

## DRASTIC RAISE IN TUITION FEES

### ACT TO RELIEVE OVERCROWDING



Chancellor Dr. R. E. McKechnie and President L. S. Klinck, who announced Monday plans of the U.B.C. Board of Governors to solve the overcrowding problems. After repeated attempts to obtain government assistance, the board decided that, in order to maintain university academic standards and improve efficiency, attendance should be limited and fees raised. Details of the drastic plan are outlined on this page.

### Aspirants To Queen's Throne Introduced Today

To the smooth rhythms of the popular Mart Kenney and his Western Gentlemen, the three aspirants to the title of "Queen of the Junior Prom" will be introduced to the student body at noon today, at an auditorium pep meet.

Chosen last week from among the more lovely of the Arts '39 belles, Marion Reid, Margaret Lighthart and Jean MacRae, brunette, brunette and blonde, respectively, are the contenders to this much-coveted title.

Runners-up will be the two ladies-in-waiting to the Queen, all three being eligible for cut-ins during the evening.

#### SPANISH GRILL VENUE

Promising to be one of the gayer of class parties, this year's Junior Prom will feature a beautiful Queen, two gorgeous attendants and a gala crowd of '39ers.

The place: Spanish Grill; the time: 9.30-1.00; the dress: optional; the date: January 27th.

Those wishing to attend the function are requested to obtain their tickets at the auditorium box office as soon as possible. These tickets are free to class members on the presentation of their passes and will cost \$1.50 per head to any outsiders of the class.

#### AIR-TIGHT

"An air-tight system has been developed whereby we can insure that no one but bona fide class members can get in on passes," according to President Griffin.

A draw has been arranged and those wishing to be in it can hand their names in when they obtain their tickets.

Votes for the Queen can be entered on the ballot on the ticket and the ballot may be deposited at the foot of the caf stairs.

### Phrateres Plan Track Meet

Tomorrow afternoon, Phrateres will hold a mock track meet in the Gym from 3.30 until 6 o'clock which, executives promise, will be one of the most hilarious gatherings of the year.

The suggested costume is shorts, since the proceedings will be strictly undignified. A program of non-sensical and novel stunts has been prepared, and the committee in charge of arrangements promises a mirthful afternoon for everyone. Scores made in the meet will count towards the total of each sub-chapter in the Phrateres Cup competition, so it is recommended that each sub-chapter send as strong a group as possible for the contests.

A toll of five cents will be exacted to cover the cost of refreshments, and of three hours of riotous fun. Phrateres Council, in requesting a large turnout for the affair, has pointed out that it is only through generous support that the venture will succeed.

### Depoe, Hayman In Debate Tomorrow

Wednesday at 12.15 the Parliamentary Forum will debate against the Vancouver Law School in Arts 100.

Norman DePoe and Bob Hayman will defend U.B.C. Their opponents will be Mr. Harold Haikola and Mr. Murray Hunter.

## Registration Limited, Fees Raised As Governors Take Serious Action To Alleviate Overcrowding

### Protest Meeting

An emergency Alma Mater meeting Wednesday noon will be held to discuss a protest motion, objecting to conditions that led to the Board of Governors' policy of raising fees and limiting University registration.

Students' Council called a meeting at 10.20 last night after more than an hours private discussion on the situation.

### COMPARISON OF FEES

Following is a comparison of fees at several Canadian universities, including the new scale to be effective at U.B.C. this fall:

ARTS	
U.B.C.—\$150 (plus \$23).	
Dalhousie—\$162 to \$292.	
McGill—\$245 to \$265.	
Queen's—\$153 to \$168.	
Toronto—\$165 to \$188.	
McMaster—\$170 to \$175.	
Western—\$162.50.	

### APPLIED SCIENCE

U.B.C.—\$223.	
Dalhousie—\$217 to \$242.	
McGill—\$290.	
Queen's—\$235 to \$245.	
Toronto—\$251 to \$260.	

### Crowds Flock To Recital

The first in the series of popular music-recitals from Carnegie recordings packed Arts 100 to overflowing Monday noon. String Music was the type of composition discussed, the programme consisting of excerpts from Gabriel Faure and Schumann, with a modern orchestral piece by the American Griffes.

Precision, teamwork, clarity and pattern were qualities inherent in performance of chamber music, the lecturer remarked. "It resembles the sonnet in poetry, because everything must contribute to the effect," he said.

In the Allegro brillante movement from Schumann's Piano quintet, Mr. Dilworth traced the introduction and expanding of the themes as they occurred.

"Pleasure Dome of Kublai Kahn," a dreamily sensuous interpretation of Coleridge's poem, was representative of Impressionism in music.

Monday next, Mr. Dilworth will take the second recital in String Music. A Debussy quartette and the ultra-modern "Creation du Monde" will be played.

### \$25 Increase In Arts, Applied Science, Attendance Set At 2000

### No Chance For Government Help-- Dr. Klinck

By DORWIN BAIRD

Drastic action designed to alleviate the university's serious overcrowding situation was taken Thursday evening by the U.B.C. Board of Governors. Details of the decision, including limitation of students and a raise in tuition fees, were revealed to the press Monday morning by President L. S. Klinck.

With the intention of reducing the attendance at the university to a maximum of 2000 students within three or four years, the Governors' plan includes:

1. Limitation first year students in all faculties to a total of 450. (Registration this year, 545.)
2. Limitation of second year Applied Science to 120, second year Nursing and Health to 20, and Teacher Training to 60. (This would only have affected Applied Science this year, with a registration of 163.)
3. The following increases in tuition fees, to which must be added \$23 to cover A.M.S. fees, caution money and registration fee.

Arts and Science: From \$125 to \$150.  
Applied Science: From \$175 to \$200.  
Agriculture: From \$125 to \$150.  
Social Service: From \$125 to \$150.  
Nursing and Health: From \$125 to \$150.  
Teacher Training: From \$125 to \$150.

Increase of approximately 20 per cent in fees for partial students, extra-session classes, directed reading courses, summer session, and occupational course.

4. From the estimated increase of \$50,000 in fees, the sum of \$10,000 will be set aside for scholarships and bursaries.

Under the new set-up for fees, an Arts student will pay a total of \$173, while an applied science man will pay \$223.

In an explanatory statement issued by the Board of Governors, it is stated that the limits of "effective accommodation" have long since been far exceeded.

### AFFECTS STANDARD

"It would appear that there is no immediate prospect of obtaining increased accommodation," state the board in referring to repeated requests to Victoria for relief from the overcrowding strain.

The most important aspect of the situation is pointed out in the declaration that "during the past two years the accommodation has been so inadequate, and the resulting congestion so great, that the quality of the instruction has been adversely affected in a number of departments."

"These deficiencies can no longer be met by increasing the staff," the board claims.

### BURSARIES

As an offset to the increase in fees, the establishment of a generous scholarship and bursary fund will do much towards insuring that no student with outstanding scholastic qualifications, but with limited financial resources, will be debarred from attending the university.

Increase of registration during the past two years has been close to 200. The university can handle 2000, but not the 2293 now in full-time attendance.

"We could relieve the situation by relaxing our rule that all students must take a science," stated President Klinck. "However, we feel that this would not be a wise move."

"We should not arrange our curriculum to suit our accommodation, rather should we keep our standard up. We regret the limitation and increase in fees, but several years of study has impressed upon us that no other course is open," Dr. Klinck declared.

Representations to the provincial government having failed, the Board of Governors made the move announced Monday and assumed full responsibility for it.

Remaining \$40,000 of the increased revenue will be used to improve facilities of the university.

Limitation will be enforced by a committee of five, three from Arts and one each from Applied Science and Agriculture.

Still needed by the university is a \$400,000 building of temporary construction and added library facilities, Dr. Klinck stated. There seems little chance, however, of government assistance in this regard.

### Varsity Victory In McGoun Debate First Time 11 Yrs.

#### Gained Victories Over Alberta and Saskatchewan Debate Teams

For the first time, U.B.C. has possession of the coveted McGoun Cup, symbol of western Canadian intercollegiate debating supremacy. Meeting Saskatchewan here, and Alberta at Edmonton, U.B.C. speakers won in both cases with a 2-1 decision.

For the first time in the history of the McGoun Cup Debates, U.B.C. won both of its contests, Harold Rome and Alex Macdonald defeated the University of Saskatchewan debaters Geoffrey Parrott and Craig Munroe, while Maurice Belkin and Struan Robertson won against Edmonton and in Vancouver. In Vancouver both debates were won on two to one decisions of the judges.

Thus U.B.C. received only four points out of a possible six. The possession of the McGoun trophy remains in doubt until results from all four provinces are tabulated.

#### ROME OPENS

U.B.C. took the affirmative in Edmonton and in Vancouver. In Vancouver, Rome opened the debate with a denunciation of the League of Nations covenant and principles. "The League of Nations is based on the assumption of a collectivity that does not exist and that cannot be created in our time," he said.

#### COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Parrott described the debate as a contest between a Balance of Power as before the Great War and Collective Security as represented in the League of Nations.

"If Democracy continues to be indifferent to European Alliances, war is inevitable," Alex Macdonald claimed.

The last speaker, Craig Munroe, continued the case of the negative. "Before world turmoil can be eliminated, national sovereignty must give way to international co-operation," he said.

Chairman of the Vancouver debate was Professor J. Friend Day. The judges were Mr. F. J. Burd, Mr. Dugald Donaghy and Mr. H. Bray.

In keeping with the spirit of victory demonstrated by U.B.C. debaters here, Varsity's team of Struan Robertson and Morris Belkin won the debate against Alberta held in Edmonton Friday night.

Their victory gave them the distinction of being the only team in the whole series to win the negative side.

Leaving Vancouver Wednesday night, Belkin and Robertson arrived back yesterday morning.

Representing the Alberta university in the debate were Morris Schulmather and Sam Epstein.

### Varsity Time Will Bring 'Peg Delegates To Air Wednesday

Resuming its new schedule at 10 o'clock Wednesday evening, Varsity Time will feature speakers who attended the recent N.C.U.S. conference in Winnipeg.

Main speaker on the program will be Malcolm Brown, whose first-hand impressions of the N.F.C.U.S. meeting, also held in Winnipeg this Christmas, should be of interest to all students.

The program will be completed with musical selections.

# THE UBYSSY

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## A FORCED MOVE

After nearly three years of vain attempts to get the British Columbia government to realize that the university was badly in need of financial assistance and increased facilities, the U.B.C. Board of Governors has acted upon its own to relieve the overcrowding that has been impairing efficiency of the institution.

A twofold program has been decided upon, and the very strictness of its provisions serve to emphasize the seriousness of the situation in which the university found itself. An increase in fees and limitation of registration may solve the difficulties of overcrowding, but these regulations may have the effect of making the university an institution for the rich—with a few exceptions of bursaried scholarship students.

It would seem that the reluctance with which the Board of Governors took their action points to the fact that they despair of receiving government aid. It is certain that they would never have acted to make a university education a more expensive and rare thing in British Columbia, if they had felt there was any chance of help from above.

Serious thought on this aspect of the question will lead to one conclusion—that it remains in the power of the students themselves to demonstrate their objections to the apathy and inaction of a government which boasts on one hand of better times, and uses the other to restrict the progress of higher education.

Student objection, in this case, should not be directed against the Board of Governors. It must be realized that the board was forced into a distasteful situation, and that the actions were taken as a last resort in the interests of keeping for this university a decent standard and reputation in the academic world.

Agitation, if such be contemplated, should be directed against a government that turns a deaf ear to the reasonable requests of the university; and by its refusal to grant assistance, place higher education in the category of a luxury in this province. However, amidst all the talk of agitation and a student strike, it must be remembered that the factor of public opinion must be reckoned with. We cannot afford to place ourselves in an unfavorable light, but at the same time we cannot stand by without a protest when a proposal to raise fees is brought forward.

The B. C. government must be made to see, once and for all, that every young person wanting a university education has the right to attend U.B.C. Rather than lower registration and higher fees, the university should be in such a position to be able to give serious consideration to a reduction of the fees and an increase in building accommodation.

Eighty per cent of the men students now in attendance at U.B.C. earn their own fees, according to a survey made by the university administration. For these students, a \$25 addition to fees is a burden not at all easy to carry. A student who will spend his vacation at hard labor deserves the right to attend university, and should not be assessed any more than he is paying at present.

It remains to be seen if the action of the Board of Governors will shame the government into action. If it does not, then perhaps the student body, in its drive to keep education democratic, will raise its voice in a protest that will be heard by every voter in British Columbia.

## Beer and Skittles

By The Beggar Student

The Film Society announces their next showing THE HEART OF SPAIN will be the "Heart of Spain." And they are apparently filled with glee at the prospect. Here is a good picture, and now the students can get an idea of what is really going on in Spain. They announce that it is well made, well-edited, a good picture.

We had an opportunity of seeing the picture this summer, when the Communist, Dr. Bethune, accompanied it on a lecture tour. The Red Government has done a fine job of it—carefully suppressing all facts which might imply that their administration is not so hot, and the shots are edited definitely for propaganda purposes—possibly in the pious hope that it will obtain more foreign volunteers. There is one scene showing the horrors of war, in which one views the stump of an amputated arm. When the picture was shown last summer, several people became violently ill, and no doubt went away thinking that this man Franco is a fiend. Of course, there is an equally large number of maimed soldiers on the other side, but the good people managed to forget that. They also forget that the Red government has burned churches, treated priests and nuns with nice new-fashioned proletarian brutality, and managed to make themselves much more obnoxious in this way than Franco could ever be.

However, the leftist press which purports to give us accurate reports on the situation has been pumping Communist propaganda at us for so long now that it is a wonder we are not at war with Franco. The early reports, extremely impartial, have given way to a series of stories coming only from the Government side; Franco's reports are cast aside, and no effort is made to ascertain whether or not the Red releases are true. In many cases they are obvious fabrications; for the Communist administration has been claiming victory after victory since the war began, but Franco now controls four-fifths of Spain. If he can acquire all that territory by a continuous series of reverses, he must be a remarkable man indeed.

With this primary instance before us—a government lying to the world in the teeth of such apparent facts—it seems that there is considerable reason for doubting most of their other claims. It has been repeatedly stated that the Government is not Communist. But the people who say this protest too much; it is an interesting fact that the loudest in this denial are Communist-controlled groups. It is the Communist or Communist-controlled puppet groups here who send money and supplies to the Red government. (Incidentally, as nice a breach of neutrality as we have ever seen); and if you compare the propaganda from Barcelona with ordinary, or common Red propaganda, you will find that they are practically identical. There may be only a few Communists in the administration, but it seems that their voices are the loudest, and their policies the directing factor.

And now the Film Society has brought one of the latest efforts of the greatest subversive force in the history of the world to the emotional and somewhat weak-minded undergraduates of this university, whose sympathy is easily aroused, because it is not subject to what little reason the undergrad can whistle up. The picture is planned to stir up resentment against the insurgents, whose only crime is that they did not wish to see Spain further disrupted by the left-wing groups who have been writing their names in blood across the weakened political framework of the country; who saw that the proposed remedies for the evils existing in Spain were worse than the former state of affairs; who wished to restore order and some semblance of a sane economic policy; and who saw that the Red Government would result in the establishment of a Soviet Spain, if given a chance to consolidate its power.

The film is weak, emotionally sentimental, and very, very Red. Its horror shots are not horrible, and its propaganda implausible to anyone who has not been carried away by the stream of Bolshevik propaganda from Barcelona. Compared to "Tsar to Lenin," which, although a propaganda picture, had a definite historical value, "The

## U. B. C. Graduate Given Important Post In California

### Dr. Donald Davidson Has Novel Library Appointment

News has been received in Vancouver of the appointment of Dr. Donald C. Davidson to the staff of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California. The post which Dr. Davidson is holding is absolutely new.

For some time past it has been felt by the Library that the many visitors who came and saw the treasures, both paintings and books which have been collected by Henry E. Huntington, carried away a vague impression of the great collection. Dr. Davidson's work is to popularize the Henry Huntington Library.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN

He's in reality the public relations man of that great institution; not only will he direct visitors to the Library but he will tell the people of California and United States, in fact all of North America, of the real literary and cultural value of the Library.

This appointment of Dr. Davidson follows close upon the completion of his graduate work at the University of California where for several years he was a teaching assistant under Professor Herbert E. Bolton, the distinguished historian of the Americas at the University of California.

Dr. Davidson graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1933 with first class honours in History. His graduating essay on "The Delimitation of the Alaska Boundary" set a standard for the Department of History. It was a labor of love and was pronounced at the time by members of the Department to be of as good quality as many Masters of Art theses that had been received.

His new appointment gives Dr. Davidson a chance to become what may be termed "an applied historian."

## CORRESPONDENCE

### PURLOINED PRETZELS

Walked into the Pub the other day, and there was my old friend Beer sitting deep in meditation, or something at the typewriter. "I say, old chap (this is me addressing Beer) what are you about?" "Oh, I'm just skittling off a note or two for the next edition. Did you hear that the Film Society was bringing a most scurrilous picture here next week. That is my pet bug-bear just now."

"Listen to this," and he reeled off a great paragraph declaiming against the intentions of the Film Society, and their coming picture, "Heart of Spain." "Imagine," and poor Beer was frothing at the mouth, "Imagine the audacity of this bunch to bring out a picture of this kind, to present to an intelligent audience at the University."

I had always rather questioned Beer's perspicacity; now I was sure of it. Imagine, thought I, imagine first of all, calling a University audience intelligent!! Anyway I thought to myself that it would be a good opportunity to get a knock in at Mr. Skittles.

If I were to read his column, and have no idea who wrote it, I would be inclined to think that Beer was an escaped Mosleyite, or something; but of course I know him personally, and know that he is not a bad chap, and all this Fascism, and stuff is just a hoax, and a pose: he merely wants to arouse public opinion. You know how Newspapermen are—always trying to start a row. Well that's the way it goes, and here we have his column today, telling all about the rotten show that the Film Society is giving us for next Saturday.

But if he was at the last show, "Tsar to Lenin," he would have seen despite the evident Trotsky sympathies of the commentator, a very worthwhile film. It was propaganda, yes, but of such a sort that you had to wade through a morass of history to get to it. I was very much impressed with the film, and am all for seeing the next one, "Heart of Spain," which deals

"Heart of Spain" is worthless. It is biased, not even artistically done. In fact, the celluloid which went into its production would have been better used by the Communists if they had used it to make dolls for Russian babies to play with.

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### JOEY'S PRIDES WIN


The smelling salts, quick—the aspiring Senior B basketballers not only won a game, but also doubled the score on a surprised Empress quintet Thursday at Western Sport Centre. Yes ma'am, Joey's "Prides" earned their name alright and the coach beamed as his charges scored 85 points to 16 by the opposition.

Both teams got off to a slow start with the half-time score 9-4 in favour of the Co-eds. Gaining confidence in the second half, the Collegians really played a good game for the benefit of the dumfounded spectators.

Joanne Hudson sank several long shots to lead in the scoring department with 12 points to her credit. Lois Harris, Lillian Johanson and Ferne Trout tallied 9, 5, 5 markers respectively.

—J. MEREDITH TUTT.

**FOUND**  
 Found, at bus stand, a set of three keys in case. Owner please claim at Mr. Horne's Office.



Dear David—  
 I hope you've recovered from the Victoria Invasion by now. In my day we spent the week-end in Victoria and it took us a week to catch up on our sleep. I always feel that Victoria suffers more than just sleep, for "Varsity invasions are more like deluges, but still they are fun—or are they?"

This Junior Prom business sounds fun, especially for the girl who is lucky to be queen.  
 Must fly for Michael is howling.  
 Your married sister,  
 Claudia.

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**JAPANESE STUDENTS' CLUB**  
 An executive meeting will be held Wednesday noon in Arts 208. Thursday at 12.10, a general meeting will be held in Arts 208 when important business will be discussed.

# SCIENTISTS WILL HEAD LUMBER INDUSTRY

## Exuberant U.B.C. Invasion Ruffles Placid Victoria

A large section of the university got on a boat Saturday morning, crossed the Gulf of Georgia, and proceeded briskly and methodically to invade Victoria.

Four hundred and fifty students in festive mood did their best to raise the eyebrows of the Capital City during their eight-hour stop-over, returning on a packed steamer which crawled weakly into dock at 8.15 Sunday morning.

Rugby, basketball, grass hockey and swimming teams competed at various points throughout the city, a tea dance and dinner following the Varsity McKeehan Cup win at McDonald Park and preceding the Senior Basketball loss to Victoria Dominions in the High School Gym.

Exuberance and reasonably restrained behavior, combined to give a satisfactory impression in Victoria. Patrons were Dr. and Mrs. Basse, Maurice Van Vilet and Miss Moore.

Single act of violence occurred when McDonald Park goal posts were uprooted and borne off. Today they are resting comfortably in the Quad.

Most enjoyable sections of the trip were the morning crossing and the tea-dance at Crystal Gardens, where tables adjoined the dance floor and overlooked the green waters of the pool, somewhat agitated by competition between U. B.C. swimmers and the Victoria Y. M.C.A. Bill Petrie, president of the College, headed the Dance committee. Faculty representatives included Principal P. H. Elliott and Mme. E. Sanderson-Mongin.

### HIGH WINDS

A variety of weather marked the trip over, morning light over harbor and mountains as the boat left being particularly splendid.

High winds tossed the Princess Norah hither and yon, the kerchief-covered coiffures at fur-and-tweed-clad co-eds flapped briskly, and dancing to Oswald Durkin's competent band was largely a matter of trial and error.

Singing was lusty and sonorous as the boat drew into dock in Victoria's inner harbor, but tended to become strained over a half-hour's delay in contacting a gangplank. A committee at the wharf included Dave Carey, Lyall Vine, and from Victoria, Bill Petrie and Alan Hudson.

### EXCESS OF QUOTA

Return sailing was delayed nearly an hour due to latecomers, goalposts, souvenirs, sections of orchestras, and ten passengers in excess of quota regulations.

The return journey, distinctly less wholesome in tone than the morning's, landed passengers at an hour when many were unable, for one reason or another, to find transportation home. Six hours of dance

Father—Your new little brother has just arrived.  
Modern Brat—Where did he come from?  
Pop—Oh, from a far-away country.  
M.B.—Nerts, another alien.

## GALLIC WHIMSY THEME OF SOCIETY'S PIX SATURDAY

### Interesting Double Bill Feature For Showing

Contrast in purpose and treatment is seen in the forthcoming Film Society's showing, a double bill playing on Friday and beginning promptly at noon.

In interest and length, the program warrants this change of day. "Pois de Carotte" and "Heart of Spain" are the pictures, the latter a fiery indictment of Franco's rebels in Spain compiled from actual front-line scenes last winter by Dr. Bethune, who is head of the Canadian Ambulance Corps in

music on board go to the credit of Maestro Durkin and his Die-hard.

Smoothness and efficiency of arrangements throughout was due to the excellent work of the Invasion Committee, Mr. Horne and the A. M.S. Office, and Victoria College. The committee comprised Carey, Vine, Brynolson, Brown, Cliff Robson, Ossie Durkin and Ed Disher.

### UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST ASSOCIATION Silver Medals

Essay Topics—Essay to be submitted not later than April 1, 1938.

1. Egerton Ryerson and John Beverley Robinson and the United Empire Loyalist Tradition in Upper Canada.
2. Joseph Howe and Leonard Tilley and the United Empire Loyalist Tradition in the Maritimes.
3. Religious Aspects of the Loyalist Movement.

## Pep Club Gets Congratulations

Congratulations are the order of the day when one considers the swell job Grant Cameron and his Pep club members did in handling a hilarious crowd of College students on the recent Victoria invasion.

From the start of the trip, when the Pep Club efficiently took care of arrangements for ticket-selling, pasting signs on board the "Princess Norah," right through the cheer-leading, and entertainment provided for Collegians in the Capital City, and on to the finish of a highly successful jaunt, where the Pepsters skillfully herded the Varsity students on board before the boat's departure, and later provided additional mirth and music, the U. B.C. pep club members showed themselves to be "true blue". Congratulations once again, Pepsters.

### SOCCERMEN LOSE

Playing under ideal weather conditions, and before a varsity crowd of 400 spectators, the crippled campus soccer aggregation dropped their second start of the year on Saturday to Fraser Cafe, by a score of 4-1.

Spain. The French picture, title translated being "Redhead," is Gallic whimsy set in the streets of Paris.

### INTERESTING COMPARISON

"Heart of Spain" will serve as interesting comparison with "Tsar to Lenin," shown two weeks ago, as interpretation of political history from a predetermined point of view. Dr. Bethune's sympathies are, of course, clearly with the Loyalists, and the picture is shaped accordingly.

Membership tickets for this term, admitting the holder to this and all other features until April, are on sale at a half-dollar each. Quad box office or lobby, on Friday noon.

## Wood Products Future With University Grads

NOT many years ago the lumberjack with his axe and saw was the most important man in British Columbia's most important industry. Then came power—donkey engine, skidder, high leads and sky lines, railways running far back into the timber—and the engineer at his throttle became the directing force in the mechanized harvesting of wood. But tomorrow belongs to the chemist, to the scientist who even now is finding that wood, broken down chemically and rebuilt again, is the almost universal product of modern civilization.

To the future of the timber industry all over the world the chemist will make the chief contribution. In the timber industry of British Columbia the chemists trained in the provincial university should be a powerful factor. Upon such men may well depend the future of British Columbia's entire economy, which is based today and long will be based, on its forests.

Only a few scientists have fully grasped yet the possibilities of wood in the life of the modern human family. To most people wood is a board or shingle, something to build a house with, though it is becoming generally realized now that wood in the form of rayon passes on innumerable ankles the world over for silk. To the wood chemist, however, a tree represents the raw material for a thousand products, ranging from bathroom tiles to sausage casings, and even yet the field of wood use is only in the first stage of exploration.

No place in the world is more concerned with the chemistry of wood, and the amazing new discoveries in that field, than British Columbia. No place stands to benefit more from the new age of wood which is now on the way—if British Columbia keeps abreast of these developments and applies the knowledge that science is now rapidly acquiring. That is where the chemists of such institutions as the U.B.C. will play their part.

These chemists will revolutionize not only the economics of British Columbia's largest industry and its chief source of employment, but they will change the present method of harvesting the timber crop. Today the world uses its big trees to make boards. Tomorrow, when the chemistry of wood is better understood and more generally applied, the world will make its boards from little trees, and it will make countless other things as well.

When a tree is to be ground into pulp and treated chemically, its size is of little importance. An acre of relatively young trees will actually yield more pulp than an acre of old timber. And when it is possible to pulp trees and remake them into boards and other products, nearly all the wood in them can be used and waste cut almost to nothing. That is why the young forests now springing up all over British Columbia which we destroy recklessly by fire, are the future material of the province's most important industry.

These new forests will be harvested young, more cheaply and more efficiently than the huge trees of today, and they will be grown as crops and treated by chemistry much as agricultural crops are treated by the chemistry of cooking.

"The growth, development and harvesting of a forest crop," says Carlisle P. Winslow, director of the United States Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, and chief American authority on wood, "will become as much a part of the day's work as raising corn is to a farmer, and it is quite possible that blocks of timber will be grown under controlled conditions to meet particular quality requirements.

"To those nurtured in the tradition of great forest timber of un-

This Feature Article Submitted by B. C. Loggers' Association and B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers Association.

limited size and prime quality," Mr. Winslow adds, "there may be something inherently unattractive in the conception of structural members built up more or less laboriously from small stuff. Yet smaller sizes of trees in the future will mean just that."

Mr. Winslow's laboratories have built huge structural timbers of enormous strength from small pieces of wood, cut from small trees, but even more interesting are the boards which are being made commercially in Scandinavia already from pulp, and are as strong as boards cut directly out of a tree. Such synthetic lumber can be made of small trees grown, as Mr. Winslow says, as a relatively quick crop.

For the quick timber cropping of the future, British Columbia is perhaps better equipped than any part of the world because trees grow with unequalled speed in the well watered coastal areas. But every year, largely through carelessness, we burn down young timber which would support a substantial industrial population.

If you put a tiny piece of one of these trees under a microscope you will find that wood is almost as complicated in its structure as a human being. It is made up of an infinite number of cells arranged in tubes and tiny chambers, which carry the precious cellulose and lignin, the raw material of the new age of wood chemistry. Wood, instead of being a relatively solid material, like steel or concrete, is seen under the microscope to be composed of many tubular fibre units, cemented together. Cellulose is the material of the cell walls, the fibres that run through it, lignin the cement which binds the fibres of cellulose together.

Cellulose has been used, apart from its twin, lignin, for a long time. Even in the seventeenth century men had suspected that the strong fibres of cellulose could be used to make artificial silk. In 1864 Robert Hooke, an English naturalist, proposed such a process, but he didn't manage to invent it. In the middle of the last century, however, men began to explore Mr. Hooke's notion and by 1900 there were four recognized methods of extracting cellulose from wood, turning it into thread and making it into artificial silk.

Today artificial silk, made from wood, is being used for women's garments in every part of the world, replacing not only real silk, but cotton and wool. For example, in 1920, 340 pounds of cotton were sold for every pound of rayon. Now the ratio is only 11 pounds of cotton to one pound of rayon. In 1920 30 pounds of wool were sold for every pound of rayon. Now the ratio is three pounds of rayon to four pounds of wool.

This extraordinary change in the buying and consuming habits of the world has begun to affect British Columbia. In the last year pulp for use in rayon processes has been shipped in substantial quantities from this province, and the business is just beginning. Thus al-

### THE LOGGING CAMP

SUN-BAKED, set in a hollow of the logged-off hills, Guarded by grim, dead sentinels of unwanted trees: Fireweed, spreading its purple bloom Over the black scars of the ancient burn. Floods it with waves of changing color. The bunkhouse rows, burned brown by scorching sun. And streaked by driving, bitter rains, Face each upon a narrow splintered walk. And centered all, the cookhouse with its swinging steel, Whose welcome call to hungry men, In sweetest music to their waiting ears, This is the camp, home to this man's world. Where life is crude and hard, Threaded with danger, dark with sweat and dust; No alien luxury strikes a root herein, But only fundamental needs. Are catered to, And bed and food and shelter form the whole. —RONA ELIZABETH WORKMAN.

ready British Columbia is beginning to feel the result of wood chemistry.

This, however, is only the beginning. Paper and rayon are only two of the many products which can now be made from wood. A full list of them would fill a column in this paper, but these are a few: cords, yarns, ropes, twines, bagging, surgical dressings, sausage casings, cellophane, linoleum, phonograph records, radio dials, toys, wall boards, radio sounding boards, explosives, turpentine, dyes, alcohol (potable and non-potable), stereotype mats, cattle food.

These things come, however, almost entirely from cellulose, only one part of the wood. In all these processes lignin is wasted. In our British Columbia pulp mills, for example, lignin, tons of it, is poured out into the sea as useless. For a long time scientists thought of lignin as a useless product, a part of the raw material which had to be wasted.

Cellulose yielded readily to science and was fairly well understood almost a century ago. But lignin has always defied analysis and even today very little is known of it. Yet lignin makes up 20 to 30 per cent of the average plant stem. In the United States, where they have kept statistics on these matters, a million tons of it are dumped into streams and into the ocean. A comparable amount must be wasted in the same way in Canada.

Lately, however, lignin has turned out to be not only usable, but definitely superior to cellulose for some important processes. In the huge Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, where the most advanced work on wood chemistry has been done, the chemists drained off the lignin from a batch of wood pulp and went to work on it. When they had finished, they found in their retorts the most remarkable plastic ever made from wood—a substance which has the appearance of the finest china tile, with much greater strength, and it can be made from sawdust at a cost of two or three cents a pound.

In the Madison Laboratory it has been turned into many colors and cast in large sheets for walls or floors. The process is not patented and any manufacturer can use it commercially. Already plans are under way to harness this latest discovery and to put lignin to work for the first time in a big way. As in the case of its twin, cellulose, lignin is expected to yield many new products, as chemists learn to understand its properties better.

Plastics, of course, are already such an accepted part of our everyday life that few people stop to realize how many of the articles which they handle daily are made from wood. In Canada, for example, wood is made into buttons, buckles, bottle tops, lamp shades, display boxes, combs, toothbrushes and toilet sets. It is said that there are about 50,000 commercial uses for plastics and most of them can be made partly, if not altogether, from wood.

It is in this field that British Columbia is destined to play an increasingly important part. From

## RED CEDAR IS WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS WOOD

### Durability Defies All Elements

The cedar is a tree that has trod the pages of history, coming down through the ages as the Father of all trees. It furnished the material used in the world's most famous Temple, built by the wisest man of all time; and through the succeeding centuries we read continuously of its place in the world of building progress.

green tree, forms fine woods on the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, often called distinctively the Cedar of Lebanon. But today our Western Cedar faces a peculiar problem. A wood of unequalled beauty, resisting the ravages of time and decay as does no other wood, suited for a thousand purposes, yet the lumber from this tree is standing with its back against the wall, fighting for its very existence.

Shingles made of red cedar have proven popular not only on account of their natural beauty, but being strong and stiff they defy the very elements on rampage. In every cubic inch of red cedar there are millions of sturdy little air-filled cells, through which the blazing summer heat does not penetrate—and in winter neither does the heat of the home leak out through shingles. True insulation.

The lumber industry in British Columbia which includes the shingle industry, is the biggest single factor in the Province in providing pay cheques for the people of British Columbia and it does more for the farming industry, wholesale and retail trade, and miscellaneous commercial activities than any other single industry. And so whether one realizes it or not, they are in the timber business. What concerns this industry vitally concerns every reader of this page.

the standpoint of the provincial economy as a whole, the use of wood for these purposes is more valuable than the layman realizes. For example, a given quantity of wood, if converted into paper will provide employment for nearly three times as many wage earners as when converted into rough lumber. If the same wood is converted into rayon, there will be nearly sixty times as much employment.

Thus the wood industry of the future, perhaps using far less material, will employ far more people. In the economy of a country employment, of course, is the prime test of an industry's value. Already the timber industry of British Columbia directly employs far more people than any other industry and indirectly, thousands more. The payroll of the timber industry, which was \$10,000,000 in 1932, had risen to about \$35,000,000 last year. The provincial Economic Council's figures show that of every dollar of new wealth produced in British Columbia about 37 cents comes out of the woods.

Yet compared with the possibilities of wood chemistry, the present timber industry is in its elementary stages. Products not dreamed of now will be made a few years from now out of the British Columbia trees, grown on a short-term crop basis. But if British Columbia is to take full advantage of the opportunities that the new age of chemistry offers, it must do two things—it must protect its young timber from fire and it must keep abreast of all the chemical developments in the uses of wood. Advt.

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