UBC ALUMNI
Chronicle

SUMMER 1971

UBC's Unbeatable Rugby 'Birds

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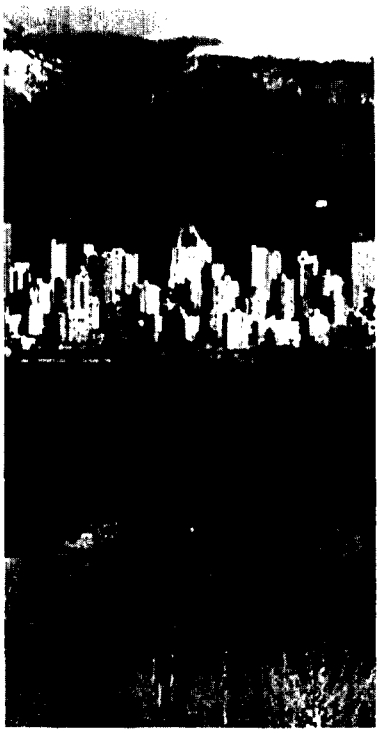

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Published quarterly by the Alumni Association of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. Business and editorial offices: Cecil Green Park, 6251 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver 8, B.C. (604-228-3313).

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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Bill Loiselle

University Endowment Lands—bushland for another 48 years?

The Uncertain Future Of UBC's Non-endowing Endowment Lands

BRITISH COLUMBIA seems to have become a happy hunting ground for real estate sharpies who want to exploit public land for profit. At least that's the way it looks from the number of big land controversies we've had recently involving charges of misuse and giveaways of public land. A year or so ago it was Cypress Bowl. This year the big controversy involves the proposed Four Seasons hotel/apartment complex adjacent to Stanley Park.

Will next year's land controversy involve the University Endowment Lands?

Right now that may sound a bit fanciful, but many people in the university community and in the endowment area, in fact, do fear that something like this might happen—that they might wake up some morning to discover the endowment lands sewed up in some deal that may horrify the public. This fear, however, is not based on any inside information. It is based only on nagging suspicion, doubt and mistrust of the government authorities involved—feelings reinforced by the recent controversies.

The problem is that nobody really knows what is to happen to the endowment lands in future. Members of the university community and residents of the area are well aware that this large tract of land—overlooking both English Bay and the Fraser River a mere 15-minute drive from downtown Vancouver—is one of the most valuable and attractive pieces of real estate in North America. Both groups consequently are keenly jealous of what happens to the 1,700

Clive Cocking

bush-covered, undeveloped acres of land in the area—though for different reasons.

Endowment lands residents rightly feel that they have a very pleasant residential community and they don't want any new developments that would destroy that. The University also favors high quality development, but above all it would like to get some benefit from the land—and therein lies a long tale of frustration.

For 48 years UBC has waited to receive its endowment from the University Endowment Lands on Point Grey—but in vain. So little has been done to bring this possibility nearer, in fact, that many in the university community have come to doubt that UBC will ever get a nickel—or any other benefit—from the provincial land set aside by government statute for its endowment.

Several developments early this year have tended to heighten this concern. First, the University Endowment Lands schools were incorporated into the Vancouver school system. Then it was revealed that a subdivision being built on 17 acres of endowment land formerly owned by the Society of Jesus (the provincial government sold it to the Jesuits in 1931 for a school) was to be joined to Vancouver. Finally, in February, came the announcement from provincial Lands Minister Ray Williston that negotiations would be opened with Vancouver to incorporate into the city the 700-odd acres of developed UEL residential land.

These developments provoked anxious questions. Was this the thin edge of the wedge? Was it only a matter of time before the remaining undeveloped area would be taken over by Vancouver? If so, how would the University ever get an endowment income out of the land—let alone the right kind of developments in the area? The anxiety lingers on in the university community.

The 2,600 residents of the endowment lands are none too happy with the turn of events either. Says Allan Kelly, president of the UEL Ratepayers Association: "The possibility of this land being turned over to the city is of great concern to us—their track record is not very good." UEL residents feel they have nothing to gain and everything to lose from amalgamation with Vancouver. The standards of services may drop. And there's the danger that profit-hungry developers would get in to exploit the undeveloped areas in undesireable ways.

There is no doubt that all kinds of groups have been yearning for years to get a piece of the UEL for their own use. Vancouver city council's special committee on the University Endowment Lands, of course, has been steadily pushing for Vancouver to take in all of it. Vancouver Park Board has been after a section for a park. Just recently the Point Grey SPEC organization launched a campaign to have virtually the entire undeveloped area turned into a regional park. And, of course, real estate interests have made countless proposals, ranging from single projects such as a recent hotel/convention centre (now fallen through) to grandiose, multi-million dollar schemes for total UEL development.

But on his part, provincial Lands Minister Ray Williston emphasizes that there will be no giveaways. "I realize," he said, "that the Vancouver civic administration, the regional parks and everybody else looks very covetously at the University Endowment Lands and hopes that they are going to be turned over to them for their profit, but in no way can this be done. It's beyond my jurisdiction to pass over the endowment lands to anybody because by statute they are set aside hopefully to provide funds for the university." The government, in other words, remains dedicated to the basic principle that any future development of the 1,700 undeveloped UEL acres must provide endowment income to the university.

Williston justifies the decision to work toward incorporation of the developed endowment lands within Vancouver on the basis of financial reality. The homes in the area, the cluster near Blanca Street and the larger section adjacent to the University,are all owned out right and thus provide no endowment income. "There seems no practical way," he points out, "in which the area now developed could ever be made to endow the University and hence there is no valid reason why it should remain unorganized territory." In addition, he said, the efficient servicing of the land as a separate administrative unit has been a constant problem.

And far from providing an endowment, the area, according to Williston, has still not generated enough revenue to repay the amount originally invested by the government in its development. "I think the true state of the balance sheet is something like $2 million in the red," he said.

Williston, of course, also justifies the move on the grounds that for too long the UEL residents have been "subsidized" by other B.C. taxpayers, in that being unorganized territory their taxes have been lower than for people in comparable homes in Vancouver. And this year, the government boosted UEL assessments to bring them more on a par with Vancouver.

But UEL residents firmly reject the "subsidy" charge. "It's a lot of complete nonsense," says Kelly. "We're paying all our own expenses *and* subsidizing the University." He argues that UEL residents have long paid a higher share than warranted for fire and police protection, since these services are mainly for the University's benefit.

The big questions, however, still hang fire. Are all the endowment lands ultimately to be merged with Vancouver? How will the undeveloped areas be developed? Will UBC receive endowment income from them? Williston admits that these are issues that he has been "agonizing" over in recent months.

Vancouver council's special committee on the endowment lands, of course, wants complete eventual amalgamation. Alderman Halford Wilson, chairman of the committee, says they have suggested to the government a plan whereby Vancouver's boundaries would be progressively extended westward as the endowment lands are developed. The committee has so far resisted the government's proposal to take over the developed UEL areas; they argue that it would not be efficient to try to administer two separate residential areas without also controlling the undeveloped bushland that lies between. In other words, the committee wants control of the northern half of the endowment lands—the area between the University and Blanca Street north of University Boulevard—and the government is not ready to surrender it.

To Ald. Wilson, amalgamation is a logical step and one bound to lead to greater efficiency in administration of the UEL and perhaps also of the western section of the city. He discounts the possibility of financial gain

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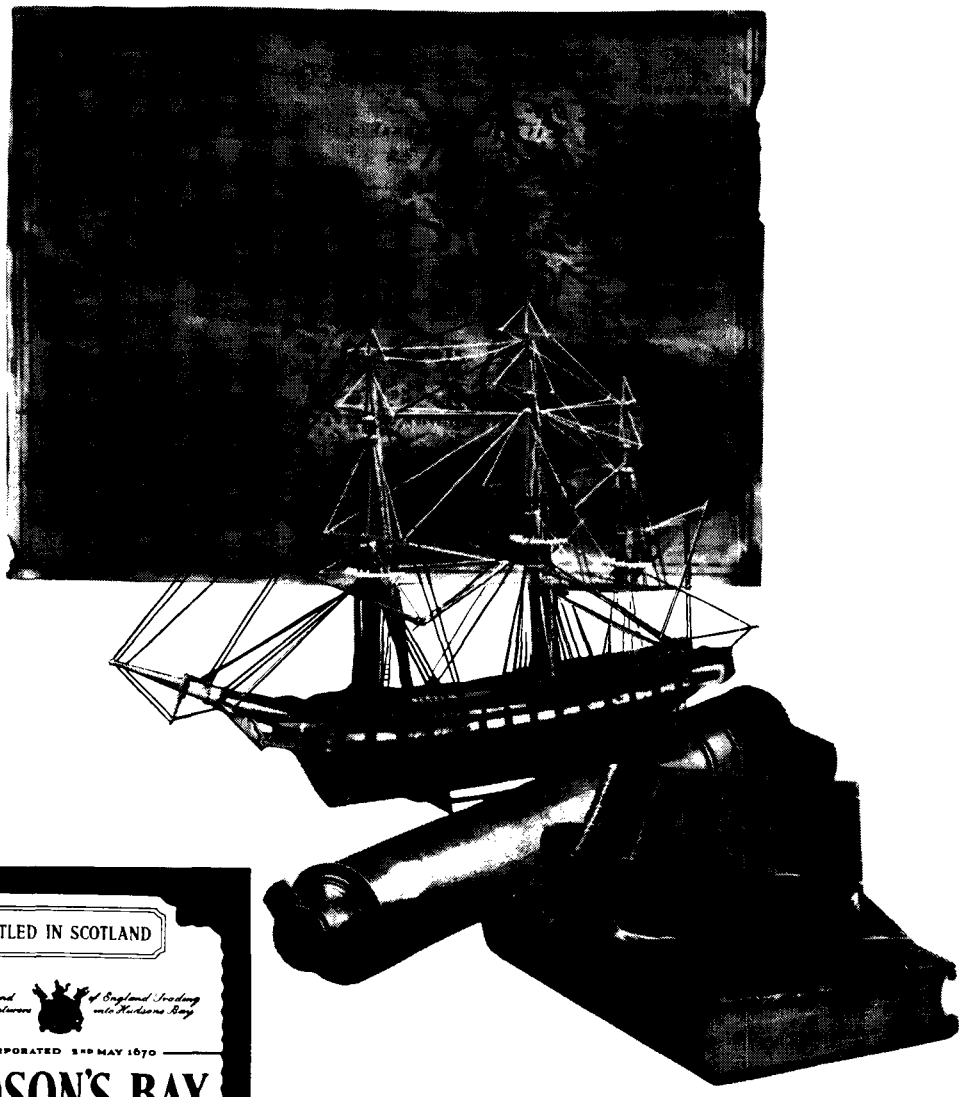

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Vancouver and the endowment lands—getting too close for comfort? Many fear amalgamation will bring undesireable real estate development and loss of any hope of endowment income to UBC.

to the city from such a development. "I don't see the city gaining in any financial way as a result of amalgamation," he said. "On the contrary, it could cost money for expanded services. The taxes in the area are paid to provide services, not to make a profit."

However, it's clear that high density development—hotels, apartments, shopping centres and so on—could provide the city with a very healthy boost in tax revenue, particularly if real estate developers, and not the city, paid for installation of necessary utilities and other facilities. The city could practically guarantee this if it had control, through zoning, of future endowment lands development.

And control, in Williston's view, is what they want. "The city of Vancouver would be very very happy to have jurisdiction over the endowment lands and over the University at a price," he said. "The price is control of the lands."

The city is not likely to get this. But it does appear that the provincial government is looking very favorably on the possibility to total, eventual amalgamation of the UEL with Vancouver. Williston points out, however, that "there would have to be a firm understanding as to how these lands would be handled before the jurisdiction of the lands was turned over." Their development would have to be handled in such a way as to provide endowment income to the University.

The University's official position on how it feels the endowment lands should be developed is not, at this stage, public knowledge. A presidential advisory committee on the University Endowment Lands examined the issue early this year and submitted a report to President Walter Gage. The University has conveyed its position, based on this report, to Lands Minister Williston, and feels it is not proper to make its views public as the minister has not yet studied the statement.

The likelihood of total, comprehensive development of the endowment lands, however, appears as far off as it ever did. The provincial government has neither a master plan on which it is prepared to proceed, nor any money to spark the development. Nor does the government appear very close to deciding what arrangements should be made to ensure the University derives a good endowment income from the land.

Among the several master plans put forward for UEL development the one most favored by the provincial government was the 1963 Webb and Knapp (Canada) Ltd. scheme. Under the plan, the company proposed to invest $300 million developing the area into 10 self-contained neighborhoods, an office-research complex and a cultural-commercial town centre. The land would all be handled on lease and would provide UBC with about $3 million income a year after 15 years. The company, however, has since gone bankrupt. Provincial government authorities indicated recently that some modification of this scheme might form the best basis for development.

But even less close to solution is the question of arrangements to provide the best possible endowment to UBC. At one time—in 1965—the government indicated it might establish and fund a Universities Real Estate Development Corporation to do the job. It was envisaged that the corporation would earn endowment income for all three public universities from a downtown government office tower and from development of the UEL. But the Universities Real Estate Development Corporation Act, while drafted, was never proclaimed.

If the merger with Vancouver is brought about, it's recognized that something like this corporation may have to be set up to handle the endowment income. On his part, Ald. Wilson points out that there need be no concern regarding loss of endowment if the merger took place. He maintains the ownership of the land could stay in the hands of the corporation, or some similar agency, with the university deriving income from lease rentals and the city collecting taxes in the normal fashion.

The government authorities (and those of the university, undoubtedly) are also concerned that the endowment income presently envisaged is not very great. An annual income of about $3 million 15 years after the start of development doesn't seem to be worth all the bother. In this regard, Municipal Affairs Minister Dan

Campbell believes the authorities should take a real hard-nosed attitude with any future developer proposing to take on the UEL. The object, he maintains, must be to maximize the return to the University. "In my view, a developer should have to put up a very substantial sum of money which would do nothing but provide an endowment fund," Campbell said. This, he said, should be paid at the start for the privilege of developing the land. "In addition, there would have to be on-going lease rental income going to the University as the scheme progressed."

This is an approach that may well meet favor with University authorities.

It's easy to understand, then, why there has been so little progress toward UEL development. And yet there is one bright spot—the possibility of an industrial-research park developing in the southern corner of the endowment lands adjacent to the UBC campus.

The B.C. Research Council has established its new headquarters there. UBC plans to establish its larger future research facilities nearby in the south campus—the TRIUMF cyclotron research team has already started construction of its building in the area. And recently there have been strong steps by at least two major B.C. companies to establish research facilities on endowment lands. The endowment lands administration and the department of lands have blocked out 100 acres for a research park and two five acre sites have tentatively been spoken for.

The development of a research park is something many university people favor. Aside from the possibility of endowment income, it could provide opportunities for graduate student training. And the mixing of university researchers with industrial researchers could be very stimulating. As Dr. John Warren, UBC professor of physics and director of TRIUMF, says: "It might bring university scientists down to earth regarding the problems of society." A research park could also foster more applied research at UBC and the creation of new, sophisticated products and industries. Williston favors the development: "I think we should be the top wood researchers on this continent. We're now one of the top producers and therefore we should be one of the top researchers. This has always been a dream of mine."

Aside from this bright spot, the rest of the endowment lands question remains in limbo. What its future is to be is still undecided. The provincial government is clearly not ready to put up millions of dollars of "seed" money to launch comprehensive development of the land. It seems then that it's going to be up to private developers. Which, in the absence of a master plan and in the present climate of real estate wheeling and dealing, isn't too encouraging. The current attitude of concern and vigilance on the part of the university community and the endowment lands residents is not misplaced.

The University Endowment Lands clearly have the potential of becoming a magnificent urban environment, a "university city", capable of providing the University with a good endowment income. But it's going to take planning, imagination and, above all, leadership. And that is the ingredient that is *really* missing. □

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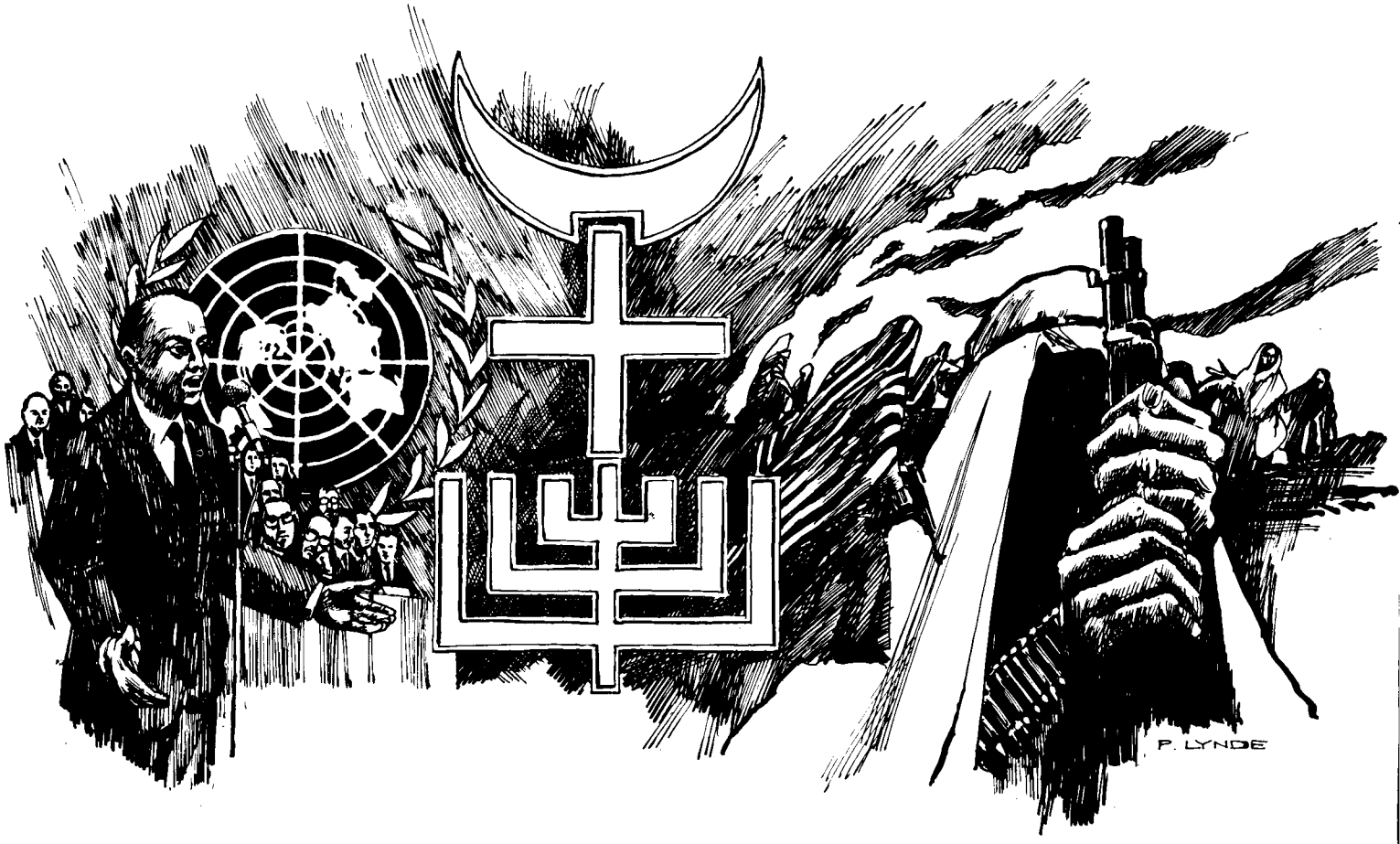


A Forgotten People Demand Justice

The Palestinians and the Middle East Crisis

ONE OF THE MOST BITTER lessons history teaches is that conflicts that lead to the outbreak of war are not resolved by war. War solves nothing. Past experience, particularly in this century, also shows that the termination of battle is not synonymous with peace and that any peace settlement that does not take into serious account *all* the factors that in the first place led to war will not be a lasting peace. But these are lessons that the world has yet to fully learn. Nowhere is this more strikingly evident today than in the troubled Middle East.

There is today a great deal of optimistic talk about the possibility of "a just and lasting peace" being achieved in the Middle East and particularly in that portion that historically and culturally has come to be known as Palestine. But it is only talk. There is little real action being taken toward this goal. The fact is that a vital element in the situation is being, and has been, consistently ignored: the plight of the displaced Palestinians.

Attention has been focussing on the peace missions of Gunnar Jarring, Special Representative in the Middle East of the Secretary General of the United Nations, and William Rogers, the U.S. Secretary of State. They have been endeavoring to bring into implementation the Security Council Resolution adopted unanimously by Council members on November 22, 1967. In the resolution, whose author was Lord Caradon, former British Minister of Foreign Affairs and permanent representative at the United Nations, the Security Council affirmed that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should be based on:

- Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;
- Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for the acknowledgement of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.

The resolution also affirmed the necessity for:

- guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;
- achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;
- guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones.

As the proposed foundation for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, this resolution unfortunately contains many flaws. It says nothing, for example, concerning the city of

HANNA KASSIS

Jerusalem. Should it be redivided? Kept united? Under whose jurisdiction? Nor does the resolution explain what is meant by "secure and recognized boundaries". As a result, it has so far failed to bring about permanent peace in the area. But even if some of the internal difficulties of the resolution were to be overcome, it is my firm conviction that it will continue to fail to realize peace in Palestine.

For one thing, the resolution assumes that the conflict started in 1967 and thus addresses itself to the outcome of that conflict, and does not take into account the events of the two decades that elapsed between 1967 and the foundation of the state of Israel in 1947-48. It also assumes that the conflict is between Israel on the one hand, and Egypt, Jordan and Syria on the other, that is a conflict between states. But more important is the fact that the resolution treats the problem largely as a *territorial* issue and disregards the *human* aspect: the Palestinians.

The resolution merely affirms "the necessity for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem". It does not specify in any manner what is meant by a just settlement; it does not make any reference to the 1948 General Assembly resolution (which had been restated at every General Assembly annual meeting until 1967) which states that "the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the governments or authorities responsible."

The Resolution of the Security Council, by making the human issue peripheral to the territorial issue, is destined to fail.

I maintain, as do a number of authorities working in the Middle East representing foreign governments or UN agencies, that the solution of the human side of the conflict is the only key to a "just and lasting peace" in Palestine.

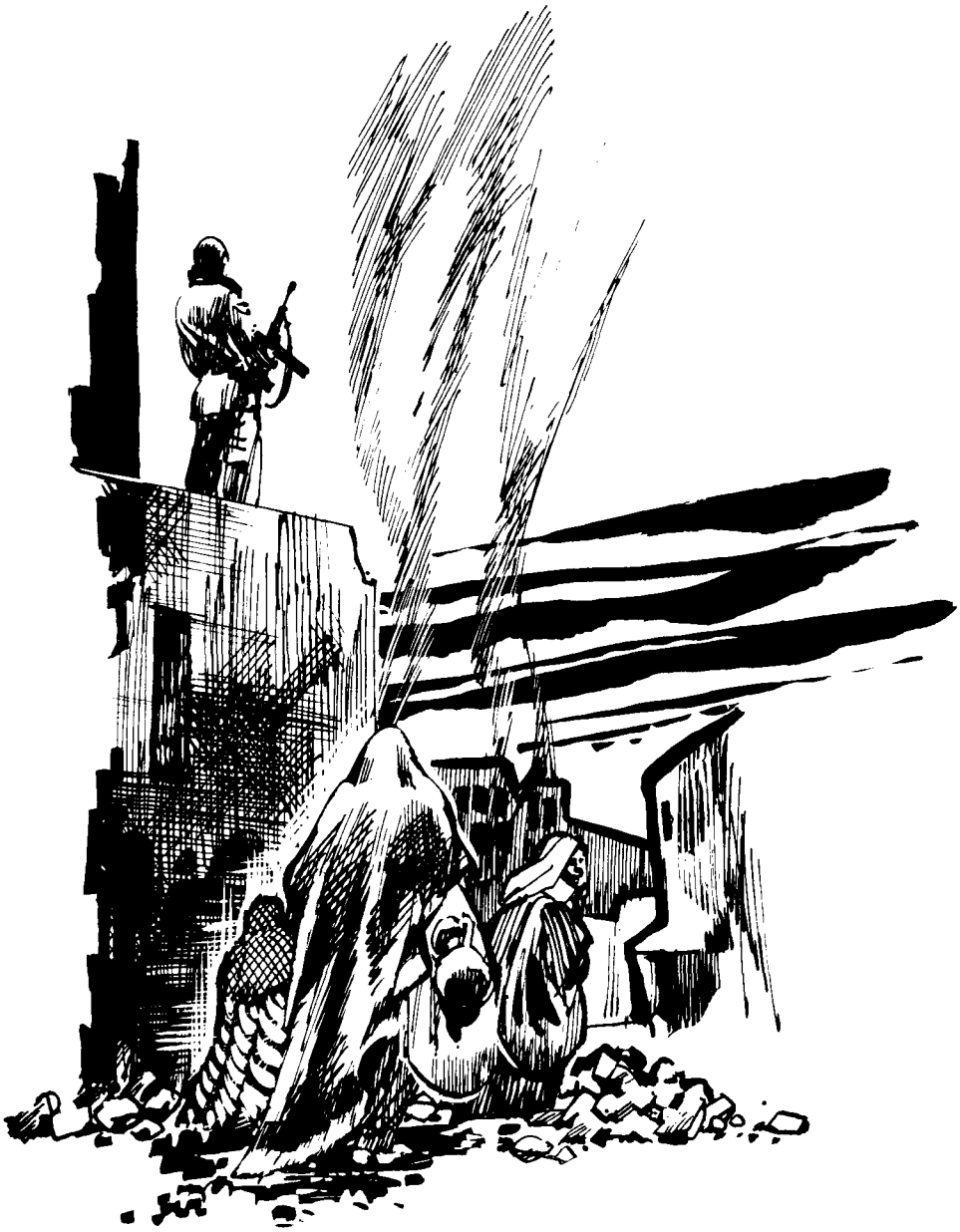
It must be stated unequivocally that by the "human side of the conflict" I do not simply mean the compensation of the refugees, their repatriation, or their resettlement in other countries. I think it is an oversimplification to assume that the majority of the refugees will accept a permanent solution to the problem in those terms.

The human conflict in this respect rather stems from the fact that three communities lay equally legitimate claims on religious and historical grounds to Palestine, and that these communities have not as yet found the political means whereby they all are able to satisfy and accommodate their claims. This is not a new discovery. It has been observed and acclaimed by such notable Zionists as Chaim Weizmann, the first President of the State of Israel, the late Martin Buber, the leading Jewish Hassidic thinker, and the late Judah Magnes, the first President of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The latter two have argued that fulfilment of the Jewish hope for return to the Land does not have to be accomplished either by use of force or by the creation of a separate Jewish state. What is overlooked is the fact that the Christian and Muslim Palestinians also have a legitimate claim to the same land.

Without any desire to become entangled in semantics, I believe it can be said that none of these three communities can be clearly isolated ethnically or nationally. On the contrary, each is a mosaic of ethnic backgrounds. Neither the term "Arab" nor the term "Jew" could be defended as ethnic or national designations.

Thus we are faced with the claims to the one land (not to parts of it but to the whole land) by Jews, Muslims and Christians speaking two main languages, Hebrew and Arabic, and coming from a variety of national and ethnic backgrounds. Herein lies the crux of the problem. How can the claim of any one of these three communities to the whole land be met without prejudicing the claim of the others?

In 1947 the UN General Assembly answered this question by voting in favor of partitioning Palestine and internationalizing Jerusalem. No machinery was set up by the UN to carry out its resolution. No one paid any attention to the fact that the creation of two states in Palestine, one Arab-speaking and the other Jewish, would deprive members of both of the satisfaction of being a citizen of the one, undivided land to which both groups are historically and religi-



ously deeply attached. No one saw the fact that had these two separate states come into existence in the manner which had been hoped, in each there would have been a minority of people who would belong to the other state by the terms of the logic of partition: Jews in the Arabic-speaking state and Arabic-speaking people in the Jewish state. Worst of all, the consent of the Arabic-speaking Palestinians was not secured for the partitioning of the Land. The mood in 1947 was justifiably that of gloom. The world Jewish community had just emerged from the darkness of the holocaust. The long and bitter encounter between the Jews and Europe had finally found its inevitable culmination at the cost of millions of lives. The partition of Palestine was therefore to be undertaken as an act of atonement.

Western countries (including Russia) found it necessary to support partition to atone for their treatment of the Jews during the past 19 centuries. One evil (partition without consent) was committed to pay for another evil.

What, then, is to be done?

Two proposals have so far been suggested. The first—a very nonsensical one—calls for the destruction of the state of Israel and "throwing the Israelis into the sea". This type of talk has been espoused by those who are not involved meaningfully in finding a solution to the problem. This may be attributed to what one may call the rhetoric of destructive anger. Although it should not be taken seriously, one cannot but be deeply alarmed by it.

The other proposal has been that promulgated by the state of Israel. It calls for the signing of a peace treaty by the combatants (the Arab states and Israel) which would secure the recognition of Israel's sovereignty, the termination of all acts or words of belligerency, the freedom of navigation for Israel through the Suez Canal and Straits of Tiran, and the retention of Jerusalem.

Israel made it very clear that it would not accept the return of the refugees nor would it tolerate a state of affairs where the Jewish nature of the state would be altered.

Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon in a speech in the U.S. Senate on June 13, 1970 said, "During my visit to Israel in 1968 Premier Eshkol told me that non-Jews cannot be al-

lowed to live in large numbers in Israel . . . let alone participate in the government." This sentiment has been repeated to the press by many Israeli leaders.

An alternative to both these proposals is offered today by the Palestine Revolution. It calls for, according to an official *Al-Fateh* statement, the "creation of a democratic, nonsectarian state where Christians, Jews and Moslems can live, work and worship without discrimination". The idea of a bi-national Palestine in which Jews and Arabs could live side by side had already been proposed as the alternative to two separate states by such leading Jewish thinkers as Martin Buber and Judah Magnes. More recently, Uri Avneri, a member of the Israeli Knesset, or Parliament, has been advocating a similar view, namely the de-zionization of Israel and the creation of a bi-national state or a federation of two states.

In terms of territory, the New Palestine proposed by the Revolution would comprise Palestine as it was before 1948, namely the area extending from the Mediterranean on the west to the River Jordan on the east, and from the internationally recognized boundary with Lebanon and Syria on the north to the internationally recognized boundary with Egypt on the south.

In terms of people it would include: "All Jews, Moslems and Christians living in Palestine or forcibly exiled from it will have the right to Palestinian citizenship. This guarantees the right of all exiled Palestinians to return to their land whether they were born in Palestine or in exile, regardless of their present nationality." This means, as well, that all Jewish Palestinians—at present Israelis—will have the same citizenship rights provided they reject Zionism and fully agree to live as Palestinians in the New Palestine. "The Revolution," according to Al-Fateh, "rejects the supposition that only Jews who lived in Palestine prior to 1948 or 1914 and their descendants are acceptable."

Questions have inevitably been raised concerning the role religion will play in the new state. The Revo-

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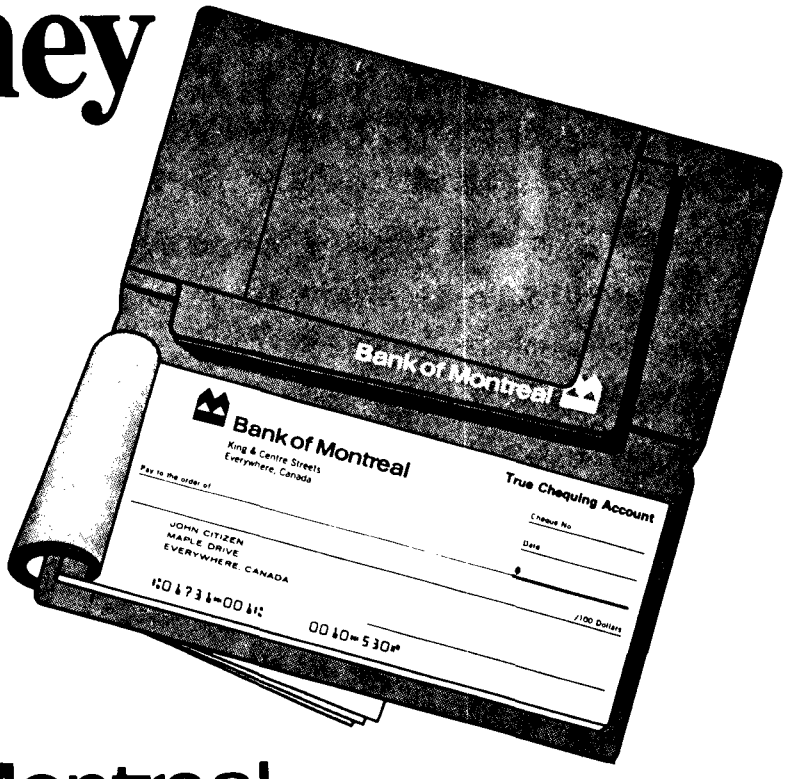

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lution speaks of a non-sectarian state: "The New Palestine is not to be built around three state religions or two nationalities. Rather, it will simply provide freedom from religious oppression and freedom to practice religion without discrimination".

The Revolution calls for a new society in Palestine in which would be proclaimed "the primacy of the human person over the politico-juridical abstraction of statehood". What it calls for may sound rhetorical to many westerners. But here one has to look into the manner in which Middle Eastern (including Israeli) societies are structured. Sectarianism, race, social and economic backgrounds, and sex play a dominant role in determining a person's function in society. The Revolution aims at bringing about a radical change in these areas by self-education. It has been observed by the western press that nowhere in the Arab world can they find more tolerant attitudes toward the Jews than among the *Ashbāl* (the 8-16 year olds in the Palestine refugee camps in Jordan and Lebanon who have been tutored by the Revolution). This desire for change in a traditional society, which change is to be extended to all Arab countries, poses a threat not only to the state of Israel but to any Arab country in which the ideas of the Revolution are disseminated.

As a result Egypt banned from Egyptian territory broadcasts by the Revolution aimed at Israel. Jordan engaged the Palestinians in open warfare and Lebanon continues to attempt to curb their activities. In Israel the picture is more complex. Officials in Israel have at times denied publicly the existence of the Palestinians. In an interview with Frank Giles of the *Sunday Times* in 1969, Mrs. Golda Meir stated, "There was no such thing as Palestinians. . . . It was not as though there was a Palestinian people in Palestine considering itself as a Palestinian people and we came and threw them out and took their country away from them. They did not exist".

The situation is different, however, outside official circles. Even the work of Uri Avneri mentioned above, is engaging many Israelis (especially among the younger generations) in serious thought. The concept of the New Palestine as promulgated by the Palestine Revolution is beginning to find support in university and intellectual circles in Israel and among many Jewish friends around the world. The opposition is, nevertheless, massive. At no time has an idea opposing the Zionist nature of the state of Israel engaged as many writers as has opposition to the teachings of the Revolution. Some Israeli circles have correctly stated that this is the most dangerous threat to the state of Israel in its current form of existence. The threat is not military but ideological.

The Revolution has, unfortunately, come to be associated in the minds of many people only with its guerrilla activities. The news media have focused more attention on such events as the hijacking of aircraft by the Palestine Front for the Liberation of Palestine (one of twelve or so groups within the framework of the Revolution) or the inhumane shooting at the school bus by the same organization. Within the Revolution there are several different groups that at times radically disagree with one another on both methods of action and ideology. For example, PFLP is Marxist, whereas Al-Fateh, the majority group, is free from any external ideology. The purpose of guerrilla activity according to the Revolution is to shock people, especially in Israel, into serious thinking about the plight of the displaced Palestinians and the objectives of their revolution. Al-Fateh attempts in its guerrilla activities "to maximize noise and minimize casualities". However, the Revolution has itself been reconsidering the wisdom of the use of arms in its struggle. It has correctly realized that, as in any revolution, its military activities could get out of hand and blur its ultimate goal or lose sight of it altogether. As a result it has attempted, with considerable success, to tone down the activities of its military branch and to keep even the most extreme groups under some control.

How does one assess this Revolution? Naturally, the only correct assessment would have to await implementation of the ideals of the Revolution and that, by admission of the revolutionaries themselves, is very distant. One can only assess it, therefore, as an ideology. For it to be feasible, "it must be acceptable to *all* parties concerned, as well as to the people of the world as an interested third party. It must be shown that it will work. . . . If the democratic and progressive New Palestine is Utopian, then the Palestinian guerrillas and camp dwellers are practising Utopian living".

For the past fifty years, and specifically since 1948, Jews and Arabs have been engaged in a destructive exchange of mistrust and hate. Throughout that period and until 1967 the Arab speaking Palestinian could not formulate or express his views openly. His self-appointed spokesmen were either Arab governments to whom he was, and still is, alien or quasi-feudal lords and landed-families who could not articulate his feeling. The defeat of the Arab armies in 1967 gave him the opportunity to speak. The Revolution was the fruition of his long and bitter experience as a "non-entity". Today, Fateh is engaged in serious discussions with several Arab governments concerning the civil rights of the Jews in these countries.

There are, naturally, myriads of questions that could be raised. To maintain the democratic nature of the new state they must be answered in the future by Arab-speaking and Jewish Palestinians. What is important at this stage is the fact that the Palestinian is emerging from his prolonged humiliation as the proud new man in the Middle East. So far he has scored his first victory. Formerly any language of accommodation with the Jew was tantamount to treason. Today he seeks to start a dialogue which will provide the path toward maturity and fulfilment. The destructive rhetoric of hate is replaced by the language of his "utopian" dream. For this dream to come true the Palestine Revolution must secure the willing and active co-operation not only of the Israelis but of all men of good will. □

Dr. Kassis is a Palestinian who teaches archeology of the Middle East at UBC. Born in Gaza 39 years ago, he was forced out of his homeland by the 1948 war—he left it on a British tank. Dr. Kassis received his undergraduate education at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, and his doctorate in Near Eastern Studies at Harvard.

Andrew Sorila

Ralph Nader Consumer Crusader

CANADA CAN SAY GOODBYE *to its beautiful British Columbia coastline if the plan to ship Alaskan oil down the coast goes ahead. Massive oil slicks will inevitably occur, devastating the beaches and marine ecology. This is the firm conviction of Ralph Nader, the noted American consumer affairs crusader.*

Nader made the comments in an interview with the Chronicle prior to speaking to 1,000 persons at the May 19 annual meeting of the UBC Alumni Association, held in the Hotel Vancouver. At the meeting, he gave a hard-hitting, frequently witty, speech on environmentalism and consumerism—and was rewarded with a standing ovation.

In the interview, Nader urged Canadians to join with American protest groups in demanding an end to the Alaskan oil shipment scheme. He also intimated that the Canadian government frequently fails to stand up for its rights in cases involving its American neighbor. In the interview, highlights of which follow, he was asked how Canada should react to issues such as the Alaska oil question, Skagit Valley, and the Amchitka nuclear blast where the country is in conflict with its giant neighbor. Nader replied:

First, Canada should react as an independent entity, which oft times it only gives lip service to. Americans often view Canada as a resource to be used, like water, like a place to run a pipeline through. As a small country next to a giant, Canada's options are fairly limited, but I think you're not using all your options. For instance, you should begin convening meetings between the United States and Canada dealing with environmental problems in order to give them maximum visibility at an early point of time, before the crunch comes and it's too late.

I think there are times when the pollution stateside flowing into Canada is so imbalanced and heavy that Canada might well consider taking these controversies to the World Court and sue the United States. Canada has a very good opportunity of not repeating many of the mistakes Americans have made. It also has an opportunity to develop international law, which is very important in the pollution area.

But it often seems that in these issues—such as the Alaskan oil shipment scheme—that we are greeted with fait accompli—that the decisions have been made.

The decision as to your last point has not yet been made. There are groups in the United States valiantly fighting the development of an Alaskan pipeline and the flow of oil through the northwest and they need help. If Canada has that much of a stake, then you should help. They need funds, they need manpower and they can win—just like the SST was defeated by a handful of dedicated citizens and experts. And the decision will be made in the next few months. Otherwise, Canada can forget about its coastline; it's going to be regularly subjected to oil spills

You can imagine what will happen to the fishing resource also. Oil is a serious contaminant in water, it breaks down into carcinogenic components, which get into the food cycle via the fish, and the more that is studied about oil spills, the more devastating the ecological consequences have been found to be. And with the present ridiculously inadequate standards of oil tanker construction, with the lack of adequate safety standards for the pipeline itself, with the carelessness of dumping waste oil into the water, there is going to be an inescapable and continuing devastation of one of the last few, beautiful, natural spots on the North American continent.

What is your impression of conditions in the consumer movement in Canada—are they better or worse than in the U.S.?

If anything, they're worse because American companies, at least, don't behave as well in Canada as they are compelled to do in the United States. For example, there was a time when the parent companies had to put on auto exhaust systems because the law required it in the U.S., but the law didn't require it in Canada. So they were building the same cars here and refusing to do it. In many areas, Canada is a step behind the United States, although in the drug area I think you're a little ahead.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that absentee ownership is always more difficult to control—and the American owners of Canadian plants are in that category. Second, the Canadian Parliament just doesn't have the tradition of investigation that many congressional subcommittees have. . . . . And then there's a little bit of a stronger consumer movement in the U.S.—why I just don't know.

In your view, how serious is the pollution problem in the United States?

Very serious. Pollution of the general environment is beginning to be detected in our food, like mercury in swordfish, tunafish and many fresh-water fish, and in our drinking water. In the U.S. there is strong evidence of rising parts per million of heavy metal residues in drinking water—cadmium, mercury, zinc, arsenic, pesticides and detergent. This is quite apart from serious air pollution problems. Rates of emphysema, bronchitis and bronchial asthma are skyrocketing in our cities, particularly in the most polluted areas like the slums.

The main thrust of your work is to achieve more just treatment for the individual citizen in the present economic and social system. You are satisfied then that the system can be reformed?

I don't believe the system is going to stay the way it is—it's changing all the time. We have far more corporate socialism in the United States than we have capitalism. We have far more controlled markets than we have open markets; far more closed enterprise systems than open enterprise systems. What we've got to do is begin developing the kinds of power that get results whether it's government power, corporate power, or union power. The idea is to avoid rigid ideological camps and to develop the kind of citizen access and pressures that will achieve the kind of society that we want. So I don't identify or recognize any one system. I've seen, for example, too many illustrations of systems being corrupted even though on paper they're ideal. We have corrupt labor unions. Even consumer co-ops turn into bureaucracies. My interest is in making power accountable, responsible and above all, insecure. No power can be responsible unless it's insecure, unless it's capable of being lost.

Where are you politically?

Not on any spectrum. I'm neither Republican nor Democrat. Politically, I'm where my conscience takes me.

Esquire magazine talks about you as a potential future president of the United States. Do you think you might ever enter politics?

I am not interested personally in any elected office. I think that work has to be done—some people have to do this citizenship organization work. We're talking about a completely new concept of citizenship action—full-time citizenship roles as well as community organizations. That's what I think is going to be decisive. Right now the question of who's going to become the next president of the United States is about as exciting as who's going to become the next president of General Motors, which isn't very exciting.

You've been described as a conspicuous non-consumer—are you?

Yes, I suppose so. I only consume what I need, not what I want. And I believe in preaching what you practice, which is much more difficult than practising what you preach.

I don't have a car; I don't have television. I eat the kind of foods which result in very little waste disposal, packages, cans, and things like that. I avoid that as much as possible. My consumer needs are very simple.

In his speech, Nader re-emphasized the need for people to adopt a new kind of citizenship. He also said there was a need for a revolution in conception about pollution, for it not to be viewed as a matter of aesthetics but of forced consumption of harmful materials. Nader said the balance of power in consumerism and environmentalism favored the violators, rather than ordinary citizens. He attributed this to the technological complexity of new products, the difficulty in getting through with complaints to corporations, the fact that the legal system is not geared to small complaints and the fact that big business in the U.S. is so influential in government circles. He particularly hammered this latter point in his speech, excerpts of which follow.

Washington basically can be described as an awfully good investment for big business, Congress being the best investment of all. For about $400 million you can buy the U.S.A. in terms of elections and in terms of regulatory appointees. It is amazing how in these days of inflation it is such a cheap, bargain price. One department after another can be analyzed and described by an accountant as an accounts receivable for one industry or another. The Department of Interior breathes, thrives for the oil industry. It also does most of the research for the coal industry, compliments of the the U.S. taxpayer. The Department of Agriculture, once developed to help the poor, struggling farmer, now ladles out billions of dollars to large agro-business corporations and helps do promotional work for various pesticides.

The very nature of our government is being transformed. It isn't just a Teapot Dome scandal once in awhile. It's a steady, constant distortion of the governmental process. When a company like Lockheed that sells 95 per cent of its products to the U.S. government and has such cost over-runs from $1.5 billion to $3.5 billion on the C5A cargo plane and the General Accounting Office of Congress documents one massive hundred million dollar waste after another, and then when the company is on the verge of bankruptcy it hoists the American flag, pleads the national security, and asks Congress for another $250 million loan guaranteed, it is as if the cry of mismanagement is as obsolete in the United States as the Australian dodo. In effect, that's exactly what it is.

So we go through one government agency after another and we've seen the revolution, that's the revolution against the public. It's a silent one. That's always the most effective type of revolution. They don't need to go into the streets or to riot. What we've seen is a fundamental transformation of government from an arm's length relationship with its public to a government that is supported by large campaign funds—that in effect is

supported by the kind of business pressure that has become a textured part of the governing process itself.

There has developed very skilful representations in government for special interest groups, but almost none for the consumer/ordinary citizen in the various environmental and consumer issues. This situation is made more difficult by a new, invisible dimension to consumer problems.

Food is a good example. What is really happening to our food products? To what extent are processing techniques depriving the natural food products of basic nutrients without putting equivalents in return? To what extent is the food processing industry not developing detection systems to spot environmental contaminations like mercury in fish? To what extent is the food industry adulterating their products, from citrus juices to processed meats to poultry. Never has air, water and fat sold for such high supermarket prices as at the present time.

Industry can afford to prevent these problems developing, and the sophisticated technology is either already available or can be developed. These are not the issues.

The issue is basically the inability of corporations to reduce the violence that they perpetrate on their neighbor's property and health and safety through pollution if it doesn't increase sales or decrease costs. This is the dual motivation to corporate innovation. And as long as the air, water, and land can be used as private industrial sewers at no cost to the company, the incentive just isn't there. What we've got to do is turn this incentive around and, by a variety of legal and other devices, make it more costly to pollute than it is not to pollute.

Increasingly people are becoming aware that industry has no right—legal, moral, ethical—to pollute its surrounding environment, without at least paying compensation. But the issue goes beyond this. Top scientists are seeing very serious grounds for concern about the future.

They talk in almost cataclysmic terms. They talk in terms of irreversible tides of stillbirths and deformed babies if we keep going the way we are in the next decade or two. Indeed, they are already talking in terms of increased rates of those kinds of disabilities. And many of these disabilities don't cry out like the victims in a street crime situation. How do you measure, for example, a 10 per cent decline in a child's mental acuity due to some genetic impact or some environmental impact? We are beginning to be able to measure some of these things, like the lead-base paint poisoning of some 300,000 children in the U.S. every year.

That wasn't even a statistic three years ago. Suddenly we have discovered this new dimension of environmental violence. But how long can we continue listening to corporate executives constantly trying to poo-poo the risks, assuming that if you don't know what the risk is, then automatically it's okay? Who is going to pay the price if they're wrong?

People with power are not being held accountable for the consequences of their actions—and that is the great gap in our legal systems, and I include Canada in that description. □

when you look at life look to Canada Life

UBC's Unbeatable Rugby 'Birds

IT'S JUST POSSIBLE that if you have been paying too much attention to business and the high cost of living, you don't know about Donn Spence's first fifteen.

Well, it's about time you knew about them.

They're ordinary students, really. Ordinary athletes, individually. Collectively, they were something else this past season, something extraordinary. They formed a closely-knit clique, an on-campus coterie which burst forth as the University of British Columbia's most successful team in most recent years.

They formed UBC's Thunderbird rugby team. Some rugby team, Donn Spence's first fifteen turned out to be!

That the Thunderbirds blossomed so profusely, so powerfully, after three comparatively so-so seasons under coach Spence, winning 21 of 22 games, was not at all surprising. Not when you consider Spence had expected them to bloom into a winner the year before.

"Conditioning, attitude and, call it comradeship, made the difference this season," Spence answered laconically when asked to explain his team's resounding success.

There were other tangible factors that contributed to the winningest rugby team in UBC history: balance of personnel, depth, few injuries, few weaknesses, plenty of good, old-fashioned hustle and a refinement of certain raw talent.

Donn Spence's first fifteen also succeeded because they were united, because each and every one of them strived for the same thing. Significantly, there was hardly a trace of dissension on this club, a rarity in these days of so-called super-stars. This was a team of 15 all-stars in their own right—perhaps a super-team.

Together, they were unique because they all took the game seriously. They didn't treat it as a recreational sport.

Listen to coach Spence: "I call it a changed attitude. All of the players took their rugby more seriously. We had 45 serious players this past season. Previously, only five or six were what you could call conscientious."

Spence's definition of a serious player is simple: one who is willing to work unselfishly and inexorably on his own and as a member of a team. "Most of the boys worked out every day without anyone telling them to . . . they had pride in themselves and their team," said Spence, a former Thunderbird of note who took over the head coaching duties four years ago. "We, and the swimmers, were the best conditioned athletes on the campus."

The rugby players ran and ran and ran. And they won and won and won. They jogged from the gym to the gates and back, a three-mile round-trip. They faithfully used the training circuit in the gym. They ran up and down the gym stairs, packing weight-belts and each other on their backs. "Three of our boys—Bob Jackson, Spence McTavish and Ray Banks—came to the first practice in tremendous condition," continued Spence. "They made everyone else work all the harder to get as fit as they were."

The rapport among the players, Spence said, also was important. "Everyone got along, and everyone wanted the same thing: to be the best they could."

The exceptional success of the 1970-71 team prompted the inevitable: comparison to great UBC teams in the past. The general conclusion of many avid long-time followers of UBC rugby, while not necessarily unanimous, is that none of the former XVs was as well balanced as the present 'Birds.

Many past teams had several individual stalwarts such as Howie and Ted McPhee, Dougie Reid, Hillary Wotherspoon, Don Nesbit, Eric Cardinal, Ted Hunt, Fred Sturrock, George Puil, John Newton, Danny Oliver, Derek Vallis and Bob Morford, but none of them possessed

Stealing a throw-in for UBC (opposite page) with a big leap is forward Robbie Burns while, left, hook Bob Jickling and in background, centre, scrum half Rod Holloway get ready to move the ball to the three-line. Above, crowd at World Cup game finds much to cheer in UBC's wide-open brand of rugby.

ARV OLSON

Big 'Birds tower over their mentor, coach Donn Spence, during half-time.

the quantity or quality of the 1970-71 Thunderbirds. None of them had so few vulnerable players. None of them was as explosive. None amassed so many points, 552 in 22 games, or compiled a .955 winning percentage.

The first of UBC's better teams, the 1938-39 version, won 13 of 18 games, scoring 367 points and allowing 98. They won the Miller Cup, symbolic of Vancouver Rugby Union first division supremacy but lost three of four matches in the inter-union McKechnie Cup series. That team included the McPhees, Strag Leggat, John Bird, Todd Trembly, Jim Harmer, Ranji Mattu and Tom Robson.

Coach Albert Laithwaite's 1947-48 squad was a fine collection of talent. Records are sparse, but they lost only two games—to the University of California and the touring Australian Wallabies. Members of that team included the afore-mentioned Reid, Wotherspoon, Nesbit, Cardinal and Jack Armour, Keith McDonald, Dave Storey, Harvey Allen, Bill Dunbar, Les Hempsall and Marshall Smith.

Another of Laithwaite's fine teams, the Thunderbirds of 1952-53, lost only four games, outscoring the opposition 240 to 69. Team members included a versatile backfielder named Donn Spence, much heralded wingers Puil and Newton, Oliver, Morford, Vallis and Gerry Main. Max Howell's 1960-61 'Birds won both the World and McKechnie cups, but dropped five games in the tough Miller Cup series.

Which brings us back to UBC's most recent XV. They averaged over 25 points per game while yielding a shade under six, remarkable in these days of offensive rugby. The only blemish on their record was a 6-3 defeat at the hands of the rival University of Victoria Vikings, a match that was played in the rain on a boggy Victoria field.

UVic supporters will cringe and scream irately, but the Thunderbirds were without question the finest team in Canada, if not all of North America, last season. Earlier in the season, UBC had whipped the Vikings 22-6 in UBC's homecoming game. One Island club, James Bay, which beat UVic, was overwhelmed by UBC 40-3.

Donn Spence's first fifteen won the Tisdall Cup, the VRU's fall schedule; the World Cup, out-classing a highly-rated UCLA team, and the McKechnie Cup, defeating Nor-Wests and the Victoria Reps. Unfortunately—for the opposition—the 'Birds decided to pull out of the late-season Miller and Rounsfel Cup competitions due to examinations. Vancouver Kats, beaten 16-3 by UBC earlier, took the Miller Cup and then lost the B.C. inter-club title to UVic 6-3.

While the 'Birds were averaging 25 points per game, in all fairness to past UBC teams, it must be pointed out that recent amendments in rugby rules have made for a more wide-open, offensive game. Confinement of forwards both in lineouts and scrums, loose and set, has given today's backfielders considerably more running room. The new kicking rule—the ball cannot be kicked out of bounds on the fly between the 25 yard lines—also has made for more entertaining, open rugby.

Conversely, the new rules have put added burden on defences, and UBC's defence this past season was virtually air-tight. Of the 127 points UBC yielded, the opposition managed to score only 21 by crossing UBC's goal line for seven tries. That's one try every three games, an incredible record. None of the past teams come close to matching that.

Their offense was a well mixed blend of intelligent, imaginative backs and ball-hungry, industrious forwards. When a team's wingers consistently score two and three trys per game, as did Spence McTavish and John Mitchell, it is a measure of excellent, cohesive teamwork. Wingers of many good teams virtually starve for the ball, because their mates can't feed it to them.

McTavish and Mitchell are, perhaps, a better wing combination than the illustrious Puil and Newton. Excluding their blinding speed, McTavish, slight with long, flowing blond hair, has great rugby sense and versatility to play anywhere on the back line. A sure tackler, he is, in Spence's own words, "a coach's dream come true." Mitchell, dark and handsome, is a power runner who possesses McTavish's deception. He also has the size—six-foot-two and 195 pounds—to run over people.

The centres, Eric Lillie and Dennis Quigley, both are vastly underrated. Lillie, a first-year 'Bird who

Down and still hurting from a Thunderbird tackle (above) is an unidentified UCLA player during World Cup. Left, waiting for the lineout are, left to right, UBC scrummers Garth Henrikson, Bob Jackson, Eric McAvity, Tony Scott, Peter Bliss, and Robbie Burns. Being hauled down by beefy UCLA scrummer, above right, is UBC breakaway Garth Henrikson.

Photography by VLAD

plays inside, is a fine playmaker and positional player. He's an unspectacular player whose mistakes are infrequent and coverage is frequent. Quigley was a pleasant surprise for coach Spence. Called up from the second team, where he played scrum half, to replace the ineligible Doug Schick at mid-season, Dennis fitted in beautifully. A sports cliche describes Quigley, and Spence uses it: "He's all desire."

Ray Banks, a stylish Englishman, enjoyed a tremendous season at standoff. One of the team's oldest players, at 26, he was the quarterback who engineered the offense, passing off or kicking. His quickness to read the defence, to deftly punt the ball, was largely responsible for the team's explosiveness. He also turned out to be the team's leading scorer, handling the place-kicking duties after diligently practicing all summer. He hadn't kicked the year before.

Fullback Barry Legh, who sat out the season before with a bad knee and coached the third team, performed soundly in almost every game. Inconspicuous because he made so few tactical errors, Barry proved to be a sure-handed catcher and superb tackler.

Rod Holloway, at scrum half, developed into a fine Varsity player and is destined to improve in the next two seasons. A second-year law student and previously a second-stringer with the Georgians club, Rod got his chance to start last season, and kept it.

The only player Spence will lose through graduation for next season is Bob Jackson, who must rate as one of the best forwards in Canada. "In terms of training and performance, Bob's an inspiration to the team," Spence says of the six-four 210-pounder. A great lineout jumper, Jackson was the fastest player on the team next to McTavish and Mitchell.

Jack Shaw, the other lock forward, is also highly rated. Spence is expecting great things in coming years from Shaw, a North Shore boy who hates to lose, even in practices. A good lineout man, Shaw revels in rugged play.

Back row men were eighth-man Eric McAvity and breakaways Garth Henrikson and Andy Beane. McAvity, in Spence's estimation, is "an unbelievable athlete and the most under-rated forward in B.C." A long-striding 200-pounder with exceptional range and ball-sense, Eric is a Vancouver boy who attended Shawnigan Lake School. Henrikson, a Prince of Wales grad, is a devastating tackler, an aggressive player who came to the 'Birds from Meralomas. Beane, another Englishman, has other requirements of a good break: speed, play-making and anticipation.

Props Robbie Burns and Peter Bliss were first-year men. Burns was, in his first season with the Varsity team, the most improved Thunderbird. A six-three, 210-pounder who formerly played with Meralomas, he thrives on rough-tough play. Bliss is a mature, intelligent player from Australia who contributed a steadying influence to the pack. Extremely mobile, Peter is superb in loose play, never far from the ball.

Last, but certainly not least, among the regulars was hook Bob Jickling. A Vancouver Island product who didn't play rugby until his senior year in high school, Bob is one of the team's best conditioned players. Spence sums up the five-eight 153-pounder by saying, "he's all guts."

With only Jackson not returning next season the 1971-72 Thunderbirds will be as strong, if not stronger. "We've a good crop of young boys coming up, too," said Spence, smiling. UBC ran four, sometimes five, teams last season, including the Braves coached by graduate student Gerry Allen; Brian Stapleton's third team, and Trev Arnold's junior-frosh squad.

Several of the 'Birds are destined to miss the first month of the season. They will be in Wales from mid-September to mid-October with Canada's touring team, which will be selected following the last of a series of trials and national championship matches in June.

Although last season's team proved he didn't have to, coach Spence will be dangling an "incentive" before his players next fall. He expects UBC to be invited to make an Argentina tour in May of 1972, and will accept if it can be financially arranged.

It's about time you knew about Donn Spence's first fifteen. They know about them in the Argentine.□

Arv Olson is the rugby writer for the Vancouver Sun.

Happy Thunderbird captain Rod Holloway accepts World Cup after UBC defeated UCLA 17-10.

Facing the Future

Alumni Association Annual Report

Bill Loiselle

Alumni board of management members finding much to study and discuss at a regular board meeting are, left to right, Mrs. J. McD. Lecky, senate representative and member of the board of governors, Don Currie, treasurer, Reid Mitchell, member-at-large, Barrie Lindsay, past president, and Jack Stathers, executive director.

President's Report

Our past year has brought significant progress in many of our association activities—progress that has maintained a sound balance between traditions of the past and challenges of the future.

The alumni association continues to be a significant link between UBC's 50,000-odd graduates and the university community. Our major publication, the alumni *Chronicle,* has developed substantially in style and readership and we have shared in the innovative work of the Information Services Cable 10 Television Series, "UBC Now".

The faculty-grouping oriented divisions program has grown in strength with notable progress, particularly in our commerce group.

The branches program has grown in depth with exceptional personal support from President Walter Gage. Homecoming continues to draw strong support from key groups of interested alumni. Our Alumni Fund continued growth even in the face of generally unsettled economic times.

We are completing the first year of a two-year program directed toward developing and maintaining effective communications between the university and the British Columbia community.

Our government relations activities featured sessions in Victoria with cabinet ministers and MLAs which stressed UBC contributions to our provincial community rather than university financial needs. For the first time, we were joined in our Victoria visits by key members of UBC's faculty and administration.

These innovative programs are directed at helping UBC become more responsive to community needs by telling the story of UBC's contributions to the community and by helping UBC learn first-hand what the people of B.C. ask of their university. This communications role will no doubt be the cornerstone of our activities in the year ahead.

T. Barrie Lindsay,
President 1970-71.

Director's Report

Without doubt, our most important undertaking this past year has been the launching of a comprehensive survey of alumni opinion. We decided to ask our members what they thought of the alumni association's programs and policies and its role in university affairs. The board of management, in authorizing the survey, expressed its intention to implement the majority will of alumni as indicated by the survey. So far the opinions gathered indicate much needed change and it could be that the existing structure, policies and programs of the association will be severely challenged by the time the survey is complete.

The association has operated for 54 years and really has changed very little during that time. In the meantime, the university has undergone somewhat of a revolution. There is no doubt that the attitudes of graduates have changed. A close examination of the association's role is, in fact, overdue.

Jack Stathers,
Executive Director.

Committee Reports

AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS. The committee held five meetings during the year, at one of which President Walter Gage was the guest. The major continuing scholarship and bursary programs were approved for the 1971-72 year: 64 N.A.M. MacKenzie Regional Scholarships of $350 each will be awarded to B.C. freshmen entering UBC; 16 John B. Macdonald Bursaries of $350 each will be awarded to B.C. regional college students entering UBC; and the $15,400 UBC Alumni Bursary Fund will again be available to any UBC student with ability and short of funds.

It was recommended that the Alumni Award of Merit not be presented this year and that its name be changed to Award of Distinction and the recipient not be restricted to having received his/her first degree from UBC. Professor and Mrs. Harry Hawthorn were recommended to receive Honorary Life Memberships in the alumni association.

COMMUNICATIONS. This has been a busy and satisfying year for the communications division. Circulation of the *Chronicle* increased to 50,000 alumni. A new advertising representative was engaged, Doug Davison of National Advertising Representatives Ltd., and ad revenues increased, allowing for the first time adoption of a four-color cover.

The committee appointed two members to the UBC President's Committee on External Television Programming to assist in assessing development of university programs for Vancouver Cablevision (Channel 10).

During the year the division produced on a monthly basis an alumni affairs page in *UBC Reports,* called *Contact.* It also planned and developed seven pamphlets for the UBC Alumni Fund's 1970 campaign.

Another major effort involved planning and producing 11 "FYI" bulletins as part of the association's government relations program.

CONTINUING EDUCATION. The alumni association made available $3,000 to assist the UBC Center for Continuing Education to stage educational programs in Interior centres. It was also planned that alumni coordinators were to be recruited in each centre to assist in program arrangements and administration. Attempts to recruit such volunteers proved unsuccessful and the program was accordingly scaled down.

The Center cooperated with the association in staging two fall programs for alumni at Cecil Green Park. One of these, "The University and Its Teachers: Along the Critical Path", was cancelled due to lack of interest. The daytime program, "A Matter of Choice: Options for Women", was successful and continued during the spring term.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS. An extensive information program designed to bring the people closer to the University was carried out by the committee in 1970-71. A series of 11 "FYI" (For Your Information) bulletins were produced and sent to all MLA's, municipal councillors, school trustees and members of the UBC senate and board of governors. The bulletins, which were well received, discussed new UBC developments in such areas as psychiatry, forestry, pharmacy, Indian education and pollution control.

Members of the committee and alumni executive members during the year met with Education Minister Donald Brothers and several other cabinet ministers and had a very useful exchange of views on higher education problems. Later, the committee and executive members, along with UBC Deputy President William White, Registrar Jack Parnall and Faculty Association President Dr. Peter Pearse, met with MLAs from all three parties for wide-ranging discussions on university affairs—from tenure to coordination and finance.

HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES. This committee was established to work towards establishment of a "counsellors conference" at UBC and development of a booklet outlining higher education opportunities in B.C. The committee devoted its entire attention to the second responsibility as the area of greater need and more immediate value.

The committee had felt that publication of such a booklet was really the responsibility of the provincial department of education, but as the department initially indicated it was not prepared to assume this responsibility, the committee decided to exert leadership. Material was gathered from all B.C. post-secondary institutions and edited and a date for publication of the booklet, at alumni association expense, was selected for early in the 1971-72 school year.

Early in February the committee met with A. E. Soles, the newly-appointed Assistant Superintendent of Education, University and College Affairs, to obtain government commitment to continue the project in later years. Mr. Soles went further, assuming immediate responsibility and is now proceeding with publication of the booklet.

STUDENT-ALUMNI. A student tutorial scheme was initiated during the year and proved most successful. The Alma Mater Society made available an office in the Student Union Building which was open daily.

As the scheme was a pilot project, the number of student participants (412) is regarded as significant. There has been positive feedback, which indicates next year's program will be even more successful. The committee spent close to its $300 allotment, covering the salary of the tutorial scheme coordinator and office and committee expenses.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS. The year's activities were focussed on long-term planning to provide increased opportunities for participation in athletic programs. WAC members played a leading role in development of a proposal for optimum scheduling of existing facilities and design and scheduling of new facilities to replace the demolished women's gym. The proposal incorporated into a broader report, was approved by the board of governors.

The long-time WAC campaign to get a full-time women's athletic director was recently successful, with the board of governors approving such a position. An appointment is to be made July 1, 1971.

Program Reports

ALUMNI FUND '70. Contributions by alumni and friends of UBC during 1970 totalled $278,531. The number of donors to the Alumni Fund direct was 5,820 compared to 5,591 in 1969; the average gift per donor rose to $31.40.

A highlight of the year's activities was the special appeal conducted for donations to the new UBC geology building. It brought in alumni donations of $38,446. Friends of Rowing contributed $10,095 to the Special Rowing Fund. *(For a full report see spring '71 Chronicle).*

YOUNG ALUMNI CLUB. The club completed another successful year with 1,200 members in 1970-71. The club is now self-supporting and has a savings account of $1,500 accumulated from the $3 membership fee.

The Friday night program has been simplified to consist of taped music, dancing and the occasional live band. Thursday evening sessions helped ease overcrowding on Fridays. The summer Thursday evening "drop-in" sessions were well attended.

The executive is now considering broadening the club's scope to include a more intellectual program.

BRANCHES. The highlight of the program was the visit of President Gage to branch meetings in B.C., eastern Canada, and California.

In cooperation with the forestry and health sciences faculties, a program of publicity and public contact was arranged to show, through the work of these faculties, how UBC is meeting the social and economic needs of B.C. Faculty speakers travelled to communities on Vancouver Island, in the Kootenays, Cariboo and north central B.C.

REUNION DAYS 1970. The Reunion '70 program was considerably simplified over previous years with class reunions being virtually the only activity. These, however, were very popular with about 500 alumni attending.

As a result of the success of the program, recommendations were made that: the Reunion Days '71 budget should be at least as much as that of 1970; the Faculty Club should be retained as the centre for reunion activities as it is popular; and that consideration be given to grouping graduating years of younger alumni for reunion purposes.

Division Reports

COMMERCE. A highlight of the year's activities was the commerce division-sponsored seminar on business education, attended by commerce students, alumni and faculty. Discussion focussed on the need for greater interaction between the faculty and business community, continuing education and the relevance of present commerce courses.

In other developments, J. D. Mooney of Marathon Realty spoke on Project 200 and False Creek Development at a well-attended reception.

Another successful annual meeting was held April 22, with guest speaker being E. C. Hurd, President of Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company, speaking on Arctic oil pipeline research. Bernie Treasurer was elected president of the division for 1971-72.

FORESTRY. The association has been working with the faculty of forestry in the 50th Anniversary program to spread more information about the work of the forestry faculty. Speaking tours have been held and an open house at the Haney Research Forest staged. The association has donated $1,125 toward completion of exhibits.

A major event will be a two-day symposium-celebration in November 1971 which will be oriented towards foresters and environmentalists. The theme will be "The Next 50 Years of Forestry in British Columbia" and the annual H. R. MacMillan lecture will be part of the program.

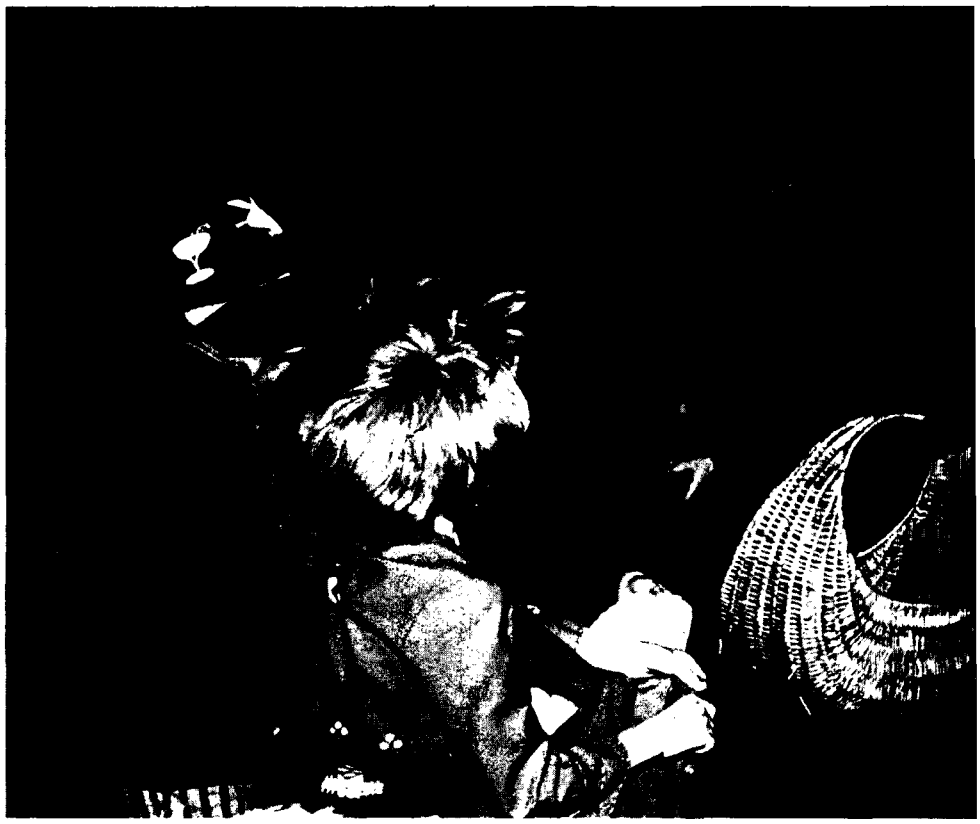
MEDICINE. A major new development has involved steps toward formation of a UBC Medical Graduate Association. An ad hoc committee is now developing goals for such a group. Changes in faculty organization recently call for five UBC medical graduates to serve on five key faculty committees as alumni representatives and so election procedures are being established. An organizational meeting for the new association will be held during the annual B.C. Medical Association meeting.

NURSING. The division has had another successful year. The annual meeting was held on October 28, 1970 with about 25 in attendance. Nursing alumni gave supportive measures to the "First National Conference on Research in Nursing Practice" held in Ottawa in February, 1971. □

Auditor's Report

Revenue	
—grant from Board of Governors of UBC	$225,000
—other	7,157
	232,157
Expenditure	
Basic association operations	49,078
Alumni Fund expenses	52,953
Records	20,982
Branches	13,323
Divisions	6,666
Program and activities	12,019
Communications	54,698
Special projects	7,290
	217,009
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (for return to UBC)	$ 15,148

books



War Measures Act Used To Crush Legitimate Protest

Rumours of War
by Ron Haggart
and Aubrey Golden
new press, Toronto, $6.95

CLIVE COCKING

IT IS UNLIKELY that many of the millions of Canadians who rallied so staunchly behind Pierre Elliott Trudeau during last year's FLQ crisis will read this book—but they should. It might open their eyes to some of the sordid reality in Canadian politics.

For *Rumours of War* is, in the final analysis, a devastating indictment of the Machiavellian politics of the Trudeau government. It leads the reader inescapably to the conclusion that the federal government was guilty of a serious breach of faith with the Canadian people during the Quebec crisis of 1970.

In *Rumours of War,* Ron Haggart and Aubrey Golden systematically reduce to absurdity the federal government's proclaimed justification for invoking the War Measures Act. They demonstrate that the government was guilty, not merely of overreaction or misinterpretation of events, but of frankly using wartime emergency powers for a political motivation. The intention was clearly to eliminate, not just the terrorist FLQ, but also the legitimate left-wing and separatist movements—particularly the *Parti Québecois*—as political factors in Quebec.

But while the federal government is guilty of orchestrating this shameful chapter in Canadian history, it had eager accomplices in the Quebec government of Robert Bourassa and the Montreal administration of Jean Drapeau. The authors reveal, in fact, that the grey eminence who in large measure was the spur for the extreme approach adopted by Ottawa was Drapeau's executive committee chairman, Lucien Saulnier, one of the few men to have the ear of Prime Minister Trudeau, and a man who, like his boss, is not noted for devotion to democratic processes.

Ron Haggart, who was born and educated in Vancouver, is a *Toronto Telegram* columnist and one of Canada's top journalists. He and his co-author, Toronto lawyer Aubrey Golden, had been researching a book on civil liberties for five years when James Cross and Pierre Laporte were kidnapped. This research has enabled them to create a book that goes beyond mere "instant analysis". *Rumours of War* should endure as *the* important book on the FLQ crisis until future historians discover (if possible) new information. The book's only flaws are an occasional jerkiness and repetitiveness in the text—an obvious sign of haste.

The book argues convincingly that the invocation of the War Measures Act was, in the first place, wrong and unnecessary. The "apprehended insurrection" wording of the Act, the authors argue, refers clearly to nothing less than an all-out civil war. But the only incontrovertible facts of the October crisis were that two prominent men had been kidnapped, held to ransom and one later murdered by the *Front de Libération du Québec:* all else was "rumours of war." The Act, say Haggart and Golden, "was designed and intended to support a military action, not a police action. It was never intended as a tool to root out criminals, whether they be self-

Canadian Press

Kids weren't allowed to approach the homes of federal cabinet ministers on Halloween during the FLQ crisis—soldiers gave out the treats. And James Cross later summed up the crisis: "It was six kids trying to make a revolution."

styled terrorists or just thugs."

And in their view the emergency powers were unnecessary because the authorities already had sufficient power in the Criminal Code to handle the crisis. They point out that the police had had outstanding success in combatting political terrorism under existing law since the outrages first began in 1963: some 135 persons had been apprehended, convicted and sentenced. Even in initial stages of the FLQ crisis police operations did not appear handicapped by lack of power. "By the fourth day after the kidnapping," the authors write, "the police had made by their own count, 1,001 raids and had detained overnight, or for other periods, some 44 persons."

Haggart and Golden maintain that the Criminal Code, particularly the provisions dealing with sedition and kidnapping, afforded police ample scope for searches and arrests. "Even without the War Measures regulations," they argue, "the police could have searched as many premises as they wished using ordinary search warrants, which are easily and secretly issued by a simple procedure. In reality, the only substantial new power they acquired was the power of internment." And that is precisely what the authorities did—intern hundreds of Canadians in obvious violation of normal civil liberties.

While much has been made of the "climate of violence" in Quebec, this also was not serious enough to justify the extreme government action. Haggart and Golden point out that: "In the six years (between 1963 and 1970) there had been some 200 bombings in Quebec. Six deaths resulted from terrorist bombings and holdups and while all were legally murders, none had been a planned assassination. These experiences, while serious, could hardly compare with the recent history of violence in the United States where, in the 15 months ending in April of 1970, there had been 4,300 bomb explosions, 1,475 attempted bombings and, as a result, 43 deaths, 384 injuries and $21 million in damage."

As the crisis unfolded, authorities advanced various other reasons to justify their action. These varied from allegations of FLQ possession of vast quantities of stolen dynamite to a "plot" to supplant the legitimate Quebec government with a provisional government—but the authors systematically expose the flimsiness of these "reasons".

One of these reasons, however is worth discussing since it shows more political duplicity than stupidity. This was the so-called four-point "plan for revolution" first revealed by Bourassa, but whose ultimate origin the authors trace back to Saulnier. The plan was to involve an escalation of FLQ activities from demonstrations to bombings, to kidnapping to assassinations. But, the authors emphasize, there was no such secret FLQ plan.

In an appearance before the Commons broadcasting committee in 1969, Saulnier and Montreal city attorney Michel Côté had revealed the supposed existence of a "plan for revolution" in Canada. Their appearance stemmed from Saulnier's charge that the CYC was fomenting revolution. The authors, however, put this down as a deliberate political smokescreen by Saulnier, an attempt to take the heat off the Montreal administration for so badly treating its police that they resorted to a one-day strike.

In any case, the "plan for revolution" they presented was a *three-point* plan, each point plucked from the writings of Pierre Vallières, the FLQ philosopher. Vallières had envisaged revolution coming about through three stages of activity: radicalizing the workers and students; organizing the exploited classes; and when the time is ripe, popular insurrection with armed occupation of factories, schools and public utilities. Vallière's insurrection was to be a true civil war. But the point is that there was no four-point plan in existence as outlined by the authorities.

Somehow the Vallières' points became twisted into the notorious four-point plan as a result of a CBC-TV interview with a couple of Quebec terrorists training with guerrillas in Jordan. The terrorists said they planned to use their military training in Quebec for "selective assassinations." The authors argue that the four-point plan for revolution clearly had more reality in the minds of government authorities than anywhere else.

All of this thinking assumed that the FLQ had numerous members and was well organized. But this, the authors point out in tracing the history of the movement, is a myth. The FLQ is more an idea than an organization; it shifts and changes with new situations and new personnel. In fact, Haggart and Golden say, the War Measures Act "created the FLQ as an entity. This was probably the first terrorist organization in legal history to be incorporated by a special act of Parliament."

But the authors argue that the elimination of terrorism played only a minor part in the invocation of the War Measures Act and the wholesale detentions that followed. They maintain that the basic reason was to "suppress a legitimate political movement" by equating separatism with FLQ violence in the public mind.

For the one thing the people detained shared generally was involvement in left-wing and separatist political movements. The authors point out that: "The police forces operating in Quebec took, in round figures 490 persons into custody, of whom 435 were released after periods of one to three weeks, with no charges being laid, not even under the vague standards of the regulations. No po-

lice force can possibly be so inept as to need to arrest eight times as many people as it can, in due course, find evidence against. The inescapable conclusion is that a major intention of the government was precisely what happened, the detention of hundreds of persons who could not be accused even of advocating the policies of the FLQ, but who certainly could be accused of opposing the government's policies toward the FLQ." And it should be noted that those apparently involved in the kidnappings and murder were apprehended as a result of good, ordinary police work.

The invocation of the War Measures Act in the Quebec crisis of 1970 was a terrible, and perhaps tragic, mistake. The future may well show that the government authorities in Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal may have succeeded, not in stamping out separatism, but in ensuring its survival and ultimate success. If so, Canada will be the loser.

Ron Haggart attended UBC during the Forties, serving as a Ubyssey pubster from 1944-46.

A Tedious Tale Of Little Old Lesbian Ladies

Against The Season
by Jane Rule
McCall, New York, $6.95

VIVECA OHM

JANE RULE'S THIRD NOVEL is essentially like her first and second. With *Desert of the Heart,* published in 1964, and this last one following close on the heels of *This Is Not For You,* which appeared last fall, Miss Rule is becoming more prolific. But I wonder if she will be able to give us anything more than subdued Lesbian relationships.

Against the Season is a quiet story. Too quiet for me. I read it with the mildest curiosity, wondering all the while whether I would keep on reading if I hadn't agreed to review the book.

Not that I don't find subdued Lesbian relationships intriguing—or any relationships, however understated. But while restraint seems to be Miss Rule's forte, it is also the weakness of this book. Subdue everything but character; if personalities have little more than names to distinguish them, I cannot bring myself to feel for them.

Halfway through the book, for instance, I found myself forgetting who Ida Setworth was. Oh, yes, she's an old lady. But there are four or five old ladies, and the fact that Ida Setworth had a marriage proposal from another vague oldster was for me the only thing that set her apart from them.

The season is one of aging, with only the feeblest suggestion of birth and renewal.

Through Amelia Larson's house and last few months of life pass a handful of townspeople whose relationship to each other is characterized by a hesitant reaching out. A shy young relative uncertain of his manhood. A brash housemaid from the local unwed mothers' home. A social worker with elegant longings for the Greek junk dealer, an independent woman who caters to whoever asks. A middle-aged librarian and a prim bank manager, both single and uncertainly drawn to one another. And various elderly people watching from the sidelines or remembered from the past.

Amelia is the focal point for the novel's slow unfolding, but she herself is a watcher. A crippled woman who never married, she is leaving a life spent in a small town learning to understand other people's needs while apparently overcoming her own. As Amelia dies, the new baby is born, and relationships resolve as survivors learn to face those aspects of themselves they have been dodging all along.

It sounds a little pat, as perhaps it is. But it could be a moving story if only the characters were real and round. Even Amelia escapes our mental grasp. She has an amorphous kind of warmth, but it is hard to imagine her in any other kind of situation than the one immediately described. At seventy-two, she lacks the weight of the other seventy-one years. Like many of the novel's people, Amelia is likeable. But Miss Rule is stingy with her hints, and gives us very little substance to latch onto and like.

The only character with any kind of vitality is Agate, the pregnant and world-wise maid. Perhaps because she is the only person who has no restraint imposed upon her by age or by emotional conflict, she also escapes the restraint of Miss Rule's pen and runs free in little oases of human dialogue.

Miss Rule's prose has been called elegant. It is. But for me it is a lifeless elegance. Even the dialogue seems contrived, its very clarity suspect. I have not met people who spoke with such clinical precision, such 18th century-drawing-room awareness of timing.

But the few diary excerpts we get seem innocuous, if mildly bitchy; there is no explanation for Amelia's fascination with the diaries, or for Agate's outraged insistence that they are harmful and perverted.

On the subject of perversion, it struck me as a bit much that six out of a dozen people should be implied to have homosexual tendencies. Two or three, or even four, I could have accepted.

But to get back to Beatrice—who by the way is one of the above six. Her presence in the book seems to be tremendously important at first, but we are never told why. People are always talking about Beatrice and reminiscing about her sharpness and her knowledge, but the implications don't go anywhere. Her influence on Amelia seems very vague, and though the six years missing from the diaries are invested with great mystery, we never find out what happened during those six years.

As for Beatrice herself, we never get any sense of her personal force or her significance in the lives of other characters. By the latter half of the book, she has disappeared, leaving only the irritating curiosity of a loose end.

Throughout the book things seem either too precise or too vague. I miss the sense of life. A quote from someone's remembered relative struck me as very appropriate to the book:

> The dead are friendly, peaceful companions, and I would sooner recommend a man to their company than to a good many of the livelier worlds I've known.

That may sum up *Against the Season* for Miss Rule or for other readers. As for me, I prefer the livelier worlds. □

Miss Viveca Ohm, a Vancouver freelance writer, graduated from UBC in 1969 with a BA in English.

A letter to the Alumni Fund

THIS IS INDEED the Age of Gage at UBC. The UBC Alumni Fund began its 1971 campaign by distributing a pamphlet entitled, "The Age of Gage," which described President Gage's long career at UBC. It was part of the fund's approach of combining information with an appeal for donations and it elicited this very interesting letter from a North Vancouver alumnus:

Just to say—on an August day in 1946 I was wandering around the grounds of the University of British Columbia, wondering if I could ever attend such a great university. A gentleman (President Gage) was walking towards me. He must have read my desire. Within less than an hour he had me launched on my university career.

It is indeed the Age of Gage, and it is fitting that I give my donation to the President's Fund.

This letter is also indicative of the good response the fund has met to date. "The flow of donations has been quite satisfactory, if not surprising, in view of the fact that other university funds are reporting slower than usual returns," said I.C. "Scotty" Malcolm, Alumni Fund Director. "And yet it is understandable because we feel the fund does merit alumni support—and obviously many alumni are agreeing."

Despite the economic climate, alumni have now given almost one third of the anticipated and needed funds for 1971. Last year under the guidance of George Morfitt the Alumni Fund raised $277,546 for university purposes and it is hoped that under Ken Brawner's guidance donations this year will equal or exceed this total.

Lack of space prevented the printing of more letters in this issue. They will be run in the next issue. □

In 71

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A MOST TRUSTED NAME IN TRAVEL

spotlight

Bill Loiselle

Enjoying one of UBC Crane library's Braille books is Carol Thiele, BA'70, who made history during UBC's spring congregation. Totally blind, she received her bachelor of library science—the first blind person in Canada to receive such a degree. Her husband, Paul, BA'65, is director of the Crane library for blind students.

10's

A long career of community service by **Mrs. Cecil R. Adams** (Constance Highmoor), BA'19 has been honored by a scholarship grant in her name. The grant was made to the Washington state fellowship fund of the American Association of University Women by the Cowlitz branch of the AAUW, Mrs. Adams' local branch. She has served terms as president of her AAUW board and has been a delegate to several state conventions. She is a charter member and past president of her local League of Women Voters as well as being an active member of other groups. In the midst of all this she has managed to find time to write the history of her parish church.

20's

At the federal fisheries laboratory in Vancouver, **Hugh L. A. Tarr,** BSA'26, MSA'28, PhD(McGill), PhD(Cantab.), director for several years, has retired and has been succeeded by **Wilfred Razzell,** BA'52, PhD(Illinois). Dr. Tarr joined the research board in 1938 as a biologist—his main interests were in micro-organisms and ways to control their activity. His research led to improved methods of fish preservation. In 1957 he was awarded the gold medal of the professional institute of the Public Service of Canada for contributions to science in the area of fish preservation. The new director, Dr. Razzell, worked with the B.C. Research Council and a California research institute before joining the UBC faculty in 1964 as associate professor of animal science. During this period he did research on the changes in human and animal cells caused by enzymes. For the past year he has been a research associate at MacMillan Bloedel.

Simon Fraser University's spring convocation saw three UBC alumni receive honorary degrees: **Margaret A. Ormsby,** BA'29, MA'31, PhD(Bryn Mawr), LLD (Manitoba), head of UBC's history department since 1965—her recently reissued *British Columbia: A History,* has won international honors; provincial archivist, **Willard Ireland,** BA'33, who is also the provincial historian and editor of the *B.C. Historic Quarterly;* and **Gordon Shrum,** DSc'61, the man who had a major part in the building of SFU, currently head of B.C. Hydro and former head of physics at UBC.

30's

A special convocation at Dalhousie University for the dedication of the new Killam Memorial Library awarded **Peter Grossman,** BA'30, an honorary doctor of law for his service to libraries in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Regional libraries are his special interest and before he returned to Vancouver he was director of libraries for Nova Scotia—creating a system of regional libraries for the province. He retired in 1970 as director of the Vancouver Public Library and has recently been appointed a member of the B.C. library development commission.

It's hard to keep up with all the changes in the Science Faculty these days. The Dean, **Vladimir Okulitch,** BASc'31, MASc'32, PhD(McGill), one of UBC's best known photographers, retires in June. Dean Okulitch has been on the faculty since 1944 and was head of the departments of geology, mining and geological engineering before his appointment as dean of science in 1964. One of his recent projects was to save the Mt. Kobau telescope through the Westar project combining several western universities. The acting dean is to be **Robert F. Scagel,** BA'47, MA'48, PhD(California).

Dr. Scagel, who was the associate dean of science before being named head of botany this year, has been associated with the institute of oceanography and the departments of biology and botany since 1952. He is well known for his work on algae and marine plants—on one expedition to the Indian Ocean he came back with nearly a ton of seaweed.

In geology, **William H. Mathews,** BASc '40, MASc'41, PhD(California), has resigned as head of the department. A faculty member since 1952, he has headed the department since 1964 and will continue as a professor. He is planning an air photo study of two major ice sheets in the north during his sabbatical next year.

. . . . Okanagan apples are among the best in the world and some of the credit for that achievement should go to the agricultural research station at Summerland. The pomology section where many of the research developments in tree fruits were made has been headed by **Donald V. Fisher,** BSA'33, MSA'36, PhD (Iowa State), who has recently been appointed head of the entire station. . . . **Ross R. Douglas,** BA'34, BASc'35, has been elected a director of Rayonier Canada Ltd. He joined Alaska Pine in 1948 as a forester and was made vice-president - forest operations in 1958.

40's

This year's selection board for the White Owl Conservation award—a trophy and a handsome cheque for $10,000—has a very liberal sprinkling of UBC alumni, **Pierre Berton,** BA'41, Judge **William R. Bonnycastle,** LLB'50, **Stanley Burke,** BSA'48, **Donald Chant,** BA'50, MA'52, and **Roderick Haig-Brown,** LLD '52, make up exactly half of the committee. The award is presented annually to an organization or individual that the committee considers to have contributed the most toward preservation of the Canadian environment. Last year it went to Dr. Chant's Pollution Probe at the University of Toronto. . . . **Robert W. Bonner,** BA'42, LLB'48, is now No. 2 in B.C.'s biggest forest industry company—MacMillan Bloedel. The new vice-chairman joined the company in 1968 as senior vice-president. He has been executive vice-president, administration since last year. . . . *Chronicle* editorial committee member, **Ross Stewart,** BA'46, MA'48, PhD(Washington), professor of chemistry at UBC and geology professor, **Hugh J. Greenwood,** BASc'54, MASc'56, PhD (Princeton), have been named members of the Royal Society of Canada.

Raffles Hotel, Singapore—conjures up visions of pith helmets, palm trees and gin and tonic doesn't it?—but things have changed they say. **Richard Maltby,** BA'48, BCom'48, is there to find out. As he puts it, he and his wife are "refugees" from the civil war in Pakistan. After his retirement from the Canadian Army, as lieutenant-colonel in 1970, he took "an interesting and challenging" job as inventory consultant to the East Pakistan Water & Power Development Authority. They evacated on April 4, on the advice of the British authorities (the Canadian representatives being 1,000 miles away—"in splendid isolation") and are currently awaiting word from the Canadian Industrial Development Agency and the World Bank whether they will return to Pakistan, move to a new project or return home. Canada is underwriting the cost of improving the power development facilities and the World Bank is involved with flood control and irrigation.

50's

Charlie Chan lives . . . he's not a UBC grad but his revival is being directed by **Daryl Duke,** BA'50, of CBC and Seven Days fame. The movie for television, *The Cradle of Hercules,* was produced in Vancouver and features an up-dated Mr. Chan, No. 8 son, and the CN ship S.S. Prince George—done up to look like a Greek millionaire's yacht. . . . In 1966, **John Haar,** BA'50, was named president of the new Centennial College in Toronto. The college represented a new combination of applied arts and technology at the post-secondary level in Ontario. Mr. Haar is now off to break new ground in Alberta—as the first president of the Grant McEwan community college in Edmonton. The new school is planned to fill an educational gap—"a college not concerned with degrees, but with a wide variety of educational experiences"—to quote the chairman of the board. Mr. Haar spent several years with the administration at UBC—as assistant director in the extention department (now continuing education), director of International House and student housing. . . . **Robert C. McMordie,** BASc'50, has been named municipal and industrial manager of the Vancouver office of Reid Crowthers & Partners, consulting engineers. . . . Selkirk College has appointed **William Murison,** BSF'51, MSF(Harvard), PhD (60), as its new principal. He was previously dean of public services at Humboldt State College in California.

A year ago four students were killed at Kent State University—now as a living memorial to the tragedy the university has established a Centre for Peaceful Change. The centre, headed by **Raghbir S. Basi,** BA'52, BSW'53, MPA(Harvard), PhD(Cornell), is a first for any university campus and is dedicated to actively promoting peaceful change. The centre's academic program will be interdisciplinary—including teaching, research and public service. They hope to offer a BA in peaceful change but the emphasis will be on personal experience in peaceful change. Dr. Basi, a former AMS and NFCUS

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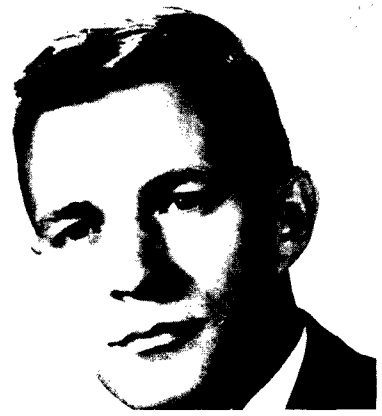

John Berdusco

president, joined the faculty at Kent in 1962 and is currently professor of management. . . . UBC's new Institute of Industrial Relations is headed by **Noel Hall,** BCom'52, MBA(Southern Calif.), PhD (Harvard), a faculty member since 1953. He was one of those who worked on the UBC project to set up business degree courses in Malaysia and Singapore.

There is a new kind of missionary abroad—technical people—doctors, agriculturalists, nurses and engineers. **Keith Jamieson,** BASc'52, a water resources engineer is one of them. He has been stationed in India by the United Church of Canada since 1965. He is currently on home leave but expects to return to a post somewhere east of Bombay in October. Working with the United Church of North India, he has done a great deal of development planning to bring water to an area with hard-rock soil problems. In the past all the work was done by hand—cutting through volcanic rock for wells that are 15-30 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep—but now the engineers have developed new methods for drilling and blasting these wells. On many of these technical projects the various denominations are working together along with the VSO (the British counterpart of CUSO, who send technical rather than academic people). The financing for the projects comes from the churches as well as agencies such as Oxfam.

. . . **Robert Douglas Bell,** BA'55, is off in June to spend a year as Canada's representative on the United Nations armistice commission in Seoul, Korea. Major Bell, who has been stationed in Calgary with the Princess Pats, was responsible for much of the co-ordination and production of the military tattoo that toured the country in 1967.

In the months that led up to the Battle of Batoche in 1885, Louis Riel, kept a diary and during the battle it disappeared. It was found in Winnipeg last year and went up for auction in April. It was bought by **Eugene Rheaume,** BSW'56 and two associates for $26,500. "I bought it as a Canadian and a Metis" Rheaume said, but also to keep it in Canada. His greatgrandfather served in Riel's provisional cabinet and Rheaume is a former Conservative MP for the NWT . . . . **John P. Berdusco,** BSP'57, BASc'62, MBA(Butler), really knows what goes on behind the red door at Elizabeth Arden. He has been named general manager of the Long Island plant of the Elizabeth Arden Sales Corp.—a division of Eli Lilly. . . . **Jon J. Wheatley,** MA'57, PhD(London), is the new dean of graduate studies at Simon Fraser University. A former editor with Mitchell Press, he later taught school in Vancouver before being appointed to the faculty at Victoria in 1959. . . . **Jean-Charles Seigneuret,** BA'58, MA, PhD(UCLA), has been appointed chairman of the foreign languages department at Washington State University. He has been a faculty member since 1966. . . . **James M. McMillan,** BASc'58, MSc'59, PhD(McGill), associate professor in physics has been named assistant dean of science. . . . St. George's school in Vancouver has a new headmaster—**Alan C. Brown,** BASc'59. For the past two years he has been doing graduate work at the University of Toronto and was previously head of the science department of Shawnigan Lake. . . . At the University of Alberta, **John Peter Meekison,** BASc'59, BA'61, MA(Western Ont.), PhD(Duke), has been named associate dean of graduate studies. He joined the faculty in 1967 as assistant professor of political science, becoming associate chairman in 1969 and later chairman of the department. Dr. Meekison the author of *Canadian Federalism: Myth or Reality,* has acted as an advisor to the Alberta Government on constitutional reform.

60's

Before leaving on a perilous voyage to New Zealand and Australia, **Alan Dafoe,** BA'60, a free-lance writer, has brought us up to date on some of his recent activities. He has a novel underway with an ecological theme and is actively working on pollution control projects in the Lower Fraser Valley and he says that he is studying to be a gardener!

Ernest G. Enns, BSc'61, PhD'65, associate professor of mathematics at the University of Calgary is now chairman of statistics. . . . **Peter Snell,** BA'61, is currently producing a new filming of *Anthony and Cleopatra*—starring and directed by Charlton Heston. Enobarbus is played by Eric Porter—known to Forsyte fans as Soames. . . . Just what the doctor ordered—a few letters—for **G. A. David Barrett,** MD'62. He is now on a rehabilitation program at North Bethany

Alan C. Brown

Hospital (920—18A St. N.W., Calgary) and he is able to carry on a limited practice, seeing one or two patients a few days a week. . . . **Robert A. Gowen,** BASc '62, MASc, PhD(Toronto), is now president and chief executive of Patterns Systems—a mathematical computer firm. The New Jersey company develops computer based systems for solving production problems.

The artificial kidney machine has meant a new life for patients with chronic kidney failure—but it has also brought some new problems to light. **Eugene C. Cameron,** MD'63, an assistant professor in medicine and physiology at UBC has been granted $50,000 over five years, by the Canadian Life Insurance Association to study the causes of bone disease associated with kidney disease and the use of the artificial kidney and other forms of treatment. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Barrie Webster,** BSc'63, MSc'65 (Phyllis Sagert, BA'64) have crossed the Mersey and are now at the University of Winnipeg after their sojourn in Liverpool.

Andrew Stuart Glass, BSc'64, PhD (Princeton), is off to Switzerland for two years of post-doctoral research in theoretical physics on a National Research Council grant. . . . **Pierre Piry,** BCom'65, MBA(Western Ont.), is currently assistant marketing manager for Alcan Canada Products in Toronto. . . . For the record keepers in the crowd—Linda K. Wilkin, BA'65, MA'67, who became Linda K. More is now **K. Alison Clarke-Stewart,** BA'65, MA'67 (as she says "I don't want to disappear from sight entirely—even if I am presently residing in the United States").

Actung!. . . . a pre-World War One plot by the German high command to invade the United States has been unearthed by **Holger H. Herwig,** BA'65, MA(New York). Herwig, who is completing his doctoral thesis at Stony Brook, says the plan, called Operations Plan III had the full backing of the Kaiser and his military establishment. They planned to operate from a base in Puerto Rico, invading targets on the Eastern seaboard. An early suggestion had the fleet steaming into New York harbour to bombard the city. The plans were dropped in 1906 when the Germans decided they would not have the men and equipment to invade the U.S. with a two-front war in Europe. Herwig discovered the plans while doing research in the German military archives in West Germany. The German lieutenant who did much of the planning—so very long ago—figured that the occupation of New York would not have to last more than two or three weeks before America asked for peace.

In March at the Basilica di San Paolo fuori le Mura in Rome, **Norman R. Birch,** BEd'66, was ordained a priest for the Archdiocese of Vancouver. He went to Rome to study at the College Bede three years ago after teaching in Vancouver.

Joan Grandy, BMus'68, who has been doing graduate work at the University of Texas opera school during the past year goes to Switzerland in September under contract to the Zurich Opera Studio. Before she goes this summer she will be singing with the Sante Fe Opera . . . . Also on the music scene, **Ingrid Buch,** BMus'69, has a $3,500 Canada Council fellowship for work towards her doctorate at the University of Washington. . . . **Richard O. Hooper,** MD'68, is off to Kenya for a year under a McGill—CIDA clinical teaching program. He has been on the staff of the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal and will be teaching internal medicine at University College in Nairobi.

Canadians are making it in a big way on the cross-country skiing trails. Sharon and Shirley Frith, teenage twins from Inuvik were winning races this winter in the U.S. and Canada. Their tutor, who traveled with the Canadian team on their tour is **Jan Atlung,** BASc'69, MASc'70.

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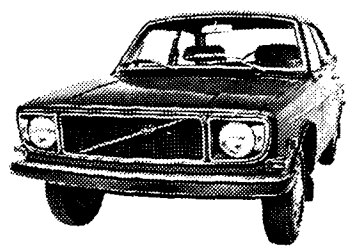

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births

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce H. Barritt, BSA'64, MSA'66, (Trudee Goard, BSA'66), a son, Jason Andrew, October 21, 1970 in Vancouver. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. Murray Elliott,** (Mary James, BEd'67), a son, Steven Ballantyne, January 16, 1971 in Kingston, Ontario. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. James W. Forster,** BEd'66, (Coralie A. McAllister, BA'62), a son, Geoffrey Sean, June 3, 1970 in Vernon, B.C.. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. Richard York Funston,** (Janet Elderkin, BA'63), a daughter, Saskia Ann, January 20, 1971 in San Diego, Calif. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Michael Grenby,** BA'63, MS (Columbia), a son, Matthew Richard, March 13, 1971 in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ingram,** (Gretchen Rice, BA'63) a son, Allen Russell Kieron, January 14, 1971 in Bolton, Lancashire, England. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. Miguel Olivo,** PhD'68, (Margarete Wuerterle-Olivo, BA'67), a daughter, Karin Maria, December 14, 1970 in Zurich, Switzerland . . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Roger Purves,** BA'57, MA'59, (Caroline Bell, BA'59), a daughter, Miranda Louise, December 12, 1970 in Berkeley, Calif. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. George G. Teather,** MASc'67, (Vickey Palsson, BA'68), a son, Stephen George, January 29, 1971 in Ottawa, Ont. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Ross M. White,** BASc'68, (B. Joyce Wright, BEd'67), a daughter, Jodi Erin, April 23, 1971 in Calgary, Alberta. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woehr,** (Diane Taylor, BEd'70) a son, February 7, 1971 in Montreal, Quebec. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Young,** (Jill Gavin, BA'63), a son by adoption, Theodore Antony Ishi, April 14, 1970 in San Francisco, Calif.

marriages

Carlson-Catley. Stanley F. Carlson to Margaret Y. Catley, BA'66, October 30, 1970. . . . **Dong-Avelino.** Gordon Wayne Dong, BA'54, MSc'56 to Elvira Santos Avelino, February 20, 1971 in Vancouver . . . . **Hender-Francis.** Byron H. Hender, BCom'68 to Eleanor Francis, June 12, 1971 in Montreal, Quebec.

deaths

Dennis Roy Baird, BA'67, January 1971 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife (Janice M. Williams, BA'66, BLS'67).

Stephen G. Bartlett, BA'68, November 1970 in Vancouver. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Emerald Bartlett, BA'62, BSW'63, MSW'64.

Denis Worsfold Brown, BA'35, May 1970 in Victoria. He was director of curricular services with the Victoria school board and is survived by his wife (Phyllis K. Poulson, BA'36).

John Constabaris, BA'54. LLB'55, November 1970 in Courtenay, B.C. He is survived by his wife and brother.

Geoffrey W. Crickmay, BA'27, PhD (Yale), March 1971 in Laguna Hills, Calif. Early in his career he helped establish a department of geology at the University of Georgia, where he taught for five years before joining an oil exploration team going to Nicaragua. He returned to the U.S. in 1942 to join the navy. After his discharge, as commander, in 1946 he went to Venezuela as chief field geologist with Atlantic Refining. He was later chief of the company's operations in Venezuela a position he also held several years later in Canada and Australia. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, (Colin, BA'22, and James, BASc'29) and two sisters.

Cedric John Duncan, BA'25, November 1970 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife.

James Alexander Findlay, BA'36, May 1971 in Vancouver. His career with the Burnaby school board was interrupted only by service with the army overseas during the Second World War. A counsellor and later mental health co-ordinator for the Burnaby schools, he became supervisor of special services for the board in 1963. Two years later his work was expanded to co-ordinate the school for retarded children. He is survived by his wife, (Honorée G. Young, BA'43, BEd'48), a son, a daughter, a brother, (Robert, BA'34, MA'35, PhD(McGill) and a sister.

Mrs. Fred C. Fodor, (Jeanne Bernardene Butorac), BA'31, December 1970 in Marysville, B.C. She is survived by her sister.

Donald F. Hadwin, BASc'59, February 1971 in Vancouver. He is survived by his father (Thomas F. Hadwin, BASc'30) and mother.

Gertrude Joyce Hallamore, BA'25, MA '26, PhD(Munich), April 1971 in Vancouver. A graduate of UBC's Fairview days, she headed the university's German department for 20 years before her retirement in 1968. During her tenure she developed the department's senior and graduate courses, added a doctoral program and expanded its faculty to teach more than 1,100 students. She was a past president of the Pacific Northwest branch of the American Association of Teachers of German and was an executive member of the Canadian association for two years. She is survived by her sister, a nephew and three nieces.

Walter James Henry Harris, BASc'62, MASc'65, December 1970 in Ottawa. He is survived by his parents.

E. Bruce Hurt, BA'57, PhD(London), February 1971 in Toronto. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, father (Everett F. Hurt, BA'31), and mother and two brothers (Howard, BA'60, BLS'67).

Gordon Arthur Kennon, BSF'51, November 1970 in Burnaby, B.C. A forester with the B.C. Forest Service, he is survived by his wife.

James Anderson MacArthur, BCom'41, March 1971 in Victoria. A branch manager with B.C. Hydro, he is survived by his wife.

Donald Iain MacRitchie, BPE'65, September 1970 in Burnaby, B.C. He is survived by his wife.

Percival Herbert Mallett, BA'37, BD (Union College, B.C.), December 1970 in Revelstoke, B.C. A clergyman with the United Church of Canada, he is survived by his wife, two daughters and a brother.

Vaclav Mudroch, BA'54, MA, PhD (Toronto), November 1969 in Ottawa. A specialist in medieval history, he taught at UBC and the University of Kansas before joining the faculty at Carleton University. He is survived by his wife.

Walter E. North, BA'31, March 1971 in Delta, B.C. He is survived by his wife (Margaret Nichols, '33).

Russell Harry Osborne, BA'49, February 1971 in Burnaby, B.C. A teacher in Vancouver for many years, he is survived by his wife, daughter, parents, two brothers and three sisters.

John W. H. Priest, BASc'43, February 1971 in Vancouver. A life member of the Alumni Association, he was an engineer with H. A. Simons (International)—one of his recent assignments was as project engineer for a New Zealand pulp mill. He is survived by his wife, son and daughter.

Austin John Roper, BASc'45, January 1971 in Calgary, Alberta. He was on the staff of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology and is survived by his wife and brother, (Gordon, BASc'49).

David Quitler Rowett, BSF'64, October 1968 in Prince George, B.C.

Alice Dorothy Phyllis Santo, BCom'50, February 1971 in Vancouver.

Myrtle E. Shannon, BA'21, March 1971 in Ottawa.

Mrs. Charles M. Stewart, (Freda L. Wilson) BA'21, MA'23, April 1971 in Vancouver. She was for several years a faculty member in UBC's department of bacteriology. She is survived by her husband, three sons, two brothers, (Reginald, BA '29) and two sisters, (Grace, Mrs. E. McCorkell, BA'21 and Beverly, BASc'39).

William R. Stubbs, BA(Dalhousie), LLB '48, November 1970 in Kamloops, B.C. He is survived by his wife.

Jack John Switzer, LLB'67, February 1971 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, his parents, brother and sister.

Mrs. Lillian O. Ulland, BA'58, BEd'59, March 1971 in Whonnock, B.C.

Alex M. Usher, BA'21, MB(Toronto), March 1970 in Erie, Pennsylvania. A retired physician, he is survived by his wife, and sister, Katherine (Mrs. A. F. Black), BA'26.

Beatrice M. Wellington, BA'27, April 1971 in Edmonton, Alberta. Before and after the Second World War she served in Europe as a field officer with League of Nations and later with United Nations agencies. For the past several years she was a teacher in Edmonton. She is survived by her brother, niece and nephew. □

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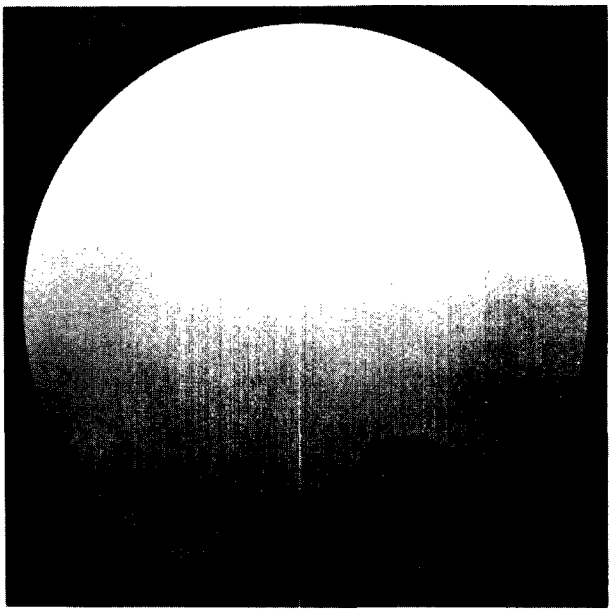

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