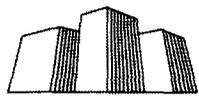


UBC ALUMNI
Chronicle

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Expose!
The Inside Story of the
Great British Columbia
Doctor Snatch



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Published quarterly by the Alumni Association of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. Business and editorial offices: Cecil Green Park, 6251 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver 8, B.C. (604-228-3313).

SUBSCRIPTIONS: The Alumni Chronicle is sent to all alumni of the university. Non-alumni subscriptions are available at \$3 a year, students \$1 a year.

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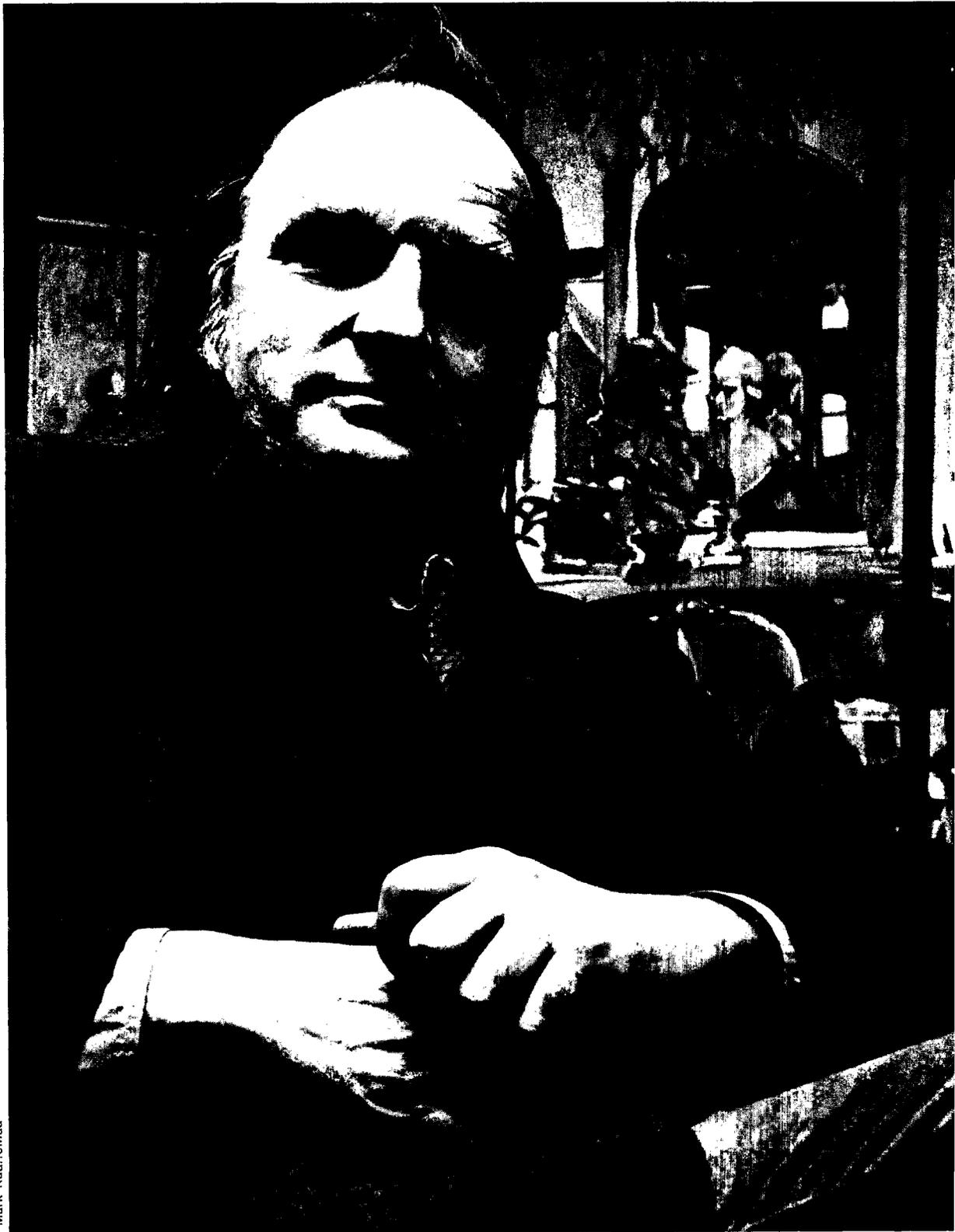
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Mark Kaarremaa

Tea-Time In The Eye Of The Hurricane

Viveca Ohm
looks at
the life and art
of Joe Plaskett

THIS IS NOT a portrait of Joe Plaskett. Oh no, he's much too elusive for that. The notebooks and questions only drive him further into the quiet room behind the courteous answers.

Just when you think you've caught him, he'll slip out of the frame and leave you holding facts. Joe Plaskett. UBC graduate 1939. Canadian painter "in the Beaux Arts tradition." Living in Paris for the past 20 years.

Plaskett talks slowly. His whole manner is so low-key as to be disconcerting at first. But sooner or later his effect on people is calming.

He is a gentle man. Wisps of thin grey hair touch his shoulders. His face suggests a sad and enigmatic bird. It has also been said (by a close friend) to resemble "the last known portrait of the Marquis de Sade at Charenton." The association is misleading in the extreme, for nothing about Plaskett hints of torment or violence.

At 52, he is an artist who no longer strives to be revolutionary. If he ever did. On the contrary, regression seems to be the keynote. An unabashed escape into a pre-war, pre-abstract, pre-Pop Art environment where time has been turned off. Women look like women and pianos look like pianos. But both seem to float in a pastel mist. Plaskett reflects his small world through very rose-tinted mirrors.

He is an anachronism. His Paris studio is a *salon* where artists, models, writers drop in at any hour. Bright, beautiful people; women who argue with verbal razors. On Joe's canvas they all have fragile faces. After they have gone home, he paints the wine glasses.

But his nostalgia is not for the 30s. It is for the early 19th century, the 18th, and long before. It is for Proust and Wordsworth and Vivaldi, for the Baroque in style and all that is Romantic in outlook. An unlikely painter for 1971. But Joe has never felt compelled to keep up with racing

trends; he is not a mainstream painter.

Whether he is even a Canadian painter is debatable. Being born in New Westminster, attending UBC and the Vancouver School of Art does not necessarily make a Canadian artist, or does it? Whatever Joe's art is, his following is mainly Canadian. In 1949 he moved to Paris, but his exhibitions have been in Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver and it is here he has an established audience.

Who is this audience? Fine Arts Gallery director Alvin Balkind describes them as "tending to be people who don't like present life. They prefer to dwell on the past; they've stopped at a certain point in history. That doesn't mean they're old. Many are—but many are young. They're people who would like to go back to what they think is a golden age."

Plaskett's quest is the same. "I am searching for a lost paradise. . . am obsessed by a dream of a Golden (or at least a Silver) Age." His art and his way of life are one—"a cry of love for what is about to be destroyed." ("If I were the suicidal type, that's what I would commit suicide for, the pulling down of old buildings, old things.")

To that end he has retreated to his 15th century house on the Right Bank (between the Bastille and the doomed Les Halles) and has filled it with tassels and chandeliers, with curlicued mirrors and ivory statuettes. The photographs show rooms so cluttered with relics it is difficult to see how he is able to move, much less paint.

It was this whole environment Alvin Balkind wanted to show when he brought "Joe Plaskett & His Paris: In Search of Time Past" to the UBC gallery last November. He insists that it was not a one-man show, but an exhibition of a life-style.

Opening night: the usual speeches, welcomes, hyperboles by dignitaries. The people who glide

from painting to painting seem to be carrying invisible glasses (although there is only tea on the long table).

Later, Balkind says of the audience that it "represented the power structure, the Establishment figures. Quite different from the student/artist audience we have here on opening nights when we have something far out, avant-garde. Then these people stay away. . . they have fled from the world of art in the past 10 years, and the world of art moves on with the speed of sound or light. Zoom, zoom, the movements go by. These people simply haven't the capacity or the interest to keep up with it. . ."

What do they experience in an exhibition of Joe Plaskett's life-style? Great multi-panel views of sun-streamed rooms (which in the accompanying photo-blowups look decidedly gloomier). Portraits of friends lounging in chairs. The same soft faces recurring, surrounded by plants and mirrors. On massive placards, lists of names intrude. The heading is "Cast of Characters in the Plaskett Human Comedy".

The audience squints, tries to memorize the descriptions of the Canadian writer, Japanese artist, Romanian "beauty", Russian poet. There is as much print as paint in the show. A profusion of quotes from old masters vie with profundities by the aforesaid friends on What Joe Plaskett Is Really Like. Examples:

"Joe is discreet and physically pleasant to be with. . . a rock in the ocean surrounded by screeching gulls . . . an ascetic who has had a glimpse of Nirvana. . . Joe either KNOWS life is hell and people are awful and so consciously tries to make them more attractive than they really are —or he DOESN'T KNOW."

Maps of Paris zero in on Plaskett's house; Plaskett pastels view it from snow-covered streets. Music from Plaskett's favorite composers floats through the room; a flute concerto by Vivaldi, strains of Chopin, Scar-

latti. As one critic put it, "only a whiff of decayed Camembert is lacking. . ."

Reaction? It's two-fold. Either one is magnetized, all defenses down, by the sheer romanticism of it all, or one is repelled by the precious intimacy in which one has no part.

But the amount of love (and even sentimentality is love) exuded by the brushstrokes is sometimes enough to win over the most cynical. Even so, the comment sheet swings wide: "such humility. . . semi-real. . . moved by the human spirit. . . without the trimmings and Paris, the paintings are nothing. . . finally a return to real art ("real art" meaning presumably, recognizable objects) . . . anaemic horseshit. . ."

"How can people put down such mean things?" wonders one lady.

Balkind assures her that Joe doesn't mind the critics, is in fact rather amused by the whole thing. The comments were much stronger in a 1964 Plaskett show when one outraged spectator declared "the artist in question should be castrated and hung."

It's hard to imagine a more unlikely instigator of such fury than Plaskett or any of his dreamy canvasses. Take those Bonnard-like still-lives of tables. Remnants of dinner for six, carved-out melons, empty wine-glasses, tea-cups, chairs pulled out. Titles like "After Dinner—Green Tablecloth". "After Dinner—Pink Tablecloth". "After Dinner—Yellow Tablecloth". After a while one becomes very familiar with Joe's chinaware.

It's part of the "comedy". "Consuming a meal" means people consuming "each other in their conversation" for Joe. He chases away anyone who offers to help clear the dishes, and then "the table may be left for days, even weeks, while I paint the remains of the meal, accenting the confusion of glasses and fruits. . . the visual spectacle. . . ghosts of people and echoes of conversations." Chairs "replace the

figures, and take on the form of the sitter." Rococo chairs, naturally.

He preserves a shell, this man. Doesn't let go. Or is it just today? Because he is tired, made uncomfortable by the royal fuss and fanfare that exhibitions bring? Balkind peeks around the corner to ask when Joe could see a photographer. Joe sighs, maybe he'll take a rest tomorrow.

The New Westminster he was born into in 1918 was one of Victorian mansions and cows grazing on fields that sloped down to the Fraser. His father was an Anglican clergyman; Joe grew up in a setting whose morality was as gentle as the countryside. When he was 14 his only brother, who was a year older, died. That was one of the losses in his life; there must be others, but he doesn't talk about them.

As a UBC student he studied history and graduated with first-class honours in 1939. But he had always painted; after this academic detour, he studied at the Vancouver School of Art under people like Shadbolt, Ustinov, Binning. Later he studied in Banff, California, New York, and learned from A. Y. Jackson and Hans Hofmann. By the end of the 40s he had had several exhibits in Vancouver, which led to friendships with Lawren Harris and Jock McDonald.

He had been for two years principal at the Winnipeg School of Art, when he first went to Paris in 1949. He didn't consciously go looking for a dream; the dream materialized the moment he arrived. Paris overwhelmed him, its architecture, smells, atmosphere, its more-than-hoped for reality. He found it "like some world created by a super-Disney or a Cecil B. deMille".

Plaskett's representational/romantic style of painting hasn't changed much in the 20 years since his coming to live in Paris. He is still protecting and nurturing the world he found.

Alvin Balkind, who is a long-time friend of Plaskett's, recently visited him in Paris. From Balkind's lyrical



Don't you see anything beautiful or exciting that moves you in this century?
Yes . . . but no, my real love and what moves me most is the past. I think that's my personal idiosyncrasy.

Have you always felt like that?

Yes . . . well, there was a time when I was studying art and doing abstracts . . . for a while I tended to think the new art would replace the old. I don't know that I ever did think that. No. I have lost faith in modern art.

And you never feel you have to "say" something in the socio-political sense . . .

I'm not a political animal. When I was younger I may have wanted to be a reformer . . . but now I have become more cynical about "progress" . . . I cultivate my garden . . .

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recollections (which formed the introduction to the exhibit), Joe's days take on a clearer form.

He wakes early in a massive four-poster bed, whose spiral columns support a tasseled canopy. Very Baroque. Descending a medieval staircase, he reaches the much-celebrated, much-painted studio which is also his living and dining room. After breakfast there are quick letters to people, some in response to the inquiries that are starting to swamp him.

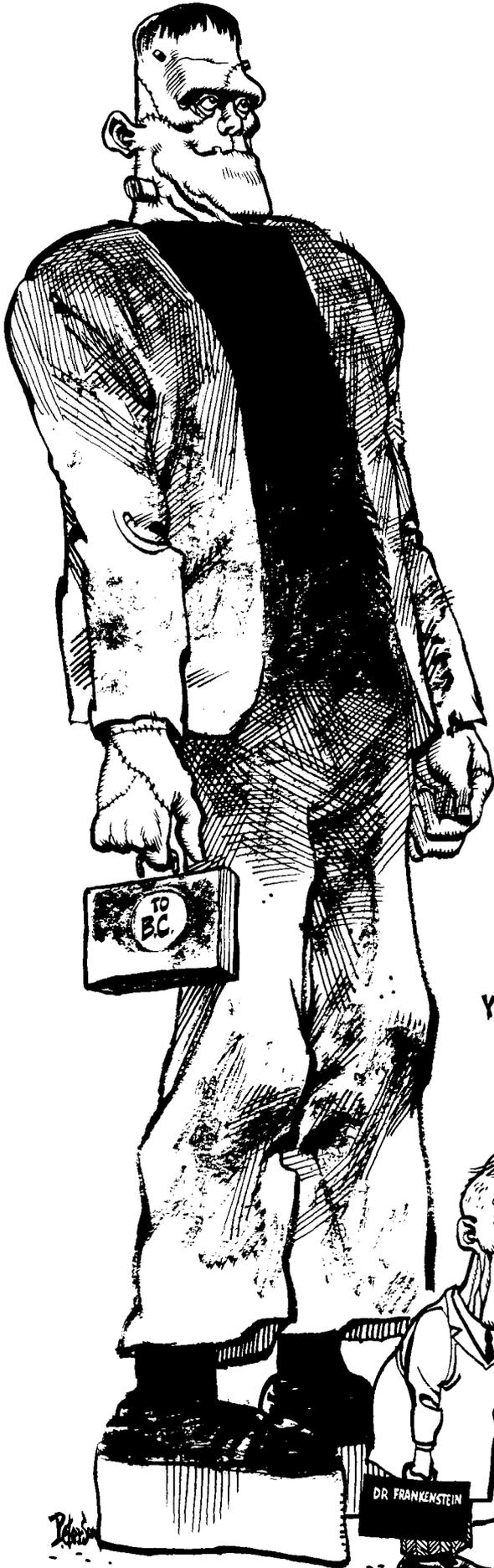
The telephone rings frequently; it will be one of the friends-cum-cast with an invitation or a piece of news or a personal crisis. Joe is a great soother. The same friend may drop by in the afternoon to watch Joe paint.

The Spanish gypsy who sings at the bistro below will bring up some new waif of an acquaintance. Later, perhaps all of them will go down to Le Petit Gavroche (The Little Street Urchin) to talk and drink away most of the night. The clashes of personality that take place over the table will feed Joe's brush.

Balkind: "So many people don't realize that Joe too is an ironist, Joe too has a sense of the ridiculous. Joe too has said, in talking about the 'human comedy' that he loves having a gladiatorial contest. It is a world in which no banality is allowed to die a slow death. There are some very sharp minds in this world, they'll slash and cut away. Joe watches all this; he rarely participates. . . He is a gentle man, almost saint-like. But I'd like to qualify that and say there's a certain kind of saint (the kind I'd be more inclined to admire) who is also a devil. Who watches the wickedness of the world and enjoys it to some extent, but is yet removed from it."

It is an utterly vulnerable world, this haven of Plaskett's. For all its wit and ritual, it is an unreal world, defying time with "comedy". That is why Balkind calls it "tea-time in the eye of the hurricane, or a Fellini barge in a shark-filled sea. The hurricane moves on, the sharks may engulf you, and the whole thing could be shattered in an instant." □

Viveca Ohm, BA'69, is a Vancouver freelance writer who writes regularly for the Vancouver Sun.



The Great British Columbia Doctor Snatch

Or, why pay to train doctors when you can get them for nothing?

Keith Bradbury Reveals The Scandalous Story Of How Wealthy British Columbia Would Rather Steal Doctors From Poorer Areas Than Train Its Own

I UNDERSTAND YOU NEED MORE DOCTORS IN B.C.



IN 1950, WHEN THE UBC MEDICAL school enrolled its first class, there was room for exactly 60 first year students. Last September, when the latest class was enrolled, there were still exactly 60 first year places. The intervening two decades had seen the population of British Columbia nearly double and the number of university students increase by nearly 400 per cent but there had not been even a one seat increase in the intake of the medical school. UBC in the early 1970s is still turning out the same number of doctors it was turning out in the early 1950s.

This is, in plain language, the worst record of any province in Canada. The impoverished Atlantic provinces, with a combined popula-

tion equivalent to that of British Columbia, have twice as many places for students wanting to enter medical school. That favorite British Columbia target, Quebec, has more than 10 times as many places, 629 in the fall of 1970. The Canadian average is one first year seat in a medical school for every 14,000 of population, but the B.C. ratio is one place for every 35,000 of population, a ratio that is twice as bad as that of the next worst province, Saskatchewan.

In most places, it would be impossible to go on indefinitely turning out only about a quarter or a fifth of the new physicians needed each year. In the end, it would catch up with those responsible, either in the form of a scandal or a disaster. Doctors would soon be swamped, the standard of care would deteriorate and an alarmed public would demand that the public officials involved provide the places needed.

But this is British Columbia, a place that in so many ways seems immune to the forces that ordinarily guide the affairs of men. British Columbia has a high standard of living, pleasant scenery and a moderate climate, three of a number of factors that make it an ideal place for doctors to locate. The result is a steady inflow of doctors trained elsewhere.

In the year ending September, 1970, 289 new doctors were registered in British Columbia, but UBC graduated only 55; in 1971, 299 new doctors were registered while UBC was graduating 61. This meant that despite its abysmal failure to do its fair share of medical education, British Columbia could still claim more doctors per unit of population than any other part of the country. In 1969, B.C. had one doctor for every 689 people, compared to one for every 825 in the country as a whole. The inflow of doctors also meant that the steady, year by year deterioration of B.C.'s provision of medical graduates could continue to go unnoticed by the public at large. Those who wanted a doctor in B.C. were usually able to get one—and as a result there was no public outcry.

Yet, does this make the B.C. policy any less cynical, any less parasitic, any less of a public scandal than it would otherwise be? Not really. The provincial government would presumably argue that it is only good business to pick up doctors trained elsewhere. Why train them here when

somebody else will pay to train them? But the answer begs the issue, for what is involved here is not just a question of economics or budget balancing. What is involved, quite simply, is a moral issue.

On the one hand, British Columbia, one of the wealthiest provinces in a wealthy land, is drawing off doctors from not only its poorer sister provinces but from poorer countries as well. Directly or indirectly, it is needy nations like India and Pakistan that are making up for British Columbia's failure to do its duty. On the other hand, literally hundreds of young British Columbians who want to follow medicine as a career are being denied the opportunity—because of the lack of space at UBC.

The draw on less-developed countries is "morally indefensible" in the view of Dr. John F. McCreary, who recently stepped down as UBC dean of medicine to serve full-time as coordinator of health sciences, a post which he had also handled earlier on an interim basis. As he points out, not only do we take doctors that these countries need, but because of our high standards we take their *best* doctors. "We are robbing doctors from other countries when we should be sending doctors to them," adds Dr. Patrick McGeer, a member of the medical faculty and the provincial Liberal leader.

In the year ending September, 1971, B.C.'s imported doctors came from the following areas: about 100 from other parts of Canada, 66 from the United Kingdom, 9 from the United States, 5 from South Africa, 8 from Australia and New Zealand and 50 from other countries, many of them poorer countries that could ill afford to lose doctors. But even these figures, of themselves, do not give a full picture of the extent to which the B.C. policy works a hardship on the underdeveloped nations; they do not show the indirect draw we make on the medical manpower of poorer countries. For example, one may see nothing wrong with taking 66 doctors from the United Kingdom since the U.K. is, in world terms, relatively affluent. But how are those 66 replaced in the U.K.? The answer is by the U.K. drawing on less developed countries. "The National Health Service in England would have fallen on its face by now if it were not for the doctors they get from India and Pakistan," says one

member of the UBC faculty. The British Columbia policy (and indeed the Canadian policy of training only about half the doctors the country needs) starts a chain reaction that may stop only when it reaches the underdeveloped countries.

Only slightly less reprehensible than taking doctors from countries which need them is the growing practice of rejecting young British Columbians who want a medical education. Last fall, the medical school received 707 applications for its 60 first year places, of which 215 came from British Columbians. As long ago as 1969, the UBC medical faculty was forced to institute a "British Columbians only" policy (with one or two exceptions) because of its limited entering class size. But even with that policy, only slightly more than a quarter of those young British Columbians wanting to practice medicine can now be accommodated.

Statistics from a year earlier are even more startling because they give an indication of the kind of highly qualified and highly motivated students now being turned away by the medical school. That year, there were 536 applications for the 60 first year spots. Among the more than 450 stu-

1953



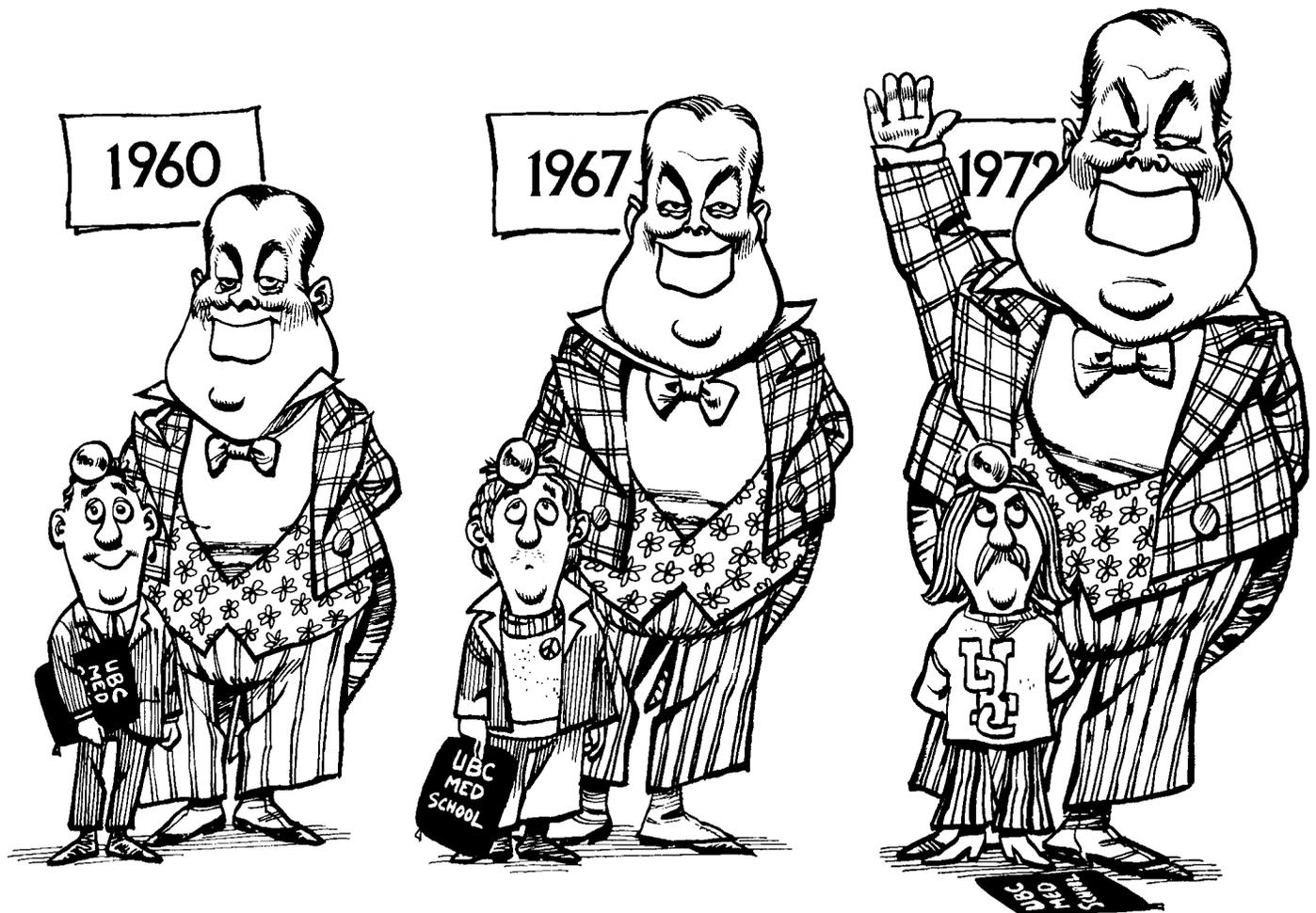
dents rejected were 30 with pre-medical averages of over 80 per cent and another 69 with averages of over 75 per cent. A study of the situation by the medical faculty's admissions committee concluded: "There are now sufficient qualified B.C. candidates to fill at least twice as many positions as the number presently available in the entering class." The study added: "Even if the intake of medical students at UBC were doubled immediately, the B.C. ratios of medical school entering class places to provincial population and to provincial undergraduate enrolment would still be less than those for the country as a whole and for the majority of other provinces." What happens to those young people who after three years of pre-medical studies—and perhaps several years spent in anticipation of a medical career—find there is no room at the school? The admissions committee said its evidence indicates "the large majority of them do not gain admission to any medical school and are presumably, therefore, lost to the profession."

One other aspect of the situation that may be of legitimate concern is whether British Columbians are getting as high a standard of health care from the large numbers of foreign-trained physicians as they would from doctors trained in B.C. At least two faculty members with whom I spoke contended that care would be better with home-trained doctors. One reason, they argued, is that medicine even today remains as much an art as a science. "There's still a lot of magic in it, a lot of mysticism," explained one of these doctors, "and as a result, the doctor's sociological and cultural background, his personality and his past experiences have a lot to do with how good a doctor he will be. Some doctors, from places like Eastern Europe and Asia take an approach that is too scientific and which does not take account of the whole human being." However, Dr. W. G. McClure, the registrar of the B.C. College of Physicians and Surgeons, has responded

to past criticism of foreign-trained doctors by pointing out that the imported doctors must pass the same examinations as doctors graduated here.

Well, then, who's to blame for the present situation? Much of the blame no doubt falls on that familiar villain, the provincial government. It has not exactly over-endowed the medical faculty with either capital or operating grants and, to members of the UBC faculty as well as doctors off campus, it has conveyed the impression that it would just as soon continue to get doctors from elsewhere without having to pay to educate them. (Health Minister Ralph Loffmark turned down a request for an interview on the subject, saying that he was, at the time, too busy preparing his budget estimates for the legislature).

The matter does not end there,



The Grim Reality

Ratio of medical school entering class places to provincial population:

1950-51

British Columbia	1:18,950
Alberta	1:18,260
Saskatchewan	1:26,031
Manitoba	1:10,667
Ontario	1:12,848
Quebec	1: 9,428
Atlantic Provinces	1:27,534

1970-71

British Columbia	1:35,467
Alberta	1:11,146
Saskatchewan	1:18,860
Manitoba	1:13,080
Ontario	1:16,580
Quebec	1: 9,547
Atlantic Provinces	1:16,783

however, Dr. McCreary says governments—federal and provincial—“have not taken their fair share of responsibility for the education of doctors. Whether they’ve done this deliberately or have just slipped into it, I don’t know.” Others suggest that the UBC medical faculty itself can take part of the blame, since a proposal to increase the size of the first year class to 80 for the 1971-72 session was opposed by two basic science departments within the faculty. These departments wanted a commitment that their facilities and staff would be enlarged before they would agree to expanding the size of the class. While we’re at it, some blame can go to the medical profession as well, which has been somewhat less than vociferous in pointing out to the public the growing problems in medical education.

Perhaps more than anything, however, the present situation at UBC is just another tribute to our traditional approach to planning for health care in this country. As a nation, we don’t seem to have had a very clear sense of purpose in the health care area.

Expensive acute care beds have been overemphasized at the expense of cheaper beds for other forms of care; incentives have been built into the health delivery system that encourage over-servicing by doctors and high costs—instead of cheap, but efficient, care. The examples are legion. It would be inconsistent, in the circumstances, to expect that the output of doctors would have been, in some way, related to the needs of the country. In fact, it has been left largely to chance. There has been no single body charged with the responsibility of determining in advance the medical services the country needs and then planning and coordinating programs to get the necessary manpower. Indeed, in the medical specialties, the most expensive area of medical training, it has all been left to the desires of medical faculty department heads. Any similarity between the number of specialists turned out and the number needed was largely coincidental as witnessed by the fact that in British Columbia at the moment highly-trained general surgeons spend roughly 30 to 35 per cent of their time doing general practice.

Dr. McCreary advocates both short and long term solutions for the present situation. In the short term: immediate expansion of the first year

class in the medical faculty to 80 students with a further increase to 100 students in, perhaps, two years; and operation of the medical school on a year-round basis in order to reduce by a year the time it takes (now four years) to turn out a doctor.

For the longer term, the cornerstone of his program is the creation of a National Health Council, the health equivalent of the Economic Council of Canada, which would decide upon an acceptable national standard of health to be made available to all Canadians and the kind and amount of medical manpower required to reach this national standard of care. (The federal government announced last fall that it would establish such a council.)

To make it easier for young people wanting a medical education to get through medical school, Dr. McCreary would completely subsidize medical education and pay medical students living allowances. This kind of assistance, however, would have its price for the student: he would be required after graduation to spend at least three years practising in an area in which doctors were needed. This, then, would help to eliminate another familiar health delivery problem, the imbalance in distribution of medical personnel between rural and urban areas.

The money? It would come from the federal government, since it is Dr. McCreary’s contention that professional school graduates are a national, and not just a provincial asset. To enable them to operate effectively on a national basis, he would remove the barriers such as different licensing regulations which now prevent the free flow of medical personnel across provincial boundaries.

However, none of this should be undertaken without prior or simultaneous study of new methods of delivery of health care. The reason is that new methods will likely affect not only the numbers of health professionals needed, but the kinds as well. So-called paramedical personnel may take over some of the routine work of doctors. Community health centres featuring doctors on salaries may put more stress on preventive medicine, reduce the over-servicing (unnecessary operations and the like) that is occasioned by the fee-for-service system, and reduce the number of doctors needed. (Royal Columbian Hospital admin-

istrator Dr. R. G. Foulkes, who has made an intensive study of community health centres, says they could mean that we would need only 60 per cent of the doctors that we would need with the fee-for-service system).

The greater emphasis on ambulatory care in hospitals would require the training of new kinds of health professionals as well as the development of new relationships between the professionals themselves. (The UBC Health Sciences Centre now being built around a planned \$60 million teaching hospital, is to train professionals in these new approaches).

Other doctors, with whom I spoke, seemed to be in general agreement with Dr. McCreary, although there was some difference as to details. There was unanimous agreement about the urgency of the present situation and the desirability of doing something about it quickly. In each case, there was also recognition of the need for creation of a body to determine medical manpower needs and then for governments, the university and the profession to get together and ensure that the required personnel are provided. Dr. McGeer would establish a second medical school in the province. Another member of the faculty suggested that the school and the provincial licensing body take on the function of deciding the number of GPs required. But these are details; the aims are the same.

Yet, if one may be permitted to express a personal opinion, I can't help but think that in all this one thing has been overlooked—that the solution requires at least one more element. It is quite simply, a commitment to let the general public in immediately on what is happening, something the medical profession so often has been loathe to do. If, as the central figures seem to feel, most of the problems arise from the attitude of the provincial government, an informed and even alarmed public could be a most helpful ally in changing the government's mind—especially in what appears to be an election year. □

A former Vancouver Sun reporter and freelance writer/broadcaster, Keith Bradbury, BA'66, LLB'69, recently joined the CHAN-TV News-hour as a features reporter and interviewer.

A resort to match a matchless setting

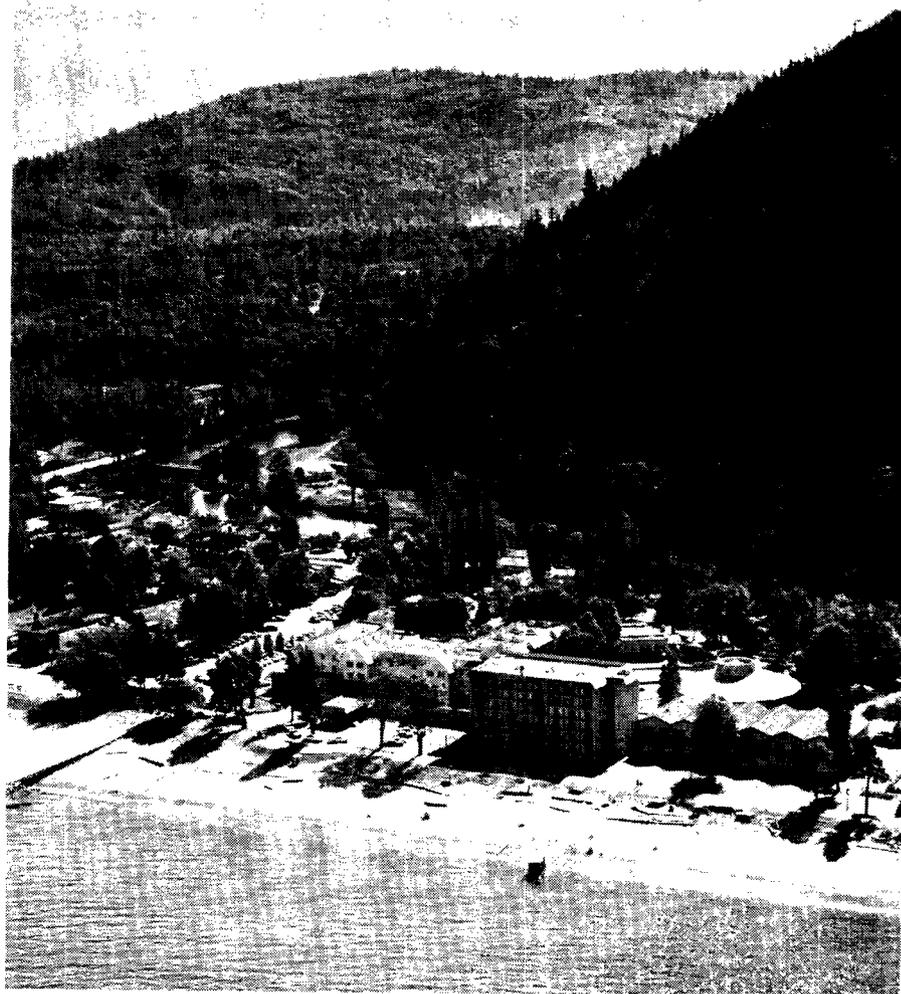
The Harrison in British Columbia

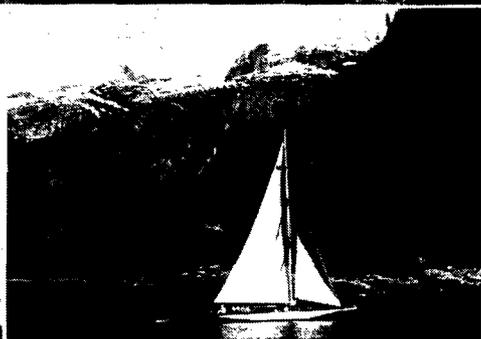
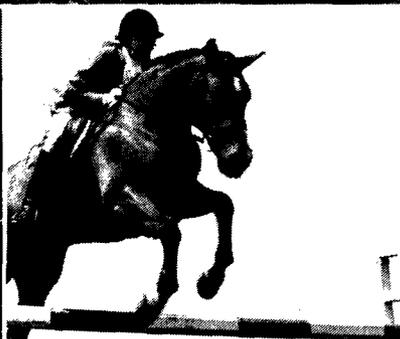
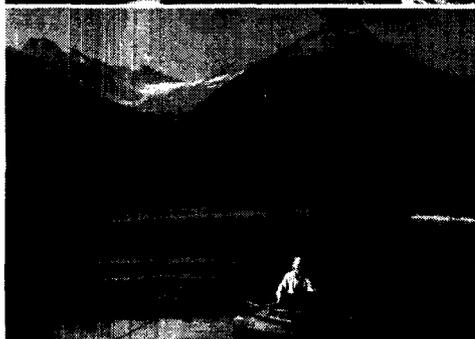
British Columbia created the setting. The Harrison added a full range of facilities for relaxing fun. The result is a resort of uncommon charm. Here, in the midst of natural beauty, you can enjoy swimming in heated pools, golf, riding, boating, water-skiing. Plus the delight of nightly dancing and entertainment. Superb international cuisine. And a choice of 285 distinctively-styled rooms. British Columbia and The Harrison have been good for each other. They can be simply great for you.

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Notes For A New Song Entitled 'Graveyard Rock'

A vintage Dave Brock exploration of
the peculiar similarities between the Twenties, the Thirties and today

SOMETIMES I GET A FUNNY feeling that the 1920's are on their way back again. To name only a few symptoms and confining them all to ones beginning with the letter "D", we are now, as they were, overly pre-occupied with being Disillusioned and enjoying the game of having Disappeared into a lost generation. We keep looking for Drugs that will cure and cause restlessness at the same time, and while we don't talk quite so much about Drink we consume more of it than ever. We pretend to understand and enjoy Dadaist non-art, in-

cluding Din. We seek new kinds of Dirt. We deliberately try to look Disreputable, or so a ghost from more elegant times would have to assume. And we have revived the old and impossible trick of trying to think in Decades. Not a day passes that someone doesn't claim some natural thing has become unnatural and wrong because, "We're in the Seventies now, you know." What a strange coincidence that the words Decade and Decadence have so much in common.

At other times, I have a feeling that the 1930's are also coming back,

hand in hand with the 1920's. There is, for example, that little question of a Depression, accompanied by the assurance that prosperity is just around the corner. And as in the thirties, I see droves of students who cling to the campus as an almost permanent Dwelling and Diversion just because they can't find jobs in the real world outside.

Some of these feelings are just dreams and delusions, I suppose, while others may have something in them. For three years or more I spent about half my working days gather-

ing material and writing scripts and choosing pictures for a television series which I called "Some of Those Days". In the course of more than 120 shows I used about 7,000 still pictures and maybe seven hours of short snippets of antique film, with God knows what hundreds of songs. But the implication of the title was clear enough: I was dredging up more samples of Victorian, Edwardian and Georgian social history, nor did I want the audience to fall into the trap of believing that all American college boys wore coonskin coats in the so-called Roaring Twenties, and the streets of Manhattan were piled high with the bodies of stockbrokers and their clients who jumped out of windows after the Wall Street crash of 1929, and Capone's Chicago had a murder rate that we would consider phenomenal or impossible, and so on. Serious historians assume that if a thing was happening at all, it must have been happening in a major way, and thus the main product of any era appears through no fault of its own) to be folklore and downright fibs.

The only scientific check on the coonskin coat myth was made by Christopher Morley, who found that while three Yale men wore coonskin coats to a Harvard-Yale game as a joke, they did not actually own these garments. The suicide figures for Manhattan are always available and after the 1929 crash they were unusually low. There were later and worse crashes in the early 30's, about which we seldom hear any more, but I am talking about the 1929 myth, and I doubt if the skies were black with brokers at any time. In Capone's worst year there was about one gang murder a week. The publicity was enormous, but the product was piffling, even by modern Montreal standards, while in modern Manila they have a murder every nine minutes, with Colombia not far behind, and nobody cares a hoot.

Both from my own memories of the Twenties and Thirties and from my fairly deep researches into their worries and diversions, I can assure you it was a very rare fad that was even known to the whole population in its brief heyday, let alone admired and practised by all. And while the comic papers of any period are useful reminders that many fads, such as huge "plus-four" golfing knickerbockers, or the monstrous trousers known as Oxford bags or balloon

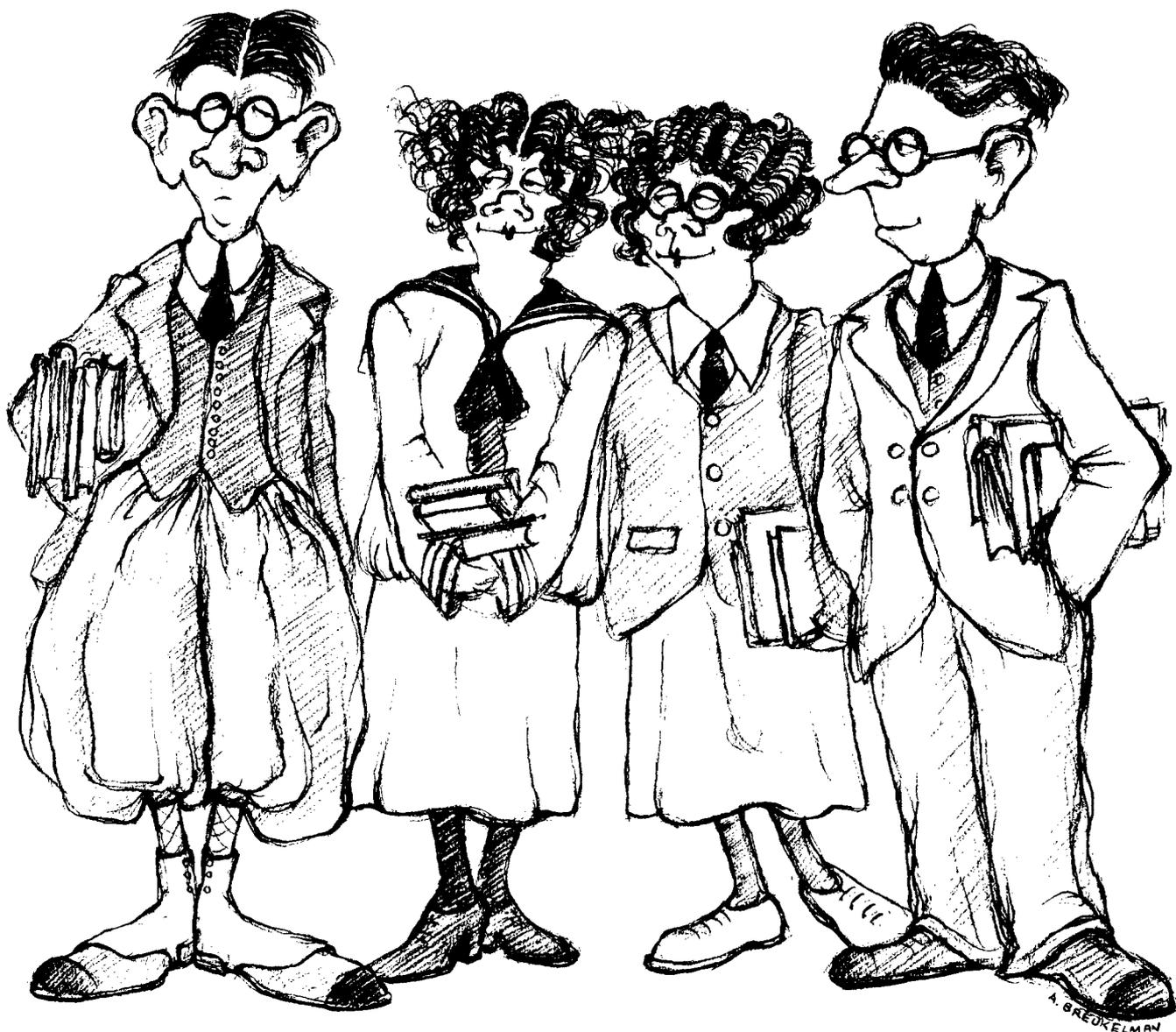
pants, were thought funny at the time without any help from our later titters and jeers, these same comic papers mislead us into thinking a fad was more universal than it really was.

In British Columbia in 1925 or '26 I knew a very few high school boys who wore Oxford bags of incredible width. But there was only one UBC man who tried it, and his balloon pants were taken off him by other students, very much as a white crow is pecked to death by normal ones. After being flown from a flagpole and then torn during a series of inter-faculty battles for their possession, the giant pants were cut into hundreds of patches which were sold as tags to raise money for a decent pair of trousers to replace the offensive ones. This was probably the first and last time the art critics have made good any loss occasioned by their acts of criticism. The new trousers were presented to the ex-balloonist on the stage of the Capitol Theatre, with a suitably worded brass plaque stitched onto their seat, after a great snake parade along Granville Street and into the theatre, without payment or permission.

In those days students were known to parade and fight and behave tumultuously (which is the legal definition of a riot) but only in a vain effort to become as little children, as a nice change from being grown-up, instead of in a vain effort to believe the tumultuous are the only wise . . . a mistake made by Camille Desmoulins, a very silly little nothing of a man whose words led to the fall of the Bastille, which led to the Terror, which led to Napoleon, who led in a surprisingly direct line to Hitler. The Battles of the Pants led to nothing, except to prove (to those of us with long memories) that any 1976 film showing all the 1926 UBC men in Oxford bags is going to be one more example of the fantastic dream world of film directors, script writers, costume designers and social historians.

Such a film will naturally show fraternity house orgies, based on novels and films of the 1920's for how can the wee fairy film folk tell that at the UBC fraternity houses of the Twenties, women and liquor were usually barred? I believe I am under oath not to discuss any of the affairs of the one fraternity of which I had first-hand knowledge between 1926 and 1930, but perhaps my old friends and brothers can offer me a





special dispensation, in the interests of history, when I say that liquor came into our house only during the Christmas holidays, and women came only to attend our rare tea-dances, those chaste ceremonials dead these 40 years.

Another thing wrong with making too many guesses and generalizations about the past is the temptation to assign some peculiarity to a definite decade exclusively. The shallowest, briefest research can show you that almost anything we think typically Twenties could be found both earlier and later than that. Girls smoked cigarettes at Cambridge in 1870. Men smoked pot in the Latin Quarter

of Paris in 1870, though the jazz musicians of the Twenties liked to think themselves the first to try this Indian rope trick. Irene Castle invented bobbed hair, and was much copied, around 1912 or so, and invented most of the rest of the Twenties while she was at it . . . including, I am quite sure, the tea-dance. *The New Yorker* still thinks it changed the whole of humour with the one-line caption in 1925, but a glance at old files of *Punch* will show you plenty of British artists using it long before the Twenties. My God, even the poet W. B. Yeats, ever in his own dream-world and unconscious of fads, was using one-line captions

under some of those funny drawings he did for *Punch* over the pseudonym "W. Bird".

For a suitable bet I could find you dozens and scores of examples, even though it is rare for a photographer to waste film on what seems plain bloody ordinary at the time. There are photographs and drawings of Parisian students looking deliberately dirty in 1875, because they were extraordinary, but it would be hard to find Stanford students looking deliberately dirty in 1922, though this is what they did and as a boy of 11 I saw them doing it. When home movies became popular in the late '20's and the new owners shot every-

believe it himself, though he must have been proud once that he did it beautifully enough to get away with it.

Well, I have said enough now, though in a sketchy way, to indicate the danger and lunacy of inventing watertight decades into which we cram wrong notions of the past. Now let me return to my original feeling that the Twenties and Thirties did have modes and quirks and a tone of voice that seem (in part) to be on their way back. My list of these items too must be sketchy, yet I can rattle off enough to startle myself with the coincidence, if that's all it is.

From 1918 on, there was a great wave of Yank-hating, mostly because of their "We won the war", and then because of their sanctimonious isolationism, their malevolent jeering about war debts, the effects of Prohibition, and our theory that they alone caused the Depression.

Downtown, and in company towns, there was a deep hatred of college boys. If you wanted a job in the Depression and had a BA, you kept quiet about it or lied about it. Business men as well as politicians were tired of pouring their slimmer purses into education. World-famous professors began to leave UBC for the first time. This was a shocking thing to do, for the strolling vagabond professor had not yet been invented, to turn faculty clubs into what are (in a way) hobo jungles.

To avoid becoming hoboies, when they couldn't get jobs, students came back to UBC in the Thirties, using God knows what for money, and took endless courses about God knows what. Is there not some sign of this returning? And with the Depression came the first examples of men and women taking teachers' training courses in cold blood, as a meal ticket, instead of as a mission.

In the Twenties the student who had not seen Europe was made to feel inferior and restless. In the Thirties, of course, one of the many kinds of restlessness was a feeling of coming war and unpreparedness, sometimes balanced by Aldous Huxley's quaint theory (widely shared) that no German bomber would attack any town that refused to take air raid precautions . . . he'd give a friendly wave and turn homeward with all his bombs and tell Hitler the jig was up.

The League of Nations turned into a sick joke, and the UN shows signs

of becoming one. Every point made by atheist priests to-day was made in the Twenties, and answered by Monsignor Ronald Knox in 1927. The theory that the professors are the students' servants was voiced in *The Ubyssy* around 1931. In 1930 I knew at least two students who worked their way through UBC as pushers . . . they pushed only liquor, not "soft drugs", but their customers were up against a fine by an AMS kangaroo court if they even smelt of drink at a student function. College yells still existed, but were being used only by educated and self-conscious baboons. Yelling has returned with a far different purpose and effect. It is used to howl a speaker down . . . a game played by gibbons, I'm told rather than baboons.

Douglas Sutherland (whoever he is) published in 1969 a book about drink, drinking and drinkers, called "Raise Your Glasses". In it he said "The Thirties were, if anything, even more frenetic than the Twenties. Old traditions were passing and the new generation was dancing on the grave." Maybe so, maybe not, but a good many did seem to be dancing on the graves of certain things, including some future and quite literal graves of World War Two. And do I not detect something of this to-day? Perhaps there are new sorts of a more passive frenzy, and there are certainly fewer kinds of fun. But the graves of old traditions are far more numerous and the dancing grows somehow meaner, with a daft menace instead of a daft mockery.

If the Canada Council wants me to trace further resemblances I'll be happy to oblige. I don't guarantee they'll all be significant. Or, as we now say, relevant and meaningful. But there should be enough and to spare for a PhD. And I mean an old PhD before inflation, when it was worth three or four of the new kind.

In the meantime, excuse me while I jot down some lyrics for a thing called "Graveyard Rock". It will be rather like Noel Coward's "Twentieth Century Blues" in *Cavalcade*, written, though 40-odd years later, for much the same reasons. Forty very odd years indeed, but especially the first few and the last few. □

Dave Brock, BA'30, writes widely for magazines and for CBC radio and television.



thing in sight, their waste and folly became (much later) a social document beyond all price. None of the professionals were shooting the routine appearance and doings of routine people.

When one UBC student in 1929 shot humdrum scenes of students unanimously wearing suits with waistcoats as their fathers had done on some campus of the 90's (all except myself, who affected a sweater under a jacket that failed to match my trousers) he did and preserved something that the TV audience and I found far more interesting and incredible than his carefully staged scenes of necking in rumble seats, lovely though the cars and the girls all were by our later and lower standards.

Not that all the incredible things were once routine. From about 1922 to 1926 there was an engineering student who turned up daily wearing spats and carrying a walking-stick (which was never called a cane except by cads, Sir). How I wish somebody had filmed him. Nobody believes it now. I bet he doesn't even

Alumni Involvement Wanted

President's Message

by Frank Walden
President, UBC Alumni
Association, 1971-72

THIS ISSUE OF YOUR CHRONICLE reports on the annual election of the board of management—the governing body—of the UBC Alumni Association. Once again, as in years past, the officers and most board members have been acclaimed. Congratulations to them all. They are interested, enthusiastic, capable people.

The only disappointing thing is that there was no contested election for office. We hope this is the last year this happens. Last fall, at an extraordinary general meeting of the Association, members approved a by-law change which provided for a mail ballot to supersede the traditional method of voting in a new board at the annual general meeting. By doing this, we hoped to stimulate additional participation in alumni affairs by members living outside the Greater Vancouver area and, perhaps, outside British Columbia.

The reason for this is quite simple. The association is not a cocktail party organization as characterized by certain uninformed student representatives or publications. It is not concerned simply with conducting an annual fund appeal to grads. It directs a wide-ranging program that attempts to exert an influence not only in support of UBC—its first concern—but in favor of higher education generally.

Chief among our concerns is government relations. The Association's government relations committee carries on a vigorous program of dialogue each year with members of the provincial legislature on higher education matters. This consists of a

series of special bulletins to MLAs, visits to cabinet ministers, and discussions with the MLAs of all parties in caucus. Our task is to convince them of the need of UBC—and other universities—for continued support. This is especially necessary these days in the face of increasing and widespread attacks on universities on the basis that they are failing to train students for jobs.

We are also reaching back into high schools, attempting to provide guidance for thousands of young people who want a higher education but don't know how to go about it. The Association board last year prepared a booklet on higher education opportunities which provided guidance on institutions and courses, and then convinced the department of education to print and distribute it to high school counsellors. A committee of the Association is now studying a counselling program as a possible major alumni project.

Alumni association members involve themselves in support of UBC on many committees, some university sponsored. Our Alumni Fund handles alumni segments of major university fund appeals. The Association allocations committee distributes unallocated funds to enrich student life at UBC. Many graduates are active in alumni divisions programs and, through them, in university department affairs. We are attempting to establish a strong alumni branches program, geared to local interests but preserving the bond with UBC. Our association is also involved actively in a non-education problem: trying to get an erosion-control project underway to prevent erosion at the foot of the Point Grey cliffs to prevent Cecil Green Park, the Alumni headquarters, from falling into the sea.

The alumni opinion survey, conducted last fall, is now being tabulated. Results should be published in the next *Chronicle*, but preliminary indications are that alumni surveyed want a strong association that can take a positive stand on matters of higher education.

It is the hope of this year's board that the programs and activities of the Association, reinforced by the survey, will encourage participation from alumni everywhere and stiff competition for board of management positions in next year's balloting.



UBC Alumni Association Board of Management

On the following pages you will be introduced to the members of the board of management for 1972-73, the governing body of the Alumni Association. They were recently elected by acclamation. This made unnecessary an election by alumni by mail ballot, which bylaw changes passed in the fall had made possible.

Mrs. Frederick Field, (Beverly McCorkell), BA'42. *Alumni Activities*: first vice-president, 1970-71; member-at-large, 1968-70. *Campus*: associate editor, *The Ubyssey*; Kappa Alpha Theta; pre-med club. *Occupation*: married with two children; at one time laboratory technician, Canadian Red Cross and Dept. of Health and Welfare. *Community*: Junior League of Vancouver; Vancouver Public Aquarium Assoc.; YWCA; Children's Aid Society; Family Service Agency; Volunteer Bureau; Community Arts Council.



Beverly Field

George L. Morfitt, BCom'58. *Alumni Activities*: 2nd vice-president, 1971-72; 3rd vice-president and chairman Alumni Fund, 1970-71; chairman, Reunion Days, 1969-70; member, university government and government relations committees. *Campus*: treasurer, Commerce Undergraduate Society, Alma Mater Society; Big Block, 1958. *Occupation*: chartered accountant, director & controller, West Coast Reduction Ltd., and associated companies. *Community*: president, B.C. Lawn Tennis Assoc., 1963; president, B.C. Squash Racquets Assoc.; committee member, B.C. Institute of Chartered Accountants.



George Morfitt

Robert Dundas



Robert M. Dundas, BAsc'48. *Alumni Activities*: member-at-large, 1970-72; member and chairman of government relations committee and cliff erosion committee. *Occupation*: engineering manager, B.C. Hydro; former naval officer. *Community*: former vice-chairman, Vancouver Board of School Trustees; member, Vancouver Town Planning Commission; director, Educational Research Institute of B.C., people's warden and Sunday school superintendent, St. John's (Shaughnessy) Anglican Church.

Chuck Campbell



Chuck Campbell, BA'71. *Alumni Activities*: member of board of management, 1969-72, AMS representative and member-at-large; chairman, UBC graduate opinion survey. *Campus*: Alma Mater Society treasurer. *Occupation*: accountant, Young, Peers, Milner & Co., Vancouver.

Donald Currie



Donald J. Currie, BCom'61. *Alumni Activities*: treasurer, 1971-72; chairman, by-law revision committee; Alumni Fund executive member; past-president, alumni commerce division; reunions chairman, 1967, 1968. *Campus*: Phi Gamma Delta; Grad Class treasurer; chairman, Frosh Special Events committee. *Occupation*: export lumber manager, Balfour Guthrie (Canada) Ltd., Vancouver. *Community*: church board member, 1967-70; youth leader, 1963-69; Junior Achievement advisor, 1962-63.

Bridget Bird



Mrs. Geoffrey Bird (Bridget Murray), BA'66. *Alumni Activities*: member-at-large, 1971-73; member, branches committee, awards and scholarships committee. *Occupation*: married with one child; formerly social worker with Catholic Family and Children's Service Agency. *Community*: member, lay council of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church; member of the Society of Catholic Family and Children's Service; member, B.C. Association of Social Workers; Beta Sigma Phi.

Kenneth Brawner



Kenneth L. Brawner, BA'57, LLB'58. *Alumni Activities*: member-at-large 1971-73; Alumni Fund campaign chairman, 1971; deputy chairman, 1970; executive member, Alumni Fund committee. *Occupation*: lawyer, Armstrong, Brawner, Speton and Phillips.



James Denholme

James J. Denholme, BA'56. *Alumni Activities:* chairman, alumni allocations committee; member, Alumni Fund executive; member-at-large, 1972-74. *Occupation:* certified general accountant, executive vice-president, Adka Industries Ltd. *Community:* president, Certified General Accountants Association of B.C.; treasurer, Sunny Hill Hospital; former vice-chairman, Prince George Regional Hospital Board; program director, Junior Achievement of B.C., 1962-65.



Bel Nemetz

Mrs. Nathan Nemetz (Bel Newman), BA'35. *Occupation:* a business career until retirement in 1963. *Community:* member, University Women's Club and Faculty Women's Club; member-at-large, The Vancouver Institute.



Betty Joan Ross

Betty Joan Ross, BRE'70. *Alumni Activities:* degree representative, 1970-72; member-at-large, 1972-74.

Campus: president, UBC Women's Big Block Club, 1968-69; captain, UBC Thunderettes basketball team, 1969-70, Dominion Senior A Women's Champions, 1970, W.C.I.A.A. Champions, 1967-70. *Occupation:* assistant director, Kilarney Community Centre, Vancouver. *Community:* member, Canadian National Women's Basketball Team, 1969 to present.



Mary Wellwood

Mrs. R. W. Wellwood (Mary MacKenzie), BA'51. *Alumni Activities:* member-at-large, 1971-73; chairman of alumni communications committee and alumni representative on the UBC President's Advisory Committee on External Television Programming. *Occupation:* married, with four children; former radio producer, CBC International Service. *Campus:* served several years on International House board of directors and one term as president of the Association.



Harry White

W. Harry White, BASc'63 (MBA, Harvard). *Alumni Activities:* member-at-large, 1965-68, 1971-73; chairman, annual dinner committee; founding member, Young Alumni Club; chairman, awards and scholarships committee, 1971-72; member, government relations committee. *Occupation:* investment officer, Cornat Industries Ltd., Vancouver.

Note to alumni:

Nominations for a member-at-large, and degree representatives for library science, music and science were not received by the nominations deadline. A home economics representative will be elected by the division's annual meeting.

For further information on any of these positions contact, Jack Stathers, executive director, UBC Alumni Association, 6251 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, 228-3313.

Robert S. Tait, BSA '48, (Calgary Normal School, permanent teaching certificate). *Occupation:* a consultant specializing in agronomy and overhead irrigation designing; former general manager, agricultural manufacturing firm. *Community:* member and president, B.C. Institute of Agriculture; member and past director, Agricultural Institute of Canada; charter member and director C.S. A.E.



Robert Tait

Frederick G. Culbert, BASc '64, (MSc, Stanford). *Campus:* Rotary International Student Exchange Program member in Japan 1970. *Occupation:* professional engineer, economic planning consultant with Swan Wooster Engineering, Vancouver. *Community:* lecturer in engineering economics, Centre for Continuing Education, UBC.



Frederick Culbert

Steven Zibin, BArch '64. *Alumni Activities:* member, higher education opportunities committee. *Occupation:* architect, with the Gardiner Thornton Partnership, Vancouver. *Community:* member, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; committee member, Architectural Institute of B.C.

**Degree
Representatives
Continued**



Steven Zibin

Arts

David Grahame, BA'69, *Alumni Activities*: member, awards and scholarships committee. *Campus*: AMS, Co-ordinator of Activities; chairman, Student Union Building management committee; Varsity Outdoor Club; Frosh Orientation. *Occupation*: accountant, MacGillivray & Co., chartered accountants.



David Grahame

Dentistry

Edward Fukushima, DMD '69. *Alumni Activities*: board of management member 1971-72; member, higher education opportunities committee. *Occupation*: private dental practice in Vancouver; part-time instructor, UBC Faculty of Dentistry. *Community*: committee work with Vancouver Dental Association.



Edward Fukushima

Education

Kenneth M. Aitchison, BA '48, BEd'51, MEd'58. *Campus*: Phi Delta Kappa, graduate education fraternity. *Occupation*: director of communications, B.C. Teachers' Federation; high school

teacher, 1949-62. *Community*: president, BCTF, 1961-62; headed the Canadian Teachers' Federation Project Overseas to India and Southeast Asia, 1968; member, board of directors, Vancouver YMCA.



Kenneth Aitchison

Forestry

J. F. (Jim) McWilliams, BSF'53 (MA, Dip. For., Oxford). *Alumni Activities*: degree representative, 1970-72; member, 50th Anniversary of Forestry committee. *Campus*: president, UBC Forest Club; rugby. *Occupation*: general manager, Eburne Saw Mills & Shingle Operations, Canadian Forest Products.



Jim McWilliams

Law

Greg Bowden, LLB'70. *Alumni Activities*: degree representative; member, by-law revision committee. *Campus*: business manager, University of Victoria student newspaper; Phi Delta Theta; member, legal aid and course revision committee; judge, UBC Student Court. *Occupation*: lawyer, Thorsteinson, Mitchell & Co. *Community*: member, tax and commercial law committees, Canadian Bar Association; X-Kalay Foundation; legal aid.

Greg Bowden



Sydney J. Peerless, MD'61. *Alumni Activities*: degree representative; chairman, UBC Medical Alumni Association. *Occupation*: neurological surgeon; assistant professor of surgery, UBC. *Community*: Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons of Canada.



Sydney Peerless

Elizabeth Ann Taylor, (BSN, Western Ontario), MSN'70. *Alumni Activities*: degree representative; vice-president, UBC Nursing Alumnae Association. *Occupation*: executive assistant, to director of nursing, Vancouver General Hospital.



Ann Taylor

William F. Baker, BSP'50. *Alumni Activities*: degree representative, 1970-72; pharmacy representative on Dean's Council of Faculty. *Occupation*: manager and director, MacDonald's Prescriptions; clinical instructor, UBC Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences. *Community*:

committee chairman and member, Pharmaceutical Association; president, Council of Pharmaceutical Association, 1968-69; Past Master, Masonic Lodge; chairman, Pharmacy Services Association; member, local church and school committees.

William Baker



Physical Education

Robert C. Hindmarch, BPE '52, (MSc, DEd, Oregon). *Alumni Activities:* degree representative 1956-58. *Campus:* football, basketball, baseball, and hockey; Burke Football Award for "most inspirational player"; Bobby Gaul Memorial Trophy as "athlete of the year". *Occupation:* associate professor,

UBC School of Physical Education and Recreation; head coach, UBC's hockey Thunderbirds. *Community:* chief instructor, western Canada, Canadian Amateur Hockey Assoc.; director, UBC's summer sports camp; executive officer, Vancouver-Garibaldi Olympic committee; president, B.C. Sports Federation.

Robert Hindmarch



Recreation

Larry Olhmann, BRE'71. *Campus:* Recreation Students Society; intramurals. *Occupation:* social worker, Youth Services, Vancouver Children's Aid Society; former Boys' Club director, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.



Larry Olhmann

Rehabilitation Medicine

M. E. (Betty) McGill, BSR '65. *Campus:* chairman, Open House committee, School of Rehabilitation, 1967; Student Christian Movement; International House. *Occupation:* occupational and physical
Betty McGill



therapist. *Community:* community development, youth work, music, professional associations.



Helen McCrae

Social Work

Mrs. Helen McCrae, (BA, Toronto), MSW'49. *Alumni Activities:* degree representative, 1971-72. *Occupation:* Dean of Women and professor of social work, UBC. *Community:* board member, YWCA (Vancouver), Vanier Institute and B.C. Voluntary Association for Health and Welfare Development; member, Canadian Welfare Council; editorial Board, Canadian Association of Social Workers; International House. □

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



CANADA LIFE



John Jessop in later life. From the *Methodist Recorder*, 1901. B.C. Archives.

books

Johnson Finds A Ghost Of History

**John Jessop:
Gold Seeker and Educator**
by F. Henry Johnson
Mitchell Press
Vancouver, \$6.50

WILF BENNETT

NO ONE PERSON has had as much influence on the educational system of British Columbia as John Jessop who served as the province's first school

superintendent 100 years ago.

Yet, says UBC education professor Dr. F. Henry Johnson, he is virtually "a ghost of history" the unknown father of our schools.

Jessop's record, as uncovered by Dr. Johnson after lengthy research, is impressive. He founded and headed the first real coeducational schools in Victoria, became first superintendent, organized the first provincial school system and curriculum, started the first high schools, regional boarding schools, school libraries, teacher training and adult courses. He even advocated, long before its actual inception, the University of B.C.

That is why Dr. Johnson, director of the elementary division of UBC's education faculty, and professor of the history of education, says he was impelled to write Jessop's biography. He is the author of the earlier *A History of Public Education in B.C.*, a standard reference on the whole subject. In compiling this history he came to appreciate Jessop's key role.

"The fact that he was so little known, that he was one of the ghosts of history, piqued curiosity to delve through archives and newspaper files of a century ago so that John Jessop might be given his true place in history," Johnson says.

Jessop, like many another pioneer of those days, came to B.C. the hard way. Born in Norwich, England in 1829, he emigrated to Upper Canada with his family at the age of 17. He took teacher training there and taught school until he made the long trek west in 1859. His mentor in the east was Edgerton Ryerson, generally regarded as the founder of Ontario's public school system, which explains why Jessop later incorporated many of the Ryerson concepts into the B.C. system.

He made his arduous eight-month trip overland to the Pacific Coast in 1859 mainly on foot and by Red River cart, via the Selkirk settlement and through the little-used South Kootenay (Boundary) Pass to Fort Colville and Vancouver, Washington, and then up to Victoria where he arrived ragged and almost penniless.

His first years in the Pacific colony were difficult. He couldn't get employment in any of the few private schools then struggling for existence, so in the spring of 1860 he joined the popular trek to "fame and fortune" in the Cariboo goldfields. He

failed to hit pay dirt and by fall was back on the coast, in New Westminster, looking for work. He had gained some experience in newspaper work in Ontario and Victoria, so he landed a job as a writer on the *New Westminster Times*. When the *Times* was sold to John Robson in 1861 he and two printers left to found the original *Victoria Press*. By summer their paper collapsed and Jessop returned, at 32, to teaching.

He founded his own private school, Victoria Central School, in the fall of 1861 with 75 pupils, clearing less than \$100 a month. Ten years of hand-to-mouth teaching followed.

In 1868 he married Irish-born Margaret Faucette who had taught school in Coupeville, Whidby Island, Washington, and who had opened "Miss Faucette's Academy for Young Girls" in Victoria in 1863. She predeceased him in 1898; they had no children.

In 1870 he made a sortie into politics, as a candidate to represent the far-flung Kootenay District. "Probably no politician ever made such a long and arduous journey to appeal to such a small electorate," writes Johnson.

The district embraced all the Kootenays from the Big Bend on the Columbia to the U.S. border. There were only two real pockets of population, at French Creek in the Big Bend and Wild Horse Creek in the southeast corner, with a total of only 75 voters. Jessop rode horseback from Cache Creek to the Big Bend, then back down through the Okanagan Valley and across the southern boundary country to French Creek. The experience ended his political career—he lost by 40 votes to 14.

He reopened his Central School in 1871 and when the new province joined Canada that year he applied for the newly-created post of provincial superintendent of schools. Not surprisingly, with his background, he got the job, with an annual salary of \$2,000. He was also ex-officio chairman of the Board of Education (precursor of the present department of education). He was, in fact, practically the whole department during his tenure from 1872 to 1878—hiring and firing teachers, deciding on new schools, personally inspecting all schools (often by foot, horseback or canoe) and even writing all his own letters. In this position, with his extraordinary powers, it is

little wonder that the first Public Schools Act reflected his impact. In his previous 11 years in the area he had been, with two prominent editors of the time, a leading proponent of free, public, non-denominational schools. This, undoubtedly due to Ryerson's influence, helps to explain our system of today.

The first school system, drawn from English, Scottish, Irish and New England antecedents, reflected the Ontario set-up more than any other. But there were differences, such as being a unified, non-sectarian system with no provisions for separate religious schools. And the sparse population eliminated such "frills" as school boards, district superintendents and teacher training facilities.

Far-sighted, Jessop first drew attention to the need for a provincial university a century ago. He wrote to the government in 1872, "British Columbia will soon require a provincial university, capable of conferring degrees in arts, law and medicine . . . and public lands in aid of such an institution should be granted at the outset of our career as an integral portion of the Dominion of Canada." But it was to be another 43 years until UBC opened in 1915.

Jessop's high-riding educational career ended abruptly in 1878 when the new premier, George Walkem, former opposition leader, fired him. Johnson says he was "a victim of politics." He remained unhappily without work for a year, then spent the rest of his life as provincial immigration officer in Victoria, dying on the job on March 30, 1901.

There is much more in this book about the birth of our school system than can be conveyed here. It should be "must" reading for all who are concerned with education in this province—and particularly for those educators who have come here in recent years from other areas.

Incidentally, it might be a good idea to name a public school sometime in Jessop's honor, rather than for the nearest street or for British royalty. After all, this "ghost" did have a tremendous impact on our education. □

Wilf Bennett covered developments in education for The Province for many years and retired early this year. Professor Johnson is a UBC graduate, having obtained his BA in 1932 and his MA in 1935.

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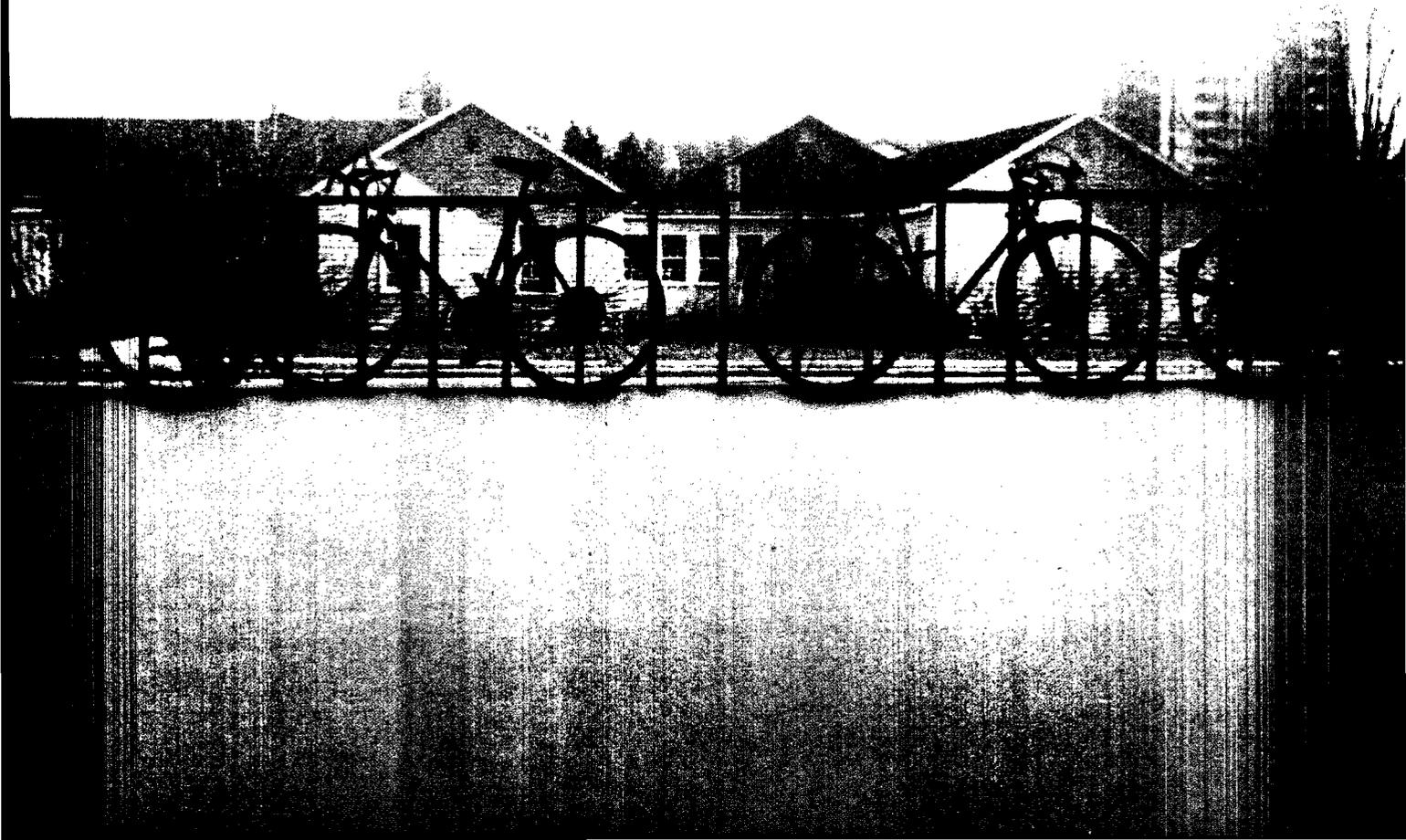
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Alumni Fund 71



Donations Total Record \$281,640

AS AN ALUMNUS, it is easy as the years roll on to forget what attending UBC was like, to forget the good times and the struggles, to forget the myriad little things that went into making university a meaningful experience. That's why the UBC Alumni Fund is constantly pleased by the numbers of alumni all around the world who don't forget. Far from forgetting, growing numbers of alumni remember what university once meant to them and each year send in a donation to the Alumni Fund to help some other student get the most out of university.

Volunteers and staff of the UBC Alumni Fund were particularly pleased that alumni and other friends of the University gave a record \$281,640 to the University in 1971.

"The University, I'm sure, greatly appreciates the help that is provided through annual donations," said Alumni Fund '71 chairman Ken Brawner. "And I'd like to express our gratitude to those alumni and other friends of the University for giving in 1971. Their continuing and growing support is enabling us to help more and more worthwhile student and academic programs on campus."

Ian "Scotty" Malcolm, Director of the Alumni Fund, stated in his annual report that the \$281,640 total was made up of donations from three sources. Direct gifts from alumni and other friends to the Alumni Fund and to agriculture and geology building campaigns amounted to \$194,504; payments on remaining pledges to the Three Universities Capital Fund totalled \$3,979; and other gifts to UBC by alumni totalled \$83,157.

Malcolm noted that the continuing support of UBC was particularly gratifying as it took place during a period of economic recession. "I hope that our worldwide network of friends will continue in the years to

With UBC now a cycling campus, Alumni Fund granted \$100 to UBC Bicycle Club for survey of need for campus bike paths.



Reviewing the 1971 campaign and planning strategy for the 1972 drive are (left) Alumni Fund '72 chairman Don MacKay and (right) Ken Brawner, Alumni Fund '71 chairman.

Alumni Giving '71

	Dollars	Donors
*UBC Alumni Fund	\$162,890	5,590
*Friends of UBC Inc. (USA)	\$ 31,614	603
Total	\$194,504	6,193
<i>*Includes Geology and Agriculture Building Fund returns</i>		
**Other Gifts and Three Universities Capital Fund	\$ 87,136	3,780
<i>**Includes 1971 Graduating Class Gifts</i>		
Total	\$281,640	9,973

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come to be as generous as they have been," he said. "There is much to be done and the funds the University receives from other sources are never adequate to provide those additional things that contribute toward academic excellence."



In an indication of growing scientific emphasis of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Dr. Philip Townsley is producing coffee plants from cell cultures in the laboratory.

Students Appreciate Academic Aid Program

I have just received a bursary from the UBC Alumni Bursary Fund. Thank you very much for your gift. Apart from taking the tension off the financial knot that almost had me, it made studying more of a pleasure by eliminating a feeling I have had lately—that I cannot afford to be a student anymore. Thank you.

This is a letter from a grateful student who had just received a bursary provided by donations to the UBC Alumni Fund. Provision of financial help to qualified and needy students has been and continues to be a major aim of the fund. In the coming year it is expected that more than 200 students will receive scholarships and

bursaries made possible by the Alumni Fund.

N. A. M. MacKenzie Alumni Scholarships of \$350 each are annually awarded to 64 top-ranking UBC freshmen from all over B.C. And 10 N. A. M. MacKenzie American Alumni Scholarships of \$500 each are awarded to young Americans entering UBC. This latter program is supported by alumni living in the U.S. through the Friends of UBC Incorporated (USA).

The fund also allocated \$20,400 to the UBC Alumni Bursary Plan and \$5,600 to support of the John B. Macdonald bursaries, a scheme which will provide 16 bursaries of \$350 each to qualified, needy students. Other donations through the Friends of UBC Incorporated, provide the \$500 Southern California Branch Scholarship and the \$500 Daniel Young Memorial Scholarship.

"Friends of Rowing", a special committee under the dedicated and able guidance of Aubrey Roberts and Ned Pratt raised \$9,045. Vital support in this the Olympic year. UBC has a proud record in rowing.

Fund Helps Engineers Build Urban Vehicle

One major highlight of the 1971 Alumni Fund program was the allocation of a \$2,000 grant to a UBC engineering student project to build a pollution-free urban car. About 150 students from various branches of engineering are involved in developing the car, which is to be UBC's entry in a competition involving 44 Canadian and American universities. Vehicles will be judged on the basis of safety, exhaust emissions, noise emissions and production cost. The UBC designed car, which could be produced for an estimated \$2,000, will run on liquid natural gas and thus exhaust emissions will be 95 per cent less than for ordinary gasoline-fueled cars.

Alumni Fund Highlights

The following is a review of highlights of Alumni Fund grants to aid campus programs:

- \$3,000 toward establishment of a non-credit course examining the



role of women in our society; called *The Canadian Woman: Our Story*, it attracted 650 male and female students:

- \$15,101 to the President's Alumni Association Fund for President Gage to use in supporting special university student-faculty projects;
- \$800 to assist publication of a special Fort Camp *Grog* magazine reviewing the history of soon-to-be-torn-down Fort Camp;
- \$2,500 toward provision of new furnishings for International House;
- \$400 to the students' High School Visitation program;
- \$3,200 to Men's and Women's Athletics.
- \$100 for the UBC Bicycle Club to print and distribute a survey of need for campus bike paths.
- \$6,300 toward purchase of new books and materials for UBC Libraries, and books, manuscripts valued at \$1,900.

Aggies Gain Support For Building Drive

There's more to modern agriculture than planting, ploughing and

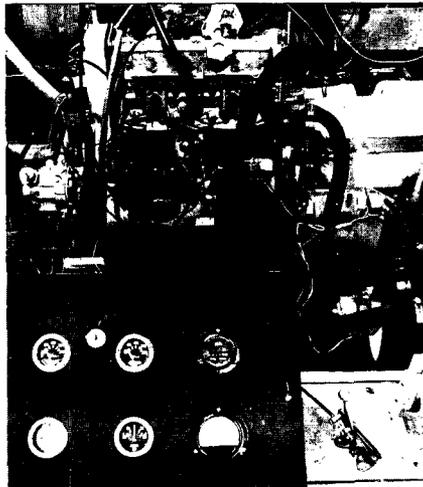
Friends of UBC (U.S.A.) Name New President

The Friends of UBC Incorporated (USA) have elected a new president. He's Frank M. Johnston, BArch'53 of Kirkland, Washington.

An architect, Mr Johnston is with the Seattle office of the John Graham architectural firm. The firm is noted for its design work on regional shopping centres, such as the Lloyd Centre in Portland, and Seattle's Space Needle. It also did the basic planning of West Vancouver's Park Royal centre.

Mr. Johnston takes over from Stanley T. Arkley, BA'25, who has retired after 13 years of dedicated and valuable services as President of the organization since its inception in 1958.

The Friends of UBC Incorporated (USA) is an established Society to accept donations from alumni and friends of the University living in the U.S.A. □



Engineering students (left) work on pollution-free car which they designed and are building as part of a North American university competition. Alumni Fund granted \$2,000 toward completion of the natural gas-fired car.



Two presidents of the Friends of UBC, Frank Johnston (above) and Stanley Arkley.

harvesting. Agriculture has become increasingly scientific. And the UBC Faculty of Agricultural Sciences has accordingly in recent years adapted its program to meet the need for more science-oriented agricultural personnel. But lately the faculty has outgrown its facilities.

That's why a \$500,000 agricultural sciences building campaign has been launched. The UBC Alumni Fund is assisting in this appeal for funds to provide the faculty with the facilities to continue its good work.

A total of \$1,012,000 in new facilities is needed and the University has allocated \$512,000 toward this end. It is hoped that firms and individuals associated with the industry will contribute the other \$500,000 which will be used to build new dairy barns, field buildings, greenhouses, storage buildings and experimental plots on UBC's south campus.

To date a total of \$150,000 has been raised. UBC agriculture students are united behind the campaign and have assessed themselves extra fees to contribute to the campaign—a \$2,500 total.

Over the years UBC has made a notable contribution to agriculture, graduating about 1,800 professionals

since 1921. UBC agriculture graduates account for 67 per cent of the professional staff of the B.C. department of agriculture and 55 per cent of professionals in the Canada department of agriculture research stations in B.C.

Alumni Fund '72 Campaign Launched

That was the record for 1971. Now the 1972 campaign is off and rolling.

Don MacKay, chairman of the UBC Alumni Fund '72 campaign, said donations from alumni and other friends of the University will have contributed, over the years, to a steady improvement in the quality of academic and social life on campus. "It's not well known, but alumni and other friends of the University, have contributed over \$1 million to the University in the past four years through their annual donations to UBC," MacKay said. "These donations allow many worthy student programs to grow and blossom, where otherwise they would wither and die. I hope alumni keep them coming in 1972."

Alumni Push For Erosion Control

THE UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION is spearheading an appeal to the provincial government for finances to construct an erosion control project to stop Point Grey campus land and valuable university buildings from collapsing into the sea.

The Point Grey cliffs on the north side of the peninsula are eroding at the rate of up to one-and-a-half feet a year, and now several university buildings are threatened with disaster.

The most seriously threatened is Cecil Green Park, an imposing former residence which serves as offices for the Alumni Association and the centre for meetings and social gatherings of campus and

community groups. If the erosion is not stopped, other buildings will be affected such as the UBC President's Residence, the School of Social Work in the old Graham residence, and the Women's Residences.

The Alumni Association government relations committee will ask the provincial government, through the Vancouver Parks Board, to implement an erosion control project that will protect the cliffs from erosion and preserve the natural environment of the Point Grey beaches.

Robert Dundas, chairman of the Association committee, said that President Walter Gage and the UBC Board of Governors are concerned about the problem and support the Alumni Association's efforts to stop the erosion of the cliffs. The Alma Mater Society also recently passed a motion supporting the alumni campaign.

Dundas said the Association believes the best solution at this time would be for a sand and gravel protective beach to be constructed only on the most critical section of shoreline.

"We believe it is possible to find a solution that prevents further erosion of the cliffs while still preserving the natural attractiveness of these beaches," he said. "And that's the approach we want to encourage the provincial government to take."

Dundas said the plan his committee envisages would involve sand fill topped with a three-foot layer of gravel along the

most critical section of beach, estimated to be about 3,700 feet. This would protect the base of the cliffs against wave action and enable slide materials to accumulate at their natural angle of repose, thus stabilizing the Point Grey slopes.

He said the project, which might cost about \$200,000 should be carried out from the sea without any construction access being created on the shore. But he pointed out that the Association was making a general proposal and that the engineering details would naturally be worked out later once the provincial government accepted the overall approach.

"We feel there is a need for speedy action on this as it is public land that is steadily being lost by the erosion", he said. "And it is only a matter of time before public buildings could be undermined and go crashing down into the sea."

The problem of erosion of the 209-foot Point Grey cliffs is a long-standing one. In recent years they have been eroding at a rate of 0.3 to 1.6 feet per year. The drainage of water down the cliffs combined with wave action is the predominant cause of the erosion.

On this point, the 1970 Swan Wooster report said, "Erosion of the cliffs proper

Studying the effects of recent slides of the sandy Point Grey cliffs are (left) association director Jack Stathers and (right) government relations committee chairman Bob Dundas.



Mark Karremaa

is accelerated by surface and subsurface drainage water which undercuts portions of the cliff and ravine banks to create slide conditions along some critical sections. The resulting slides of sand and silty sand materials flow on to the steeply sloping cobble beach at the cliff-base, and generally come to rest in the upper portion of the tidal range. Wave action rapidly disperses the loose slide materials and they move eastward around the point to build up sandy areas at Spanish Banks. In this way, the sea effectively prevents natural stabilization of the cliff areas."

The land comprising the Point Grey cliffs is owned by the provincial government, but is currently leased to the Vancouver Parks Board as a foreshore park. The UBC campus boundary is at the cliff top.

Dundas said, however, that since the land is provincially-owned the responsibility is that of the provincial government and it is hoped the government will provide the great bulk of the funds necessary to do the job.

Anniversary Party For Great Trek

A NOTE to all former Great Trekkers. There is no truth to the rumour that a marathon walking race is planned for the 50th Anniversary of the Great Trek when it's held this October.

But you can bet your Great Trekkers' boots there'll be lots of other celebrations for the 50th Anniversary of the Trek, which took place on October 22, 1922. The Anniversary celebration is tentatively planned for the weekend of October 21 at UBC.

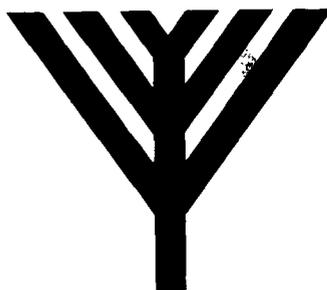
All former Trekkers interested in receiving more information are asked to write or call the UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C. (228-3313).

New Activity In Alumni Branches

THE UBC ALUMNI BRANCHES program seems to be really branching out these days. England may be next to get an alumni branch organization. That's if **Paul Dyson**, MBA'70, has anything to do with it: he's trying to form a small club of UBC graduates, particularly commerce graduates, living in London. So if any of you London expatriates are interested, contact: Paul Dyson, c/o Fry Mills Spence Securities Ltd., Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

This is just one sign of what is expected to be a period of lively growth for alumni branches. Toward this end the Alumni Association in February appointed **Leona Doduk**, BA'71, as field secretary in charge of branches. And she's been hard at work since, assisting in the organization of branches and in the planning of meetings and functions.

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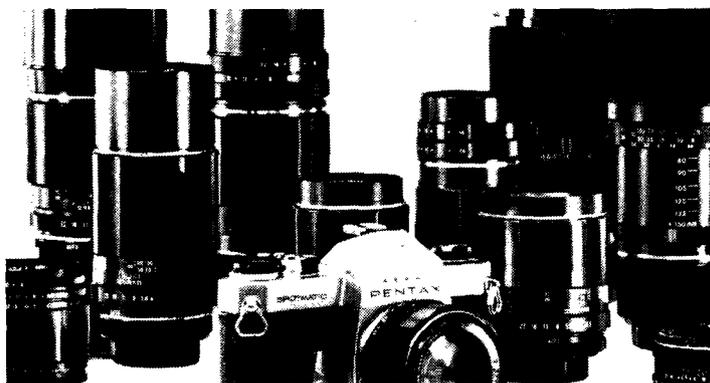
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The most recent function was held at Selkirk College in Castlegar on March 7 when **Dr. Michael Shaw**, UBC dean of agricultural sciences, spoke about new developments in agriculture at UBC to a good crowd of alumni.

On February 25 a congenial group of Seattle alumni met at the home of **Bet and Stu Turner** on Mercer Island for an informal "pot luck" dinner. **Dr. Joe Gardner**, UBC dean of forestry, gave an interesting and wide-ranging talk on various issues in forestry, from environmental preservation to career possibilities for women in forestry. **Mrs. Bev Field**, Alumni Association first vice-president, brought the alumni up-to-date on current association developments.

The Okanagan

Earlier in February, **Leona Doduk** conducted an organizational tour of alumni branches in the B.C. interior which is expected to result in some interesting new programs. From Feb. 8-11 she held meetings with alumni representatives in Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna and Penticton, at which she discovered many potential topics for discussion at future alumni functions. They ranged from water resources management questions, such as Okanagan lakes pollution and the proposed Moran Dam, to a UBC alumni, parents and students night featuring discussion of UBC offerings and entrance requirements, to a discussion of the relevancy of higher education.

Alumni interested in getting involved in these branch activities should contact their local branch representative: in Kamloops, **Roland Aubrey**, 372-8845; Vernon, **Dr. David Kennedy**, 545-1331; Kelowna, **Donald Jabour**, 762-2011; and in Penticton, **Dick Brooke**, 492-6100.

Edmonton, Calgary

Things are also beginning to roll in Calgary as a result of an organizational meeting there on Feb. 17. A dinner dance has been planned for April 21 in the Paliser Hotel. Special guests will be **Herb Capozzi**, Vancouver-Centre Social Credit MLA, and **George Morfitt**, second vice-president, UBC Alumni Association. Contact is **Frank Garnett**, 262-7906.

On Feb. 18 Edmonton alumni attended a "Happy Hour", followed by dinner, at the Garrison Club featuring as special guests, **Frank Walden**, Alumni Association president and **Michael Tindall**, UBC Information Office Television director. Frank Walden discussed the possibility of branch representatives serving on the Association's board of management. Mike Tindall showed short television news films on UBC developments which his office has been distributing to B.C. television stations. A committee was organized for planning a possible function to be held in conjunction with Klondike Days (July 20-29). Contact is **Gary Caster**, 465-1437.

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letters, comments & rebuttals

Palestine Revolution article questioned

The ideas expressed by Dr. Hanna Kassis in his article, "A Forgotten People Demand Justice" in your summer issue were certainly interesting. However, they were based upon a premise which is unacceptable to all Israelis. In addition, the article misinterpreted the aims of the Arab guerrilla movements and the so-called "Palestine Revolution". I believe that your readers should be made aware of some additional facts, and use their own judgment as to their interpretation.

Before I address myself to these two issues, I would like to state that I sympathize with the subject matter of the article, namely, the Palestinian refugees. I hasten to add that the concern for this human tragedy is shared by all Israelis and the desire to find a just solution to the refugee problem has been stated on many occasions by Israeli government officials. Immediately following the June 1967 war, Mr. Eban, Israel's foreign minister, proposed his "five point plan" to the United Nations. It stated Israel's sincere desire to solve the problem of the refugees without any precondition for peace-talks. Unfortunately, the governments of the Arab countries involved in the conflict, who have long claimed to represent the interests of the refugees, allowed their narrow political interests to prevail and refused even to discuss the issue.

It is important to state further that the same Arab states who refused to seek a solution to the refugee problem were directly responsible for the creation of the problem in the first place. One need only refer to some of the statements such as the one made by E. G. Ghoury, Secretary of the Palestinian Higher Committee, in the *Beirut Telegraph* in 1948: "The fact that there are refugees is the direct consequence of the act of the Arab states in opposing partition and the Jewish state". *Akhsar al-Yom*, the Cairo daily stated in 1963: "The Mufti appealed to the Arabs of Palestine to leave the country because the Arab armies were about to enter in their stead against the Jewish gangs and oust them from Palestine". *Ad Difaa*, the Jordanian daily, in 1954 wrote: "The Arab government told us: Get out so that we can get in! So we got out but they did not get in". In spite of the large amount of evidence which exists to prove that Arab governments are to blame for the creation of the refugee problem, one must not

dwell on history, but rather seek a feasible solution in light of present-day realities and a desire for justice.

I would argue that the conflict between Israel and the Palestinian Arabs is a conflict between two movements for national liberation. I refuse to accept the premise put forward by Dr. Kassis that "neither the term 'Arab' nor the term 'Jew' could be defended as ethnic or national designations". I prefer to have experts like Dr. Kassis deal with the term "Arab"; however, I will state the case for the Jews.

Although various recognized nations are defined by criteria such as a common language or a common religion, a rigid definition of a nation does not exist. The only acceptable definition of a nation is, therefore, that of E. Renan: "A nation is a daily plebiscite, a community who wants to be a nation, who wants to live as a sovereign state". Any person who is familiar with Jewish history and with the spiritual link between Judaism and the land of Israel recognizes that the Jewish people are one of the oldest nations defined by a common origin, religion, language, territory, history of statehood, exile and persecution, and above all—the decisive will for statehood which is represented by Zionism. One need only point to the Jewish prayers on Yom Kippur and Passover which state: "Next Year in Jerusalem", or the prayer after each meal when Jews say: "Build Jerusalem, the Holy City, speedily in our days," to realize the strong territorial connection the Jewish nation has with Israel.

Rhetoric of genocide

Although Dr. Kassis states a desire not to become entangled in semantics, he constantly refers in his article to an *Arab-speaking* state and a *Jewish* state. This may very well be the distinction that is most important—it is often difficult to define a nation by language, thus, a nation defined as Arab-speaking has no validity. Yet, it is possible to conceive of a Palestinian Arab nation, namely a community who wants to be a nation, just in the same terms as there is a *Jewish nation*.

The idea of a democratic Palestinian non-sectarian state which Dr. Kassis presents as the solution is by no means the answer to the conflict in the area. This idea has been used as a *slogan* by the Palestinian propagandists since 1965, when they learned that the rhetoric of genocide does not pay and that a change of image in the eyes of the world would be useful. I must state that this slogan is only intended to change the image of the guer-

rilla organization. The ideology of genocide has not changed. This point is demonstrated by a quote from the report of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine at the Sixth Congress of the Palestine National Council which met in Cairo in September, 1965: "The slogan 'The Democratic Palestinian State' has been raised for some time within the Palestinian context. Fatah was the first to adopt it. Since it was raised, this slogan has been met with remarkable world response. Our delegation brought to the congress a resolution proposal intended to elucidate the meaning of this slogan from a progressive point of departure, opposed in principle to the slogan of throwing the Jews into the sea, which has done grave damage to the Arab position in the past".

Deceptive, false ideas

In *The Palestinian Revolution* (No. 7, June 1968), the Fatah's monthly, it is explained why conventional war on Israel does not suit the Palestinian goal: "For the aim of this war is not to impose our will on the enemy, but to exterminate him in order to replace him". The *true* goal of the "Palestinian Revolution" was stated by Yasir Arafat, leader of Al-Fatah, in the *New Republic* in 1970: "Peace for us means Israel's destruction and nothing else. Palestine is only a small drop in the great *Arab* ocean. Our nation is the *Arab* nation extending from the Atlantic Sea to the Red Sea and beyond".

It is clear that the "revolutionary" ideas of a "democratic non-sectarian Palestinian State" presented by Dr. Kassis are deceptive and false. This is certainly cause for alarm, since if Dr. Kassis, who is a Palestinian, and who is supposedly aware of the facts, was deceived by his own people, many intelligent readers may have fallen into the same trap.

Dr. Kassis concludes his article with the statement that the Palestine Revolution must secure the active cooperation of "all men of good will". I believe that this cooperation will not be forthcoming as long as the ideas presented by the guerrilla organization are only intended to cover up their true intentions of genocide. Instead, I suggest that the Palestinians should abandon their aim of destroying Israel and work toward a mutual recognition between the two movements of national liberation. Such recognition may well result in the creation of a Palestinian Arab State on the west bank of the River Jordan.

The idea of a Democratic Palestinian State as outlined by Dr. Kassis is un-

acceptable. Even the concept of a bi-national Palestine, in which Arabs and Jews will live peacefully side by side is not feasible. In such a state one community is bound to emerge as a majority, and conflicts such as those in Cyprus, Nigeria and Pakistan would tend to support my cause for concern.

Only if the Palestinian Arabs and the Israelis accept each other's legitimacy and right to sovereignty will a solution to the refugee problem be forthcoming. It is unfortunate that all Arab guerrilla organizations deny the Israelis their right to self-determination, and thus frustrate all attempts by Israel to accommodate to the fact of Palestinian Arab nationalism. One can only hope, that the Palestinian organizations will someday realize that their best course of action is to join the majority of Israelis in their legitimate quest for peaceful co-existence in two independent sovereign states. The recent history of the area has demonstrated that three wars have not resolved the conflict, why not give peace a chance?

Dr. Michael Y. Seelig
Vancouver

Dr. Seelig is on the faculty of UBC's school of community and regional planning. Born in Tel Aviv, he received his early education in Israel and served in the Israeli army. He holds a diploma in architecture from the Hammersmith School of Architecture and a masters degree and doctorate in community planning from the University of Pennsylvania.

Tenure article contained error

A belated word of appreciation for the quality that characterizes editorial content of the *Chronicle*. Receiving alumni journals from other alma maters, I remain convinced that my baccalaureate alma mater publishes consistently better quality and newsworthy material.

A slight correction might be made in the article, "Tenure" (Winter '71). Clarence Darrow did *not* successfully defend Scopes in the "Monkey Trial"; Scopes was found guilty, although the decision was reversed upon appeal to the Tennessee Supreme Court on grounds that the judge had improperly assessed a fine against Scopes.

Vern Ratzlaff, BA'60, BSW'61
Winnipeg

Review does disservice to Malcolm Lowry

You have done Malcolm Lowry and your readers a great disservice by devoting two full pages to Donald Cameron's inane verbal exercise, "Luminous Wheels and Private Memories", in the winter 1971 issue of the *Chronicle*.

Surely the *Chronicle* could have had the book reviewed by Earle Birney, Perle Epstein or David Markson—people who knew Lowry or have studied his work. Any

one of them could have contributed a valuable evaluation of Woodcock's book, particularly as it relates to the regrettably small body of work by or about this man whose writing reflects the intense feeling he had for British Columbia.

His writing was all but ignored by Canadians while he was alive; this book about him would have been better ignored than treated as it was by your "reviewer."

Lois Carley Cadell
BA'57, MLS (Western Ontario)
Waterloo, Ontario.

Association victim of self-mistaken identity?

Why do you belong to the American Alumni Council, as announced on your masthead? UBC being a Canadian university, surely this is a case of self-mistaken identity?

Bruce Mickelburgh, BA'68,
Newmarket, Ont.

The association has belonged to the AAC for some time not because of mistaken identity but because the AAC has provided useful support services. You may be interested to know that a Canadian alumni organization exists in embryo form and meets in special session at annual AAC conferences. Our association takes part in this and it's our hope that we can build this into a stronger, independent Canadian organization within a few years.—Ed. □

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Rosemary Brown

When Rosemary Brown, BSW'62, MSW'67, says her interests are catholic in the sense that they are all-embracing, she isn't overstating the case. One of her most catholic areas of interest is in improving the status of women and probably one of the more significant contributions she is making toward this end is by the example she sets in her own life and activities. She is an inspiring role model for anyone interested in redefining the place of women in today's society.

Mrs. Brown most recently pleaded the case for fairer treatment for women at the National Conference on the Law which was held in Ottawa on Feb. 1-4. She was one of two women delegates from British Columbia invited to attend the conference by the former Minister of Justice John Turner, BA'49.

She believes her invitation resulted from her voluntary work as Ombudswoman for the B.C. Status of Women Action and Coordinating Council. The Council was formed after publication of the Royal Commission Report on the Status of Women to push for implementation of the report's recommendations.

In her work as Ombudswoman, Mrs. Brown welcomes complaints from any woman who feels discriminated against and she investigates each case to the best of her ability. Her investigations have provided her with ample demonstrations of discrepancies in the laws as they affect women and lent eloquence to the pleas she made in Ottawa for reform of the law so that it deals equally with both men and women.

Mrs. Brown believes, however, that the only way equal treatment of men and women in society will become a reality is if women take a more active

role in politics. She does not believe in tokenism either. "Parliament in Ottawa has 264 seats. The only realistic representation is that 75 to 100 of those seats be occupied by women". Although she emphasizes that she does not consider her objectives as a battle between the sexes, Mrs. Brown said that if women are really going to share responsibility for the functioning of society, then they are going to have to learn to speak out for themselves and not through a man. "We have learned through the ages that it is not enough to have men who support your point of view speak on your behalf."

There is nothing extremist, however, about this warm woman who combines her homelife with her husband, Dr. William T. Brown a psychiatrist and UBC graduate (MD'58) and a member of UBC's Faculty of Medicine, and her three children along with her other interests into a rewarding lifestyle. She says she is interested in the whole area of dispossessed people, in poverty and in the environment. As well as acting as Ombudswoman, she also serves as a counsellor and social worker at Simon Fraser University. The list of her other endeavors is intimidating, but makes her living proof of the advantages of getting involved.

Born in Jamaica, Mrs. Brown is a naturalized Canadian. She is a member of the B.C. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, regional representative of the National Black Coalition and on the B.C. Council of Black Women. She's been chairman of the board of the Lower Mainland Society for the Rehabilitation Residence for young adults which finances half-way homes for young people who are not able to live on their own. She has worked with epileptic and cerebral palsy patients in the Vancouver Neurological Society and is also a very active member of the University Women's Club.

spot light

20's

Up on Burnaby Mountain at Simon Fraser University there's a new chairman of the board. **Richard Lester**, LLB'52, chairman since 1968 has resigned to continue his graduate work at UBC. His replacement is **Kenneth Caple**, BSA'26, MSA'27, SFU chancellor. He is a former member of both the senate and board of governors at UBC. . . To commemorate Centennial '71, the last of B.C.'s bumper crop of centennials, the federal government established a Second Century Fund for the province. Its first board of trustees has four UBC grads among its membership—**W. T. (Tom) Brown**, BA '32, (MA, Oxford), **Roderick Haig-Brown**, LLD'52, **Hubert King**, BA'27 and **John Woodworth**, BArch'52. The fund is designed to establish and develop nature conservation areas throughout the province.

A changing political climate has given **Willoughby W. Matthews**, OBE, BSA'27, a new address after 34 years in Burma. He's exchanged his old one on the Pagoda Road in Rangoon for the Royal Thames Yacht Club in Knightsbridge (some might think that equally exotic). He writes that he regrets very much having to leave Burma but still feels a "great affection for the people of that fascinating country". . . **Charles M. Mottley**, BA '27, (MA, PhD, Toronto), has retired from his planning and teaching posts at Pennsylvania State University. During his career in research and strategic planning he was associated with several universities and government and private agencies—including chairman of biological sciences at Cornell, chairman of operations at the Centre for Naval Analysis, the U.S. Department of Mines and the Stanford Research Institute.

30's

At Vancouver city hall, **Russell Baker**, BA'30, BCom'31, has retired as the city's corporation counsel. He has been a member of the legal staff since 1937. His replacement is **Charles Fleming**, BCom '48, LLB'51, deputy counsel since 1963. . . **Dr. Roy Daniells**, BA'30, (PhD, Toronto), (LLD, Queen's), UBC's University Professor of English has been named a Companion of the Order of Canada—the country's highest award of merit. A former president of the Royal Society of Canada, he is the first person to hold the appointment of University Professor, designed to honor distin-

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guished scholars. Medals of Service were awarded to Dr. **Robert Bell**, BA'39, MA '41, (PhD, McGill), a nuclear physicist, who is principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University and to **Lawrence J. Wallace**, BA'38, (MEd, Washington), B.C.'s impressario of centennials, who is officially deputy provincial secretary. . . UBC's new dean of science is Professor **George Volkoff**, BA'34, MA'36, (PhD, California), DSc'45, the former head of physics. He succeeds his brother-in-law, **Vladimir Okulitch**, BAsc'31, MAsc'32, (PhD, McGill), who had been dean since 1964. One of Canada's leading theoretical physicists, Dr. Volkoff at one time studied under Robert Oppenheimer. During the Second World War he joined the National Research Council, where he was later in charge of theoretical physics for the NRC atomic energy projects. . . The sometimes frontier-gold rush atmosphere of the Vancouver Stock Exchange will be undergoing some changes in the future guided by its new president, **Thomas A. Dohm**, BA'37. A former B.C. Supreme Court judge, he headed the official inquiry into the Gastown Riot last summer.

40's

Fred E. Burnet, BAsc'41, the new president of Cominco Ltd., has been with the company since 1936. During the 1960's he headed the company's American operations as president, chairman and chief executive officer before returning to Vancouver in 1970 as vice-president of Cominco. . . **Walter Thumm**, BA'44, BEd'54, (BSc, Sir George Williams), who is associate professor of physics at McArthur College, Queen's University, is co-author of a new college text, *Physics in Medicine*. It is intended as a supplement to *College Physics*, which he and Donald E. Tilley published in 1971.

In Rome, **Roy I. Jackson**, BAsc'48, has been appointed deputy director-general of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. He went to Rome in 1964 as head of the department of fisheries, leaving his position as executive director of the North Pacific Fisheries Commission. . . "Wildcatter" is the *New York Times'* description of **John C.**



Connie Bysouth

Rudolph, BAsc'48. He's the founder and president of Bluemount Resources, an oil exploration firm in Calgary. The last major oil pool found in Alberta was in 1965 discovered by a company headed by Mr. Rudolph. His new company is now looking for the next one.

50's

B.C.'s new deputy minister of industrial development, trade and commerce, **Leslie Hempsall**, BAsc'50, is making plans to give his department an "aggressive and positive leadership role in the field of industrial development". Previously he was vice-president of construction and engineering with Eurocan Pulp & Paper in Kitimat. . . Major **Harry Harmsworth**, BA'52, MEd'71, is the new commandant of the Canadian Forces School of Instructional Technique at CFB Borden, Ontario. . . A little bit of Canada in the Frisco Bay area—**David Molliet**, BA'52, director of the Canadian government travel bureau there has paid his extra \$40 and now his licence plates say "CANADA". . . **Eleanor Riches**, BA'52, represented UBC at the installation of Dr. Pauline Mills McGibbon as chancellor of the University of Toronto. She is a research associate and assistant to the associate dean of student affairs at the U of T's medical faculty.

John D. Wood, BAsc'53, (MS, PhD, Stanford), director and senior vice-president for engineering and research at ATCO Industries in Calgary, has recently been appointed to the Defence Research Board of Canada. . . Dr. **Eileen Levis**, BA'54, has moved from Texas and is now practising medicine in Warner, New Hampshire. . . **David C. Campbell**, BCom'65 (Class of '55), (MA, San Francisco), (MSc, PhD, Berkeley), who specializes in environmental economics, is an assistant professor at the University of Idaho. . . **Jacqueline Sue Chapman**, BSN'58, (MSc, Case-Western Reserve), has received a \$2,000 Springer fellowship for her doctoral work at New York University. At one time an instructor at UBC's school of nursing, she was an assistant professor at Case-Western before moving to New York.

60's

Susan Butt, BA'60, PhD'63, assistant professor of psychology at UBC is the top-rated ladies singles tennis player in B.C. She is also currently teaching a continuing education course on the psychology of sport—which must give her a decided advantage. . . . **Grant B. Frame**, BASc'61, (MSc, Calgary), is teaching at the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Science in Saskatoon while completing his doctorate in chemical engineering by long distance at the University of Calgary. After leaving UBC he spent five years in Cuba, first as operations manager for Compañía Rometales S.A. and later as assistant professor of chemical engineering at Las Villas University. . . . **Robert C. Stuart**, BCom'61, is currently acting chairman of the economics department at Rutgers University . . . B.C.'s Progressive Conservative party has a new leader as a result of the November convention. **Derril Warren**, BA'61, (LLB, Dalhousie), (LLM, Harvard), was the winner in an election that had five candidates—four of them UBC grads—the party's former leader, **John de Wolf**, BA'60, **John Green**, BA'46, and **Reginald Grandison**, BA'66, LLB'69.

Four years ago a group of UBC students, concerned about what was happening to the people who live in Vancouver's inner city, decided to do something to help. Known as the Inner

City Project, the program that evolved was concerned with social problems in the community and with those of the large number of transient young people who come to Vancouver every summer. Inner City ran various projects from legal aid to feed-ins to a highly-publicized hostel operation in an old church. **Max Beck**, BA'62, BSW'65, MSW'66, director of Inner City during its somewhat hasseled years of growth, is now in Ottawa to take on an even bigger community relations job—this year's Opportunities For Youth. As coordinator for the OFY he will decide which 3,000 job-creating projects will split the federal government's \$34 million. They expect 20,000 applications.

At the Université de Montréal, **William W. Armstrong**, PhD'66, has been promoted to associate professor of computer science. . . . **Carolyn McAskie**, BA'67, is now on the staff of the Canadian High Commission in Nairobi, Kenya. She is second secretary, in charge of the Kenya desk. . . . **Patrick Parker**, BCom'68, MBA'69, is off to Toronto to help Ronald MacDonald sell his 10 billionth hamburger. He has been with the company for three years and will be operations manager for MacDonald's nation-wide restaurants.

Brian Boyd, BA'69, is currently teaching English at the Lycée Montaigne in Paris. He interrupted his doctoral studies in political science at Toronto to go to France to study French language and politics. . . . **Harold J. Meyerman**, BCom'69, LLB'70, is now president of Uni-

versity Products Corporation, a National Student Marketing subsidiary. . . . In this year's final examinations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants the second and third highest marks in the country were obtained by two students in the same Vancouver office—one of them was **Vern O'Reilly**, BCom'69 . . . Action Line, the *Vancouver Province's* anonymous ombudsman, has an excellent record for helping people find their way out of the red tape thicket—one of the reporters responsible for the column is **Ruth L. Taylor**, BA'69.

70's

A suitable toast was probably in order for **Brent Bitz**, BCom'70 and **Kenneth French**, BSc'71, when they were notified that they had both won Seagram business fellowships. Both are graduate students in UBC's commerce faculty.

The Sherwood Lett scholarship—UBC's mini-Rhodes—was awarded to **Mrs. Connie Bysouth**, BEd'71. She is both the first woman and the first education student to win the \$1,500 prize. She is currently enrolled in the education of the deaf diploma program. . . . **Gordon Sloan**, BA'71, was featured in one of the week-end papers as one of Canada's more interesting bachelors—he's currently administrative manager of the 'Bridge', an old Granville Street hotel, now run by the YWCA for transient girls.



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births

Hon. and Mrs. Ronald Basford, BA'55, LLB'56 (Madeleine Nelson, BHE'61), a daughter, Megan Nicole, January 10, 1972 in Ottawa. . . **Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bird**, BSc'65, LLB'71 (Bridget Murray, BA'66), a daughter, Rosemary Kathleen, August 28, 1971 in Vancouver. . . **Mr. and Mrs. David G. Bohach**, BASc'67 (Frances Muir, '67), a daughter, Kirsten Sabrina, December 17, 1971 in Little Rock, Arkansas. . . **Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Cottell**, BSF'66, MSF'67 (Donna Jones, BHE'67), a daughter, Deanna Lyn, December 2, 1971 in New Haven, Connecticut. . . **Mr. and Mrs. William J. Diebolt**, LLB'71 (Virginia Wilson, BA'67), a son, David, January 9, 1972 in North Vancouver. . . **Mr. and Mrs. Robert Joseph Folk**, BEd'64 (Judi Johnston, BMus'68), twin daughters, Crystal Sabrina and Celeste Jasmine, November 19, 1971 in New Westminster. **Dr. and Mrs. C. Robert James**, BASc'60, MASC'61, PhD'64, a daughter, Maureen Beth, November 26, 1971 in Edmonton. . . **Dr. and Mrs. Leslie N. Koskitalo**, PhD'70 (Diane Prefontaine, BSA'62), a daughter, Michelle Evon, September 1, 1971 in Vancouver. . . **Dr. and Mrs. Kent E. Mellerstig**, MD'67, a son, Jason Kent, January 6, 1972 in Grand Rapids, Michigan. . . **Mr. and Mrs. D. Ronald Patterson**, BEd'67 (Barbara Hobbs, BMus'66), a son, David Edward, October 18, 1971 in New Westminster. . . **Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Thompson**, BSc'69, a son, Andrew Charles, January 19, 1972, in Vancouver.

marriages

Bardal-Stewart. Frederic Leroy Bardal, BASc'70 to Nancy Joanne Stewart, BA'71, August 24, 1971 in Vancouver. . . **Cannon-Cha**. Richard W. Cannon, BASc'66 to Karen L. Cha, BA'65, BLS'66, March 20, 1971 in Vancouver. . . **Fernau-**

Montgomery. Francis Guy Fernau to Janet Montgomery, BSN'58, November 5, 1971 in London, England. . . **Ludwig-Booth**. Frank C. Ludwig, BMus'70 to Lorraine Booth, BMus'70 August, 1971 in Vancouver.

deaths

Ivor W. Allam, BA'53, September 27, 1971 in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He was a research chemist with the U.S. Radium Corporation and is survived by his wife.

Rhys Dilwyn Bevan, BASc'46, October 24, 1971 in Rosemere, Quebec. He joined Canadian Industries Ltd. after graduation, holding several administrative and research posts before becoming vice-president last year. He served as president of the Chlorine Institute—the first Canadian to do so—and was founder and former chairman of the chemical economics division of the Chemical Institute of Canada. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and a son.

Andre Leendert de Ruyter, BSP'64, April 1971, accidentally in Port Coquitlam.

Merrill DesBrisay, Q.C., BA'17, December 5, 1971 in Toronto, Ontario. At the 'Fairview Shacks' in May 1917, he was one of the founders of the UBC Alumni Association—serving as secretary-treasurer and the following year as president of the new organization.

Archie Prentice Gardner, BA'37, January 26, 1972, while travelling between Calgary and Vancouver. He was senior partner in Gardner, MacDonald & Co., chartered accountants, and is survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters.

Douglas W. Glennie, BA'49, MA'51, (PhD, Washington), October 26, 1971 in Youngstown, New York. He is survived by his wife.

Rowland Thomas Green, BA'24, 1971 in Kelowna. He is survived by his wife (Mary Heribson, BA'31).

Mrs. G. Cecil Hacker, (Margaret Allan), BA'31, October 13, 1971 in Abbotsford. She is survived by her husband, Cecil, BA'33.

Mrs. Malcolm Hardie, (Marjorie Hobson), BA'37, December 10, 1971 in Vancouver. She is survived by her brother.

George Howell Harris, BSA'22, (MS, Oregon State), (PhD, Berkeley), February 5, 1972 in Duncan. He joined the UBC staff in 1925 as an assistant in horticulture and was appointed to the faculty as assistant professor in 1928. On his retirement in 1963 he was named professor emeritus of horticulture. . . . He is survived by his wife, a son, John, BSA'52, a daughter, two brothers and a sister.

Joseph Allen Harris, BA'22, MA'23, (PhD, Illinois), February 6, 1972 in Richmond. The brother of Howell Harris, he was professor emeritus of chemistry at UBC. As a doctoral student at Illinois, his work became internationally known when he was able to prove the existence of Element 61—a rare earth. He returned to UBC in 1926 as assistant professor. During the university's financial retrenchment in 1932 he "retired"—but

not for long. He ran in the provincial election of 1933, defeating the Minister of Finance. . . .

He retired as professor of chemistry in 1966. He is survived by his sister and two brothers.

Eli McColl, BASc'22, August 19, 1971 in Long Beach, California. He is survived by his wife.

Mrs. George MacDonald (Aileen E. Mann), BA'37, MSW'55, November 22, 1971 in Vancouver. She is survived by her husband.

Robert S. McDonald, BA'34, March 25, 1971, in New Westminster. He is survived by his wife (Mary Eatkins, BA'35).

Kenneth R. Macleod, LLB'49, September 23, 1971 in Vancouver. Before his appointment as a provincial court judge last year he was a member of the legal department at B.C. Hydro. He is survived by his wife and five children.

Robert James McMaster, BA'34, November 9, 1971 in Victoria. In his legal career he represented many noted causes—including the claims of the dispossessed Japanese-Canadian community after the Second World War, the Doukhobor community and the Lord's Day Alliance. Much of B.C.'s present legislation governing the co-operative and credit union movement is the result of his work. He acted as legal advisor to the movement from 1945 to his death. He is survived by his wife, Constance, (BA, Alberta), BSW '59, two sons and two daughters.

Donald Archibald Matson, BCom'37, September 12, 1971 in Roseburg, Oregon. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Andrew Gordon Meekison, BASc'22, February 3, 1972 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife (Kathleen Stirk, '23) and three sons, William, BA'57, MD'62, Peter, BASc'59, BA'61, (MA, West. Ont.), (PhD, Duke), and James, BA'61, MA'62, (MBA, Harvard).

Rev. Daniel (Bill) More, BA'41, November 14, 1971 in Vancouver. A United Church of Canada minister in Port Alberni, he is survived by his son, Arthur, BSc'62 and two daughters.

Mrs. Kenneth Alexander Ryan, (Jean Stewart Kinnaird), BA'39, BEd'59, December 27, 1971 in Mission. For many years she was a teacher with the Mission school board and is survived by her husband and sister.

Kathleen Marjorie Reynolds, BA'33, MA '43, November 23, 1971 in North Vancouver. She retired in 1969 as principal of the Queensbury elementary school in North Vancouver after a teaching career of 45 years. She is survived by a cousin. **Victor John Southey**, BASc'33, BA'33, October 31, 1971 in Delta. He was general manager of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. mining operations in Newfoundland & Labrador before returning to B.C. two years ago. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

Frank A. Sreter, BSc'67, December 15, 1971 accidentally near Hawksbury, Ontario. A graduate student in chemistry at the University of Ottawa, he is survived by his parents.

George McRae West, BSP'59, February 18, 1971 in Sooke. He is survived by his wife. □

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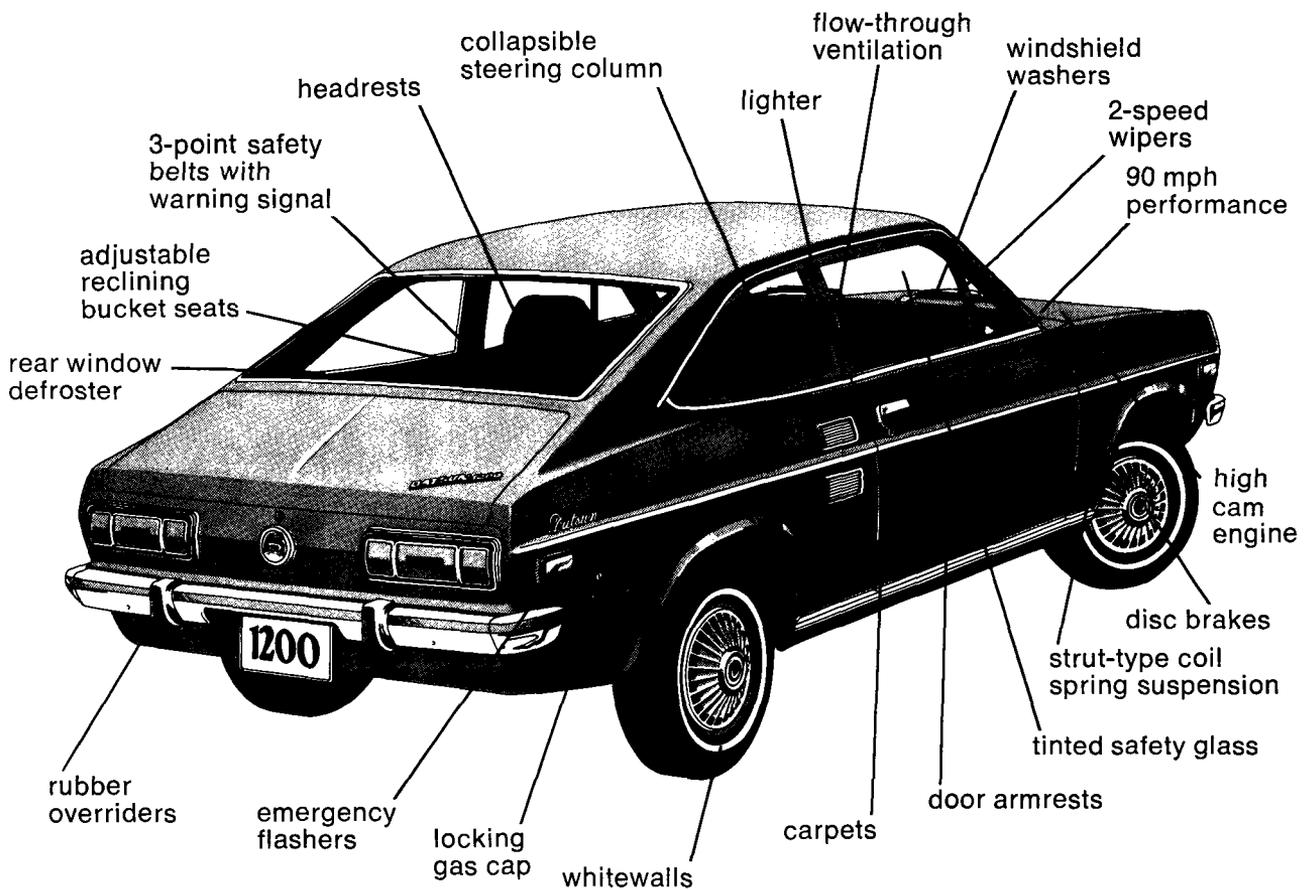
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