBC study involves research on the cultural, social and economic effects of revitalization of two economically decaying areas of Venice. One of the areas includes a new hospital project based on a radical design by the late architect Le Corbusier and the other includes a large congress hall project designed by noted U.S. architect Louis Kahn. Results of the studies will be published and given to civic officials in Venice, the Venice studies association and other interested bodies.

In addition to the study, the students have been pursuing normal studies in design and the history of architecture. Prof. Rogatnick feels it is particularly valuable to teach students about the history of architecture right on the site of historic buildings. There have been other valuable educational experiences as well. The students, for example, were able to take a field trip to Urbino, where architect-urbanologist Giancarlo De Carlo explained his research and architectural work in that impressive Renaissance town. The architect Guillaume Jullian de la Fuente, former assistant to Le Corbusier, came down from Paris to talk about Le Corbusier and the students also met with other professionals passing through Venice.

The pictures, all taken by the students, which are displayed on the following pages, perhaps give an indication of the excitement of that educational experience.



enice

Top left, Harvard architecture professor Dr. James Ackerman lectures to UBC students in front of Palladio's church of 'Il Redentore'. Across the canal in the background is the Church of Santa Maria Della Salute and the Campanile of San Marco . . . Above right, Mrs. Larry McFarland, wife of one of the students, observes a curious Venetian lane and in the top right corner is a view of one of the canals taken by her husband . . . Below right, third-year student Mark Osburne sketches on the bank of the Grand Canal, while in bottom right corner, UBC architecture professor Abe Rogatnick lectures in the Church of The Frari.

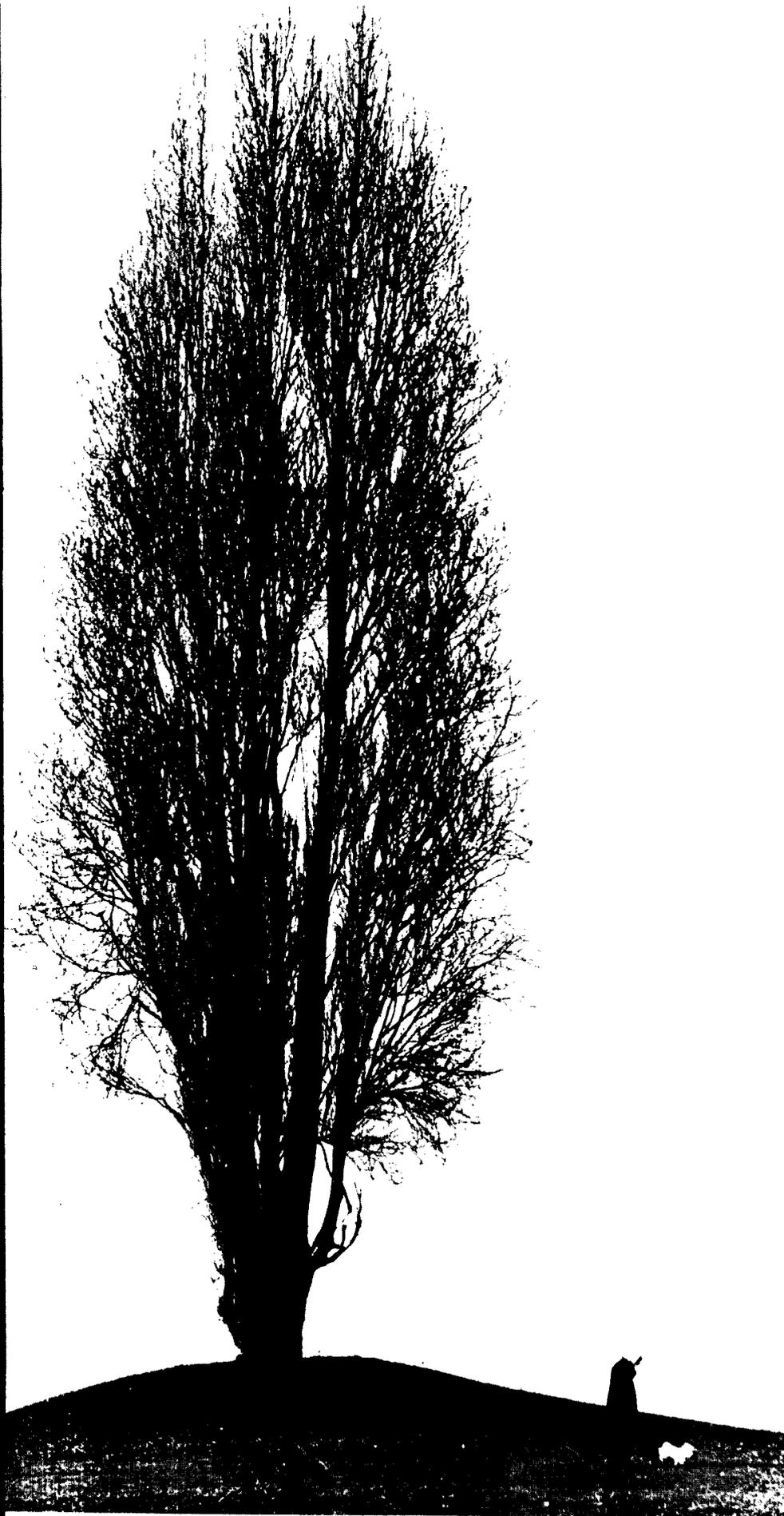




Top left, UBC architecture Prof. Andrew Gruft (far left) and students prepare gala reception to honor arrival of UBC architecture head Prof. Henry Elder and Mrs. Elder who came to Venice on the 'Christopher Columbus' and arrived at the palazzo in a gondola in historic style . . . Top right, Prof. Elder lectures to the students . . . Centre, dining at UBC's temporary Venetian home, Palazzo Sceriman, are (left to right) Dave Whetter, Robin Whetter, Sandra Redmond and Joe Redmond . . . Bottom left, 'Captain' Al Richards prepares UBC soccer team for match with the palazzo's Italian staff . . . Splashing through the Aqua Alta on the Piazza San Marco, bottom right, is third-year student Larry McFarland.



First-year students, top left, carry out sensory experiment feeling their way through Venetian lane, while being observed (suspiciously?) by local populace . . . Prof. Rogatnick, top right, lectures in front of the Church of Santa Maria Della Salute, while, below right, first-year student Doug Nickel works on a project in the studio . . . Bottom left, students and faculty engage in serious discussion at a cafe. From left to right. John Frith, Dave Baert, Danny Quan (standing), Joe Redmond, Prof. Gruft and lecturer Don Gutstein. □



Dean Okulitch

Photographer



IT WAS DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON who said, "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life." Since then millions have echoed his sentiment, for it is undoubtedly true. And surprising though it may seem, the same thing could be said about the University of B.C. In its own way, the University is also a city, though more comparable to Penticton than London in size. Still, the University is a place of almost infinite variety, of events and people. But it is perhaps the people who offer the most fascination. In any one day on the campus you can talk to an expert on synthetic foods, a world-ranking chess player, a man who escaped from a German concentration camp, an expert on peyote—you name it. Everyone seems to have a story.

One of these is Dr. Vladimir Joseph Okulitch, the dean of science. To the public he is best known as a leader of the Westar project, a bid by several western universities (including UBC) to take over the Mt. Kobau astronomical telescope project which was axed by the federal government. A slight, grey-haired man with a trim moustache, he is known by his colleagues for his interest in Canadian scientific affairs and for his contributions in the field of paleontology. To students he is the quiet, affable dean of science, a man who speaks with a trace of a Russian accent and who always seems to be lighting cigarettes.

Comparatively few know of Dean Okulitch, the Photographer. But photo buffs know *that* Okulitch and respect him. "His photography is very good," says Alvin Balkind, curator of UBC's fine arts gallery. "On the university level and the local level, he's one of the better photographers around." Duncan MacDougall, president of the Western Photographic Circle (of which Okulitch is also a member), has this to say: "I would say that Vladimir Okulitch ranks very high among local photographers. Last year five photographers in B.C. were exhibited in-

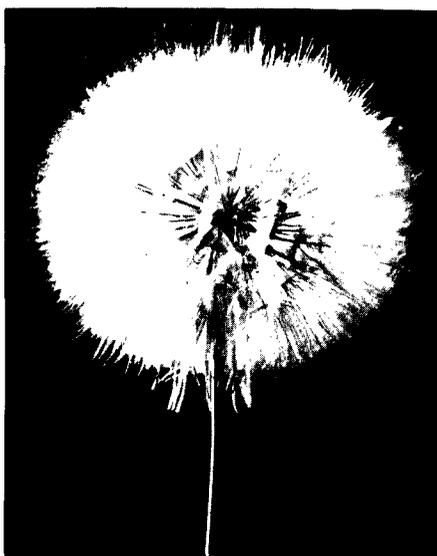
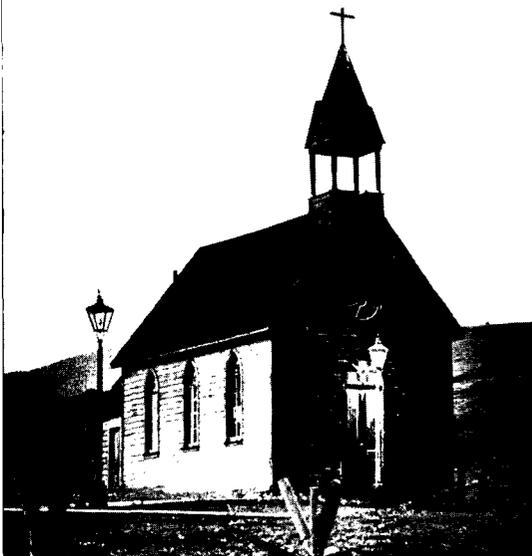
ternationally and Vladimir was one of them."

The dean has been a fairly active participant in photographic exhibitions and he has a good selection of medals, ribbons and citations which testify to the recognition his work has received. His work has been exhibited in competitions all over Canada, the United States, and Australia. Dean Okulitch has contributed also to local exhibitions as a member of the Western Photographic Circle and is a regular participant in UBC's own Ben Hill-Tout Photographic Exhibition.

Not only is he a confirmed shutterbug, but he is also a collector. The dean now has more than 10 old and/or interesting cameras he has picked up in rummaging through second-hand stores and pawn shops. They range from a 1911 Goertz that uses glass plates, to an old mahogany view camera, to a mini Zeiss the size of a cigarette pack. Perhaps one of his more interesting cameras is a Kodak Medallist, a heavy combat camera that has to be photography's answer to the Sherman tank. It was used during the Second World War.

Dean Okulitch, in fact, is seldom without a camera. On his frequent ramblings about Vancouver, he generally packs his favorite Rolleiflex twin-lens reflex, or his Nikon F 35 mm. "I like to sort of wander with the camera, with no particular destination," he says. "I look around and sometimes I see a potential scene but the light is wrong and I may come back to the location time and time again before I get it. But usually I see something which looks spontaneously appealing and I shoot it."

To Dean Okulitch, Vancouver is something of a photographer's dream. The city has consequently been much photographed, but generally in a picture postcard kind of way. Dr. Okulitch feels that the spirit of the city has not yet been captured in all those rolls of film. "There hasn't been enough done, I think, toward capturing the details of the



city, from the door knobs and window frames of old houses to parts of the ever-changing waterfront."

It is those details that fascinate Dean Okulitch. And together his photographs seem to blend into a montage that graphically captures the spirit of Vancouver. "I like the sea and almost anything that goes with it, ships and anchors and ropes and floats," he says. "I like trees, I like living trees and I like dead trees, I like old weathered wood, and I repeat these themes again and again."

In their stark black-and-white simplicity, his pictures often have an abstract, modern art-like quality. Yet they are not staged. "They are natural abstractions, they are not contrived abstractions, they are abstractions taken straight out of nature," Dean Okulitch says. "An old piece of driftwood can be as abstract as anything and yet it's there, it's reality, and in this sense, it's not an abstraction." His best pictures have a powerful quality that conveys to the

viewer a feeling for the object photographed. "There is emotion involved in photographing anything, be it a piece of rock or a sunset," he explains. "You have to like it, and more than anything else, you have to see the play of light and shadow."

The story of Vladimir Okulitch, the Photographer, began 56 years ago in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) in his native Russia. On his seventh birthday his mother gave him a camera, a small, simple one that used glass plates, and that began his fascination with photography. "I took pictures of the house, parts of the garden, my brothers and sisters—the usual kind of snapshots," he recalls. "I'm afraid there was no artistic effort then at all."

Since he had to learn to develop his own plates, he had become a competent young photographer by the time the Okulitch family fled Russia shortly after the Revolution. "We belonged to the group of people who were regarded as enemies of the people," Dean Okulitch says. "My

father was a director of the department of agriculture and it certainly wasn't healthy for us to stay there." He continued his schooling in Europe and the U.S., before the family came to Canada. His interest in photography continued unabated while he attended university, first at UBC where he obtained a masters degree in geological engineering in 1932, then McGill where he got his doctorate and later at Harvard where he did post-doctoral work. Dr. Okulitch joined the UBC faculty in 1944 after teaching eight years at the University of Toronto.

During all that time his development as an amateur photographer was being stimulated and influenced largely, as he recalls now, by his professional work in paleontology. And he has found that his skill in photography was an invaluable aid to his teaching and research, a phase of his career which essentially ended five years ago when he became dean. Being able to produce good, sharp photographs of rocks, fossils, and other interesting geological features was a particularly valuable asset. From this Dean Okulitch acquired a deeper appreciation of the art of photography and, as he says, "a seeing eye." "Once you really get into photography you begin to see details of a landscape, not just the overall beautiful pictures, but you begin to see trees, or clumps of grass or rocks, and how the light illuminates them. You look for patterns and texture and this in itself becomes fascinating."

All of this has led to a style of photography which, while simple and somewhat abstract, is essentially nature photography. And if one were to find a weak point in his work, it is here. Dean Okulitch recognizes this fact. "One thing which my pictures lack, and I realize this, is human interest—people," he says. "It's relatively seldom that I get people in my pictures. In part, I guess I am a coward, I don't like intruding into a group of people who are talking or doing something, but in part my attention is mostly on objects and light. I try to get people in my pictures, but it's very difficult for me, I have to practically force myself to do it."

Still, in terms of Dean Okulitch's overall achievement as an amateur photographer, this is perhaps a relatively minor failing. /Cocking

Critic Looks Darkly At 'Summer Of The Black Sun'

by TOM WAYMAN

THE WORLD of *Summer of the Black Sun*, a first novel by former UBC student Bill T. O'Brien, is the world of the insane.

In a curious way, the world of the novel is also the world of a creative writing department. This isn't too surprising since O'Brien studied creative writing before dropping out of university; he is now a welder with B.C. Hydro.

The book is the monologue of one character, Bill Louper, who is a patient in a British Columbia mental institution. The unfolding narrative tries to give the reader a view inside the life and mind of the mad: first an awareness of insanity, then existence in the asylum, further mental deterioration, a lobotomy performed by a drunken doctor, and finally death at the hand of another of the insane.

Summer Of The Black Sun by Bill T. O'Brien. Prism International Press in association with November House, Vancouver, \$4.95.

At the same time, O'Brien's book involves itself with the life of a creative writing department. This is not only because co-publisher Prism International Press is the book publishing complement of *Prism International* magazine, from UBC's creative writing department. But as well *Summer of the Black Sun* could serve as a kind of writing textbook to demonstrate how a young writer of promise (O'Brien is 26) commits virtually every mistake—or, if you like has every problem—of beginning prose writers. These include various technical difficulties in telling the story, unevenness in style, weak dialogue, sententiousness, and generally bad writing.

The technical difficulties arise directly from the conception of the book. How can the author succeed in having his reader believe a madman is talking to him, relating a tale, when of course one of the defining prob-

lems of mental illness is an inability to communicate? To solve this problem, O'Brien hits on the device of having his hero relate events in a compulsive way. "I have to tell you about these things," Louper announces. At the same time, Louper's narrative must be chaotic, mad. Which brings the reader up against a variation on that old writing department chestnut about how can one write interestingly about boredom. Here the problem is, how is it possible to create a jumbled narration that the reader will *want* to pick his way through. Lines like "I forgot the point of what I wanted to say" in the midst of an anecdote can help create that reader interest. But sentences like, "You are going to think that I am some kind of a nut", are just too self-conscious on the part of the author to bring the effect off. Unevenness in the way language is used by the narrator is undoubtedly an attempt by O'Brien to give some flavor of insanity to the writing. But the effect is rather jerking, jarring.

A most unfortunate device is the use of a *deus ex machina* to portray other characters: file cards. Instead of having Louper explain other characters in his own terms, O'Brien has Louper allowed free reign on the ward to shuffle through the other patients' files as a device to "explain" these other patients to the reader. In addition, Louper must have about the best hearing this side of Superman to account for all the conversations about his condition he manages to overhear. Finally, the reader begins to disbelieve.

Weak dialogue is a problem of many young writers too wrapped up in their own heads to be able to *listen* to how other human beings speak. Nurses on the ward, a dorm caretaker, a saner Louper talking to a priest, a preachy cleaning lady, and Louper's brother all talk in a most literary way. Here is a male nurse in-

jected by accident by another; he is supposed to scream: "Ow! Why in the lord's name did you give the needle to me?" The reader can try screaming that, to see if it "works".

Sententiousness comes with trite characters, like Louper's ol' fishin'-doctor-Dad: "And most of the fishing streams within a two-hundred-mile radius had felt my old man's line." Little snippets of proffered wisdom throughout the book jar: definitions of writing, of great literature, of love. There is even the archetypal-freshman's put-down of his dull, symbolism-conscious English prof: Louper in Milton class is able to "get" his prof by asking him to define "good". Even the last page of the book is not free from triteness. The evil, nasty nurse of the Violent Wards is going to be admitted as insane himself—or so we "overhear" through Louper's wonderful ears.

Not that the book is as black as Louper's summer sun. There are many strong moments, where for a paragraph or two the reader is swept into rapport with Louper before some stylistic unevenness or faulty conception jerks the reader back out of Louper's world again. O'Brien's ability to handle time distortion is effective. You can feel the terror of looking at a clock, then looking at a clock moments later to see that it is earlier than when you first glanced at it. The horror of Louper's developing madness is well portrayed, as the neat and orderly UBC campus becomes an irrational world.

O'Brien's is obviously a talent worth encouraging. He almost certainly has a publishable novel in him; this just isn't the one.

Tom Wayman, BA '66, MFA (U. of Cal., Irvine) '68, was editor of The Ulysses in 1965-66. He was instructor in English and writing at Colorado State University in 1968-69 and is now taking a year out from teaching.

Survival and Success

Canadian Literature Magazine Celebrates Its First Decade

LOOKING AT OUR CONTEMPORARY novelists one sometimes wonders who among them will be remembered in future as the Dostoyevsky, the Conrad, or the D. H. Lawrence of the late 20th century. Rather sadly the answer, that frequently comes to one after rummaging through the paperback racks, seems to be: "none of them." Perhaps that's an exaggerated response. But it does seem at times that both serious novels and serious novelists have faded away and the only things being written today are scenarios for underground movies.

All is not lost, however. They aren't all cashing in on the current publishing fads. It's interesting to note, on reading the 10th anniversary issue of *Canadian Literature*, that three of Canada's top novelists—Margaret Laurence, Mordecai Richler and Hugh MacLennan—remain determined to go their own way. They reveal this in essays written for *Canadian Literature* in which they candidly discuss their work over the past decade. In "Ten Years' Sentences", Margaret Laurence indicates a determination to continue writing about real people. Richler, in "The Uncertain World", reveals his dedication to his roots in Montreal's St. Urbain Street and his desires, "like any serious writer, I desperately want to write one novel that will last." And Hugh MacLennan, in "Reflections on Two Decades", displays his continuing concerns for the important themes of conflict between the generations and the divisions between English and French-speaking Canadians.

In fact, MacLennan expresses the feeling that seems to exist between

the lines written by Richler and Margaret Laurence. Noting that he has been reading the novelists of the 1960s, MacLennan says: "I must admit, not caring how old-fashioned it may make me appear, that the work of some of them is alien to any literary tradition I have known or respected, and that it seems to me a symptom of something terribly serious. I can't believe that this present tide of pornography, self-hatred, self-contempt and boring drug-fed egoism can last indefinitely, or even much longer. . . ."

While these essays give particu-

larly sharp insights into the minds of probably the three major Canadian novelists today, the anniversary issue of *Canadian Literature* also contains some good retrospective pieces by P. K. Page, Dorothy Livesay, Norman Levine, James Reaney and an interview with A. W. Purdy. It's an issue that nicely caps the first decade of this UBC-produced journal. And perhaps the editor, George Woodcock, has best described the achievement of *Canadian Literature* to date: "It has not merely, like its writers and readers, got away with survival; it has also established a place in the world."

BOOK NOTICES

WHILE WE'RE on a Canadiana kick, aficionados of British Columbia history should find Derek Pethick's *Victoria: The Fort* to be a welcome addition to their shelves. It's the story of Fort Victoria during the colonial and gold rush days, the first of a trilogy Pethick, BA'43, plans on Victoria. Although the book is marred by slow-moving, rather dull beginning, it later develops into an engrossing tale of early British Columbia. It's full of fascinating anecdotes and historical footnotes on such things as the "threat" of attack from Russia on the outbreak of the Crimean War, the religious controversies of early Victoria, the beginning of the gold rush and, above all, on the complex character of Governor James Douglas. *Victoria: The Fort* makes good fireside reading.

Victoria: The Fort, by Derek Pethick. Mitchell, Vancouver, \$7.50

RUTH NICHOLS, a 21-year-old UBC graduate student, has had her first novel published by Longmans. Called, *A Walk Out Of The World*, the novel is for 8-12 year-olds and is described as "a fairy tale which verges on science fiction." The story concerns two children, Judith and Tobit, who are kidnapped in a wood by a young man and a dwarf and taken to a strange kingdom. Because of her pale hair and silver-grey eyes, Judith is seen as a descendant of exiled southern kings and she is called on to lead the struggle to reclaim the throne from Hagerrak the usurper. Miss Nichols, BA'69, has completed an adult novel which will be published soon. —Ed.

A Walk Out Of The World, by Ruth Nichols. Longmans, Don Mills, \$5.25. □

Alumni News

All Aboard For Expo 70!

HAVE YOU EVER WANTED to stroll down the Ginza, see mist-shrouded Mt. Fujiyama or savor sukiyaki in Osaka? Well, you're in luck. For a \$330 return trip fare you can join the UBC alumni charter jet flight to Japan next summer and do all that—and see Expo 70.

There are still seats open on the charter Air Canada jet flight, which leaves Vancouver for Tokyo on June 26. It returns to Vancouver on July 16, giving you three weeks in Japan. World-Wide International Travel is arranging a ground tour package (not included in the flight price) of Japan with option to visit Hong Kong, for those who desire it.

For information or reservations, contact: Russell Fraser, BASc'58, Chairman, UBC Alumni Japan Charter, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver, (phone 228-3313).

Names Sought For Top Award

LAST YEAR THE ALUMNI AWARD of Merit was conferred on Eric Nicol, BA'41, MA'48, noted Vancouver *Province* humorist. Who will it be this year? Do you have a favorite alum who you feel is doing outstanding work and not receiving recognition? Now is your chance to change that—nominate that alum for the Award of Merit. The UBC Alumni Association's awards and scholarship committee is eager to receive nominations for this, the association's highest award.

Under terms of the award, the recipient must be a UBC graduate who has distinguished himself or herself in his/her field since graduation and has made a contribution in that field which reflects credit on UBC and which has not necessarily received public acclaim. And while you're sending in a nomination for



UBC Graphic Arts

The class of 1929 gathers around the piano in International House to sing some old favorites during Reunion Days 69.

the Award of Merit, drop one in for the Honorary Life Membership also. Honorary Life Membership in the association is given to any person who has given outstanding service to education. Send nominations to: Awards and Scholarships Committee, UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C.

UBC Open House Set For March

PEOPLE TAKING A SUNDAY DRIVE through UBC campus must often wonder what goes on behind the silent facades of all those buildings. Well, everybody gets a chance to find out on March 6-7. That's when UBC will stage Open House, and throw its doors open on a spectacle which will include everything from glass-blowing to poetry readings. The UBC Alumni Association will open Cecil Green Park to alumni and exhibit *Memory Lane*, a collection of

old photographs portraying the history of UBC. So make plans now to attend Open House 1970.

California Grads Give Scholarship

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UBC alumni branch has established a \$450 scholarship. The annual award will go to an American student entering UBC, with priority consideration being given to a student from California. It will be financed by Friends of UBC (U.S.A.) Inc. through the Alumni Fund.

That's the latest program launched by the California alumni, always one of the liveliest groups of graduates. Recently, they capped a very active series of events with two major branch meetings in San Francisco and Los Angeles. The October 17 meeting in San Francisco drew more than 150 people. "The turnout was so outstanding that we had to turn people away, which was unfortunate," said Byron Hender, director

of branches. The following day a somewhat smaller meeting was held in Los Angeles. The feature speaker at both events was Dr. W. C. Gibson, UBC professor of the history of medicine and science, who outlined some of the new developments on campus.

UBC Ambassadors Well Received

A STUDENT-ALUMNI PROGRAM aimed at bringing the message of higher education to the people is shaping up a success. Twenty-six students recently carried the message to high schools, service clubs and the news media in six cities throughout the Interior—extending all the way from Trail to Prince George. To the high school students they spoke of the problems and the pleasures which await out-of-town students coming to UBC. To the service clubs and news media they spoke candidly of UBC today, of educational reforms, of student unrest and of student off-campus service activities.

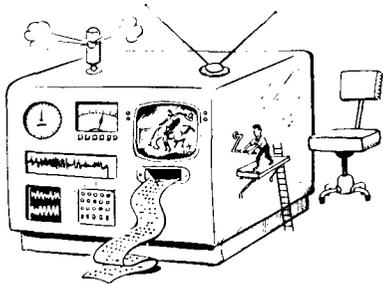


Sholto Heberton, alumni association president, enjoys lunch with some of the 64 N. A. M. MacKenzie scholarship winners for 1969.

Community visitation program chairman Susan Shaw, a fourth-year education student, said the tour was quite successful. "People in the Interior seemed pleased that students would come out and talk to them," she said. The one part of the program which was of questionable value was the talks to service clubs, membership of which is predominantly upper middle class, said Miss Shaw, and not the main group they need to reach. "I think next year we should

spend more time speaking to union officers and workers."

UBC alumni accompanied the students on their visits and local alumni provided billets for them. After Christmas the program shifts to the Lower Mainland. Rather than sending students on tour in the area, Miss Shaw said a speakers bureau of about 50 students will be established and their availability advertised. Students then will go out to speak to high school groups on request. □



Anyone Can Get Clogged Encoders

CYBERNETICS is Big all over now, but did you know that behaviorist psychologists are already applying cybernetics thinking to PEOPLE as well as to computers and machines? They say that with the flood of information coming at people from all directions these days we simply must start absorbing it systematically. If we don't our channel capacities get flabby and we can't input enough programming to cope. Our encoders get clogged, we get feedback congestion and consequent overload and then our output whastit blows up and we can't converse logically about hardly anything, and our friends think we are losing touch. Too much information? By no means! Just input for an hour or so every day the news you get in a good paper like The Vancouver Sun and you'll have no cybernetics trouble.

SEE IT IN THE SUN



Dr. William Carpentier

ONE OF THE MORE INTERESTING visitors to pass through Vancouver in recent months was **Dr. William Carpentier**, MD'61, the flight doctor to the Apollo 11 astronauts. (In case you've lost track, they're the ones who took the first walk on the moon). The 33-year-old Cowichan-born doctor was invited to address the Men's Canadian Club about the moonshot and while here he answered that intriguing question, "How does a Cowichan boy come to be involved in the space program?" It seems one summer while going to university he was working on the coastal freighters and had time to indulge a long-standing ambition. "I desperately wanted to learn to fly and so one day I went out to the airport and started to learn," he recalled. "I love flying and for a while I was thinking of becoming a pilot, but I really wanted to do medicine—that's my first love. So after medical school I was looking for a place to intern and do post-graduate work and I found out about Ohio State which has a post-graduate residency program in aviation medicine and so I went there." The program involved a stint with Houston's Manned Space Craft Centre—that's how Dr. Carpentier has been able to combine both loves. . . . The adage about counting your chickens before they are hatched doesn't really apply to **Mrs. J. A. March** (Beryl Warrack), BA'42, MSA'62. She is more interested in them from a nutritional viewpoint—both for eating and feeding. Her research work on poultry nutrition was honored at the recent annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association, as a distinguished contribution to nutritional research. She was presented with the valuable American Feed Manufacturers award for her work during the past three years. In that period her projects included a study of

the effect of excess vitamin A on tumor growth in chickens and also work on the development of a fish-based feed for the birds. She has been a member of the research staff at UBC since 1947 and is now an associate professor in the department of poultry science.

Election

If legislatures were composed on other than political lines UBC would stand as a strong minority party as a result of the last B.C. provincial elections held in August. The three political parties, Liberal, New Democratic, and Social Credit, represented in the house are almost equal in their number of elected grads . . . here-with is our annotated list . . . Social Credit: **Donald Brothers**, LLB'49, minister of education; **Daniel Campbell**, BA '52, minister of municipal affairs; **Herb Capozzi**, BA'47, BCom'48; **Leslie Peterson**, LLB'49, attorney general and minister of labour; **Ray Williston**, BA'40, minister of lands, forests and recreation . . . Liberal: **David Brousson**, BAsc'49; **Garde Gardom**, BA'49, LLB'49; **Dr. Patrick McGeer**, BA'48, MD'58, PhD(Princeton); **L. Allan Williams**, LLB'50 . . . New Democratic: **Gordon Dowding**, LLB'51; **James Lorimer**, BA'48, LLB'49; **Alex Macdonald**, BA'39; **Robert Williams**, BA '56, MSc'58 . . . pictures of some of these honorable members appear throughout the Spotlight section .

1930's

Guy Barclay, BAsc'30 has retired as manager of the B.C. Hydro labour relations department. He was with the company for 38 years . . . **Mrs. Edward L. Pierrot** (Cicely Hunt), BA'31, BSW'62,

has joined the staff of the Yukon social welfare department in Whitehorse. Previously she was with the adoption department of Children's Aid in Vancouver . . . A new zoo for Toronto is the objective and **Cecilia E. Long**, BA'32, has been elected chairman of the Metropolitan Zoological Society which is assisting the city in the planning and design of the project. In 1973, when the zoo is complete the society will take over its operation. Miss Long is director of public information for the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society and is also currently chairman of the board of governors of Women's College Hospital in Toronto . . . One of Canada's leading scientists, **Professor George M. Volkoff**, BA'34, MA'36, DSc'45, head of the department of physics at UBC, has been named to the 15 member National Research Council. The council is the major Canadian agency awarding grants for research in science and applied science—last year distributing over \$59 million to Canadian universities.

Mrs. Clare Marie Buckland (Brown), BA'35, MA(Columbia) has been awarded a \$4,500 fellowship for the final year of her doctoral studies at UCLA. The award from the American Association of University Women, is one of thirty international fellowships given to women students attending university in the U.S. but who plan to return to their own countries. She is working in the field of adult education and behavioral science and plans to return to Vancouver next year to do doctoral research in educational programs for family groups . . . **E. Davie Fulton**, BA'36, BA(Oxford), LL.D(Ottawa, Queen's), a long-time member of parliament and federal cabinet minister and currently a member of the UBC senate, has been named chairman of the B.C. provincial law reform commission. He will combine the duties of chairman with his law practice in Van-

Mrs. Beryl March





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cover . . . **Thomas K. Shoyama**, BA'38, BCom'38, assistant deputy minister of finance in the federal government has been appointed a member of the board of directors of the Farm Credit Corp. Before going to Ottawa in 1964 he was secretary of the Saskatchewan economic planning board.

1940's

Zurich is the new home of **Norman Coleopy**, BASc'45, where he is senior design engineer with the Swiss office of the Sandwell Company . . . **Eric Winch**, BA '45, BSW'46, LLB'61, has been reappointed district magistrate in Nanaimo. He resigned to run as a Liberal candidate in the last federal election—Nanaimo may not be Ottawa but it's not bad when you get used to it . . . One lost soul recently found by the supersleuths in our records department is **Mrs. J. F. Fleming** (Elizabeth A. Booth), BA'47, who is a technical officer with the Canadian Topographical Survey. Her research work on solar altitude has been recognized by several professional groups—she was the first woman and the first Canadian to win an award from the American Society of Photogrammetry . . . The Hotel Shahrzad in Islamabad is the temporary residence of **Wilfred K. Wardroper**, BCom '47, acting high commissioner to Pakistan. He expects to return to Ottawa in the near future for a two or three year period at the department of external affairs. His brother, **John E. Ward-**



Daniel Campbell

roper, BA'48, is in London, England on the editorial staff of the London Sun.

Lawrence N. Dyer, BCom'48, is now secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Fishing Co. A past president of the Society of Industrial Accountants of B.C., he joined the company after graduation and was made comptroller in 1967 and secretary earlier this year . . . Dean of Arts at Brandon University, **Ralph King**, BA'48, MA, PhD(Toronto), has been appointed acting president of the university. He came to Brandon in 1963 from Royal Roads in Victoria where he headed the English department . . . **Leslie A. Garvie**, BA'49, MBA(West. Ont.), is now president and general manager of Dominion Chain Co. Actually he used to life at the top as he was previously president of the S. F. Bowser Co. in Hamilton . . .

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Garde Gardom

1950's

John Szogyen, BAsc'51, is now vice-president, operations for the Howe-Richardson Scale Co. in New Jersey. He will be responsible for the company's manufacturing and engineering in the United States . . . **Clarence G. Yanosik**, BA'51, LLB'52, has been appointed a district judge for southern Alberta. Until his appointment to the bench he was a partner in a Lethbridge law firm. Recently he served terms as president of both the Lethbridge law society and the civic government association . . . **Mrs. Seva Koyander** (Milla Andrew), BA'52, a member of the Sadler's Wells Opera in London, recently appeared as Rosalinda in *Die Fledermaus* with the Canadian Opera Company in Toronto. **Seva Koyander**, BArch'53, is a partner in a London architectural firm specializing in hotels, offices and apartment buildings.

Darell Campbell, BCom'54, is now personnel manager for the B.C. Telephone Co. He was previously assistant controller in the company . . . **Philip T. Cook**, BAsc'54, formerly director of production in the packaging division of MacMillan Bloedel is now product manager of packaging materials . . . **Mrs. John B. Large** (Barbara Nelson), BA'54 is calling Southampton, England home for the next few years. Her husband has recently been appointed professor of acoustics at the University of Southampton . . . **Stephen Mathews**, BAsc'54, wrote that he would love to come to *Reunion Days '69* but that the distance from Pretoria, South Africa was rather great. He included a resumé of his activities since graduation: five years at Chalk River and then to England to do fusion research. In 1967, "fed up with British taxes and the weather", he and his family moved to South Africa where he is in charge of a cyclotron with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. . . . A former Rhodes scholar, **Walter D. Young**, BA'55, MA(Oxford), PhD(Toronto), has been named head of the UBC political science department. A faculty member since 1962, he has been acting head since last July . . . **Thomas N. Creighton**, BA'56, was recently elected second vice-president of the Canadian Camping Association .



Alex Macdonald

After a two year post-doctoral stay in Germany, **Dr. George A. Beer**, BAsc'57, MSc'59, has returned to B.C. and is now an assistant professor at the University of Victoria . . . **Burke Corbet**, BAsc'57 MBA(West. Ont.), is now assistant vice-president of Canadian Enterprise Development Corp. **Richard Burke**, BAsc'53, who has recently returned from Stanford where he received his MBA, has been appointed the company's western associate . . . UBC's new Institute of Animal Resource Ecology is headed by **Crawford S. Holling**, BA, MA(Toronto), PhD'57, who is chairman of the Resource Sciences Centre. The institute was formerly named the Institute of Fisheries and the new name denotes the expanded field of ecology that it will study . . . **David Miller**, BA'57, LLB'64, has retired after a strenuous year as a ski instructor at Red Mountain in Rossland ("Western Canada's finest ski area") and is now practising law in Nelson.

Four UBC nurses were awarded scholarships from the Canadian Nurses' Foundation for graduate work during the current academic year. **Mrs. Ethel M. Smith** (McIntyre), BSN'57, has a \$2,000 award and is attending the UBC school of nursing. **Kathleen R. Miller**, BSN'58, is studying for a master of science degree at Yale University with a \$3,000 scholarship. **T. Rose Murakami**, BSN'62, was awarded \$2,000 for study at McGill and **Julia E. Shannon**, BSN'64 at the University of Michigan, has been awarded \$3,000 . . . The Douglas Regional College in the Fraser Valley hopes to open its door for students next September. Its first principal is **George C. Wootton**, BAsc'57, MAsc'59, PhD'67. Dr. Wootton, a past-president of the Graduate Student Association at UBC, was with Atomic Energy of Canada before becoming dean at Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology in Toronto. . . . A nurse-turned-journalist, **Glennis N. Zilm**, BSN'58, has been awarded the university medal and the International Nickel award in journalism at Carleton University. Before entering Carleton she was assistant editor of the *Canadian Nurse* and she plans to specialize in medical reporting. . . . **Kenneth F. Arkell**, LLB'59, should make a formidable judge of anyone disturbing the peace in Cariboo county. The recently appointed judge is both an ex-RCMP officer and an ex-B.C. Lions football player.

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1960's

Robert S. K. Gibson, LLB'60, MBA (West. Ont.) has been appointed solicitor for Canadian Breweries Ltd. in Toronto . . . After a sabbatical year spent in New Jersey at Princeton and Rutgers, **Rev. John C. Lancaster**, BA'60, ThM(Princeton), has returned to Victoria to be assistant priest at Christ Church Cathedral. Before leaving for the United States he spent five years as parish priest in Sooke, Vancouver Is. . . . **Donald D. Munro**, BSF'60, MS(Oregon), PhD'68, associate professor of forestry has been named assistant dean of the faculty. He has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1961 . . . **Edward C. Roper**, BSc(Alberta),

MBA'60, a former principal of the B.C. Institute of Technology, has been named director of the continuing education program in the UBC Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration . . . **Betty Lois Smith**, BHE'60, has been appointed by the department of consumer affairs as a consumer consultant in the Vancouver office. . **Terence C. Bacon**, LLB '61, is now on the staff of the Canadian high commissioner in London . . . Emeritus Dean **Earle D. MacPhee**, LLD'61, complete with winged collar and bow tie, has added another honorary degree to his impressive list. This one is from the University of Calgary, given at a special congregation in Banff last June. . . . **Thomas P. D'Aquino**, BA'62, LLB'65, LLM(London), is now special assistant to the Prime Minister. **Mrs. D'Aquino**, (Susan M. Peterson), BA'65, is complet-

ing her masters in philosophy at Carleton University where she was recently awarded a teaching fellowship . . . **Dean E. Feltham**, BCom'62, LLB'65, is now corporate franchise manager with Thomas Shea Ltd., a Toronto real estate firm . . . **Barry M. Gough**, BEd'62, PhD(London), who has specialized in British Imperial history, is now an assistant professor in history at Western Washington State College . . . **Stanley B. Knight**, BEd '62, currently at graduate school at the University of Oregon, has been awarded a \$2,000 Dunlop Memorial scholarship . . . **Stuart T. Robson**, BA'62, PhD (Oxford), has been elected to the board of governors at Trent University. He is an assistant professor in the university's history department . . . **H. F. (Gus) Shurvell**, MSc'62, PhD'64, has recently returned from a two month teaching stint at the University of Cape Town. During his time in Africa he also lectured at universities in Zambia, Lusaka and Natal. He is currently associate professor of chemistry at Queen's University .

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Sponsored by the United Church of Canada, **Joan Chard**, BA'63, MA(Dalhousie, Columbia), will be teaching English at the Tokyo Women's Christian College for the next two years. Between 1966 and 1967 she taught at Simon Fraser University and was later a field worker with a Japanese-American congregation while she attended Columbia . . . **Dietrich Luth**, BA'63, MA'64, is now assistant professor of anthropology at California State College, Long Beach. Until recently he was on the staff of the Centre for the Study of Man at the Smithsonian Institute as an anthropological bibliographer . . . **Peter F. MacPherson**, BCom'63, has been appointed manager of the Dawson Creek branch of the Bank of Montreal. . . . A former news editor of the Vancouver Province, **Geoffrey T. Molyneux**, BA'63, is now on the faculty at Centennial College in Ontario . . . **Harold A. Wright**, BCom'63, is now manager of field management with the Great West Life Assurance Co. . . . **Dianne C. Sachko**, BA'63, is now in Sacramento, California, where she is state curator of art . . . Matrix, a comprehensive consulting practice has been started in Vancouver by **Byron Bentley**, BA'63, BSW'64, MSW '65, a specialist in programs for adolescents. **L. Rae Ball**, BA'53, BSW'64, MSW '68, lecturer in counselling techniques at Vancouver City College and **Kenneth Matsune**, BSW'65, MSW'68, formerly with the B.C. department of social welfare. They will be working in association with Bernard Vinge and will offer professional guidance on personal and group problems. . . . Former editor of *Scan* magazine, **Charles R. Boyland**, BA'64, MA'69, is now on the staff of the new regional college at Prince George, The College of New Caledonia . . . **Scott Hylands** (who was Scott Douglas at UBC), BA'64, is now making a new film in Yugoslavia. After graduation he went to New York, spending some time at the Actor's Studio and later playing the lead in an off-Broadway production of *Billy Liar*. In between Broadway and Hollywood was a three year period spent with the American Conservatory Theatre as actor and



Dr. Patrick McGeer



Leslie Peterson

director . . . **Barry Slutsky**, BA'64, LLB '66, has completed his doctoral work at the University of London and is now teaching at UBC as assistant professor of law. **Anthony Sheppard**, BA'64, LLB '67, a former Commonwealth Scholar, who has been practising in Vancouver has also joined the faculty as assistant professor.

William G. Hall, BAsc'65, is currently attending the University of Toronto medical school. **Mrs. Hall** (Frances Plaunt), BA'63, is working as administrative assistant to the vice-president and registrar at the university . . . A Killam predoctoral scholarship of \$4,500 has been awarded to **Christopher J. Turnbull**, BA'65, who is currently studying in the archeology department at the University

of Calgary . . . **William N. Duncan**, BA'66, probably makes really great hamburgers now that he's director of public relations and advertising for Macdonald's Drive-Ins of Ontario. But we'll never know as he didn't send any samples . . . **Randolph Harrison**, BSc'66, MSc(Calgary) is working on his doctorate in geology at Brown University.

Roberta Anne Pollock, BA'68, has been appointed as assistant curator of the UBC Fine Arts Gallery. She will be responsible for organizing exhibits as well as publicity and public relations . . . Another member for the growing UBC contingent in Japan—**Catherine P. Stevenson**, BA'69, is now teaching English at the International Education Centre in Tokyo.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Cole, (Sheila S. Croker, BA'58, BEd'59), a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, February 18, 1969 in Menlo Park, California. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Ronald W. Groome**, BAsc'61, (Jean Marsh, BSN '63), a daughter, Catherine Anne, March 1, 1969 in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Henderson**, (Mary E. Carruthers, BA'60, BSW'61, MSW, McGill), a son, Matthew, June 20, 1969 in Montreal, Quebec. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Ronald M. MacKenzie**, BCom'68, a daughter, Shelagh Mahri, September 27, 1969 in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Taylor**, BA'62, (Marilyn Stubbs, BA'62, BLS, McGill), a son, David Thornton, October 13, 1969 in Phoenix, Arizona.

Marriages

Ferguson - Hull. Thomas F. B. Ferguson to Louise M. Hull, BA'61, May 18, 1968 in Ottawa. . . . **Fraser - Fulton**. Russell G. Fraser, BAsc'58 to M. Jane Fulton, BHE '69, October 10, 1969 in Vancouver. . . . **Harris - Jacobs**. Alfred John Harris, BA '65 to Marilyn J. Jacobs, BSc'65, September 6, 1969 in Vancouver. . . . **Hall - Plaunt**. William G. Hall, BAsc'65 to Frances A. Plaunt, BA'63, June 14, 1969 in Edmonton, Alberta. . . . **Helliwell - Blackburn**. John F. Helliwell, BCom'59, MA, PhD (Oxford) to Judith Blackburn, Octo-



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ber 24, 1969 in Vancouver. . . **MacLean - Arnold.** Donald W. MacLean to Jill Arnold, BPE'67, June 27, 1969 in Vancouver. . . **Pepper - Powlett.** Donald Allan Pepper, BA'65 to Carol Jane Powlett, BA '66, LLB'69, September 6, 1969 in Vancouver. . . **Ranta - White.** P. A. John Ranta, BSc'69 to Sally A. White, BA'69, June 7, 1969 in Vancouver. . . **Taylor - Campbell.** Richard John Taylor, BA'69 to Mary Margaret Campbell, BA'68, May 23, 1969 in Port Coquitlam, B.C. . . **Teetzel - Morison.** Walter W. Teetzel, BSc'69 to Sylvia Morison, BCom'69, August 23, 1969 in Vancouver.

Deaths

Mrs. Ralph S. Argue (Alice M. Smith), BA'31, May, 1965 in Vancouver. She was the widow of Ralph Argue, BA'22 and is survived by her son, Alexander W. Argue, BSc'64.

Howard S. Barton, BA'50, May 26, 1969 in Dawson Creek, B.C. He is survived by his wife (Ethel L. Trefry, BA'46) and three sons.

Kenneth F. Bews, BASc'32, October, 1968 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife, daughter, two sons (Walter John, BSc'65) and two sisters.

Judge G. W. Bruce Fraser, BA'22, March 20, 1969 in Burnaby, B.C. After a 30 year career as a lawyer in Vancouver and Surrey he was appointed to the bench in 1956 in the New Westminster county court. During the Second World War he served with the Seaforth Highlanders and was later solicitor for the Surrey district and active in many community organizations. He is survived by three sons (Bruce F. Fraser, LLB'60) and four daughters. **Lino Giuriato**, BCom'44, June 23, 1969 in Vancouver. He was vice-president of Bonus Foods Ltd., a Vancouver specialty food company. He is survived by his wife, sister and brother (David, BA'51).

William Herchuk, BA'63, April 1967 in Vancouver. He is survived by his parents. **Mrs. Mona N. Hodsdon**, (Graham) BA '28, July 18, 1969 in Vancouver. She is survived by her son.

Dr. J. Carson McGuire, BA'39, PhD(Chicago), September 1969 in Austin, Texas. He first entered UBC in 1926 but left two years later to attend Normal School. From 1929 to 1934 he served as principal of Quesnel School. He returned to UBC in 1937 and was elected AMS president the following spring. His achievements

during his term of office were credited by the Totem of 1939 as historic as they resulted in strengthening the students' voice in the affairs of the university. He strongly advocated student involvement with the university, the provincial government, the board of governors and the public. One of his most successful schemes was a formula for financing Brock Hall. At the time of his death he was professor of educational psychology at the University of Texas. He is survived by his wife and brother.

Arthur F. Mercer, BCom'33, September, 1969 in Vancouver. A life-long sports enthusiast, he was captain of the UBC rugby team in the early 1930's and was later a member of the group responsible for bringing professional football to Vancouver. He served as the first president of the B.C. Lions and was a director of the team for several years. He retired from his investment business last year because of ill-health. Survived by his wife (E. A. Patricia Paterson, BA'28), a daughter, Mrs. J. G. Connell (Patricia), BA '61 and two brothers, Kendall, BCom'34 and Allan, BA'36.

Dr. Lennox A. Mills, BA'16, MA(Toronto), BA, PhD(Oxford), December 23, 1968 in Halifax, N.S. Dr. Mills was a leading authority on colonial government and imperialism, the development of the Empire and Commonwealth and the political and economic problems of Southeast Asia. After graduation from UBC, where he won the gold medal in history and classics, he did postgraduate work at several universities including Berkeley and Harvard. In 1920 a Rhodes scholarship sent him to Oxford and he remained in England until 1928 when he returned to the United States as assistant professor of political science at the University of Minnesota. He was on the faculty for 35 years, retiring in 1963 to Wolfville, N.S., where he taught at Acadia University. In recognition of the excellence of his teaching the students at Minnesota named him as the outstanding teacher in the college of liberal arts in 1952 and on his retirement the university appointed him professor emeritus of political science. He is survived by his wife.

Frederick A. Oldfield, BA'29, BSA'32, MSA'33, August 17, 1969 in Vancouver. His entire career was spent with the Vancouver School Board and before his retirement last June he was head of the science department at Britannia Secondary School. He is survived by his wife, son, two brothers and two sisters.

Guy Lawrence Roberts, BA'59, MA'64, April 27, 1969 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife, daughter, parents, three brothers and three sisters.

Dr. John D. Ross, BA'47, MA, PhD(Minnesota), June 28, 1969 in Philadelphia, Penn. A specialist in cancer biology, he was deputy director for scientific administration at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia. He is survived by his wife (Helen Burd, BA'48) two sons, his mother and sister, Mrs. Ruth R. DeBrincat, BSN'47. **Paul B. Wolfe**, BA'32, BCom'32, September 30, 1969 in Ottawa, Ontario. He was an economist with the federal department of labour and is survived by his wife, son and three daughters. □

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Letters

The following letters were received in response to an article on CUSO by Joyce Bradbury, that appeared in the autumn issue of the *CHRONICLE*.

CUSO Controversy

Recently an article appeared in the *Chronicle* by Joyce Bradbury entitled "Has Success Spoiled CUSO?". There are a number of points in it which are misleading. . . .

First, it should be explained that it is a rather unique partnership of overseas governments and agencies, the Canadian government, the university community, and private interests. Overseas governments pay the salaries of our people. The Canadian government contributes less than 50 per cent of the value of the programme if the salaries paid by overseas governments are included. Faculty and students run local recruitment and selection services. Private support comes from individuals, Miles for Millions marches, and business communities. The control or direction of the programme is influenced in a sense by all of these constituents and it is rather naive to think that any one who contributes in a substantial way, either through time and effort or through cash, will not want to have some say in the organization. Having said that, one of the paradoxes of CUSO is that the Canadian government despite the fact that it has contributed several million dollars, has never influenced policy in terms of country placement. . . .

Concern was also expressed in the article about the rapidly growing bureaucracy in Ottawa and it was implied that salaries paid to staff are high. By any standard, CUSO's volunteer staff ratio is nowhere near any similar agency and the growth in staff is required to a very large degree by the demands of local committees for more information and by the need to communicate and work more adequately with our Canadian constituencies. . . . CUSO salaries compare favourably with those paid by the Canadian government and the highest salary of \$14,000 seems rather small considering the responsibility involved. . . .

Finally, there is concern expressed about the changing nature and attitudes of people now going out with the programme. . . . It is our impression that those going out now are not substantially different in terms of attitudes and motivation than those who went out in earlier years. The main difference is that they are generally more experienced and better qualified. However, for those who are concerned they should direct their concerns to the governments overseas who employ and pay our people. They want people with skills, who are qualified. . . . The danger to CUSO was completely missed in Mrs. Bradbury's article. The issue is quite simple: will Canadians continue to define the direction of the programme, the 'kind' of person we shall send, or will they recognize that we

no longer have control? Africans and Asians are telling us. We had better start listening. Their development is their business.

Bruce M. Bailey,
Director, Canadian Operations
Ottawa

Not far from where I sit there is a man working in the hot tropical sun. As he swings his hoe, the sweat runs off his brow and into his eyes, stinging them fiercely. His soaked, soiled cotton garments flap flimsily about as he labors up the furrow. This man's future is not bright, yet he is the man whom CUSO is all about, although he is never mentioned or even considered in Mrs. Bradbury's article. Consequently, most of the article is quite irrelevant! . . .

Professor Richardson says "CUSO is a matter of individuals going out and giving and receiving a cultural experience." **BALDERDASH!** . . . How bloody arrogant and ignorant can a bunch of parochial Canadians be? Whether Professor Richardson realizes it or not, the little man with the bended back pays for a good part of the CUSO programme, he pays our bloody salaries and he's not the least bloody bit interested in having a bunch of snotty-nosed Canadian idealist adventurers riding his back for two years. . . .

Mrs. Bradbury says the essential underlying concern is that CUSO is losing its identity as a volunteer, student organization where the incentive, initiative and policy comes from local university groups rather than a bureaucratic centre. Again,

A Rebuttal

Dear Mr. Titsworth:

I have been a CUSO volunteer in Tanzania for the last three years and I think if you speak with anyone there who knew me you will find that I am not a navel-gazing dilettante who knows or cares nothing about the "little brown man". With only my reading of your letter to go by, I find I have come to the rather strong conclusion that you are a complete fool. . . . My evaluation . . . is based on the following aspects of your letter:

- the use of gross and insulting metaphors on official CUSO letterhead which would not be well received by any Tanzanian. . . .
- your assumption that there are no alternatives to present CUSO policy and that the efficacy of the present policy is self-evident in the field—your arrogant statement that you and other CUSO officials have a monopoly on understanding and knowing how to help the non-white peasant farmer;
- your myopic failure to see that the people who are working to change CUSO are not "reactionary elements" who wish to impede development but are people who have thought a great

I turn to the little brown man who seems to have a bloody lot more common sense than some Canadian students and more than one Canadian journalist. The point of this whole effort is to field overseas the kind of qualified Canadians who put the little brown man first. . . .

On the question of how CUSO is financed, as I mentioned earlier, the article quite neglected that a major portion of CUSO is paid for by the little brown man himself—by the sweat of his bloody brow! As to other sources of CUSO finance, the little brown man doesn't bloody care very much as long as CUSO personnel who get sent out can do their stuff and that they do it for him. Further on CUSO finances. The organization is severely hindered by the fact that its grant from the government is on a per capita basis. Therefore the organization has to send over a few sub-standard individuals in order to get enough money to send the worthwhile people. We've been trying to make this point with Her Majesty's bloody thick Canadian government for some time now . . . need I say more? . . .

Mrs. Bradbury, you are probably a very nice young lady and you likely didn't intend any harm by the article you wrote on CUSO. However, I've been working overseas with CUSO since 1965, first in India, and now in Tanzania. The little brown man and his affairs are of prime importance to me and I very much resented your writings which are at best navel-gazing in a vacuum. . . .

J. M. Titsworth BSF'65
Director, CUSO-Tanzania
Dar es Salaam

deal about development and are committed to it but believe that the most effective way they can bring it about is to change attitudes in the rich white developed countries so that the world's resources can be equitably shared. . . .

I don't think you understand the issues. Take the "numbers game", for instance. When I went out in 1966 there were about 10 CUSO there and our group numbered 13. Since then, and with the demise of the Peace Corps, CUSO has grown to be the biggest group in the country with nearly 100, therefore becoming the most apparent symbol of Tanzania's not yet achieved self-reliance. . . . What that increase in numbers has meant is not more highly qualified personnel whose business is development and whose aim is to help the peasant farmer. It has in fact meant more unqualified amateurs of mediocre mentality and motivation who collect in the urban centres and live the typical life of expatriate personnel—the Honda crowd in Dar (es Salaam). . . .

Richard M. Williams
Toronto

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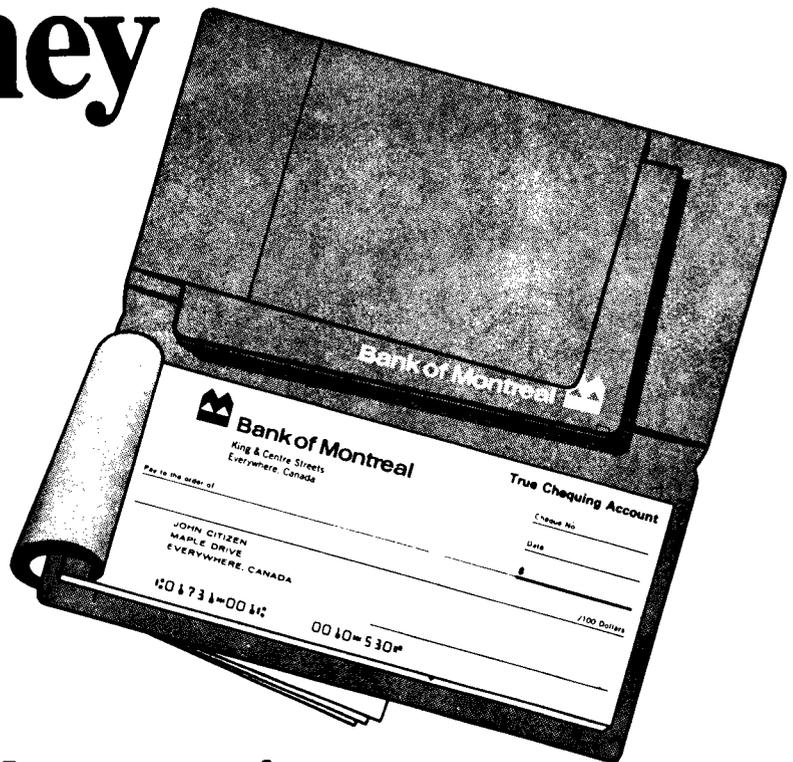
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