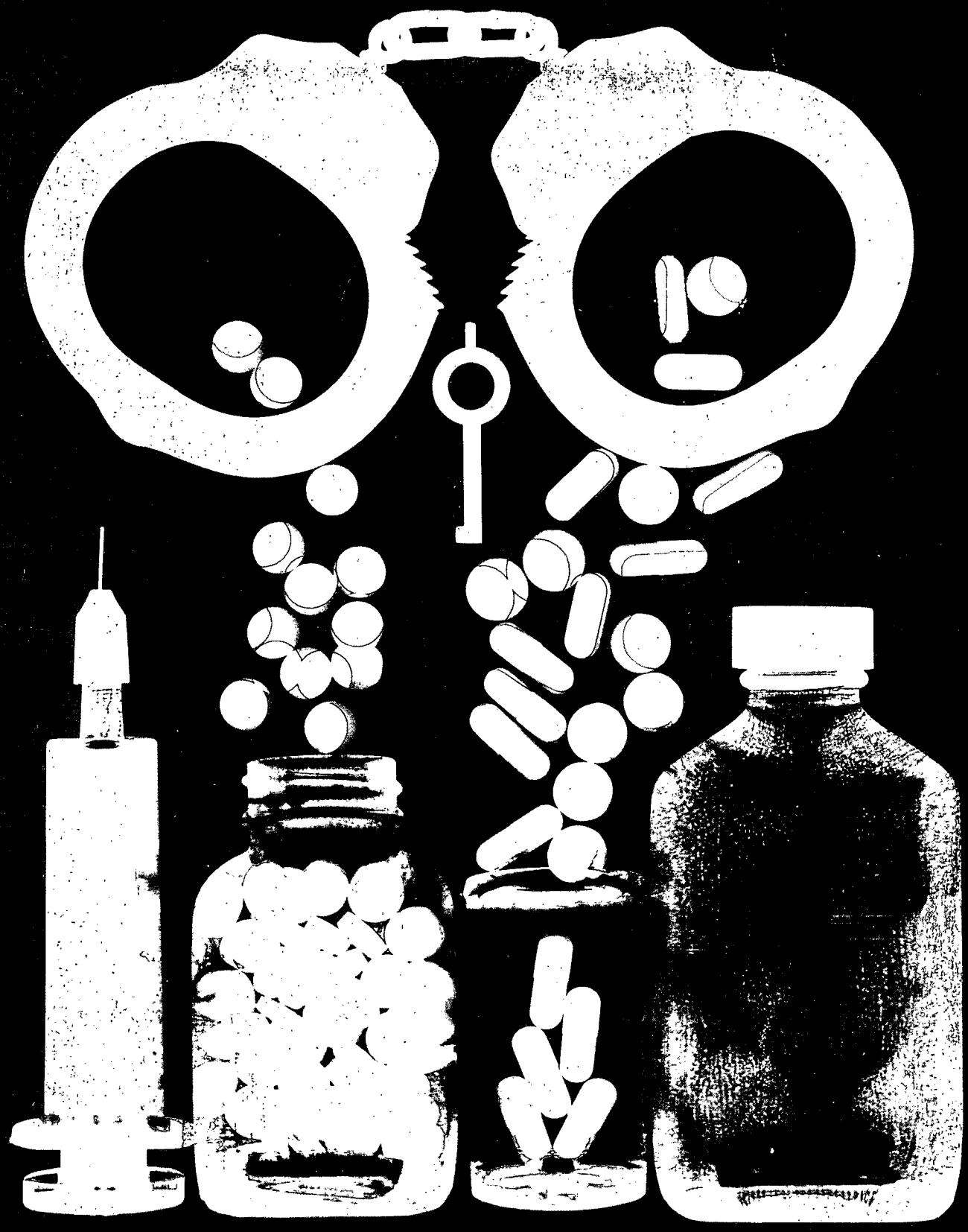
UBC ALUMNI

Chronicle

WINTER 1974



THE UNWELCOME GUESTS

Drugs and the Ugly Canadians

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FEATURES

4 THE UNWELCOME GUESTS
Drugs and the Ugly Canadians
Hanna Kassis

10 CONTINUING EDUCATION AT UBC
Waiting for the Door to Open
Barry Pavitt

15 NOEL HALL:
A Man in the Middle
Murray McMillan

18 THE CRISIS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH
A New Political Football
Clive Cocking

24 GARGOYLES, GAZEBOS AND GINGERBREAD
Geoff Hancock

28 THE LONG WATCH FOR THE WAR THAT NEVER CAME
Peter Moogk

DEPARTMENTS

30 NEWS

33 SPOTLIGHT

38 LETTERS

EDITOR Susan Jamieson McLarnon, BA '65
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
Barbara G. Smith (BJ '72, Carleton)
COVER Annette Breukelman
ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES
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The Unwelcome Guests

Drugs and the Ugly Canadians

Hanna Kassis

"The world is a great book, of which they who never stir from home read only a page."

When St. Augustine wrote these words in the fifth century A.D. he had only travelled between North Africa and Italy. Others traversed the entire Roman Empire, which was united under one government, criss-crossed by an excellent system of roads and dotted with inns which, except for the ones in Egypt (according to Strabo), had a bad reputation. Moved by curiosity, administrative assignment, the zeal to teach or preach, the desire to observe or research, scores of individuals travelled by land and sea to the remotest provinces of the empire and, possibly beyond.

Today, as in the ancient world, an ever increasing volume of people travel by varied means to the remotest corners of the world. In nearly any town of nearly any country you are apt to meet a fellow traveller. The travellers' purposes and experiences are as varied as their number. There are some whose main concern seems to be in comparing costs of meals and drinks in various restaurants and bars around the world. There are among travellers the pious pilgrims, the curious, the bored, the researchers, the habitual "airport hoppers". One group I met had visited 83 cities in 27 days (the 28th day was reserved for the return journey).

One young male traveller asked if in Morocco homosexuality is a national trait. The men there kept touching him whenever they spoke to him. I tried to explain that people all around the Mediterranean speak first with their hands and eyes and then with their tongues. A touch of the hand resting on your shoulder, back, arm, knee or thigh, holding hands walking down the street, folding your arms around a child, are all indications of closeness and human warmth. When Abraham (Genesis:24) asked his servant to put his hand under Abraham's thigh, it was not an act of sexual deviance. One young lady (one of many, as a matter of fact) learned that wearing her long hair loose in Turkey (as well as in many parts of the Mediterranean and farther east) is interpreted as an act of intimacy inviting the most intimate act. It is a tender signal between man and wife. An intimate signal cannot be flashed on the streets of Istanbul without its becoming an invitation to trouble. A woman who bares the upper part of her arms should expect to be harrassed or barred from entering churches or mosques in Mediterranean and eastern countries. A man wearing shorts on the streets of Madrid should expect to be, at the least, sneered at. A person who sprinkles salt on his food insults the taste of his French hostess or chef. Throughout most of Europe it is considered a boorish act to smoke during the meal. You do not ask for bacon with your eggs in Jeddah or any other Muslim city (except in a Hilton-like

hotel). One can think of an endless list of stipulations that could be amassed in a sizable cultural apodictic code.

One learns that to enjoy a sojourn in a foreign land one should forfeit the right to the peculiarities of one's own culture and adopt those of the host-culture. One further learns, and in many cases in the most painful way, that one forfeits the privileges of one's own legal system in favour of the code prevalent in the culture visited. It becomes apparent that the Anglo-Saxon system of law which we enjoy is prevalent only in the English-speaking world. The mere fact that travellers happen to be English-speaking does not entitle them to the benefits of our legal system once beyond the Canadian border — in any direction. The law is not portable. A Canadian passport (or for that matter any passport) is not a certificate of legal exemption. And the belief that one legal system is better than any other is a matter of personal opinion and not universal agreement.

Of all travellers the younger generation fail to see this and suffer the consequences most. And of all pursuits in travel, possession or trafficking in drugs, soft or hard, brings more agony to individual travellers, as well as to their families and friends. More than eighteen months ago I came face to face with this problem in Afghanistan. Muhammad, the Afghani guide, repeated what a young North American lady in jail had said, "Had I known before I left home what I was getting myself into I would not be here now!" It was then that Muhammad asked me, "What do you do to your children to cause them to become like this?"

What do we do, or fail to do? That is a question I cannot answer. It is, rather the question implied in the young lady's statement that I felt could and should be answered. Over the past year or more I have assembled information from countries extending from France to Afghanistan relating to indigenous laws affecting individuals charged with possession and trafficking in soft and hard drugs. Those who helped me should not be blamed for any errors in my interpretation of these laws. I wish to give you a resume of some of my findings. I do this not as an entertainment but, rather, in the hope that the information may be passed around. In doing this I must emphasize that I am not attempting to mould anyone's opinion to influence legislation in this country. Nor do I wish, in any way, to disparage the countries I shall be mentioning. But in fairness, I should state my biases and personal opinions on this matter openly. I do not condone the use of drugs. But I favour the view — held for example in France and Lebanon — that the user of drugs is a *sick* person. I believe in healing the sick, not in incarcerating them. I believe, however, in penalizing the professional trafficker, the pusher and the smuggler, as severely as is possible. But I do not believe any individual, institution, government or ideology has the right, for whatever reason, to terminate a human life, a severe penalty imposed in many countries for traffickers in drugs.

It should be stated that there are more than 250 Canadians in jails overseas, a majority of whom are imprisoned because of violations of drug laws. I do not agree with the young people who told me, apparently reflecting a view in wide circulation in youth circles, that most of those apprehended were arrested on the information of the American narcotic officials overseas. This is an oversimplification of a much more complex situation. For, to begin with, the countries whose laws I have assembled have been beleaguered by drug problems, especially in view of the influx of hordes of young European and North Ameri-

can travellers, who, according to one official, "regard entry into a country as a right, and corruption of themselves and our youth as a mission." Each one of these countries wants to guard its cultural heritage doggedly. Hence, they are affronted when travellers, young or old, violate their customs, traditions and laws. We would also be offended if a foreigner transgressed our established mores or laws. It may be difficult for citizens of a very young country to appreciate the attachment older countries have for their traditions. It is not common in the more traditional societies for young persons to indulge in the drug habit. It is, on the other hand, common to find soft drugs used by the very old, some of the mystically inclined and — in some cases — by the "Americanized" youth. The latter have been described in their own countries as a peculiar breed who wear tight slacks, read *Playboy* and go to any end to be invited to a cup of coffee in the cafeteria of the U.S. embassy.

One does not question the right of any country to legislate its own laws. Canadian travellers cannot expect to receive preferential treatment when they violate the law of a host country. Nor can a detained person expect to receive miraculous assistance from the Canadian consular service. All that the staff of an embassy abroad can do is (a) to see to it that the person arrested benefits from all sections of the law of the host country and that he or she is not discriminated against by virtue of being a foreigner; (b) to secure for the detained individual a list of lawyers (the individual, naturally, has to arrange for payment of all fees); (c) to contact and advise the family and friends of the detained person, if the person so wishes, and to keep them posted as to the progress of the case and (d) to maintain contact with the detained individual's lawyer to ascertain that the case is handled properly and with dispatch.

In many cases a person or persons are detained as a result of a tip. It is often suspected that contacts among suppliers, as well as car body workers (modifying the chassis of a vehicle to provide a hiding place for smuggled drugs is old hat, I am told) are among the best informers. In one case smuggled hashish was concealed behind a false panel on a car chassis. The inspectors at the border immediately went straight for the cache. It must be remembered that border guards and informers are rewarded for apprehending a drug smuggler. Turkish law states specifically (Article 404 (3)) that "if a person who has participated in a (drug) crime....informs the concerned authorities of the crime, the accomplices and the places where they keep and manufacture the narcotics, before official authorities are informed thereof, and thus facilitates their apprehension, he shall be exempt from punishment involving his offence." If his information is received after the authorities have already made the discovery, his sentence will be reduced, for example, from capital punishment to fifteen years at hard labour.

From the moment a person is apprehended to the time innocence is established or, if found guilty, until the sentence is served, he or she will probably go through the most gruelling experience of a lifetime. Let it be remembered that at all stages detained persons are culturally, linguistically and, in view of their apprehension, socially alien, lonely and rejected persons. They may find it difficult to communicate with the police, the magistrate, the prosecutor,

the witnesses, their own lawyers, and fellow inmates. By violating the law of a society, they have forfeited the right to hospitality normally extended to foreigners in any and all of these countries. Persons who believe that because they are foreigners they will be deported rather than tried and sentenced are deluding themselves. With this in mind let us journey with them through the corridors of darkness.

A. Arraignment, bail and court procedure:

When apprehended, a person may be detained for a period of time that varies in length from one country to another and depending on whether or not martial law is in force. In Turkey a person is detained for not more than 24 hours (15 days under martial law) before being taken to the district attorney to make a statement regarding the facts of the offence. Henceforth, it is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to evade the first statement. At the risk of being challenged, I would say that once a person is found in possession of drugs (either for use or trafficking) or is knowingly in the company of one possessing drugs, guilt is established and what follows is a matter of procedure.

There is no such thing as the Canada Evidence Act or the American Fifth Amendment. The first statement is examined by a court of investigation which, unless it finds grave technical errors, would decide on whether or not a court case should be initiated. If an error is detected, this would be the time to correct it. This does not mean that the detained individual may change his statement.

If the court decides in favour of bail, the accused may be released pending his trial. The nature of the offence and the social status of the accused are taken into consideration in arriving at this decision. Some countries used to release foreigners on bail, allowing them thereby to skip bail and forfeit the security deposit. In some cases, individuals on bail have been arrested upon attempting to leave the country and earned stiffer penalties as a result. In some countries, the accused person's personal papers and travel documents are confiscated and not returned until after the trial or sentence, if convicted, is completed. In most countries bail is seldom granted.

The period in prison awaiting trial is, in view of the insufficient number of courts, long and painful. A young man who served a prison term in Morocco told me that the conditions in prison after sentence was passed were far better than in the one where he was held pending trial. He said that there were more than forty detainees in a cell meant to hold not more than twenty. In Spain the average wait in prison for a trial is six months.

Trial is by judge, or a group of judges, without jury. The purpose of the trial is to examine the evidence already on file. There is no "adversary" action by the lawyers. The presiding judge reads the evidence and asks his own questions or those raised by his colleagues. The trial is conducted in the language of the country and usually the defence lawyer is busy following the procedure of the trial and is not always able to act as interpreter. The defence laywer may offer his plea in mitigation of the sentence. This is followed by the verdict and the sentence. There is no room for speeches as there is in our court system. Nor is there room for evading the situation by raising points of legal technicalities. The detained person has the right to appeal the sentence.

B. Penalties:

As a reminder let me quote from a Turkish newspaper the following excerpts, "The Criminal Court of Antakya sentenced three American youths — a boy and two girls — to life imprisonment last Friday, December 28, 1973. The reason: hashish smuggling. The two girls....fainted when they heard the ruling of the court, and when they came to their senses they started crying....The suspects had at first received death sentences and they had been commuted to life imprisonment....It is interesting to note that while the Americans were waiting for the verdict of the Criminal Court in Antakya, 873 American youths were being tried for the same crime in every part of the world...."

The penalties for possession and trafficking in Turkey are among the severest. Manufacturing, importing or exporting narcotics without license or attempting to do so is punishable by imprisonment for a minimum of ten years, and a monetary fine which is determined by the weight of the narcotics. In addition to and following the period of incarceration the convicts are further punished by banishment to another region in Turkey for a period of three to five years, during which time they will be kept under police supervision. The chances of illegal exit from Turkey are nearly non-existent as all their personal papers and travel documents would have been confiscated at the time of their first arrest, and would not be returned until they have completed their sentence.

If more than one person is involved in an offence, then the offenders constitute an organization or a society under Turkish law and the punishment is doubled. However, if the drug involved is heroin, hashish, cocain, or morphine, the penalty imposed will be life imprisonment for an individual offender or capital punishment if the offenders constitute a "society" (two or more persons).

Capital punishment in connection with drugs is not limited to Turkey. The same penalty may be imposed on traffickers in Libya, where, it is true, only very few foreigners are allowed entry. Egypt imposes the death penalty and a monetary fine on anyone convicted of illicitly (and for purposes of trade) exporting, importing, possessing, obtaining, buying, selling, transporting, or pushing any of 71 hard drugs. The same penalty is imposed on anyone growing, trafficking in, or pushing any of five toxic plants,including cannabis. Trafficking in hard drugs is also a capital offence in Iran.

In those countries where the death penalty is not imposed for these offences, the penalties are, nevertheless, severe. In Greece, the penalty for possession of small quantities (adjudged to be for personal use) of any drug is incarceration for a minimum of two years. In addition, a monetary fine is imposed on a person convicted of driving, navigating or piloting a land, sea, or air-craft while under the influence of drugs. All other drug offences earn a sentence to prison for five to 20 years plus a heavy fine. If more than one person is involved in any drug offence or if the court is convinced that the accused is a habitual offender and dangerous to society, or if any drug offence is directed at a minor (a person under 18) the penalty imposed may be that of life imprisonment and an extremely stiff fine. In the past two years at least 10 Canadians were arrested in Greece on drug charges.

In Lebanon a person convicted of possessing drugs for personal use commits a misdemeanor and is placed in custody in an asylum for treatment for a period of one to three years. A minimum of one year is mandatory. However, convicted persons may be freed if after being in custody for six months they convince the court that they have been cured of the use of drugs. If the offender is a minor (between the ages of 15-18 years), the sentence is reduced to one third of the mandatory term. If the offender is between the ages of 12-15 he or she is placed in the custody of the parents or sentenced to a reformatory.

A person possessing drugs (soft or hard) for purposes of trafficking commits a felony punishable by a prison term at hard labour for a period of three to 15 years.

In France, users are considered as ill and must submit, if charged and convicted, to medical treatment. If they refuse, a penalty of $100 to $2,000 and an imprisonment term of two to 12 months may be imposed. Traffickers face imprisonment of two to 20 years plus a fine of $1,000 to $100,000. Second offenders

have their penalties doubled. Recently, several offenders have received 20 year sentences.

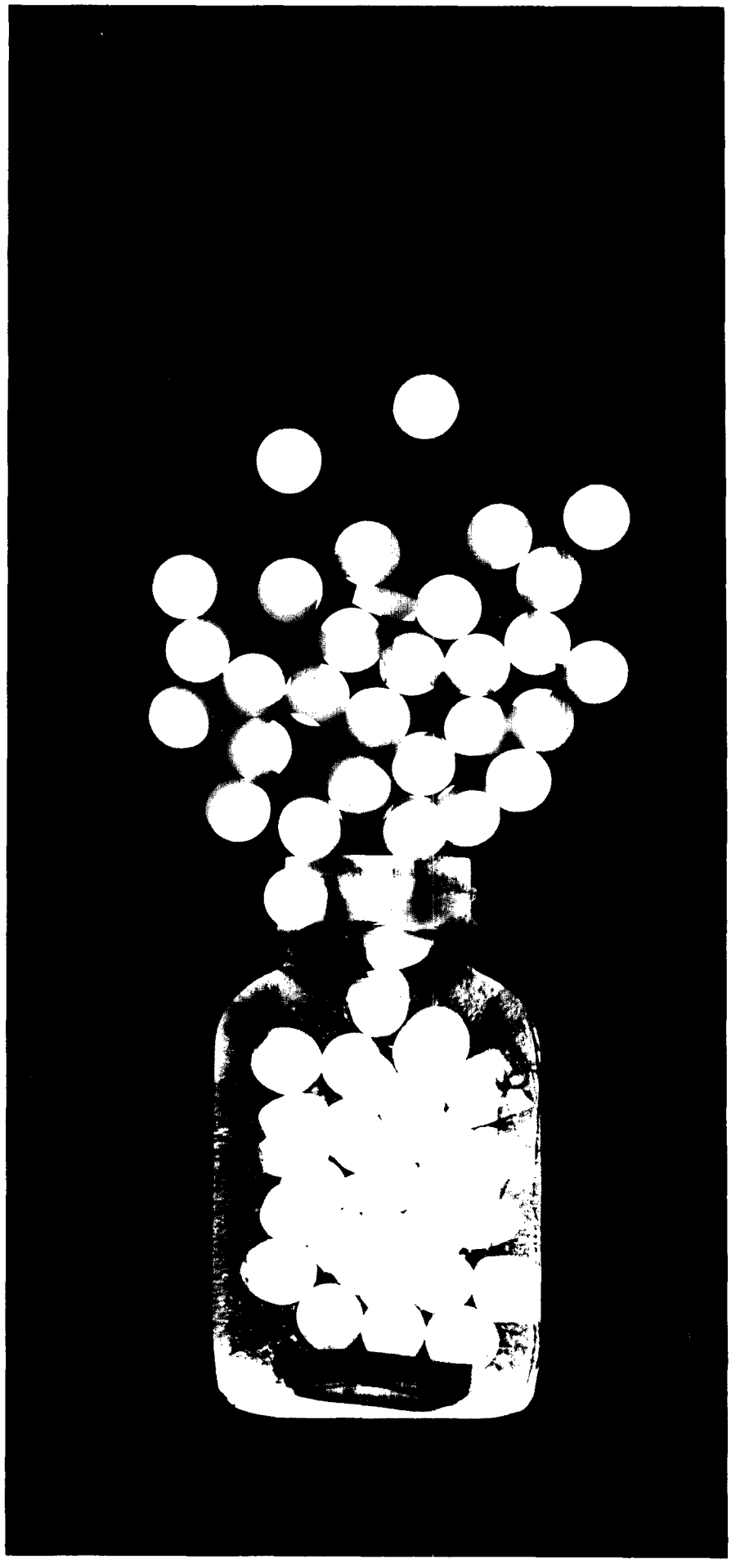
In 1971 Jordan modified its drug law, and imprisonment for life at hard labour as well as a fine of $8,000 to $12,000 was instituted as the penalty for anyone convicted of illegally importing, exporting, extracting, preparing or cultivating drugs, or for possession of any smoking instrument used for drugs. Trafficking is punishable by imprisonment, at hard labour, for a minimum of 10 years and a fine of $2,500 to $7,500. A minimum prison term of six months and a fine of $125 to $500 is imposed on anyone convicted of using drugs.

Severe sentences are also passed in Spain. A person arrested in connection with drugs faces two charges: one is for contraband, for which the penalty is a heavy fine, and the other is for "an offence against public health" which earns a jail sentence. The fine for contraband may be converted into additional time in jail. In one case a person charged with smuggling about six pounds of "grifa", a soft drug, from Morocco was fined the equivalent of $1,800 for contraband and $180 for the "offence against public health"; in addition the accused in this case was sentenced to two years and four months in jail.

Morocco and Afghanistan have for a long time been considered as havens for drug users and traffickers. Recently, however, both countries began to tighten their control and several young persons found themselves in unenviable situations.

The law in Afghanistan, which was not strictly applied during the monarchy, forbade the cultivation, trade in, transportation, delivery, sale, purchase, possession and use of narcotic and intoxicant drugs. The new republican regime has stated its intention to enforce the law and to stamp out trade in drugs. Penalties are left to the discretion of the judge. Because these judges are mostly trained in Muslim religious law and because the Hanafi School of Law operates in Afghanistan, the sentences can be stiff. Recently, the Afghani authorities have increased their cooperation, in matters of the drug trade, with Iran and Pakistan. Harsher penalties have been recently imposed on foreigners and especially "hippies", the identification of whom is left to the discretion of the Afghani official issuing a visa.

As in many of these countries, the sentence is the same whether for possession or trafficking. In Morocco, the penalty for two pounds of "kif", a soft drug, is one month in jail, $30 fine plus another $1,000 fine for violating the tobacco law. "Kif" is usually mixed with tobacco. The latter fine is negotiable, especially if the services of a lawyer are



Annette Breukelman

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solicited. I was informed by another young Canadian who served a term in a Moroccan prison that what he earned through the reduction of the fine was paid to the lawyer!

In almost all cases vehicles used in the transportation of drugs would be confiscated.

C. The prisons:

I have always believed that imprisonment is one of the most humiliating experiences. If this degradation to human dignity is to be carried out in a deplorable environment the agony could be more than doubled. Incarceration in an Afghani jail can be a very painful experience. Nor is it more appealing in any other country. In Turkey, for example, convicted offenders are first placed in solitary confinement for medical observation. After one week they are transferred to a cell which will be shared with more than a dozen convicts. These may include persons convicted of a variety of offences, from political detainees to murderers, a majority of whom speak only Turkish. The prisoner may be allowed to bathe once a week and must participate in two exercise periods every day. There may not be enough bedding in the cell and prisoners may have to share beds or provide their own bedding. Prisoners must also provide their own clothing. Although three meals are provided every day, prisoners find out that these are not adequate and they must make their own arrangements for supplementary food. A prisoner may spend only about $3 per week on additional food. They are permitted one visitor per week, for fifteen minutes only. Prisoners may be transferred (after serving one third of the sentence with good conduct) to an "open prison" which will allow them to work on a government job on the government salary scale for prisoners. The salary is retained by the authorities until the prisoner's release. Not many prisoners succeed in attaining this transfer.

Iran has constructed a new prison in Meshed for men. It has a wing for foreigners but no vocational facilities. In addition to boredom, the diet may be a problem to many foreign inmates. As in the case of the Turkish and other jails, the meals may be augmented, to a limited degree, at the inmate's expense. Foreign inmates complain about the prison staff but the difficulties largely stem from language problems.

In comparison to other countries the Iranian prison personnel tend to be considerably easier in their treatment of foreign prisoners.

One could proceed to describe the prison conditions of each of the countries in question. The picture would be gruesome. The simple fact remains that a person violating the law of a country should expect to be the "beneficiary" of the law, penalty, and penal environment of that country. It must also be remembered that a prison, anywhere in the world, is not a hotel or a resort.

* * *

There is endless warmth and richness in the cultures of all of the countries I have mentioned. Many people, like myself, have found the peoples of these lands very hospitable. But they are unwilling, and justifiably so, to allow anyone to violate their established values. There is an unwritten law in the desert: ask for a drink of water and it will be given you, even if it is the last drop. But try to drink from the most abundant oasis without asking, thus violating the law, then you could be risking your life.

When St. Augustine, a North African by birth and upbringing, spoke of the world as a book, he could not foretell that some would favour a horror story over his own *Confessions*, or *City of God*. □

Intrepid traveller, Hanna Kassis, is an associate professor of religious studies at UBC. He hopes that funds will soon become available for the Canadian Youth Hostel Association to distribute this drug law information to all young travellers.

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Continuing Education at UBC

Waiting for the Door to Open

Barry Pavitt

"The Province of British Columbia created a resource called the University of B.C., its physical plant, staff and faculty. Is the use of this resource exclusively for young students on a full-time basis, or should it be available to all the people in the province who wish to learn? Where do you establish your priorities?"

Thus Gordon Selman, outgoing director of UBC's Centre for Continuing Education, states a problem.

Clearly such priorities are based on prevailing attitudes towards education. Is it finite? Is it to be acquired as early as possible and then used as the foundation for a lucrative career? Is it, in fact, utilitarian?

One might think so in the light of the emphasis given to high-school graduations and university degrees by parents and employers alike. And what they emphasize, our educational institutions support by rigidifying into a respectable system. Degrees and diplomas are the ends of this pattern.

A counter-balance to this tendency lies in continuing (or adult) education; a concept of "life-long learning". If the real hallmarks of education are knowledge acquisition, flexibility of mind, development of a creative imagination and maturing emotional responses, then these should never stop. Not even in that supercharged moment when a chancellor pats a head and confers a parchment.

But, according to Selman, continuing education is very much the Cinderella at most universities. He feels that the common faculty and administration attitude towards it suggests it is "some kind of fringe benefit of the university."

This contention is supported by Dr. Jack Blaney, for twelve years associate director at UBC and newly-appointed dean of Simon Fraser University's continuing education department. "Too many faculty and especially the administration at UBC consider adult education to be a mere peripheral activity of the university. As a planned and systematic contact with the community, continuing education is just not fully supported."

How can one tell? Easily enough. There are a number of signs that show these are not exaggerated sentiments.

Faculty members who teach continuing education courses do not get practical benefit for this within their departments; their participation is not taken into account when matters of promotion and tenure are decided. Blaney also mentions that the departments rarely let the centre know when they are bringing in a famous name to lecture at UBC; that the university senate neither rewards any departmental initiatives in creating new programs for adult education, nor does it hold them responsible in respect of servicing this community activity.

But the real indicator is financing. Out of the millions of dollars budgeted by UBC each year, the centre gets a subsidy of around $350,000 (about 20 per cent of its needs). The rest of its money must be raised from other sources: student fees, grants from government, and funds from industry, foundations and individuals.

$350,000! As Selman says, "the university could be more generous."

The centre employs about seventy staff members (as planners, administrators, technical and clerical staff; this does not include teaching personnel). Just to meet salary expenses about $175,000 must be earned over and above that university subsidization — which, incidentally, was cut back in the fiscal year 1973-74 — merely to keep on operating on the same level as before. If expansion is desired, then revenues must be increased.

What would happen to the English and classics departments, to the chemistry and biology laboratories, to the libraries, if they were thus pressured to earn their own way *and* turn a profit for expansion?

But naturally one must test the idea that the centre is making a valid use of UBC as an educational resource. Here statistics provided in its 1972-73 annual report are very significant. Leaving aside those students enrolled in credit courses and also those registered for continuing education in commerce and health sciences (in total, enrolments at UBC in what could be called "part-time" studies number over 37,000), the centre registered about 23,000 people. Enrolment in its general education courses was up 47 per cent over the previous year.

Also to be included in the centre's activities are such things as correspondence courses, television shows on community television, and the publication of more than a hundred titles (with over six thousand sales). Such contemporary and needful programs as "Housing for Older People: An Action and Research Project" and the establishment of a Woman's Resource Centre are also part of the centre's work.

But one could go on consulting its calendars and listing its imaginative programs for a long time. Do they work? Are they appreciated? Colleen Bourke, the centre's information officer, observes simply, "our feedback system is the best way in the world. If our programs are not attended they

The Centre for Continuing Education offices and conference rooms are in two of the three buildings originally occupied by St. Mark's College.

John Mahler

I see a society where education will be continuing as a matter of routine, rather than as a response to demands.

must be cancelled, because they are not subsidized by the university."

And further to this point is the fact that the curriculum content is established with the aid and participation of the students themselves. "There are many mature students who seek creative outlets and contemporary material. They are not a captive audience," says Dr. Blaney. The centre *has* to be responsive to the wishes and needs of its students if it wants to survive.

The wishes and needs are there alright. Consider that B.C.'s school-district sponsored programs in adult education had only 28,000 registrations in non-vocational courses in 1960-61, and that this increased to over 137,000 in 1970-71. Comparable statistics can be found for every type of institution, every type of program.

Adult education in this province is much more pervasive than is generally recognised, even though it does remind one of an unconducted orchestra playing a complex symphony.

Universities, colleges, schoolboards, church groups, the professions, business and industry, and cultural institutions (like museums, libraries and art galleries), are all making invaluable contributions, even if these are uncoordinated and sometimes overlapping.

But why cannot adult education be made a fully-equal partner with other forms of publicly supported educational systems? Why aren't opportunities for adult education easily provided within basic educational patterns?

UBC is not alone in this regard. In a brief submitted to the minister of education in 1974 by the B.C. Association for Continuing Education, one reads that in Canada in 1973 "the public education dollar is allocated approximately 88 per cent for elementary, secondary and university education; approximately 6 per cent for vocational training and less than 6 per cent for post-secondary non-university and all other programs."

So we come back, inexorably, to that question of Gordon Selman's about priorities and the concomitant question of emphasis on formal, traditional systems of education which are so very well supported (perhaps by inertia), until such time as a philosophical breakthrough will permit new policies to be implemented.

That this is a problem was recognised more than thirty years ago. A study by the B.C. Library Commission in 1941 noted "educational systems that place their stress upon the education of children are definitely headed for institutional stagnation, and a society that spends its educational energies almost entirely on the young will end in social indirection."

Even given our society's reverence for youth we should pause to consider that current and contemporary themes in life are the concern of adults too! Attempts to solve present problems should be made now, by adults, not left for some nebulous "future generation" to look after.

And where are the personal resources to be developed within our society if the "life-long learning" process is not encouraged and supported? Not just the ministry of education in B.C., but also those in Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta also, are being deluged with briefs and reports in respect of this demand.

Perhaps one should note at this stage that, from a philosophical point of view, continuing education is not simply a means towards improving an individual's place on the socio-economic scale. It is also a process of life-enrichment; a help towards personal development for individuals and the whole community alike. Our society is so mobile and complex now, changing so rapidly, that "adult education is a real *social* imperative," in the words of Gordon Selman.

People need to expand the non-vocational aspects of their lives and they have more leisure in which to do so. They are starting to put pressure on our institutions to meet these needs. "In fact, I see a society where education will be continuing as a matter of routine, rather than as a response to demands. If UBC meets the challenge it will gain interest and respect. If not it will suffer loss of esteem."

Given the more strident criticisms of universities, UBC may well lose more than esteem. Perhaps a straw-in-the-wind with regard to government attitudes, if not policy, is the fact that while the Barrett administration offers the university a kind of "maintenance budget" only, it has said it is prepared to finance new projects which are more accessible and useful to the community at large. While this may prove of great assistance to the centre, it is also an indication that the government feels UBC is not fully utilizing its considerable technical and physical resources.

A writer to the editor of the *Vancouver Sun* recently said, "I believe that it is about time the universities of B.C. realise their obligations to the B.C. community at large and attempt to bring the university to the people — and not the reverse. Our universities are supported by the tax dollars of the people of B.C. — no matter where they live."

This writer was complaining about the scarcity of correspondence courses offered to people in the Interior. In the 1972-73 annual report of the centre, this problem is specifically recognised, but the service is hamstrung for lack of funds.

Of course the university can claim, quite genuinely, that it simply does not have enough money to meet all the competitive demands made upon its budgetary resources. But that still leaves the question of whether or not it is farsighted in regard to its financial emphases. Proponents of continuing education would argue it is not. In fact, the Pearse Committee reported to senate in 1970 that UBC was falling a generation behind what it should be doing in adult education and part-time studies.

A clue to typical attitudes lies in a remark made by Jack Blaney, "faculty do not generally regard the centre's work highly because it does not operate within the traditional academic disciplines."

Describing the characteristics of continuing education services, a 1973 study by the Adult Education Research Centre (here at UBC), used such terms as "accessibility, transferability, flexibility, diversity and adaptability."

Full-time students at university might afford cynical smiles at the contrast between these and the formal patterns to which they are subjected. Let them try to transfer from one faculty to another without being penalised by considerable losses in time and money; let them test the flexibility of departments by devising for themselves inter-disciplinary programs; let them taste the diversity of offerings within UBC at the expense of skipped classes and missing essays or lab reports. They will soon learn that whatever may be accessible is not necessarily adaptable.

Continuing education, on the other hand, must strive to be creative and innovative; its curricular authority shared with the students. Of course this is the truly exciting challenge of real teachers, many of whom contribute enthusiastically to the centre's work.

But what of departments accustomed to unquestioned authority in both academic discipline and administrative requirements? What of faculty who are jealous that their podium perspective may be undermined, or, more charitably, that somehow the purity of academic work will be allayed by demands for contemporaneity and relevance?

Yes, there would be something for them to lose, and striking a balance is more difficult than attacking the premise of continuing education in a uni-

versity context.

It was not always so. Speaking of the foundation of the Extension Department, precursor of the centre, Dr. Gordon Shrum, who for many years headed the department along with his other academic duties, recalls that back in those Depression days there were severe salary cutbacks for faculty. A grant of about $50,000 was made available to UBC. Voting on the use to which this should be put, faculty recommended half of it should go towards a pension scheme and the rest should be used to really get the Extension Department going.

That was a magnanimous gesture (why does affluence not produce similar kinds of wise generosity?), and the department began its community work.

Under Shrum it was active in establishing Co-Ops and credit unions in addition to offering more usual educational services around the province; a kind of parallel social response to social needs with the centre's work on old people's housing today. Before the Second World War the Extension Department functioned as a kind of faculty — there were only three faculties at UBC then — one quarter of the university's energies devoted to education in its broad sense.

Today it is different. Blaney suggests that senate or the board of governors or senior administrators (like the committee of deans) could do much to change the prevailing reluctance at UBC to continuing education, if they wanted. They could take the initiative in making departments and faculty more accountable (and better rewarded) for work in adult education. And this could spring from a positive conviction in the value of "life-long learning", not simply a kind of reaction (a P.R. gesture) to community demands.

If work in continuing education could be encouraged as a praiseworthy and respectable use of faculty time and skills; if the university could shake off the traditional idea that its resources are the exclusive prerogative of the young, or full-time, or degree-seeking student; if these resources could be made available to anyone who wishes to learn (how many people would like to take a course but cannot do so because the fees are too high, for example?) then perhaps the university would have made a giant step towards being a healthier institution in a healthier society.

Gordon Selman: "We have more facilities than most institutions to help people to learn. I mean the skill and expertise of faculty, their dispassionate observation and search for truth. These skills, developed to serve the young, must now be put at the disposal of 'life-long learning'." □

Barry Pavitt is a Vancouver free-lance writer.

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NOEL HALL: *A Man in the Middle*

Murray McMillan

Noel A. Hall seems to be constantly trying to find a happy medium between opposing factions. Over the past 20 years he has earned a national reputation as one of Canada's foremost labor trouble-shooters.

It was Noel Hall who stepped in to arbitrate the dispute between the Vancouver School Board and its engineer-custodians in 1970. It was Noel Hall who mediated the 1972 strike by air traffic controllers against the federal Treasury Board.

This year he's been involved in forest industry negotiations over tradesmen's wage revisions. He was industrial inquiry commissioner in the dispute between Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association and its truck drivers, and earlier this fall he stepped into the strike by vocational instructors which closed Vancouver Community College.

When the parties in labor negotiations reach the stage where neither will budge, it often takes a third party to step in to sort out their situation by suggesting new means of settling differences. It is a highly-specialized job, and Hall is one of only a few people in the country who have the skill and experience to handle it.

But now Noel Hall is having to strike another balance — this one between his availability as a labor problem-solver and his new position as dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration at UBC.

"I think the word is out now that my time is pretty well taken up, so that people know I'm preoccupied with other things. I don't get calls now with the same frequency that I used to.

"What I think I really need is an outstanding failure, and I don't want to appear immodest in saying that," he says with a half-grin.

"The fact is that you really can't stop doing it. There are so few around who have had the experience or background to do it that in reality, when a dispute arises where the public interest is heavily involved, you just have to go in there and do it," he says.

"The vocational instructors dispute was an example of that. That was one I had mediated two or three years ago and so when they got into real difficulty this time and the strike took place, I got a phone call. It was one of those situations where you just can't say 'no'. You just have to make time."

Fitting sessions of day-and-night bargaining into his schedule will likely be a little more difficult now that he has the rapidly-growing commerce faculty to look after as well.

Dean Hall joined the UBC commerce faculty in 1953 as an assistant professor, a year after graduating from UBC with a bachelor of commerce degree. He received his master of business administration degree from the University of Southern California in 1955, and his doctorate from Harvard in 1960.

Until his appointment as dean, he also served as director of the Institute of Industrial Relations in UBC's Faculty of Graduate Studies.

He points with pride to the recent growth in the faculty of commerce. "This year we've experienced an increase of 18 per cent in our registration; last year we were up 15 per cent. I think that that has real meaning. Incoming students are much more career-oriented than they used to be — they want to get into a line of employment or into an area of study that is rigorous and demanding, but that leads somewhere. It's practicality in a way. Students clearly want something more than the self-seeking opportunity to rise up the corporate ladder. They want to go into employment that is fulfilling to them, not just economically rewarding."

Considering students with those sorts of goals, Dr. Hall says one area of the faculty that he would like to see expanded is the small business division. He says B.C. is still a province made up essentially of small businesses and "there are really exciting employment

opportunities for the student who doesn't want to fit into the grey-flannel-suit image."

"I guess it's because we're a frontier place that we've had many outstanding examples in B.C. of entrepreneurial success. H.R. MacMillan is still alive, and look at the empire that was created there. I can think of many other examples — there are the Wosk enterprises, there's Neonex, there's Woodward Stores and Okanagan Helicopters — all areas where people saw an opportunity and really went ahead with it."

Along with expansion in the field of small business, he says he would like to find a wealthy benefactor who would endow a chair of business history, for similar reasons. He feels it is important that UBC attempt to record the ongoing history of business in the province while the men who built the early business empires are still around to provide the information.

The decreasing importance of that grey flannel suit image is part of a general trend Dean Hall finds within his faculty. "Historically faculties like ours were pretty well entirely oriented toward educating people for careers in business, in commercial enterprises; but in recent years a lot of our graduates have been going into non-business types of employment."

He says many commerce graduates now end up working in government jobs where the emphasis is on the administrative process, not profit-making, and into other institutions such as hospitals. He says several graduates are now working for trade unions in research departments and as business agents.

Considering that change in the faculty's direction, the new dean is considering a change in the faculty's name. He thinks the "Faculty of Administrative Studies" would be more suitable. "In view of where our graduates actually go, the title Commerce and Business Administration is really a bit limiting," he says.

Like most other sectors of the university, the faculty is having to cope with the rapidly-growing field of continuing education. This year commerce got a special grant to offer all of its compulsory undergraduate courses in the evening, in addition to its master of business administration programs and its Executive Programs.

"If we're not teaching our regular credit courses in the evening we're teaching our non-degree and diploma courses. We're pleased to do it because it opens the university up to more and more people, and we're all in favor of that.

"When I first became dean I asked Colin Gourlay (who was acting dean prior to Hall's appointment) if he could tell me how many non-degree students we service — students in certified general accounting, registered industrial accounting, the Institute of Canadian Banks, as well as our short courses and seminars. Last year it was around 10,000 students, so obviously we are doing something that is relevant and something that people want more of."

John Mahler

For many years the faculty has run programs in centres away from the Point Grey campus — both in downtown Vancouver, and in major centres in other parts of the province. Hall says there is increased call for expansion of those programs as well, and the faculty plans to fulfill what it feels is an obligation to enlarge the offerings, even though those programs are very demanding in terms of faculty time and energy.

He recalls with a chuckle his early experiences with programs in distant communities: "Years ago we used to run one in Kelowna and Vernon to serve the Okanagan area. You caught the Friday night train and rode all night, and they let you off in North Kamloops at about 6:30 in the morning. You had to lug all your books and lesson notes and other material from North Kamloops over to the Plaza Hotel. You could sit in the lobby there, but the coffee shop didn't open until 7:30.

"From there a chap picked you up and drove you to Vernon. You lectured in the high school all day — from 9:30 until 4:30. Then you caught the train back to Kamloops where they cut off the sleeper car and you sat on a siding waiting for the trans-continental to pick you up. Of course in winter it was sometimes six and eight hours late, and there was no heat in the damn sleeper.

"You got back into Vancouver at about noon on Sunday and for all that you got paid fifty bucks. It's easier now — you can hop a plane to Kelowna or Prince George or Cranbrook — but it's still very demanding in terms of time and energy."

Sitting in his warmly-furnished office on the seventh floor of the Henry Angus Building, Dean Hall turns again to his other major interest — the state of labor relations in the province and the role of mediators and arbitrators in those relations.

In April, 1970, Dr. Hall caused a considerable stir with a speech he made to the Vancouver Board of Trade. At the time the province was plagued with a large number of major labor disputes. He enumerated them, said he felt it wasn't his purpose to judge their individual merits, then added, "What concerns me is that they did occur and that many of them persist with a bitterness, with feelings of deep-seated hatred that I believe outstrips anything we have seen in the past 15 or 20 years."

That was four years ago. Today does he feel that there has been a change in the climate of labor relations in British

Columbia? "I'm biased on this because last year I spent thousands and thousands of hours working on revisions to the provincial labor code. I'm biased in the sense that I think there's been a very dramatic improvement in our legislation to deal with industrial conflict.

"The calibre of people attracted to the labor department and to the Labor Relations Board has improved so vastly that I'm convinced the climate is a healthier one. But it's not necessarily an easier one in which to operate because of the very rapid rate of inflation. But the climate is a healthier one and I think that now there is more genuine effort going into collective bargaining with a view to finding effective solutions."

Dean Hall sees the role of the mediator-arbitrator-conciliator as akin to that of a marriage counsellor. "It's really quite amazing how by just being an outsider and being somewhat ignorant of the specific problems involved, you can help the parties to take a different look at their difficulties."

He says the most important thing for an intervening party to do is to avoid becoming emotionally involved in the dispute. If that happens, all effectiveness is lost, he says. Similarly, he must continually avoid being pulled into the political strategies of either party. "A very vital part of the whole process is the integrity of the intervening individual, and if that ever starts to break down, you're really in trouble," says Dr. Hall.

Over the years he has taken criticism from both union and management leaders for some of his decisions — something which likely points to his carefully-guarded impartiality in such matters.

The criticism, he says, doesn't bother him personally because he sees what lies behind it. "People in leadership positions such as those in trade unions and in management have their own political processes that they must satisfy on their own sides of the fence and in their own constituencies. Very often when criticisms come out like that they're not directed at the third party who intervened, but they're part of the whole staging that goes on in labor disputes.

"A union leader fights like the devil at the bargaining table and he knows that he has got to go back to a membership group and convince them that he got everything that they could possibly have gotten. Often they have to set the stage for that and sometimes the third party is set up as a whipping boy."

What does disturb him about public criticism of mediators is the effect that it can have of worsening the extreme shortage of individuals who are acceptable to step into labor disputes. As Hall says, it is a difficult job and a relatively thankless one, and public criticism can be a strong deterrent to anyone who might otherwise be willing to take it on.

The shortage of capable mediators continually concerns him. He says there have been discussions about the possibility of establishing some sort of graduate program in this field, but so far it has only been discussion.

"The problem with mediation is that you don't know what skills are required — you can only really acquire them by doing it. There is a lot of bluffing and staging to it — sometimes it's just like a poker game.

"I've often thought that what we should have is a system of apprenticeship. When an experienced mediator is working in a dispute, he could have two or three people who would sit in with him as assistants, or in a big dispute you could break up the areas of contention and have the assistants take on segments of it."

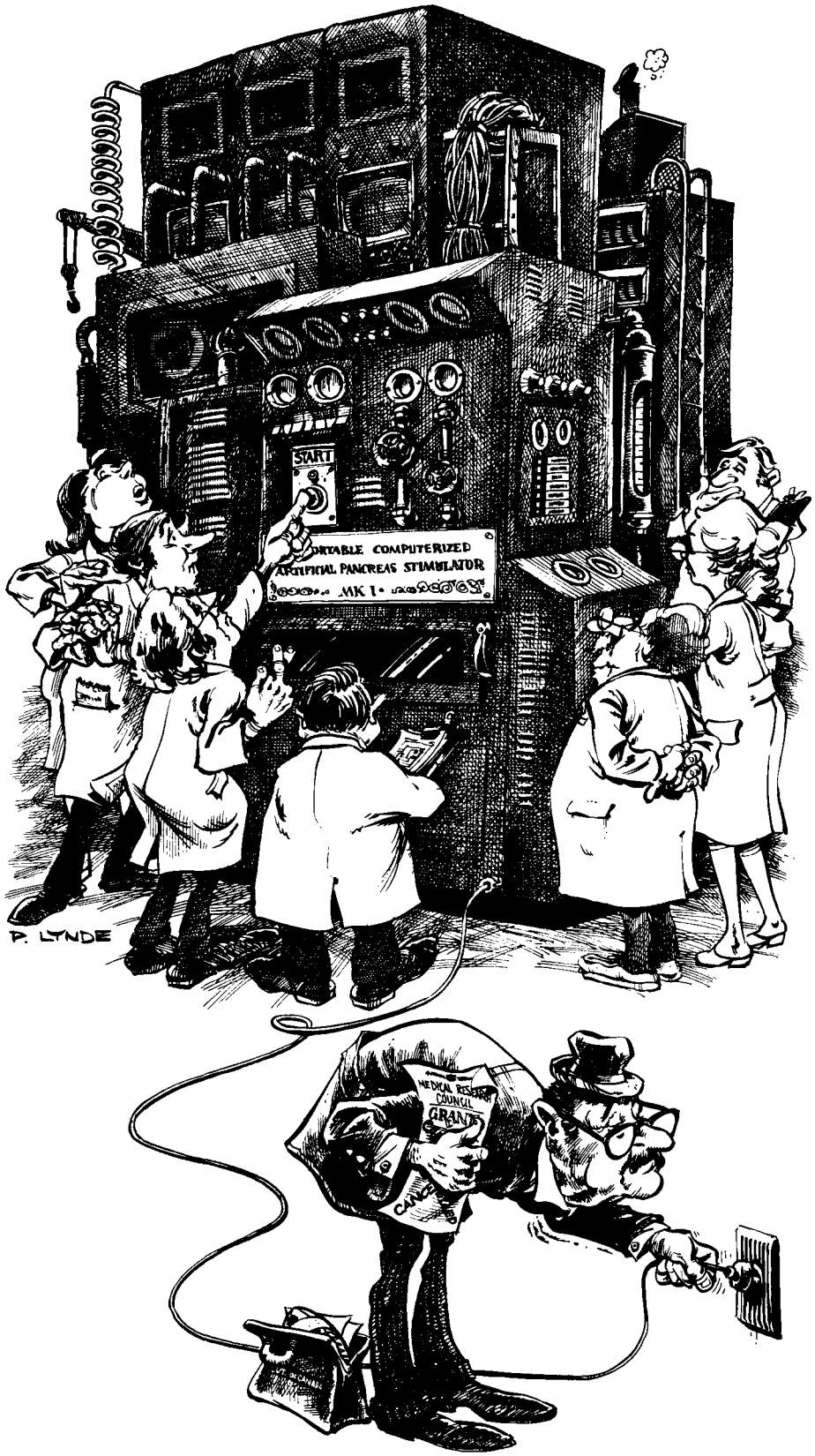
Dr. Hall feels it would take very little to convince bargaining parties to put their trust in two or three parties rather than in one person as they do now. The result could be a considerably expanded pool of talent which could be called on to help reduce industrial strife. □

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

DOES THE NEWS HAVE TO BE BAD TO BE REPORTED?

Some people claim that newspapers tend to feature the sensational, the violent and the controversial . . . that the only news to get reported is "bad news". There's some justification in the charge for the simple reason that so many of the events which affect people all over the world are, indeed, shocking and violent. Wars, earthquakes, floods, acts of political terrorism: events of this kind have occurred with alarming frequency in recent years — and when they do occur, they rate front-page coverage because they affect so many people so deeply. These are the news stories you tend to remember — but if you analyzed those front-page features over a period of time, you'd find a great deal of news coverage that was rather ordinary in nature. Stories on the new tax structure; on the calling of an election, on the opening of a new National Park. These are just as important, in their own way, as major world events — and they rate serious consideration from this newspaper. But until the world becomes a saner place, we can't ignore the events which cause shock and outrage. Not unless we give up on the basic job of a daily newspaper.

The Vancouver Sun



Polio. The word is neutral, meaningless to kids today, but if you were a kid in the late Forties you knew all about polio and you *feared* it as though it were the Black Plague returned. Practically everyone had some personal brush with its crippling, often fatal effects. A kid I knew got it and when he emerged, with shrivelled arms and legs, from the iron lung, he was paralyzed from the waist down. He's still in a wheelchair today.

If ever there was a scientific discovery that brought relief to millions it was Dr. Jonas Salk's discovery in 1953 of a polio vaccine. Significantly, the work that led to the final breakthrough at the University of Pittsburgh was done in typical American style: in a huge lab, amply-staffed and lavishly bankrolled by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis as part of a highly-publicized campaign to wipe out the dread disease (one year the March of Dimes raised $50 million for the foundation). Today polio is virtually non-existent.

The development of polio vaccine is one of the most dramatic examples of the practical value of medical research. Aside from saving lives and eliminating suffering, the fact that people no longer catch the disease and need hospitalization has resulted in financial savings estimated at about $11 for every one dollar invested in the original research.

Jonas Salk. Canadian researchers, faced with the federal government's current niggardliness toward medical research, are prone these days to in-

The Crisis in Medical Research

A New Political Football

Clive Cocking

voke his name — eagerly in justification of pleas for increased support *and* gloomily as a sort of unattainable ideal. After all, one of the great Canadian medical discoveries, that of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. Charles Best, was carried out in a squalid attic laboratory of the University of Toronto with minimal equipment and less money. And it might easily be assumed that *this* was more the Canadian style of research — judging from the government's recent myopic unconcern with the fate of medical research.

There is a crisis in medical research in Canada, an absurd, unnecessary crisis created by the federal government's lack of appreciation of the value of basic research. In recent years, the federal government's allocations to the Medical Research Council, which funds most of Canada's basic medical research, have not kept pace with either expansion of medical schools or inflation. For 1974-75, the MRC projected that $45 million would be needed to keep Canadian research progressing, but the government granted only $41.4 million — $3.6 million less than needed and a mere 2.7 per cent increase over the previous year.

Scientists are not inclined to panic. So it was significant a few months ago that the Canadian Society for Clinical Investigation, the Canadian Federation of Biological Societies and the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges combined in a joint brief to the government (*Medical Research: The Immediate Need for Increased Funding*) warning that research was not something that could be turned on and off, and that, if the crisis was not ended, it could do irreparable damage to the research effort.

"The trends of the 1970s indicate a gradual whittling away of the research capability that has been steadily built up," the brief said. "Unless the process is halted and reversed, the loss will be felt throughout Canada's health system."

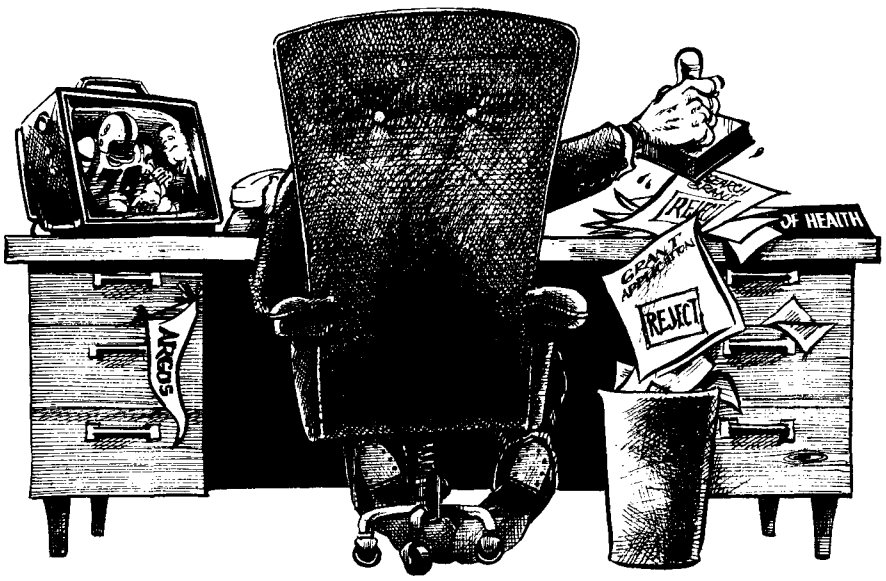
It's all part of a deteriorating climate for basic science in Canada. Other areas of pure scientific research have been hit by a similar freeze in National Research Council grants, while government support for applied or "mission-oriented" research goes up. There is no coherent, balanced government science policy simply, it seems, because it fails to understand that pure research and applied research go together. Health Minister Marc Lalonde, on his part, appears to feel that medical research is not vital to national survival — like, say, Canadian professional football.

"Canada puts a smaller fraction of its gross national product into research of all kinds than many other countries, including Holland, which spends twice as much per capita on medical research as does Canada," said UBC Dean of Medicine, Dr. David Bates. "The annual research budget of the Phillips Electrical Company in Holland for basic research — not product development — is $100 million a year. We're spending on all medical research in Canada from the MRC rather less than half of what one company in Holland believes it ought to be spending on basic research."

The crisis is affecting medical research at all Canadian universities. But UBC is among the hardest hit, with both the research ambitions of established faculty and the career opportunities of young researchers suddenly looking much darker.

Across the country, countless worthwhile projects are now struggling along on inadequate funds, or being cut off support entirely. Many promising new proposals are being flatly rejected as beyond the means of MRC. A recent one involved a request from two University of Toronto researchers for $1 million over five years: they have developed a computerized machine that simulates the performance of a normal pancreas and believe they can develop it into a portable artificial pancreas for diabetics, which could possibly be implanted.

It has reached the stage now where the Medical Research Council supports fewer researchers, either through operating grants or personnel support programs (MRC associates, scholars, fellows, students) than it did in 1970-71. The number of faculty at Canadian universities receiving MRC operating grants has dropped from 1,405 in 1970-71 to 1,325 in 1973-74, and the number of individuals supported through MRC personnel programs has dropped over the same period from 876 to 813 — and the numbers in both categories are un-



Health minister Marc Lalonde, on his part, appears to feel that medical research is not vital to national survival – like, say Canadian professional football.

doubtedly smaller today. The MRC has proposed a budget of $50.5 million to meet 1975-76 needs — and restore cutback programs — but there's no sign that the federal government is ready to loosen its purse strings.

At UBC, the crisis in medical research reflects not only the chaos in national science policy, but also some serious inadequacies in campus research facilities. Despite some increase in health sciences faculty, UBC's share of MRC grants is proportionately less — and less in per capita terms — today than it was in 1969-70.

"We're essentially in the same place now as we were five years ago in terms of total MRC grants," said Dr. Richard Spratley, UBC research administrator. "We receive roughly $2 million annually and this hasn't fluctuated very much in the five-year period, whereas the funds that MRC has to give out have increased about 40 per cent in the same period. So we're getting a decreasing fraction of the whole."

UBC researchers received $1,919,533 in 1969-70; in 1973-74 they received $1,922,723 (which was a drop of $154,864 over the previous year). The final figures for 1974-75 are not available, but UBC associate dean of medicine, Dr. William Webber estimates that MRC grants will be down a further 25 per cent.

With the galloping inflation of recent years, the average UBC medical researcher is much worse off today than five years ago. Dr. Spratley estimates that per capita health science grants at UBC have dropped 33 per cent in terms of real buying power: in 1969 dollars they were $23,058 in 1969-70 and only $15,331 in 1973-74.

The shortage of MRC funds means not only that worthwhile research projects are not being financed or are being allowed to die for lack of support, but that the opportunities for young people to enter medical research are being abruptly closed off. In the long term, this is potentially the most serious aspect to the current crisis.

"It takes a very long time to build up a reasonable research base and Canada has been moderately successful in this," said Dr. William Webber. "But it's very easy to tear that down and it's very easy to discourage young people from viewing medical research as a career. And if you discourage young people from even considering that as a career because of uncertainties of support, then in the long run that's going to have very deleterious effects on research and ultimately on medical care."

Dr. William Polglase, professor of biochemistry, whose research into metabolic regulation has attracted international interest, was recently in-

formed that his $30,000 MRC grant will be terminated next spring. Most of his grant went to salaries for his support staff of graduate students and technicians.

"Unless the grant is renewed, there is no way anybody other than myself will be working on this research," said Dr. Polglase. "The number of people working with me in the lab could drop from five to zero next spring."

The drift away from careers in medical research may already have begun. Dr. Polglase has just lost one excellent, experienced technician to (of all places) a downtown department store; a post-doctoral fellow who had been working with another biochemist has decided instead to take a master of business administration degree; the number of MDs embarking on research careers has dropped and graduate enrolment in several of the basic health sciences has declined — in biochemistry it is only one-half what it was three years ago.

This is critical because research is not something that can be turned on and off like a tap: stability and orderly development are needed for progress. Highly publicized breakthroughs are rare and do not properly reflect what research really involves — and that is a lot of laborious work over many years by many investigators, each contributing a new piece of knowledge. Only with a solid base — in personnel and knowledge — can there be a big breakthrough.

The crisis has also created some curious anomalies. Chemistry professor Dr. James Kutney, for example, is engaged in research aimed at developing improved chemical compounds for use in drugs treating a variety of blood cancers. He had had a $10,000 MRC grant and applied for an increase to expand his research: he was given a terminal grant this year of $2,500. The U.S. National Institute of Health, however, came through with a grant of $392,000.

"One criteron of the National Institute of Health — and of American agencies in general — is that the (foreign) research must be so unique that it can't be done within the borders of the U.S.," said Dr. Kutney. "That is so difficult to meet that very few people outside the borders of the U.S. are able to get American research funds. It's amazing to me that a project which has direct clinical significance doesn't seem worthy of support by a Canadian agency, but is to an American agency."

This is an unusual case, but one which is indicative of the confusion and arbitrariness which has developed in medical research funding due to the severe shortage of money. But what concerns many UBC medical scientists more is the fact that the crisis has high-

It's amazing to me that a project which has direct clinical significance doesn't seem worthy of support by a Canadian agency, but it is to an American agency.

I don't think we've had a federal government which has within itself any appreciation of the science component of modern society.

lighted some serious inadequacies in campus research facilities.

The success rate in the grants sweepstakes for UBC medical research faculty has been steadily dropping. In 1973-74, approximately 78 per cent of faculty applying for MRC operating grants were successful, but only 69 per cent of the 1974-75 applications were successful. The approved projects do not always receive full financial support, but where 63 per cent got all the money requested in 1973-74, only 42 per cent did in 1974-75. Of those receiving MRC support, 11 per cent received terminal grants in 1973-74, but 32 per cent are being cut off at the end of the 1974-75 year.

Biochemistry professor Dr. Mike Smith, whose $50,000 MRC grant — largest on campus — for research into aspects of cell differentiation was recently renewed, believes UBC is not doing as well in attracting MRC grants relative to other universities because the university's poor health sciences research facilities makes it hard to keep and attract top researchers. And because of the shortage of money, the standard for grant eligibility has been raised from five to 6.7 in the MRC peer review committees' scale.

"The number of grants you get relates in a direct way to the number of investigators you have on faculty who score highest in the grants competition," said Dr. Smith. "So this is both a quality and quantitative thing. Part of the reason UBC has been dropping is that we've had some excellent people leave who received very good research support. The two instances that come to mind involve one man from our department, who is now at Calgary, and then a biochemist who was in pharmacology who is also now at Calgary. Both of them are absolutely first-class people who left out of frustration."

They left, he said, because the biochemistry department is absurdly cramped for research space and pitifully small for a university UBC's size. To properly cover the spectrum of the rapidly growing field of biochemistry a good department should have 20 faculty members, Dr. Smith said, but UBC has only 12. "Our department has now been looking for a chairman for two years: people won't come and accept the job simply because it's not attractive physically."

Dr. David Bates, dean of medicine, points out that UBC does have some excellent research scientists in the health sciences, but it is true that the university's medical research potential has been handicapped for at least a decade by a chronic shortage of laboratory space, particularly in the clinical areas as well as biochemistry. If there's no space, there's no research. UBC is certainly not equipped to attract a major MRC team grant such as the University of Alberta at Edmonton recently received — $3 million for a protein and enzyme study.

"We've been completely outpaced by other medical schools, including Edmonton, Calgary, McMaster and McGill, because of grossly deficient space," he said. "Now some additional space is needed in the basic sciences, but when you look at the totality, we have for the whole faculty only about 50,000 square feet of space for research — and that is less than McGill has for half of its department of medicine alone.

"The deficiencies go right across all clinical areas. In medicine and surgery there is virtually no proper laboratory opportunity. We couldn't have a first-class group doing research in cardiology or immunology at the clinical level, or nephrology to some extent. There is no research space for anesthesia, one of their faculty members does all his research in the pharmacology laboratory on campus because he has no room in his own area. Pediatrics is a sort of pinch-hit operation, making use of old labs at the Children's Hospital, but incredibly compressed in the Health Sciences Centre. The people in obstetrics are working in a basement, in a very antiquated building with a few rooms converted for this purpose."

UBC has only about one-fifth the national norm in medical research space — to catch up it should have about 250,000 square feet. The planning for the new B.C. Medical Centre — which incorporates UBC and the downtown hospitals into the province's major referral, education and research centre — is currently projecting the addition of 150,000 square feet of new research space. Expansion of this magnitude will be a tremendous help in resolving the current problem — but it won't do much good unless the federal government changes its policy and provides more money for medical research and on a long-term stable plan.

"The answer, to my mind, is education of the federal government," said Dr. David Bates. "I really mean that, in the sense that I don't think we've had a federal government which has within itself any appreciation of the science component of modern society, not at any level."

That's obviously the solution. But it won't be easy educating those football-groupies of Ottawa in the importance and value of pure science. What would really help would be if Canadian researchers had a big medical discovery with lots of mass appeal that could be pointed to as an example.... Is there a Dr. Jonas Salk in the house? □

Former Chronicle *editor, Clive Cocking, is a free-lance writer and broadcaster in Vancouver.*

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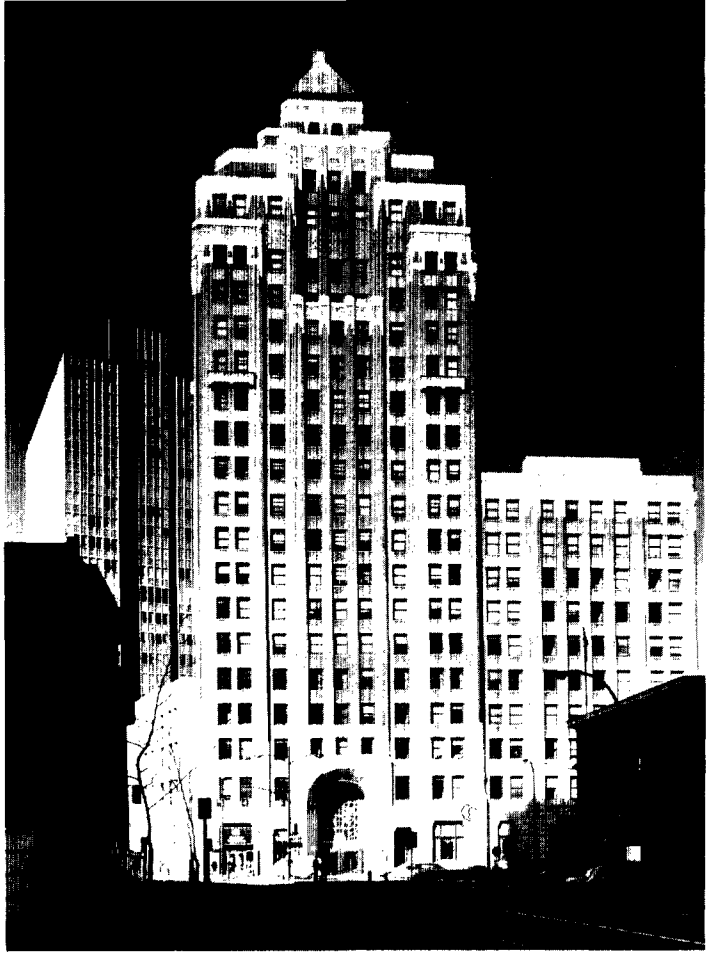
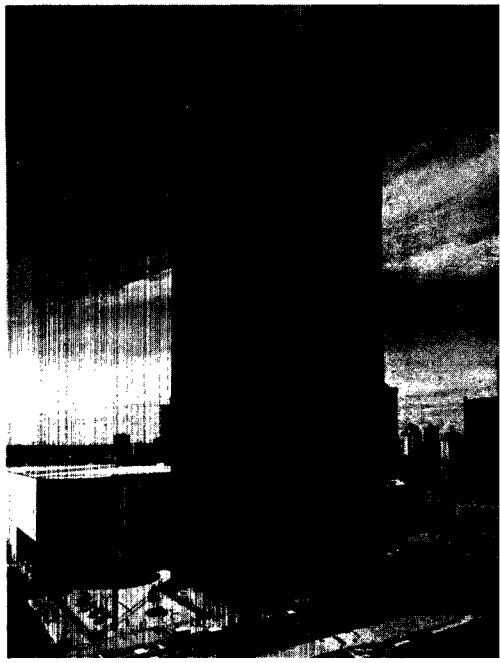
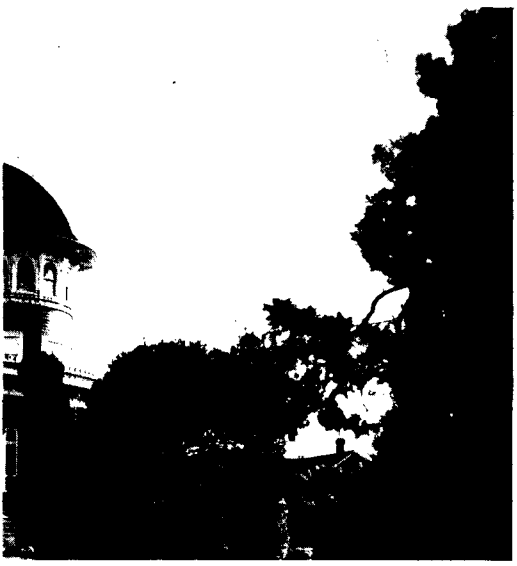




Photography
by
John Roaf



Gargoyles, Gazebos and Gingerbread

Geoff Hancock

(Clockwise, from above)
Glen Brae, an old Shaughnessy mansion with a third floor ballroom.... The Tower of Darkness, on the site of the original Hotel Vancouver and its successor, a parking lot. Actually it's the Toronto Dominion Tower which shares the block with Eatons.... "Boomtown" buildings on Powell Street built after the 1886 fire.... An example of Beaux-arts classicism, a post office turned RCMP headquarters.... Row upon row of Kitsilano houses, these on McDonald Street.... In 1930 the largest and finest office building in Vancouver was the Marine Building, with Art Deco icing and topped with a pyramid.

A professor and a professional photographer have come up with the smart idea of a Vancouver guidebook. Not a gourmet restaurant or a flashy nightspot catalogue but a guidebook through the architectural history of the city. They took the French *Michelin Guide*, pulled out the castles and public gardens, put Vancouver between its sturdy pages and designed a series of tours as various and classy as any foreign excursion but without the tour guide's chatter and jokes told in five languages.

Where is the smallest building in Vancouver? The ugliest? The oldest? Which supper club used to be the terminus for the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway which linked the city to Seattle in 1904? What happened to Vancouver's first firehall?

The only way to discover these things, author Harold Kalman said, is to get out and look for them.

Kalman, who came from Montreal seven years ago, is a confessed supertourist. "I like walking," he said simply. As associate professor in fine arts at UBC teaching first year general introduction courses and graduate seminars on Canadian architecture, he's naturally interested in older buildings. "Older buildings are a resource. Just as landscapes are a natural resource, buildings are a synthetic resource."

He added that if you want to have architecture to teach, you have to have some left. Kalman, tourist and teacher is also a conservationist. "If we want the city to become a good or better city we have to husband our resources properly. We have to protect the good old things and replace the bad old things." To separate the architectural wheat from the hodgepodge building chaff takes a combination of intuitive ability and factual knowledge he said.

As a field guide *Exploring Vancouver* encourages residents and visitors to use the city, to make it work for them. Instead of a clutter of buildings and houses the authors zoom in for closeups, pointing out special features and ways designers have responded to Vancouver's unique geography.

A concise text, John Roaf's finely detailed photographs and maps are all the beginning explorer needs. But the book's serious users can consider themselves well armed with a glossary, a bibliography and an architect's index. The book is triple barrelled; a tour guide, a reading book and a reference text.

It all started a few years ago. Kalman was taking friends on private tours as well as leading a Gastown tour. From

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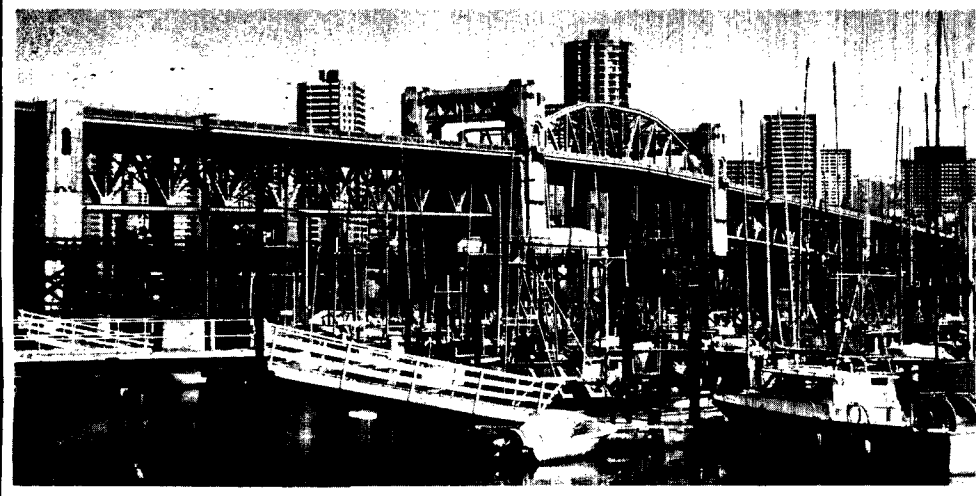
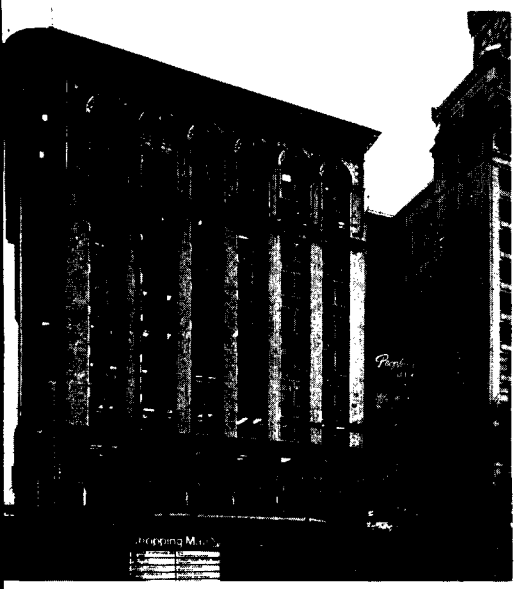
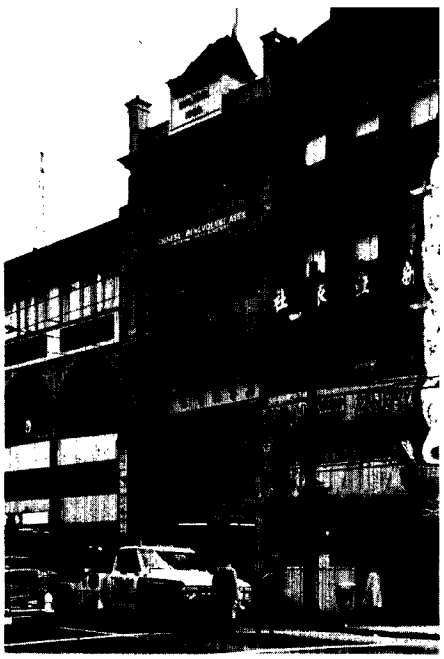
Exploring Vancouver, by Harold Kalman, photography by John Roaf, University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver, B.C., $5.95.

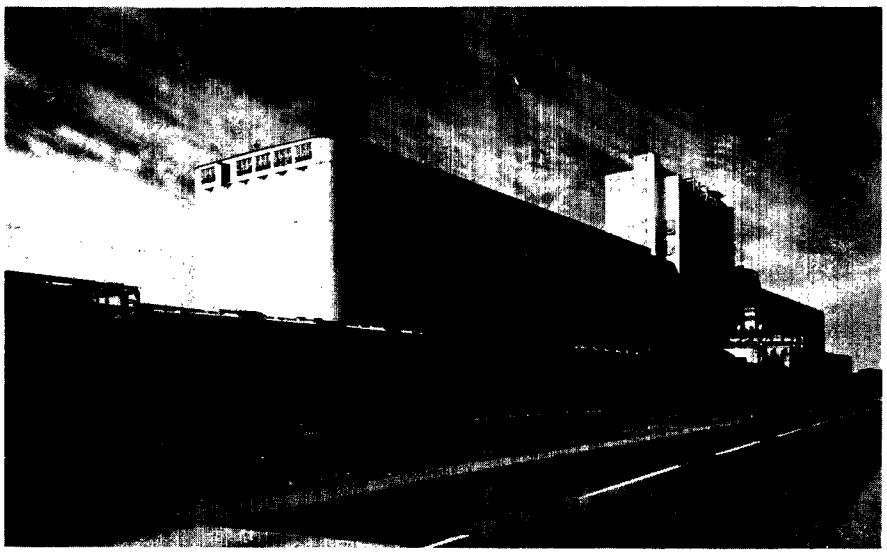


Burrard bridge (top) crossed False Creek in 1930 with steel beams, concrete boats and flaming lanterns... In Memoriam, 1974, the Birks building (left).





In 1909 the Chinese Benevolent Society built a headquarters on Pender Street, complete with wrought iron and rusticated stone.... Le Corbusier praised grain elevators because their design resulted from engineers "simply guided by the results of calculations". The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool elevator (below) is one of the newest.



these the idea of a book with ten tours developed. "Actually nine and a half tours with Simon Fraser University," Kalman said.

Books like this have been done in other cities but Kalman didn't like them because they were too technical for the layman or too shallow and nebulous. "It's no accident the book is the same shape as the *Michelin Guide*," Kalman said. "The long and narrow shape makes it unattractive to hold and read but it fits into a back pocket." He demonstrated and the book fit the pocket perfectly.

Kalman emphasized "it's a get out and do it" book. "Maybe a coupon should be enclosed for a walking shoe discount," he added. Experienced tourists will be glad to hear the binding is sewn. The book won't fall apart if the pages are bent back.

Kalman said he was absolutely delighted with the photographs. "But despite their excellence, and John did a fine job, a one and a half inch photo doesn't have the impact value of standing in front of the building or walking down the street." The 1000 block Robsonstrasse, for example, has no distinguishing features and makes a plain photograph. The special qualities of the street can only be appreciated on foot.

Lots of things have been left out, Kalman says. "What an idea, dividing a city of one million into ten tours. It's impossible to be comprehensive."

The book suggests six walking tours of one and a half to two hours and four driving tours up to a day long. The tours follow roughly the geographical and chronological development of Vancouver but participants are encouraged to follow their noses up intriguing alleyways.

Exploring Vancouver plays down the serious research which architectural historian Kalman has put into the book. "The book lacks footnotes, but it's surprising just how many sources were consulted," he said. Sources include "a creative use of the good old-fashioned city directory, coming out regularly since 1888", archives, private interviews and the student researchers to whom the book is dedicated.

Photographer John Roaf had two main problems, Kalman said. "One was coming to terms with trolley wires. But they're part of the texture of the city so John exploited them in his pictures." Instead of ugly wires criss-crossing Roaf lined up the wires in attractive patterns.

The other problem was 'invisible' houses that can't be seen from the street. Kalman cautions viewers in the introduction that the fact a house is included in the book is not an invitation to intrude upon the privacy of the owner. But "John didn't get bitten by any dogs or tear his clothes on barbed wire or

drop any cameras down sewer holes."

Kalman's favourite tour is Chinatown-Strathcona. Then False Creek, "a fun tour", followed by the West End, the North Shore and Shaughnessy Heights. "Certainly not Gastown," he said candidly. "Gastown is a bore. Too much press exposure. It was good five years ago but now the other tours have more surprises. They say a lot about people, the unknown residents of Vancouver. Little surprises. Like a factory in a back yard. But readers have to discover that themselves." Kalman wouldn't say where.

Nor would he single out a favourite building at the expense of others. But he did have a preference for "low" architecture. "A Strathcona cabin or a Kitsilano two storey turns me on. These are buildings made for people to live in," Kalman said.

Kitsilano (named after Chief Khahtsahlano whose village near Prospect Point was appropriated for Stanley Park) is unique because of the thousands of two storey single family dwellings built between 1910-1920. "These anonymous structures give texture to most of the city," he said.

On the other hand, landmarks, which Kalman defines as buildings of "high" architectural quality, not necessarily height, are the focuses around which the city revolves. "The Birks Building, for example, was a landmark which defined Georgia and Granville," Kalman said. "The other buildings were the texture that defined the Birks."

All the buildings destroyed while Kalman was writing the book are included in the final pages of *Exploring Vancouver*, titled "In Memoriam".

Kalman said the demolition of the Birks Building was one of Vancouver's great tragedies because it was being replaced with a building scaled to automobile size at the same time Granville Street is becoming a pedestrian mall. Kalman feels it is too early to tell whether or not the Granville Mall will be successful. But he added that he intuitively fears and disklikes it.

Readers, who consider themselves, like Kalman, to be "city" persons, will enjoy *Exploring Vancouver*. Luckily, for them, the book doesn't reveal everything about the city. An explorer of good cheer and with a couple of hours to spare can discover all sorts of leftover nooks and crannies. And unlike the Michelin tours, there won't be a postcard salesman in sight. □

John Roaf says that in the early '60s he was "a professional student" at UBC, trying arts, engineering and finally architecture which led him to his present career of architectural photographer. Author, Geoff Hancock, BFA'73, is completing his masters degree in creative writing at UBC.

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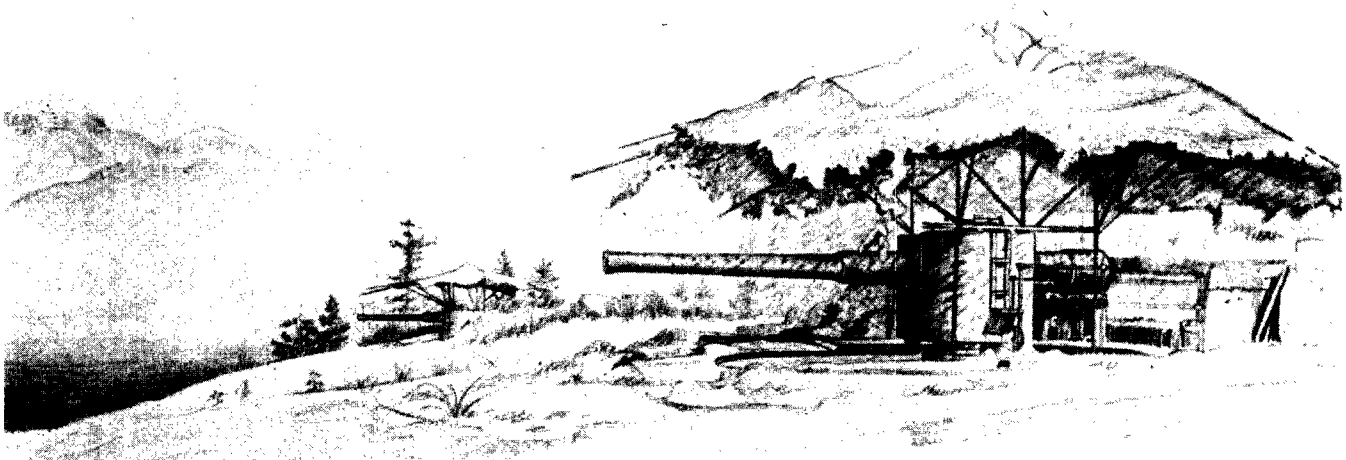

Canadian War Museum, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada

The Long Watch for the War That Never Came

Peter Moogk

Shrouded in camouflage netting, the UBC guns awaited an attack by sea.

Old Fort UBC. Sound a little far-fetched? It's not. There was a time when part of the university's present campus was officially designated as a "fortress area".

The history of the fortifications on Point Grey began in the summer of 1914. When war was declared against Germany in July, Vancouver had no permanent defences. The naval forces based at Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, consisted of H.M.C.S. *Rainbow*, an obsolete cruiser used for training, and two British sloops-of-war, then in Mexican waters. Between these two and their home port lay the *Leipzig*, a German cruiser. When *Rainbow* left with a scratch crew of volunteers to rescue the sloops, British Columbians were thrown into a panic. Another German warship, *Nürnberg*, was reported to be steaming toward the coast and there were four other raiders on the loose in the Pacific. There was nothing to prevent them from attacking the seaports of B.C.

Rainbow and the sloops, *Algerine* and *Shearwater* returned safely in mid-August. H.M.S. *Shearwater* at once unloaded two naval guns for positioning in Stanley Park. Two five-inch guns from the Cobourg Heavy Battery of Ontario arrived by rail. According to one eyewitness, it was a "sweltering day" in early September when "drawn by trucks, the gun carriages rumbled through downtown streets and out to Point Grey, where positions had been prepared, about half a mile east of the present washout gully". As the guns were rolled into position, one was found to have a cracked breech-block; sabotage was suspected but never proven.

The German scare subsided that autumn with the arrival of more friendly warships at Esquimalt. One of these, ironically, was the *Izumo*, a Japanese cruiser supplied under the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1911. With this reassurance, the Point Grey guns were withdrawn. The Stanley Park fortifications were reinforced, but with the return of peace in 1918, Vancouver reverted to its former defenceless state.

The improvised batteries of 1914 were a precedent for a 1937 plan to make the city a "defended port." A counter-bombardment battery of three six-inch guns was proposed for Point Grey. Its function would be to engage vessels approaching Burrard Inlet. A similar close-defence battery was planned for Ferguson Point in Stanley Park and work began there in February 1938.

It was not until late in August 1939, when war against Nazi Germany seemed inevitable, that action was taken at Point Grey. The militia was mobilized on a weekend and men laboured on the headland at night, under floodlights and all day, despite rain. Theo DuMoulin, who commanded the guns at the point in 1939-1941, remembered the furious pace of construction. Quick-drying cement was rushed in from Seattle for two temporary gun platforms near the cliff to support six-inch coastal guns obtained from Esquimalt.

Behind the gun platforms, the workers built permanent installations of reinforced concrete. There were three circular gun emplacements with underground magazines and connecting tunnels and an elevated command post overlooking the entire battery. The site was a part of the campus formerly enclosed by Marine Drive as it skirted the point. The road was straightened to the present route of Marine Drive, to bypass the headland, now a military reserve.

The wartime defences of Vancouver were more extensive than the two batteries planned in 1937. A fort at the First Narrows guarded the passage into the harbour and an examination gun was located at Point Atkinson. Steveston, south of Vancouver on the Fraser River, had its own little battery until 1943. The posts were linked by a communications network and from 1942 onward they were coordinated by a fire command post at West Bay, on the North Shore. In the same year the installation of the battery searchlights was completed. The towers for two of these lights remain below the point on "Towers Beach."

The militiamen who served the coastal guns of the lower mainland were from the 15th Coast (formerly Field) Brigade, Royal Canadian Artillery. Its 58th heavy battery took charge of the Point Grey fort.

The bane of the coastal gunners was the long watch for the attack that never came. They can be pardoned for occasionally surrendering to the urge to use their guns on recalcitrant vessels that did not reply to the signal lamps with the proper countersign. Point Grey was equipped with a six-pounder gun that fired solid shot across the bows of such ships. Five or six rounds with accompanying splashes were required to catch the attention of some skippers. In the summer of 1943 the gunners of Narrows

North had the misfortune to fire ahead of a fishing boat and then to see the shell ricochet off the water to hit a freighter amidships. The distressed freighter was beached at Kitsilano.

Vancouver's guns were really a last line of defence. The waters off British Columbia were patrolled by destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy and by aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Any warship intent on reaching Vancouver would have to pass the heavy batteries of Victoria, Esquimalt or, if coming from the north, evade the guns of Yorke Island in Johnstone Strait. As Vancouverites rightly suspected, naval bombardment was unlikely. A carrier borne air attack was more probable but the city's anti-aircraft defences were inadequate. The community nervousness just after Pearl Harbour was understandable. Vancouver received its quota of anti-aircraft guns in early 1942; a few months later Japan's navy lost its offensive capacity.

In a morale boosting article of 1940, a British journalist described "The big guns that guard British Columbia's vital harbours." The description could have applied to the fort at Point Grey —

> "Mounted on huge concrete emplacements stand the guns, terrific chunks of metal and tiny pieces of intricate mechanism, all balanced so finely that the whole can be turned and twisted by means of a wheel worked between the fingers of one hand.
>
> "Underneath are miniature Maginot Lines, long concrete subterranean tunnels extending hundreds of yards between observation posts and the guns, and through which ammunition can be brought without exposure to enemy fire. Far beneath the guns are magazines, holding supplies of explosives and shells."

The Point Grey battery was, like the Maginot Line, not exactly invincible. Because the guns could only be elevated fifteen degrees, their range was limited to eight miles. Gun No. 3, in the southernmost emplacement, had a bore so worn and pitted that it was never to be fired "except in action." At some risk, a test firing was successfully made in 1942.

The Japanese threat had receded by 1944 when the artillery detachment on the campus was reduced. Fort Camp was vacated at the end of the war and for two or three more years the guns were maintained by a caretaker detachment. Eventually the upper camp and then the battery were taken over in 1950 by the university.

Dr. Gordon Shrum, retired dean of graduate studies and commander of the campus Canadian Officers Training Corps from 1937 to 1946, recalled that when Fort Camp was acquired by UBC in 1946, it consisted of six long huts, a mess-hall, and a few smaller buildings. On his initiative, huts from the Tofino air base were brought by barge to be added to these. Building materials were in short supply and the additional huts were reconstructed with nails that had been straightened by the students. Heating pipes only came after Christmas. But despite its deficiencies, the camp filled an urgent need for accommodation for a student body that had trebled.

Fort Camp is no more; its last remains cleared away to make room for the new anthropology museum. The museum, now almost completed, straddles the battery whose centre section has been partly demolished and partly incorporated in the museum plans. One overgrown gun-emplacement stands apart and intact at the north end of the site. Plans are for it to be covered and disguised as part of an oriental garden.

It seems a rather sad and incongruous fate for part of our history. A part that evokes memories of the wartime fears of British Columbians, of the citizen-soldiers who manned the post and of that time when UBC was at war. □

A self-confessed military history buff, Peter Moogk, is an assistant professor of history at UBC.

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Perry Goldsmith

NEWS

On the buses – Reunion Days style. Returning alumni got UBC's deluxe tour of the campus – and seemed to enjoy it. (Right) President Gage greets an old friend, Malcolm Knapp (right), professor emeritus of forestry at the Commodore reunion.

John Mahler

Reunion Days'74: Once More Round the Floor

The dance floor at the old Commodore Cabaret was jammed with people, just like in the old days, (shades of Engineers' Balls and Mardi Gras' gone by) when over 400 alumni and guests, from the classes of '39, '44 and '49 gathered for Reunion Days, October 19. There was even a congo line. UBC president **Walter Gage**, in his "last homecoming as president of the university" led them all in a spirited version of "Allouette". **Harry Franklin**, alumni executive director, followed this up with a few selections from his repertoire of UBC songs. There was a faint request heard among the singing crowd, that "please next year, could the type on the song sheets be larger. Either my glasses are too weak or my arms too short."

Out on the campus another 300 grads saluted the university and each other at gatherings at the Faculty Club, International House and the Graduate Student Centre. Nearly 200 turned out for the Saturday campus bus tours and hot toddy at Cecil Green Park.

The planning for the individual reunions is done by class representatives under the overall coordination of the reunions chairperson — this year, **Judy Shark Atkinson**, BA'65, BLS'69 — and the alumni office staff, **Perry Goldsmith**, program director and **Alvia Stymiest**. So, if your reunion is coming up next year (all those years ending in "5" or "0") and you'd like to get involved contact the alumni office, 6251 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver V6T 1A6, (228-3313). They'd like to hear from you.

Fame and Fortune For Creative Writers

If you listen very carefully you can hear the sounds of pens on paper and tapping typewriters as the budding authors among the student population prepare their entries for this year's edition of the *Chronicle* Creative Writing Contest.

The final date for entries is January 31, 1975, when all entries must be received at the alumni office, Cecil Green Park. The prizes, provided through a grant from the Alumni Fund are a first prize of $250 and four recognition awards of $25 each. Winning entries will also be considered for publication in the *Chronicle*. Entry is open to all students registered at UBC, full-time or part-time, but only one entry per person is allowed. For full details contact the alumni office, 228-3313.

President-designate Visits Branches

There needs to be a new partnership between the academic community and society. That's how UBC's president-designate, **Dr. Douglas T. Kenny**, summed up the challenge presented to the university in today's society.

He was speaking to a group of nearly 100 alumni and community representatives — including a group of high school students — at an October 25 meeting in **Kelowna.** This was Dr. Kenny's first official visit to an alumni branch. He was accompanied by **Gordon Blankstein**, Alma Mater Society president, who introduced Kenny to the audience.

The major concern of the university is and "must continue to be in the education and welfare of our young people and of all those

who can benefit from higher education", Kenny said. "Citizens of the province", he said, "have every right to expect their university to bring all its resources in teaching, research and public service to the solutions of their problems. The challenge that faces UBC and all universities today is to ensure wider opportunities for a life of equality and fairness for a greater number of people."

Branches Resumé

On November 15 **Kamloops** alumni also had an opportunity to meet Dr. Kenny and Gordon Blankstein at an alumni luncheon. While in Kamloops, Dr. Kenny visited Cariboo College and the UBC native Indian teacher education project based in the area.

Alumni branches all over the map have been bursting with activity. **Kitimat** area alumni gathered to hear UBC's dean of science, Dr. George Volkoff on "Higher Education Soviet Style". In **Montreal**, local alumni were brought up-to-date on UBC by **John Parks**, branch committee chairman and a new alumni slide show. A sell-out audience in **Toronto** heard **Dr. David Suzuki**, UBC professor of zoology, on "Genetics and the Destiny of Man". UBC's new dean of women, **Dr. Margaret Fulton**, was special guest at the fall meetings of alumni in **San Francisco** and **Los Angeles.** She took the opportunity to fill them in on UBC's plans for participation in the 1975 International Women's Year, as well as the role her office takes on the campus of today. Dean Fulton was accompanied by **David Dale-Johnson** of the branches committee.

Victoria Theatre Evenings

Victoria alumni have two important dates to mark in their calendars for the new year. On January 21 those happy people — the student musical society, Mussoc — who brought you the hit "No, No Nanette" last year, are visiting the McPherson Playhouse on their sixth annual trip to Victoria. This year's production is "George M!" You'll be invited to the opening night followed by a reception and a chance to meet the cast and crew (tap shoes optional). Watch your mail for an invitation with all the details.

Canada's Stratford Shakespearean Festival is on its first Canada-wide tour, and it visits Victoria in March. Alumni are invited to the opening night, March 21, — complete

Kini McDonald

Among the Toronto alumni and guests who gathered to meet David Suzuki (top, right) were Tom Stevens, BA'53 and his wife, Kathleen. In Kelowna, (above, middle) alumni association president, Chuck Campbell (left) chats with Gordon Blankstein and branch president, Don Jabour, BA'57, LLB'58 (centre) while president-designate Douglas Kenny and Juliet Grimson Jabour, BSN'58 share a joke. Just waiting to be brought up-to-date on UBC are Ken Broe, BASc'46 (above, left) Marnie Ireton, BSN'66 and Frank Haney, BASc'45 at the alumni gathering at the Montreal Press Club.

This year's alumni scholarship and bursary winners were honored at a reception at Cecil Green Park in October (left). Dean emerita, Helen McCrae (right) chairperson of the alumni awards and scholarships committee makes a point about university life to the amusement of award winner Susan Davidson and her father, Derek.

with Stratford trumpets — of "Two Gentlemen of Verona". There is a special discount offer on the best seats in the house for alumni who are also invited to a theatre party after the final curtain. Tickets are limited, so you are urged to act quickly. Send your request for tickets ($7.50/person, this includes the $1 discount for alumni) to Theatre, UBC Alumni Association, 6251 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver V6T 1A6. *Cheques payable to Royal Theatre Box Office re: Stratford Festival.* Tickets will be forwarded to you. We regret that we cannot accept reservations on this special offer after December 16, 1974. For information in Victoria call Kirk Davis, 386-2441.

YAC Yak News New for YAC's

With a record membership year in the offing the Young Alumni Club is moving into new program areas.

The first edition of *YAC Yak*, an informal newsletter covering campus events — intellectual, cultural, sporting or just for fun — received an enthusiastic reception from the club members. Plans are to issue the newsletter three times a year. It's free and if you'd like to be on the mailing list contact the alumni office — 228-3313 or fill out a card at the door during one of the regular Thursday or Friday sessions at Cecil Green Park.

The ski-nut section of the club membership has been gathering on Friday evenings for an assortment of exercises guaranteed to get them in shape for sliding down hills on those funny shaped boards. All this activity is under the direction of Peter Tegart. It is rumored that the entire group is forced to repair to Cecil Green afterwards for libations to speed recovery from all that exertion.

Changing of the Guard — *Chronicle* Style

They changed the guard at the *Chronicle* office with the result that **Clive Cocking,** BA'62, longtime editor (seven years!) has escaped to the world of the free lance writer and broadcaster. His tenure as editor of the *Chronicle* saw several substantial changes in the magazine, ranging from a policy of free distribution to all graduates, to an editorial philosophy that attempted to present the university without rose coloured glasses, through articles that were informative, interesting and occasionally mildly provocative. In this period the *Chronicle* was named one of the best alumni magazines in North America and the association's "FYI" information program was cited for its excellence by the American Alumni Council.

Executive director, Harry Franklin, praised Cocking's achievements as editor and communications director of the alumni association. "Clive Cocking's contributions to the programs of the alumni association have been greatly appreciated. We wish him every success in his new career." In addition to writing and broadcasting, Clive is one of the principals involved with the development of a new Canadian speakers bureau, Contemporary Dialogue.

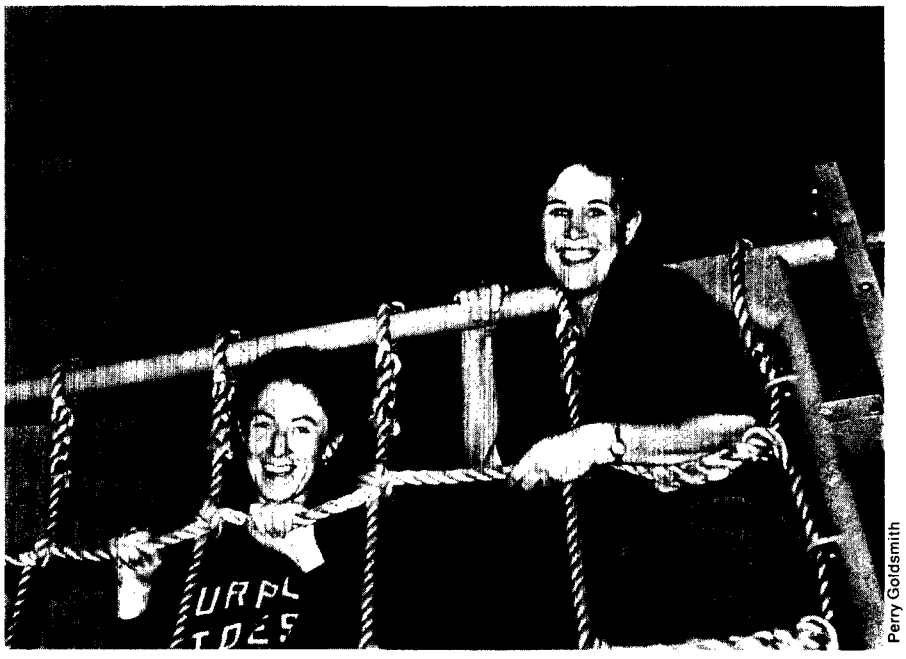
The new occupant of the editor's chair and wearer of the communications director's hat is **Susan Jamieson McLarnon,** BA'65, who joined the alumni staff in 1967 as editorial assistant, later becoming assistant editor. Before coming to Cecil Green Park she served as supervisor of arts and crafts, Winnipeg parks and recreation department and as an assistant director of a Vancouver community centre. In addition to editing the *Chronicle* she will prepare news releases, brochures and other material as part of the association's communications program. Her replacement as editorial assistant is **Barbara G. Smith,** a journalism graduate of Carleton University, who has recently returned to Canada from Scotland, where she was on the editorial staff of an architectural magazine. □

Ulli Steltzer

New Chronicle *editor, Susan Jamieson McLarnon.*

John Mahler

The celebrated Chronicle *Squash Tournament and Bunfeed had its third annual run-through in October and Robert Johnson emerged as the glorious winner and holder of the Squashed Cup Award for the coming year. Co-organizer, Gerry Porter, (above, left) applauds the efforts of a modest Perry Goldsmith who placed second in the Flailer division. Bob Johnson (center) samples some victory champagne. The two other tasters are (left) Brian Terrell and Geoff Herring, both finalists in the event. (Below) Young Alumni Club members, Alison Rice, (right) and Pam Ottem are two of the enthusiastic participants in the pre-ski program.*



Perry Goldsmith

Vancouver Sun

Nelson Skalbania

Something must have rubbed off on Nelson Skalbania, BASc '61, when he was going through university, or else it was there all the time. Whatever it is that attracts wealth with style in a short time, the rest of us would certainly like to have it.

He is president and major shareholder of his own engineering firm, McKenzie Snowball Skalbania and Associates, only ten years away from a masters degree in earthquake engineering from Caltech, and already glowingly described as a "financial wunderkind" and tycoon. He lacks the heavy jowls, though, of the traditional tycoon, as well as the cigar, dark pin stripe suit, and big ring. To shatter the image even further he has kind of quiet eyes, a soft voice and tends to be on the spare side of lean. The casual open necked sports shirt and beard and moustache look like they've always been there.

Skalbania derives security from his engineering work, solid money from real estate deals (70 per cent of his money is in real estate), and sparkle from all the other distractions he picks up and turns over. In the last ten years, he says he's had about nine different avocations — including shipping companies, roofing and construction companies, two 'English' pubs and several art galleries.

There are several canons which keep the Skalbania adventure afloat — he tries to avoid making the same mistake twice, does not step into anything which would require too much of his time, and is alert for the business pleasure of a transaction.

One of the mistakes was five or six fake paintings (what's one painting more or less) he purchased in Chile two years ago. But that hardly counts because the other 22 he picked up cheaply down there through a friend (nice, those kind of friends) were not fake and sparked off his present Galerie Royale collection on Granville Street. But Skalbania does not like to talk about those Chilean paintings very much, as the tempo of his drumming fingers testifies.

So what is the life expectancy of these galleries of his (one opened in Calgary in the fall and one is opening in Edmonton at the beginning of January)? Are they easy come, easy go like the real estate that passes through his hands?

"Oh I'm stuck with those forever. First of all my intent is to perhaps build up an inventory of much better quality paintings, weeding out over the next few years. And I don't mind socking a lot of real estate investments into paintings that I don't have to watch over or supervise — all I have to remember is to pay the insurance on them...No, I'm in the galleries forever. We have now four or five hundred different pieces of stock."

And then there are those pubs, the King's Head in Vancouver's Kitsilano district and the Horse and Carriage Inn in the West End, one decorated with chandeliers and other fixtures from the old Eatons store which Skalbania owned and the other put together with trappings from the set of the movie Carnal Knowledge. (Another friend helped out here.) There's a bit of bother at the moment, it seems, because too much beer and not enough food is flowing across the counter. According to Skalbania the pubs do not make much money because he doesn't spend much time with them. And when he says it, you have the feeling that if he did put his mind to it, the loaves and fishes would indeed multiply.

"The field that's the easiest to make money in," says Skalbania, "with less sweat and fewer responsibilities, no antagonism, no harassments, and little involvement with the public, which is always a sensitive area, is the real estate business. You buy land and you sell land. You don't have to apologize to anybody. You just have to worry about raising a few dollars to put down on it, and then you sell it. And with inflation you don't have to even work that hard to resell." It sounds very easy, put that way.

Oddly enough, though he sees and utilizes the practical advantages of high rise developments, he wouldn't live or work in a high rise. His own low, modern engineering office is near Stanley Park where he can nip quickly across the bridge to his West Vancouver home without fighting his way through very much city.

Skalbania jogs eight miles every day and still has time, as he says, for the important things in life like the office chess tournament at four o'clock.

SPOTLIGHT

20s

Well known Oregon ecologist and pollution fighter **David B. Charlton,** BA '25, (MSc, Cornell) (PhD, Iowa), has been reappointed a member of the governor's committee for a liveable Oregon. He has also been reappointed by the State Board of Forestry to the northwest regional forest practice committee....Chancellor emerita **Phyllis Gregory Ross,** BA '25, LLD '45, has been appointed to the national council of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada.

30s

A woman who once stacked books in the UBC library now has her own book ready for shelving. **Sophie W. Witter de la Haye,** BA '34, has just completed *Tread Upon the Lion,* a biography of one of the Sudan Interior Mission's pioneer missionaries, who also happens to be a Canadian. She has spent most of her post graduate years in West Africa working with the S.I.M....From London to Lagos in three years is **George P. Kidd's,** BA '39, MA '40, track record. He has just been appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Nigeria. In London he was seconded with the Commonwealth Secretariat as managing director of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

40s

Harry Bapty, BASc '47, (BS, Idaho) has retired as senior inspector of the B.C. department of mines and petroleum resources ....A man active in Edmonton engineering circles for the past 17 years, **Ron Grantham,** BASc '48, has recently been appointed regional manager in Edmonton for consulting engineers Reid, Crowther and Partners.... UBC alumni have cornered the executive market this year at the Men's Canadian

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Sophie de la Haye

Club of Vancouver. President is **Alan F. Pierce,** BA '49, vice-presidents are **Robert W. Bonner,** LLB '48, and **Norman R. Gish,** LLB '60, and secretary is **Aubrey F. Roberts,** Great Trekker. Other alumni on the executive are **David M. Brousson,** BASc '49, and **Rod Macdonald,** LLB '50....Lawyers and computers make strange bedfellows, but ones which **Diana M. Priestly,** BA '47, LLB '50, (MLL, Washington), hopes to reconcile with one another in her new job with the University of Victoria law faculty. In 1967 she helped set up the Osgoode Hall law school library at York University and more recently has been compiling the "Index to Current Legal Research in Canada" for the federal department of justice....Boxed in by the CBC's increasing regionalism and tight resources, **Lister Sinclair,** BA '42, LLD '72, has kicked over the traces of his two year bondage as executive vice-president of the corporation and is heading back to Toronto to undertake what has been described as "programme research in a staff capacity."....The one time artistic director of the Playhouse and veteran of Vancouver theatre, **Joy D. Coghill Thorne,** BA '47, (MFA '49, Chicago Art Inst.) is back in Vancouver to direct the fall production of the "Inspector General" at the Freddy Wood....A step up the escalator for **Kenneth M. Warner,** BASc '49, (MBA '71, Simon Fraser)—he has been promoted from assistant maintenance superintendent (technical) for the Vancouver school board, a position he held for 13 years, to maintenance superintendent....Special interest courses for 500 senior citizens at UBC last summer have won **Norman Watt,** BPE '49, the creative programming award of the Western Association of Summer Session Administrators. He directed UBC's summer session including the senior citizen programme which has attracted continent-wide interest.

50s

Kathleen A. Archibald, BA '57, (MA, Illinois) (PhD, Washington), is currently head of the management sciences department of Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco....Newly promoted to brigadier-general, **Ernest B. Creber,** BASc '51, has been appointed director-general of land engineering and maintenance at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa....Once an alumni association treasurer and vice-president, **David L. Helliwell,** BA '57, has been appointed presi-

F. Alan Tayelor

dent of Steel Brothers Canada, after eight years in various other executive capacities with that company....After eight years with the Denver Research Institute, **R. Norman Orava,** MSc '59, (PhD, London), will now move on to the post of professor of metallurgical engineering with the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology....Another Honourable Member....Our list in the autumn issue was incomplete. **Stanley S. Schumacher,** BCom '58, LLB '59, was re-elected as the Conservative representative for Palliser. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1968....A recent Canadian Forces Decoration winner, **Newton C. Steacy,** BA '52, (BTH, Union Theological College) has been promoted to the position of manager of programme co-ordination, Ontario region, in the regional economic expansion department....The American Society for Testing and Materials, reputedly the largest source of voluntary consensus standards for materials, products, systems and services, has elected **F. Alan Tayelor,** BASc '50, a committee chairman. He is industrial development officer, Western Forest Products Laboratory with the Canadian Forestry Service in Vancouver.

60s

Now superintendent of West Vancouver schools is a man active in sports and dramatics, **Edgar M. Carlin,** BEd '65, (MEd, Western Washington). He was formerly superintendent of schools for Grand Forks and Kettle Valley districts and a teacher in Surrey. He will replace **Nelson A. Allen,** BA '31, superintendent for five years, who is retiring after working 41 years in the teaching profession....**Adrian S. Cheong,** BSc '66, (MSC, MD, Ottawa), is now an intern in the Dalhousie University integrated programme ....A flight surgeon has her head in the clouds these days. **Wendy A. Clay,** MD '67, is the first woman to be awarded pilot's wings by the Canadian Forces. Though she will not be an operational fighter pilot, she hopes her training will broaden her medical knowledge in dealing with pilots. She was also the first woman to be a base surgeon in the services and the first woman to be accepted for advanced jet pilot training....In competition with 1,800 students in the Canadian Securities course, **David A. Collier,** BA '65, won the H.L. Gassard memorial award along

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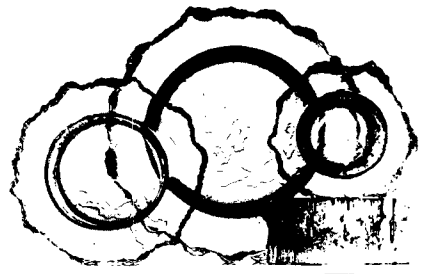

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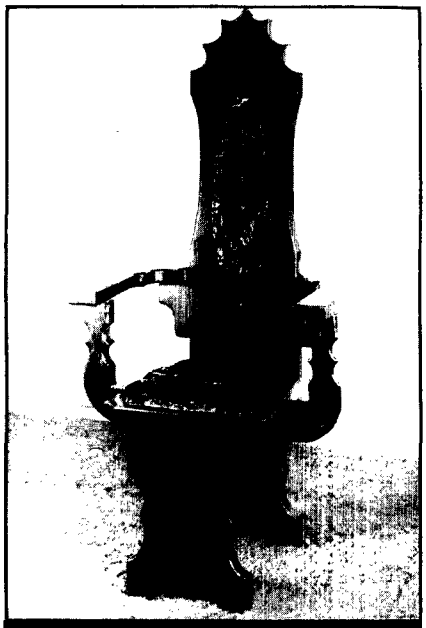

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with $1,000 for academic excellence in the securities industry. He is now a trade development officer in the B.C. department of economic development....A key figure in the Boeing-Air Canada $100 million sale of 11 new 144-seat 727-200's was **Mervyn A. Cronie,** BASc '61....**Shirley K. Funk,** BSc '68, (MBA, Northwestern), has been appointed manager of biomedical engineering at Travenol Laboratories' Morton Grove facility in Illinois. She has been with the company for three and a half years....The new UBC dean of women sees her main function as that of a kind of "senior ombudswoman" for students. **E. Margaret Fulton,** MA '60, (BA, Manitoba) (PhD, Toronto), previously at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, is also teaching an English course in the faculty of education....Recently appointed director of planning and market development in the packaging group of MacMillan Bloedel is **John H. Goodwin,** BCom '61, (MBA, UCLA), who returned to Vancouver after an absence of 12 years when he joined the company last year....after eight years overseas, mostly in the UK, **Gordon D. Gram,** BA '65, and his wife and daughter have returned to Canada to live permanently in his old home town of Abbotsford, (2216 McCallum Road)....A man who makes his money by advising other people how to save their's, **Michael Grenby,** BA '63, (MSc, Columbia), is now assistant business editor of the *Vancouver Sun*....The community recreation branch consultant for the Greater Vancouver region, **Clyde Griffith,** BPE '64,has been named manager of the B.C. Winter Festival ....**Lynda E. Haskins,** BA '63, formerly executive director of Nasaika Lodge, a group home for young Indian girls, has been appointed dean of Columbia Junior College....A little book that goes like this — "To certain birds there is a catch:/ Its eggs, not nuts the nuthatch hatch..." has just been hatched by **John Huberman,** MA '61, PhD '68. The role of author is new to Dr. Huberman, who for 25 years has worked in the plywood industry, as lecturer at UBC, and as an industrial psychologist. The book is entitled *For a Lark – A Remedial Fieldguide for Confused Birdwatchers*....The new vice-president, programming at Rogers Cable Communications in Ontario is **Philip B. Lind,** BA '66, a company employee since 1969...."Canada, the United States, and the Third Law of the Sea Conference", a study prepared by **Roderick M. Logan,** BA '65, MA '67, (PhD, McMaster), was released this year by the Canadian-American Committee which is jointly sponsored by the Canadian Howe Research Institute and the American National Planning Association, as a background survey of the major issues considered at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas, Venezuela. Mr. Logan is an associate professor of geography at the State University of New York....No thumb in the dike technology for **Patrick J. Meehan,** BASc '67 — he is attending the University of Technology in Delft, The Netherlands to study river engineering....Toronto *Globe and Mail* staffer, **Ross H. Munro,** BA '65, has been appointed to the newspaper's Washington bureau....**S.J. (Skip) Peerless,** MD '61, Vancouver neurosurgeon, is a leading proponent in Vancouver of a stroke preventive procedure which grafts or bypasses arteries inside the skull to improve the blood supply to the brain. Vancouver is one of possibly seven medical centres in North America in which a special international study of this procedure will be conducted to determine its long-term effectiveness in post-operative stroke prevention....As lecturer in finance, **Richard Riopel,** BCom '61, has become part of the founding staff of the Institute of Development Management of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. His appointment is for two years....A five-year Esperanto experiment in Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary and Yugoslavia revealed that Esperanto was learned five to eight times faster than any other second language instruction and that realistic cultural correspondence was attained within the first year. **Wally G. du Temple,** BA '63, chairman of the Canadian section, International League of Esperanto Teachers, would be delighted to hear from any eager students among the alumni. Info is free and no pre-requisites required....Now in Edmonton, **Richard E.J. Vogwill,** BSc '67, (MSc, London), is working for the groundwater division of the Research Council of Alberta. He spent the last three years in Perth, Australia working as a hydrogeologist.

70s

Greig E. Henderson, BA '74, the recipient of a $2,400 fellowship from the University of Toronto is now working towards his MA in English at U of T....The only male graduate of the UBC school of home economics this

year, **Ian B. Macdonald,** BHE '74, who specialized in nutrition, is now experimenting with the toxic effects of vitamin E on rats.

WEDDINGS

Beaty - Fisher. John L. Beaty, BA '69 to Joan L. Fisher, BSN '71, June 15, 1974....**Cheong - Francis.** Adrian S. Cheong, BSc '66 to Patricia Francis, June 1, 1974 in Ottawa....**Ince - Vachon.** William S. Ince, BSF '64 to Suzanne L. Vachon in Richmond....**Nelson - Yakelashek.** K. Gregory Nelson, BCom '70 to Carroll G. Yakelashek, BHE '70 in Jasper....**Riddell - Hardie.** Samuel H. Riddell to Elizabeth M. Hardie, BA '56 in Victoria.

BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. Sigurd G. Brynjolfson, (Virginia M. Willis, BEd '67), a son, Reid Sigurd, September 13, 1974 in Delta....**Dr. and Mrs. Peter Coleridge,** (Florence Johnson, BSc '67), a son, Matthew, May 18, 1974 in Vancouver....**Dr. and Mrs. Anthony F. Graham,** (Shannon Butt, BHE '66), a son, Mark Anthony, June 24, 1974 in Toronto....**Dr. and Mrs. William G. Hall,** BASc '65 (Frances Plaunt, BA '63), a son, Alan William, August 5, 1974 in Calgary....**Capt. and Mrs. George R. Manson,** BA '66, a son, Kevin George Edward, October 5, 1974 in Brandon....**Mr. and Mrs. J. Barry McGillivray,** BSc '69, LLB '72, (Diane Currie, BSN '70), a son, Cameron John, September 21, 1974 in Kamloops ....**Dr. and Mrs. Ian A. Paterson,** PhD '73, (Barbara Goudy, BSc '65), a son, James Lawrence, August 29, 1974 in Vancouver ....**Mr. and Mrs. Alec Scott,** (Josephine Stacewicz, BA '66), a son, William Joseph, August 21, 1974 in Alert Bay....**Mr. and Mrs. Blaine J. Shaw,** (Betty Dishaw, BHE '64), a daughter, Meghan Elisa, August 23, 1974 in Richmond....**Mr. and Mrs. Jean-Pierre Soubliere,** (Cathie Anderson, MBA '71), a son, Alexander Guillaume, September 11, 1974 in Ottawa....**Mr. and Mrs. John Holt,** BA '65, (M. Elizabeth Travers, BSR '70) a daughter, Leanne Susan, June 22, 1974 in Vancouver.

DEATHS

Caroline Louise Johnson Byers, BA '46, September, 1974 in Comox. Once active in the Players Club, she is survived by her husband, Archie, BCom '41, BSF '46, a daughter and son.

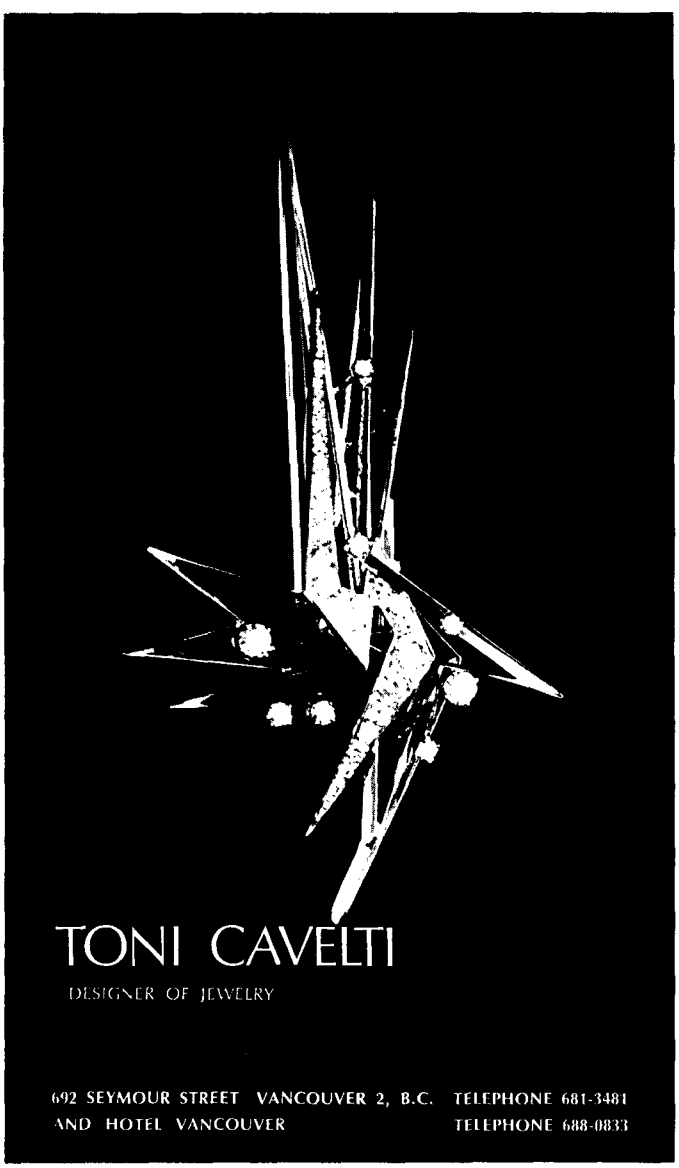
Alexa Grace Cameron, BSA '51, (MRE, New York Theological Seminary), (PhD, New York) June, 1974 in Kashmir, India. A native of Kelowna, she spent much of her career, since 1958, in India, as a member of the Bible and Medical Missionary Fellowship. She was head of the Christian education department of the Union Biblical Seminary in Yeotmal and was responsible for shaping the syllabus and programme of the bachelor of religious education degree. She was declared a University Honours Scholar by New York University in April, 1974. She is survived by her mother and sister.

Kenneth R. MacKay, BCom '54, August, 1974 in Vancouver. He was at one time a partner in the Victoria office of Gunderson Stokes Walton and Co., chartered accountants and more recently with Thorne Biagi Little and MacKay of Surrey.

William Cecil Nelson, BArch '53, October, 1974 in North Vancouver. He is survived by his wife, son, two daughters, mother, and two brothers.

Robert Wakefield Scott, BA '46, BEd '57, January, 1974 in Williams Lake. He was principal of Williams Lake Junior-Secondary School. He is survived by his wife, Louise (O'Brien) BEd '71, and a son.

Gwen Suttie, BA '21, July, 1974 in Vancouver. She is survived by her brother. □



NEW ADDRESS?

... or maybe a new name?

Let us know and UBC will still come to you through the *Chronicle* and *UBC Reports.* (Follow you to the ends of the earth we will!)

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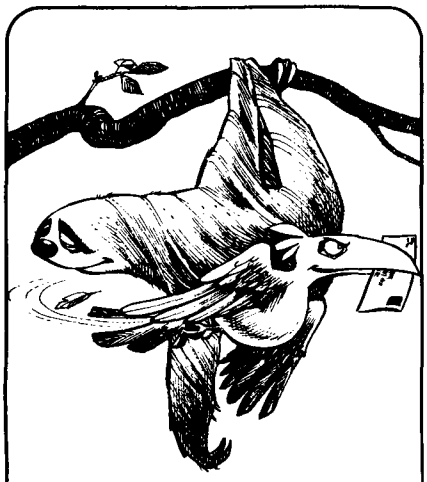


UBC Alumni Branches

It's amazing what you find hanging around in branches these days — everything from slumbering sloths to chirping birds. If you'd like to find out what goes on in alumni branches just give your local alumni representative a call.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Campbell River: Jim Boulding (Box 216). **Castlegar:** Bruce Fraser (365-7292). **Cranbrook:** David Shunter (426-5241). **Courtenay:** William Dale (338-5159). **Dawson Creek:** Roger Pryke (782-5407). **Duncan:** David Williams (746-7121). **Kamloops:** Bud Aubrey (372-8845). **Kelowna:** Don Jabour (762-2011). **Kimberley:** Larry Garstein (427-2600). **Nanaimo:** James Slater (753-1211). **Nelson:** Judge Leo Gansner (352-3742). Judith Bussinger (352-7277). **Penticton:** Dick Brooke (492-6100). **Powell River:** Randy Yip (485-6309). **Prince George:** Neil McPherson (563-0161). **Salmon Arm:** W.H. Letham (832-2264). **Victoria:** Kirk Davis (386-2441). **Williams Lake:** Anne Stevenson (392-4365).

EASTERN CANADA
Ottawa: Robert Yip (997-2023). **Toronto:** David Papau (488-9819). **Montreal:** Lyn Hobden (866-2055). **Halifax:** Carol MacLean (423-2444). **Newfoundland:** Pat Draskoy (726-2576).

FOREIGN
Australia: Christopher Bangwin (12 Watkins Street, Bondi, Sydney). **Bermuda:** John Keeffe (P.O. Box 1007, Hamilton). **England:** Alice Hemming (35 Elsworthy Road, London, NW3). **Ethiopia:** Taddesse Ebba (College of Agriculture, Haile Sellassie I University, Dire Dawa, Box 138, Addis Ababa). **Hong Kong:** Thomas Chung-Wai Mak (Department of Chemistry, New Asia College, 6 Farm Road, Kowloon). **Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia:** Kwong-Hiong Sim (51 Wayang Street, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia (East). **Scotland:** Jean Dagg, (32 Bentfield Drive, Prestwick). **South Africa:** Kathleen Lombardi (Applethwaite Farm, Elgin, C.P.). **Japan:** Paul Richardson (2-1-15 Minami Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo).

LETTERS

On being a president

I have read with interest Murray McMillan's, (*Chronicle*, Summer '74), estimate of what it means to be a university president today. For nearly 11 years my "life inside the meatgrinder" had the added *allure* of serving as the first president of an entirely new university. On reflection, what your correspondents say is basically right — except that I deplore the last paragraph of all: if the most the president of UBC may hope to do is "keep the thing on an even keel, at least keep it afloat, even though it may not be going anywhere", that's a bleak and unprofitable outlook; something more than even-keel-keeping-afloat is imperatively required, whether the university is 60 years old or 10 years young.

There are perhaps two additional dimensions that belong to the office, and in mentioning them one emphasizes that universities, as other corporate bodies, are not immutable and that they do change with the times.

The first is the extent to which the president is the principal protector of the everyday atmosphere in which free enquiry can proceed. There are always people, at the fringes, who affect to know the president's job better than he does, and who make free with unsolicited, frequently scrappy, advice. Advice is one thing; attempts to make it into a stalking-horse for partisan purposes is quite another. It would be salutary if members of faculty kept in mind this enabling function in which the president is the all-weather line of defence.

The second dimension is bound up with the academic and public decencies which ought to be observed within an university and respected outside its precincts. More and more the university has become a substantial "corporate citizen" in the community in which it is situated. It is important that it should be *seen* to be a good corporate citizen; and the way in which it conducts its own business, publicly, will not be lost as an example elsewhere. In this process the president has a role second to no one else; and in the future this facet of his myriad duties will deserve to receive full and fair recognition.

James A. Gibson, BA'31
President Emeritus
Brock University
St. Catherines, Ontario

Chronicle article erred

Although I read with pleasure, if somewhat mixed feelings, Geoffrey Hancock's eulogy of my friend Henry Elder I must draw your attention to serious errors of fact in his references to the recent Canadian visit of the Commonwealth Board of Architectural Education.

The CBAE did not "ban" the University of Toronto's department of architecture for five-years, nor did it put the University of Manitoba's school of architecture "on a two-year probation". In the opinion of the board, insufficient evidence was presented at the time of Toronto's new programme of studies to enable it to make a firm recommendation, so the then current five-year period of recognition (not "accreditation") was extended for two further years. Since Toronto's new programme is anything but formal it would be interesting to know how Mr. Hancock arrived at the mistaken conclusion that "its formal approach was not up to par". Recognition of Manitoba's school was extended for five years and it would be surprising indeed if the CBAE did not fully "recognise" the Toronto programme at its next visit.

Thomas Howarth, Ph.D
Former dean of architecture,
University of Toronto

I wish to draw to your attention an article in the University of British Columbia alumni journal, *The Chronicle* (Summer, '74) which contains an erroneous and damaging statement about the faculty of architecture at the University of Manitoba. The article in question, "The Art of Living and the Joy of Experience" was written by Geoff Hancock.

On page 23 of the article the author states, "*....and the University of Manitoba was put on a two-year probation*". The author was referring to the visiting board of the Commonwealth Association of Architects which visited our faculty of architecture on October 25-27, 1973.

The facts are that the visiting board was not only very pleased with the results of their visit to our faculty but the board's report states that it had no hesitation in recommending that the degree master of architecture granted by the faculty of architecture at the University of Manitoba continue to be recognized by the Commonwealth Association of Architects and the Manitoba Association of Architects.

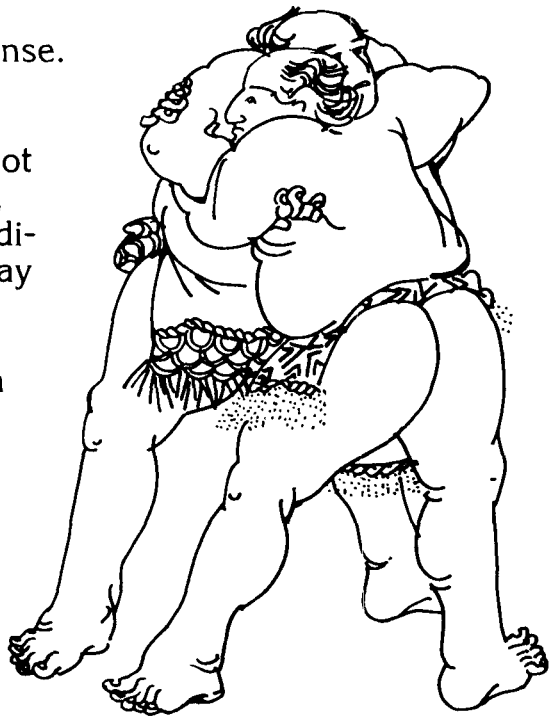
It is serious enough that the facts were wrong but what is worse, a damaging light has been cast on the academic and professional reputation of the faculty.

J.C. Gilson
Vice President
University of Manitoba

An apology

... is in order to both the University of Manitoba and the University of Toronto and their respective architecture faculties as a result of the Chronicle *article. The errors of our ways having been duly pointed out, we withdraw the statements about the two universities with sincere apologies for any inconvenience or embarrassment caused them. –Ed.* □

You wouldn't go to the ballet to see sumo.



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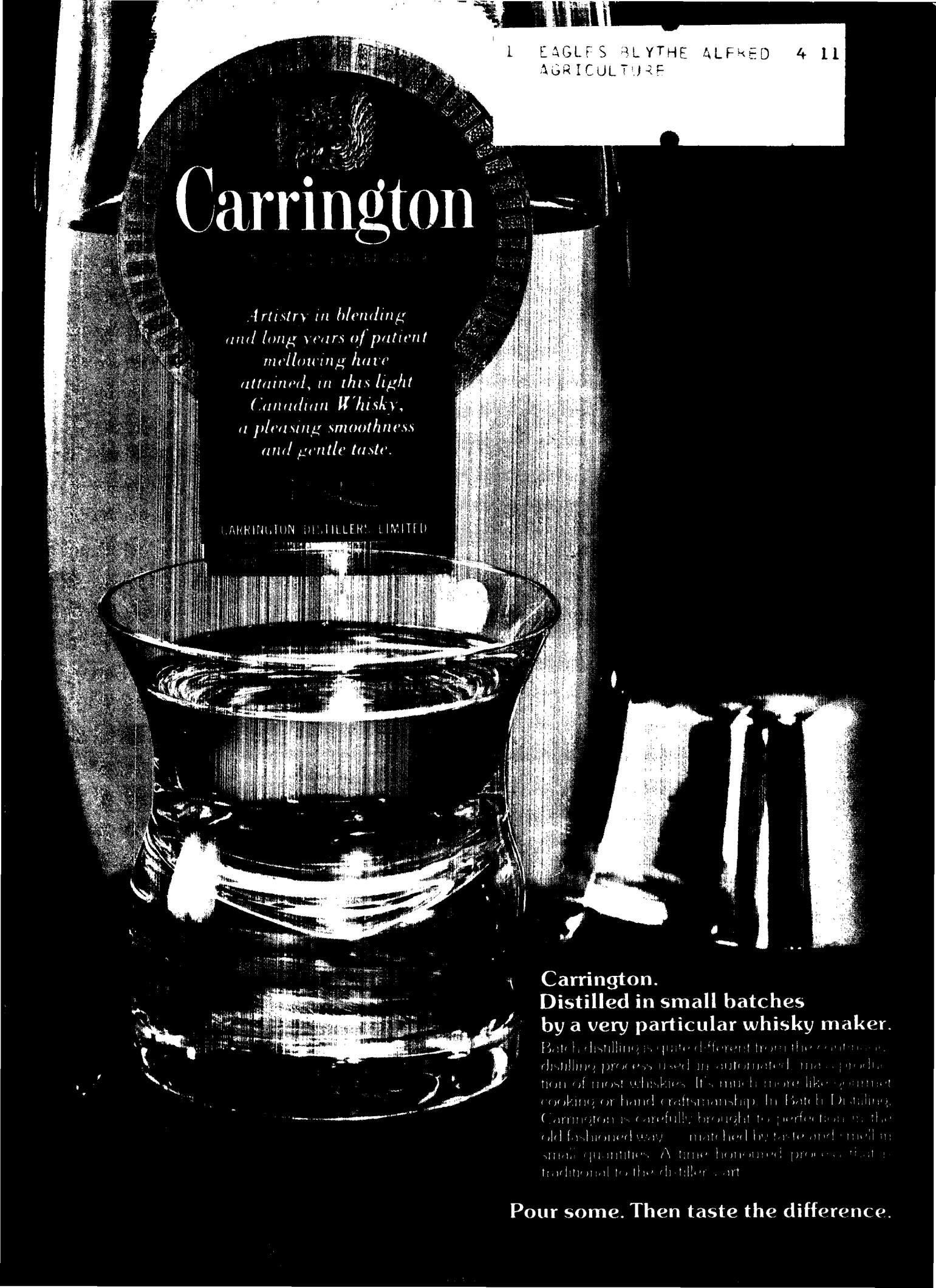

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