

UBC ALUMNI

Chronicle

SPRING 70



JAPAN'S NEW ACTION GENERATION

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UBC ALUMNI Chronicle

CONTENTS

4 JAPAN'S NEW ACTION GENERATION Tobin Robbins

10 WOMEN'S LIBERATION Kirsten Emmott

13 THE ARTIST AND THE NEW ART Clive Cocking

18 BOOK REVIEWS Allan Fotheringham
Frank Marzari

22 HOCKEY BIRDS

24 VICTIMS OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MYTH Joyce Bradbury

28 ALUMNI NEWS

30 SPOTLIGHT

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Why Japan's students
are taking to the
streets **4**



Women: biggest ob-
stacle to women's
liberation? **10**



Four UBC artists talk
about art today **13**



Action picture story
of Thunderbird hoc-
key team **22**

JAPAN'S NEW ACTION GENERATION

TOBIN ROBBINS

AND NOW THE NEWS . . . thousands of Japanese students today battled police in the streets of downtown Tokyo. Chanting *Ampo fun-sai*—('smash the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty') and *Kidotai kaere*—('Riot police go home'), the students overturned cars, smashed shop windows and threw molotov cocktails into police boxes. Several hundred students were arrested and by night-fall peace had returned to the city."

To John Vancouver, sitting in his castle in split-level suburbia, it's just another case of crazed communist youths defying the established order. Berkeley, Burnaby, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, it's all the same, perhaps even an international conspiracy hatched deep in the bowels of the Kremlin. As Spiro might say, "You seen one demonstration, you seen 'em all."

But is student unrest identical the world over? For me, a young Canadian living in Tokyo, the answer is "no", at least in the Japanese case.

First impressions to the contrary, the aims and ideals of students here are different from those of their peers in North America. Coca Cola and flashy neon signs abound, but once one begins to dig beneath the surface, one soon realizes that a western country this is not. Not being a native or even essentially Eastern in outlook, it is very difficult to unravel all the traits which make the situation here unique. Consequently, I have tried to attack the problem from the point of view of the radical students themselves, using their own words as much as possible.

First, it is necessary to define the group with which we are dealing. If there is one similarity between the situation here and abroad, it is that there isn't what could be called a cohesive student movement. In 1948, a group called *Zengakuren*, the All Japan Federation of Student's Autonomous Association, was formed. Membership was obligatory once one





Yoshii Yukata

entered an affiliated college. (Much like the ill-fated Canadian Union of Students.) When at its peak in 1958-60, it comprised about 250 independent student governments at 120 universities scattered throughout the country, and had a membership of close to 300,000.

For its first 10 years, the body was controlled by the Japan Communist Party. Rigid discipline was imposed based on party policy towards students and youth in general. Eventually JCP control began to weaken because of ideological troubles within the party over such things as the Sino-Soviet rift. Finally in 1960 an outright split occurred. One group remained loyal to the JCP and another known as the "mainstreamers" broke into smaller parts although each remained violently anti-JCP.

Throughout the 1960's we see a continual struggle for ascendancy between the loyal communist party faction known as *Minsei* and the anti-*Yoyogi* (anti-JCP) factions. Some Japanese commentators have likened the rivalry to that between the Catholic Church and various Protestant sects. The pro-JCP group uses the slogan "a student movement in which every student can participate", and initially, was able to command a much larger following than its foe.

The "mainstreamers" fought back by constructing a so-called "Fighting *Zengakuren*." Each claimed to be the legitimate heir to the pre-1960 body. The struggle for membership on individual campuses was quite understandable because to have control over individual students' autonomous associations which, as has been mentioned, every student is compelled to join, is tantamount to having a firm grip over the student body of that university—and it also provides much-needed cash.

Minsei is more "fundamentalistic" and innerdirected than the other faction and concentrates on tackling everyday problems facing students. For example, it presses for improvement of cafeterias, lavatories, and other facilities. It tries to avoid violent clashes with the riot police and obeys official regulations in respect to rallies and demonstrations. Most students see this group as too self-interested. As well, the rigid party control is taken as a form of officialdom.

In contrast, the anti-JCP *Zenga-*

kuren tries to meet the demands of peace and democracy (enshrined in the new post-war constitution) which all students entertain by resorting to violent activities such as anti-war struggles or struggles against forces that they perceive are destroying democracy. These factions are noted for their extremely uncompromising conduct, and they are not moved by slander and ridicule. Isolation from the rest of their peers or from society in general doesn't deter them; in fact, many students are more impressed by their uncompromising idealism than by the cold political calculation and opportunism which characterizes *Minsei*.

Since late 1965, a new group has arisen known, as non-sect radicals who don't belong to any particular grouping. In individual campuses or street actions (known as struggles) they tend to be the adhesive which binds together all the anti-*Yoyogi* forces. Their numbers are increasing month by month.

To spot the players then in early 1970, we have the pro-JCP *Minsei* on one side; and the anti-JCP factions, *Chukaku* (nuclear), *Hantei* (anti-imperialism) and *Kakumaru* (revolutionary Marxist), plus the non-sect radicals on the other. To simplify even further Old Left vs. New Left. And the split is 65 per cent of the self-governing student associations for the pro-JCP *Zengakuren* and 35 per cent for the anti-JCP *Zengakuren*.

We are concerned with the latter. This is because they are the dynamic which has fired the massive wave of campus protests which at one point or another in 1969 forced the closing of more than one-third of Japan's 346 universities. And they are also the forces visible to the world through street demonstrations. It may be difficult for people in North America to understand but even though *Minsei* may numerically have considerable followers it can be virtually written off.

"In order for a man to free his spirit from all encumbrances, he must have the capacity to analyze his own spirit and that capacity is called self-consciousness. But there exists one thing which, clouding our self-consciousness restrains our spirit; and that restraint is called material. What should we do to free our spirit from material?" These are the words

of a 20 year-old student, Yamazaki Hiroaki, who was killed at the height of the student-police battle near Haneda (Tokyo) International Airport on October 8, 1967. The demonstration was over Prime Minister Sato's visit to Southeast Asian countries including South Vietnam, and has come to be known as the First Haneda Incident. The details of his death which are still clouded as well as the riot itself are unimportant; what is important is the quotation. Yamazaki was a member of an anti-*Yoyogi* faction and his words express much of the philosophy behind his actions and those of his compatriots.

Politics, and especially student-style Marxism of the type seen in North America, have very little relationship to the actions of the anti-JCP *Zengakuren*. The motivations of this body are not those of Rudd and the Weathermen or Cohn-Bendit or Warrian and Loney. These factions have been called "civilization factions" by writers such as Fukeshiro Junro of the *Asahi Shimbun* (the world's largest daily) for they sense "through philosophy and literature the feelings of alienation and suppression" and they search "for a way of human subjective living."

Note the word alienation. It is student slang for describing a condition in which humans are treated inhumanly. The concept "what it means to live as a human being" is continually being considered by these students. For example, consider this comment from a recent issue of the Osaka University of Economics student newspaper: "We should always ask ourselves what a human being is, what a human being should be, in relation to the various social phenomena that surround us, in connection with the situation in which we live. We should take action based on our beliefs toward the problems that present themselves as a result of this kind of self-reflection. . . . We are not dolls. We are human beings. We are not slaves; we are free men."

It is quite easy to dismiss the preceding prose as immature existential nonsense. But one must not judge too hastily. Let's take a look at the environment which these students consider dehumanizing.

Kindergarten is the key to a successful life. While this may sound rather foolish to North Americans, many Japanese will tell you that the

choice of a "proper" kindergarten is essential if one has hopes of a bright future for his children. A good kindergarten opens the door to a good primary school, which in turn unlocks the entrance to a good middle school, and then a good high school and finally a prestige university.

As is generally known, Japan was forced to modernize rapidly following the Meiji Restoration of 1868. This was essentially due to a desire to remain free of the type of colonialism forced on China by the great powers of the day, Britain, France, Russia and, to a smaller extent, America. In order to do so without creating massive disruption, certain features of the traditional social structure were maintained. Of primary importance is that the values governing human relations in the Edo (1600-1868) and earlier periods were applied to the new institutions created during the Meiji era. This meant that the old system of distinct and closed elite groups and specific statuses were to be maintained. As well, within specific status groups competition was to be kept to a minimum through a system of promotion based on seniority.

Needless to say, the education system played an important part in maintaining the old order. Very few students reached the top, i.e. the universities, and those who did were virtually guaranteed a prestigious position. The selection of a doctrine to govern the operation of the university (a western institution) reflected other decisions vis-à-vis the social order. The doctrines of a German diplomat-scholar, Karl Wilhelm von Humboldt, were of sizeable influence. He held that the university was an "ivory tower" existing solely to educate a handful of the social elite.

Defeat in World War II changed many things. American concepts of mass democracy were introduced including universal accessibility to higher education. From 48 pre-war universities and two-year junior colleges, the number burgeoned to 377 with a total enrolment of 1.5 million students. The percentage of students enrolled is over 20 per cent, second only to the United States. In pre-war days, only 16 per cent of the children who completed compulsory six-year primary education went on to the five-year secondary schools.





But there is one catch. Although the number of schools increased, the hierarchical nature of society remained basically the same. What this meant is that the seven old established pre-1945 Imperial Universities, plus Tokyo's two famous private schools, Keio and Waseda, retained their former prestige. If one had aspirations of a successful career, graduation from Todai (Tokyo University), Kyodai (Kyoto University) or the two previously mentioned private schools was essential. This is where the competition ethic comes into play. One's *gakureki* (education record) is a key determinant of status. University education alone is necessary if one is desirous of becoming even a middle-level "salaryman" (business worker) but graduation from a "proper" school holds the key to bureaucratic or business success. It is said that *gakurekishugi* (diploma-ism) is virtually a national ideology in Japan.

The entire education system has been patterned on *gakurekishugi*. Consequently from kindergarten age, children are streamed by a rigorous process of entrance examinations. The primary function of many "top" schools is simply to prepare students for the succeeding exam. The exam system itself is Confucian; and is based on one used in Imperial China to select capable bureaucrats, but was abolished prior to 1910.

Who suffers under this situation? The student of course. His entire childhood is devoted to passing succeeding exams on the way to "the pot of gold"—college entrance. Many normal childhood desires and interests must be suppressed in order to succeed in the "test hell", as it is known. A well-known author, Oe Kenzaburo, (*A personal Matter*), quotes a student whom he interviewed at a famous Tokyo high school: "I sometimes find myself wishing some of my bright classmates would drop dead!" A normal adolescent comment? It is interesting to note that the second highest cause of death among Japanese youths between the ages of 15 and 25 after T.B. is suicide.

If what I have described is not troubling enough, there is still more. Once the mountain has been successfully climbed, the university one reaches is a sham. First, the Von Humboldt doctrine although no lon-

ger applicable remains, thus leaving the university totally out of touch with the world around it. Second, the primary function of the university is to confer degrees so that the quality of teaching and academic standards in general are dismal. Third, although universities have proliferated since 1945, most are private institutions with no government support. Turning a handsome profit, rather than fostering the education of students is often the prime concern.

Coupled with the education system as an example of what students call "inhumanity" are employment practices in the business and bureaucratic world. As has been mentioned, promotion is based on seniority. (Except in several post-war companies like Sony and Honda). Immediately upon graduation, one enters a company with whom one remains until retirement, methodically working up the ladder at the same speed as one's peers (educationally speaking). In fact, because the university fails to adequately train its students, most men receive their career education from the company.

Because of the system, most Japanese of 20 lack both the independence and maturity commensurate with their years. Upon entering the university many students immediately lose their way. The college teaching staff and administration are of no help for, as the Education Ministry found in a recent survey, only 46.7 per cent of all students have any form of contact with their professors; and of those who had no contact 76.3 per cent said they could not find such an opportunity even if they wanted it. Here is a comment by a student at Waseda University: "The university which I worked so hard to enter is not worth staking the last years of my youth to enriching my inner self. It gives me a passport to enter society just by attending lectures. The duty of the university does not appear to be to give an education but to usher the students into society after keeping them for four years. We who were burning with ideals and zeal sought a place to test our possibilities even if our ideals were not realistic. However, we were all shoved into large classrooms where we could see only vaguely through the mist the faces of the professors whom we respected. We never spoke a word with the students who sat next



to us. On the school campus were seen groups of students who appeared not to know what to do with the time they had to themselves. The most important man-to-man relationship is all but gone."

From the preceding, I think it is possible to realize why alienation might arise. Because of the system a generation of youths whom we might call "action freaks" have developed. In clearer terms, many of the students who are members of the anti-JCP *Zengakuren*, consider themselves to be non-sect radicals, find the human feeling and self-independence they are immediately grasping for through participation in various forms of demonstration. The action is the vehicle rather than the end in itself and here is where the Japanese experience differs from that in North America or western Europe.

An activist at Wesada states, "Our struggle has involved us in a countless number of memorable experiences. For the first time, we have been able to know each other as human beings. There are quite a few seniors who figure that if there had been no student protest they would have graduated from college without having had the taste of comradeship, without having shared this common experience."

A student newspaper of Yokohama National University makes a further interesting comment in this vein: "If you feel that something is wrong—even if you do not understand the reason—you should resort to action. Through action you will come to understand gradually that what you had only felt is really wrong. You will achieve nothing if you only say I don't understand to yourself. You should not be afraid of the results of your action. What should be feared is the cowardliness that denies action."

The search for genuine human experience in a personal sense is in many ways the ultimate goal for many radicals. It must be remembered, though, that the majority of these students are members of specific sects and that the actions themselves are highly organized. Training in demonstration techniques is carried on constantly, and each student wears the helmet of his or her faction. The sects do have definite ideologies, but the problem is the same—the necessity of drastic social change, for



a return to the ideals of peace and democracy so close to the heart of the nation in 1945. Since the movement is action-oriented, the ideological nuances are unimportant.

It would appear that other than in harshly awakening the populace to the serious problems in their midst, these students have no romantic illusions of group conquest. (Sadly, they are often intoxicated with heroism.) This doesn't mean that they are realists, only that they are prepared to be deeply wounded in their quest for existential meaning.

For the older generation, the question is—what can be done to reorient the energies of these youths? No one in Japan seems to have the answer. To urge massive police suppression is only to add more fuel to the next molotov cocktail. To blindly condemn is in many ways to place oneself in a position more worthy of condemnation. To rhetorically admit understanding is to accept the liberal position and bring on even more scorn from the radical. Clearly there is no real solution unless one accepts

the premise that one's society must be totally reconstructed and that is a fanciful dream.

Finally, a short word on what is foreseen in the immediate future—Expo '70 and all that! Presently the student movement is resting and rebuilding following the cataclysmic autumn offensive in which larger numbers of students were arrested and battles more violent than ever before. Prime Minister Sato's massive victory in the December 27th election may help cool the situation, but it is doubtful. What may "lower the profile," to use some Nixonese, is the fact that the ranks of the hard core militants have been reduced considerably, and that the autumn actions (riots) estranged the anti-JCP radicals from some of their previous support.

This is the year for reappraisal of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty (A.N.P.O.). Renewal will be automatic as Sato has already publicly announced his position, but the issue will be formally debated in the Diet (parliament) sometime in June. It is

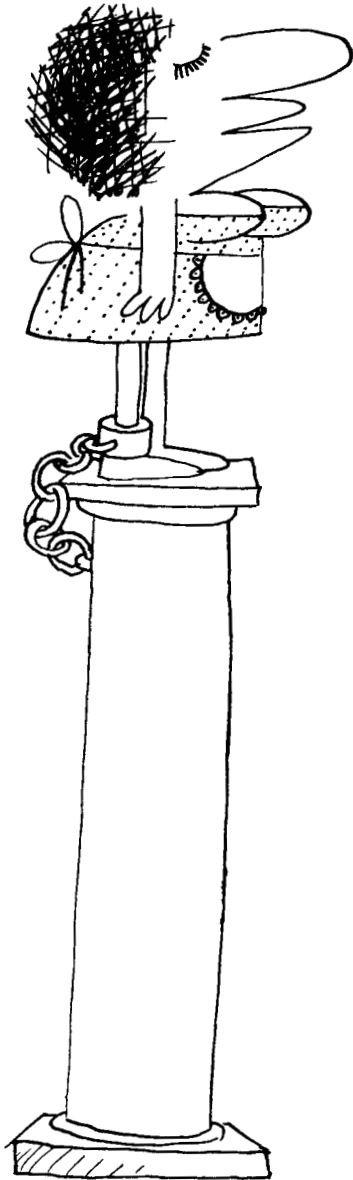


not unlikely that some trouble will arise.

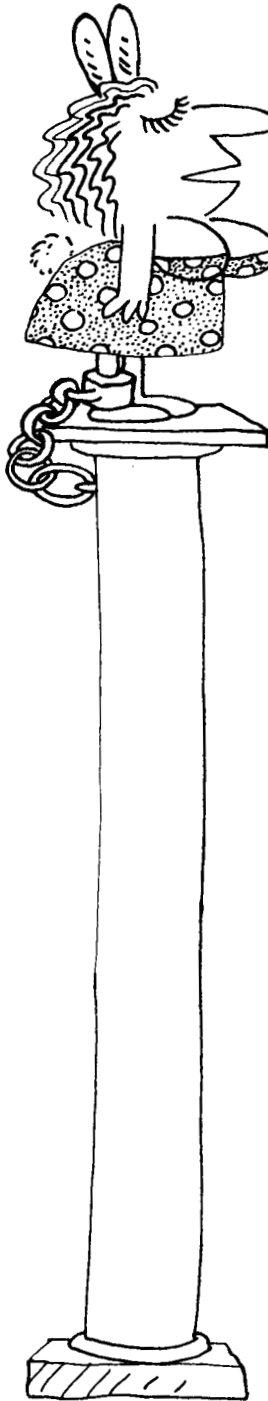
On the surface, individual campuses are now quiet because of the invocation of the University Normalization Bill which was rammed through the Diet last summer. It gives the Minister of Education the right to take over operation of any campus deemed still in serious and unsolvable strife after a certain fixed period of time. Virtually every college held entrance exams this spring, and to outsiders all would appear well. But until genuine reforms are carried out the situation will remain far from stable.

Tobin Robbins has been an on-the-spot observer of Japan's student movement for almost a year. A former UBC student council external affairs officer, he is working for Berlitz in Tokyo and completing a final course requirement for his BA. Yoshii Yukata is a young Japanese professional photographer, a recent graduate of Tokyo's Nihon University College of Art.

MY PLACE
IS IN THE HOME...
HOME... HOME...



I'M HAPPY THE
WAY I AM...
AM... AM...



WOMEN'S LIBERATION

A Women's Caucus member says
women are their own worst oppressors

IN TORONTO, a young woman student bursts onto a stage on which a beauty contest is being held, flings open her coat, and reveals a sign reading, "I Have A Mind", pinned to her dress. She proceeds to denounce the bikini-clad girls for taking part in an "obscene" publicity stunt.

In Quebec, placard-carrying women defy a 1928 law and crash a tavern, demanding the right to drink beer along with men.

In Vancouver, twenty women parade outside the Engineers Club protesting the club's ruling against admittance of women except under certain conditions.

In New York City, a deranged Lesbian gets publicity for her man-hating views after she critically wounds pop artist Andy Warhol.

At Simon Fraser University, 25-year-old Janiel Jolley is chosen to compete in the Miss Canadian University contest—and to denounce it as degrading.

At UBC, women agitate for a day-care centre, run lectures on such topics as "History Without Women", circulate a birth-control questionnaire—through *The Ubysey*, and sell a paper called *The Pedestal*.

What's going on?

It's part of a new movement growing in North America. It's called the New Feminist Movement by journalists just discovering it and women's liberation (or Lib) by many involved in it. An emotion-packed subject, it arouses many of the same feelings the original black liberation movement did—and there are parallels.

The 1968 Royal Commission on the Status of Women, whose report is scheduled to be released sometime this year after numerous delays, has been denounced in some quarters as an expensive boondoggle, a wasteful expenditure of taxpayers' money on

KIRSTEN EMMOTT

finding out what everybody already knows. But study of testimony and briefs submitted to the commission uncovers a surprising array of flaws, injustices and frustrations in Canadian society that are little understood and generally ignored.

This was the position of the Vancouver Womens' Caucus before the commission last December. To dramatize what they said was the anger of Canadian women, a Port Moody housewife stood outside on the sidewalk with a rifle and ammo belt slung across her shoulder.

Extreme? Some women don't think so. None other than Judy LaMarsh, former cabinet minister in the Pearson government predicted not long ago that women will turn militant in the next 20 years if not allowed to develop their potential.

However, the womens' lib groups at Vancouver's universities are more reform-minded than militant. They seek to inform women at university and in the community about the problems they face, and to work for needed reforms. Among the movement's guiding lights are Dr. Margaret Benston, assistant professor of chemistry at Simon Fraser University; Marcy Cohen, graduate student in education at SFU; Ellen Woodsworth, third year anthropology student at UBC; and Ruth Dworkin, UBC graduate student in ecology and former student government officer.

These women are members of the Vancouver Women's Caucus, local chapter of a continent-wide organization. At UBC their program is still in a formative stage.

UBC girls, however, took part in the Engineer's Club protest. And last summer they picketed Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau at the Seaforth Armouries calling him a well-

known exploiter of women who refused to enforce laws forbidding discrimination.

What they consider more important, however, is telling local women "where it's at" through education meetings, a speakers bureau and concrete help with such things as birth control information. Along with the likes of Helen McCrae, the UBC dean of women, and the married students organization, they are trying to organize day care for children of students.

The beginnings of the lib movement can essentially be traced back to Betty Friedan and her famous 1963 book, *The Feminine Mystique*. In turn, many of Friedan's ideas came from Simone de Beauvoir, especially her book *The Second Sex*, in which she described the difficulty a young French Catholic girl has in questioning, let alone breaking out of, the stifling family-centered life that has been planned for her.

Friedan formed the National Organization for Women. From this rather conservative group various splinter parties have formed. The scratch-your-eyes-out types, as *Vancouver Sun* reporter Eileen Johnson called them, regard men as direct oppressors of women. The odd militant lesbian appears now and then—a handy brush with which to tar a movement. But very few see male oppression as the root of their troubles.

The Women's Caucus takes the view that the status of women is another facet of the system under which we live—a system which requires a handy source of cheap labour, barred from achieving better jobs, bought off with token concessions and phony privileges and content with their lowly status.

"The problem as we see it," says

UBC organizer Linda King, "is that women accept the fact that they are defined as inferior."

Thus it is that little girls consider it normal to wear dresses and play with dolls, study humanities and go to work as a typist, and not normal to wear overalls, tinker with machines, study physics, and go to work as an engineer. Writers in every organ from the *Socialist Worker* to *Newsweek* have analyzed the way girls are channelled by female teachers, peers and parents into "suitable" jobs and "suitable" passive, dependent behavior. A woman who does achieve power or position tends to get it through men—whether she be Mahatma Ghandi's daughter or Mrs. Grace MacInnis, the New Democratic Party Member of Parliament, who is the widow of the late prominent MP Angus MacInnis and the daughter of J. S. Woodsworth, founder of the old CCF.

"By accepting an inferior position, women abdicate responsibility in a society that runs their lives. It is liberation from that acceptance that Women's Caucus wants," says member Sibylle Klein.

The Caucus, which numbers about 200 in Vancouver, encourages its members — housewives, working women and students—to shun the sexual stereotype woman that leers from every billboard and TV commercial. "Men's magazines, such as *Playboy*, frankly present women as chattels of men, as mere appendages to the Good Life," says the *Pedestal*, the group's newspaper. "But women's magazines, in content and especially advertising, are just as quick to define women in sexual terms, to objectify her as a body whose existence is meaningless without men."

The place of women—and

women's struggle for liberation through the suffragette movement—is lightly dismissed in history books, just as black history was ignored in the U.S., it claims. This should be remedied, and high school guidance courses should make clear the alternatives to housewifery and service jobs such as nursing. Girls should be taught the value of control over their own bodies—by which the Caucus means free access to birth control information and abortion.

Most of these points were brought up, along with various concrete economic suggestions about tax breaks and so on, in a brief to the royal commission by 700 over-25 women students at UBC. The report mentioned some interesting statistics. Did you know that 53 per cent of Canadian families with a female breadwinner live below the poverty line? That more than half the women who live alone are poor? That the average urban female worker in 1961 made \$1,651 annually while the average male made \$4,000? That a female university graduate could hope to earn \$4,294 in 1961, while her male counterpart could earn \$11,430? (These last figures are salaries earned by people in their peak earning period, age 45-54).

Dean McCrae submitted an even more interesting brief. She collaborated with Pauline Jewett, director of the Institute of Canadian Studies at Carleton University; Marion Smith, professor of English and director of drama at Brock University; and Madeleine Gobeil, assistant professor of French at Carleton.

After presenting the usual statis-

tics, the four concluded that discrimination is rife in the academic world, and discrimination against women prevents the building of academic reputations and thus perpetuates itself. They were able to show that of 122 major policy-making committees at 30 surveyed universities, only one had a woman chairman, and the majority had no female members (except for library committees). Male professors, they showed, far outnumber females, and stand five times as good a chance of becoming full professors.

At the end of their report, the women listed some authentic remarks that were made to them by university people at various times.

- Graduate level: "Anyone who looks like you has no need for this kind of M.A."

- PH.D. level: "It is not the policy of this university to employ a woman in a teaching capacity".

- First appointment: "We have a woman already".

- Advancement: "If you prove satisfactory you may hope, in due course, to rise to the rank of assistant professor."

Discrimination by men, say the new feminists, takes many forms. Some deny jobs to women. In the past, women were supposedly allowed into some UBC faculties according to a quota system. Some, take a patronizing amused position—"Like Premier Bennett having women in his cabinet but not giving them anything to do," said one Caucus member.

Others react like *Harper's* writer Edward Grossman when he picked

up a women's lib pamphlet: "What's this, some kind of dyke (lesbian) outfit? Grossman later concluded that women have true grievances, but many spokesmen are speaking from personal unhappiness. He quoted a female friend as saying the women involved are sexual and emotional cripples who fear men.

At UBC, plenty of women, however, see no need for change in the social structure. "I'm sick and tired of hearing all that stuff about women's liberation and how bad off we all are", commented one coed in the Student Union Building. "Those girls bore me, going on about how men are oppressing women," said another as she contemplated a poster announcing a lecture series on women.

But, in view of the Women's Caucus, the fault lies not so much with men, as with women themselves. As a concluding note, the words of Caucus member Ellen Woodsworth are worth considering: "Women are notorious for not wanting to work for a woman, or vote for women. Such women are their own oppressors. We blame them, not men, for the position of women in society. We don't talk about some giant male conspiracy that keeps us in our place. What we want is to liberate both women and men from the society that puts artificial divisions between them and keeps us apart." □

Miss Kirsten Emmott, Med.I, is an active member of the Women's Caucus. A member of the Chronicle editorial committee, she has served as a reporter with The Ubysey and the Vancouver Sun.

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IT WAS THAT GREAT Iconoclast Marshall McLuhan, who defined art as "anything you can get away with". And countless people, witnessing the contemporary procession of such creative endeavors as inflatable plastic hamburgers, Brillo boxes, fluorescent tubes, broken egg shells and unembellished dirt, are saying artists are getting away with murder. Others, however, welcome these developments as a sign that art has broken free of the fetters of traditional materials and art gallery-mausoleums; art is flourishing but it can only be appreciated with 20th century eyes. One thing, at least, is certain: never has there been more controversy over what is art than today. Four prominent UBC artists, Sam Black, Gordon Smith, Toni Onley and Herb Gilbert, on the following pages discuss what is art and what it means to be an artist today.

The Artist And The New Art

CLIVE COCKING

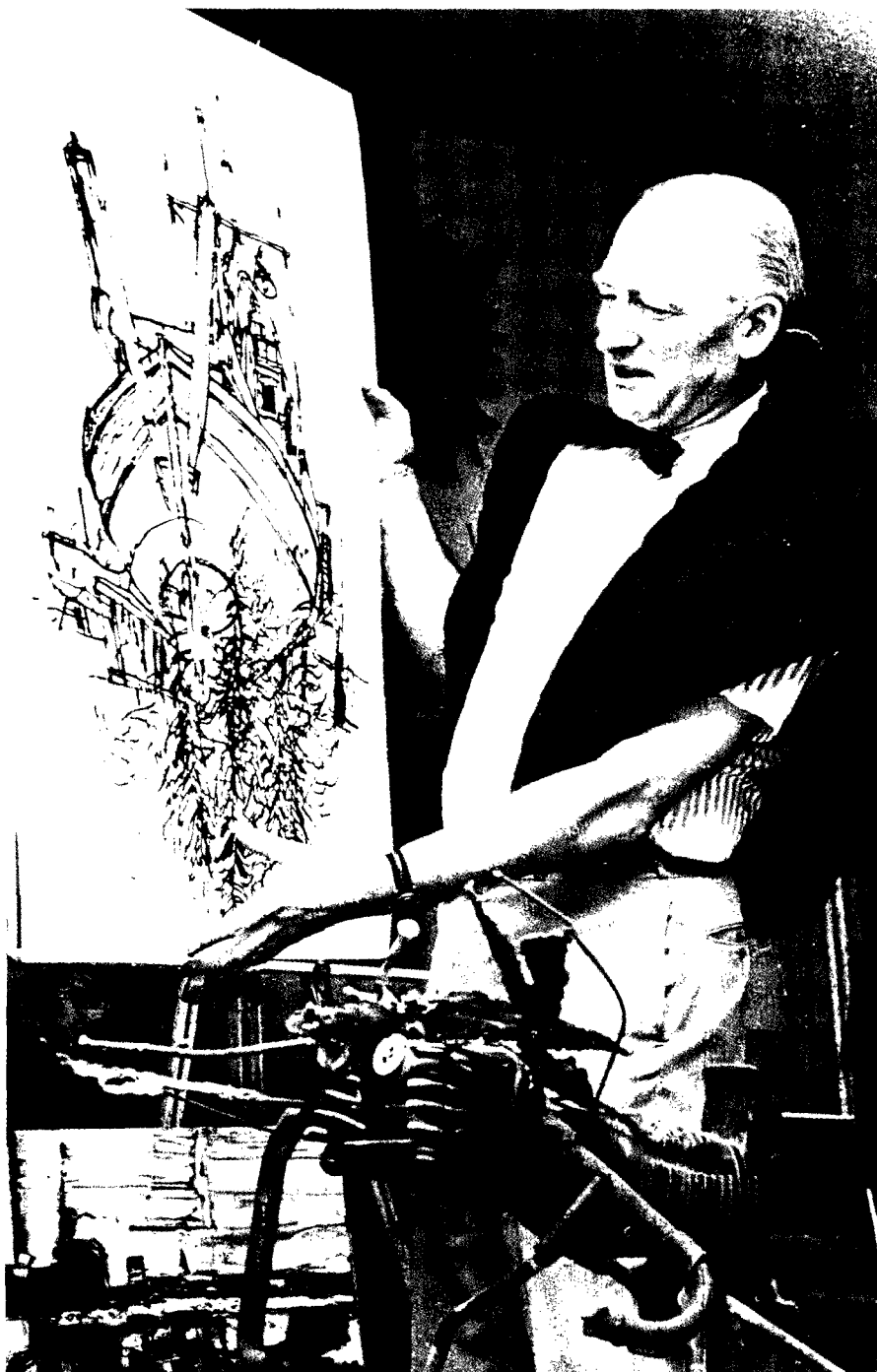
Sam Black

If there's one thing that characterizes Sam Black it's gusto. A deep enjoyment of life and art. It's evident in his genial conversation, his devotion to teaching and his ever-changing approach to art. It is perhaps the basic reason why the ruddy Scots-born artist and UBC professor of art education was a runner-up last year for the Master Teacher Award.

Teaching, talking or painting, Sam Black's life is centred on art. "Art to me," he says in his soft Scots brogue, "is a way of life, a way of looking at life." It is no accident then that the landscaping at his new Bowen Island home is being designed by a Japanese landscape designer-friend. Nor that his Christmas cards are customarily prints made from his own woodcuts. So also it is natural that his handwriting should be a fluid Italic: he is in fact *the* proponent of Italic handwriting in B.C.

The cluttered studio above a machine shop where Black works also reveals much about his character and art. Stacked and hanging about the studio are a series of works which amount to a mini-survey of the artistic route Black has travelled since his formative years in Scotland, France and Belgium where he was trained, and England, where he first taught. Over in one corner are a couple of early representational oils of fishing boats and waterfront scenes. (Others hang in galleries in England, Scotland, the United States and all over Canada.) Here, a few brighter, more abstract and more recent waterfront scenes. There, some black and white prints from woodcuts. Along the walls hang metallic sculpture, variations on a sunburst theme, representing a new phase in Black's career. Finally, by the easel ready for a one-man show, are some vivid red, blue, black, yellow and orange paper and water color collages, very abstract paintings of large flowers thrusting up through the weeds by rotting fish-boats and pilings.

Black believes in an every-changing art. His art has changed as he has changed and he hopes it always will do so. Certainly he intentionally changes his artistic media—switch-



Bill Loisele

ing from oils to water-color to woodcuts to metal. "It amounts to a kind of artistic holiday," he says. "One returns to another medium refreshed.

Art, to Sam Black, is a personal thing, based on personal experience. So too, he believes, is any definition of art. "It's like having a definition of beauty—how can you? You make a definition of art and you immediately limit it. It's like Aldous Huxley said, 'words are a reducing value for experience'. Any definition of art is limiting, but I believe art is a creative process and there's no limit to creativity."

Black, however, does not person-

ally respond to some of the current conceptual and earth art. "The experiments that some are doing lately of pouring glue down a muddy slope, I don't find to be art," he says. "I don't, for example, look at a pile of broken glass on an islet as a form of art. I look on it as an exploration of art."

True art, in Black's view, demands more of the artist. "I still believe there has to be a distillation through a man's skills and experience and an action taken by the person. There has to be direction by an intelligence. Merely haphazard things don't make art."

Herb Gilbert

To see Freeplay, a recent display of environmental art in UBC's gallery, you had to enter by stepping through a large gilt picture frame. This unique entrance symbolized much of what is happening in art today. And it was made intentionally so by Herb Gilbert, the bearded UBC fine arts instructor who, with two other artists, Bob Arnold and Gary Lee-Nova, created Freeplay.

Gilbert, who is involved with Intermedia, believes young people are so "turned on" by the electronic media that they are not satisfied with passively looking at art, but want participation. "So Freeplay was designed," he says, "like theatre sets in which people could walk into and become part of the art."

Having got through the "frame up", as the entrance was called, you were confronted by "Florida, Florida 33030", an amusing environment in which you could relax in deck chairs under paper palm trees and sun lamps and enjoy the blue and white paper sea and sky scenery. Gilbert's other spaces consisted of the "padded cell", the "mass media" (a tunnel you had to crawl through under a great wedge of newspapers), "moon walk" and "spaced out", a collection of black and white rods.

As well as reflecting the current taste for participatory art, Gilbert's environmental pieces reflect his view of what is art. He says: "Art, to me, consists of playing the real against the unreal. Art is a search for what is real and of course the process of searching for what is unreal is just as interesting as what is real." Gilbert has nothing but scorn for people who put down environmental art as not being true art. "The most sarcastic

remark I could make is that these people are looking at art and life in terms of a 19th century picture window framed experience. They're divorcing art from life."

Judging from comments written in the guest book, the students displayed a mixed reaction to Freeplay. "Freaky, sort of," one wrote. "Is this really art?" another asked. And some wit queried, "If free can play why can't fore?"

But certainly there was audience involvement, as Gilbert himself admits, somewhat ruefully now. "We—the three of us—were to have the free play, but as it happened, the students became so playful, they became destructive."

Having experienced this sort of thing before, Gilbert speculates whether it is a reflection on the affluent society's "easy come, easy go" attitude toward materials and property.

"I think it's part of the whole undercurrent of latent violence in our society," Gilbert says. "There's even a tie-in with pollution. My wife, for example, believes the ones who would do this are the same people who would throw a bottle on the beach. Yet the whole intention of my show was to promote thoughtful sensitivity."

Since his environmental pieces were not designed for permanence, but to be disposable, Gilbert feels he can't get too incensed about the destruction. In addition, he notes that this kind of art is a reaction against the sense of preciousness of art and the acquisitiveness of society. "This is where many artists are at today," Gilbert says. "They're doing conceptual art, environmental pieces, earth works, anything which is opposed to the possibility of anybody possessing it with greed. It has something to do with sharing with people, something to do with our innate need to cooperate to survive."

Still, Gilbert is concerned that this destruction points up the need for people to develop more sensitivity to materials, their environment and other people. "It seems to me, an expanded and meaningful art program in the schools and universities would be one way of healing this indifference to our environment," he says. "It's ironical that for 50 years art was considered a frill, now suddenly it's becoming a necessity."





Toni Onley

If you're going to be a landscape painter in British Columbia, it helps to own your own plane. It also helps to have a passion for flying. That's what Toni Onley, noted artist and UBC instructor in fine arts, believes. But then he has both.

There isn't a week go by that this peripatetic painter isn't winging off somewhere in his Champion Sky-Trac: in summer it's the Cariboo and Chilcotin country; in winter it's the Fraser Valley and the west coast of Vancouver Island. Right now, his favorite spot to touch down is on lonely Vargas Island, five miles off Vancouver Island's west coast. "The way the wind has carved up that landscape is just fantastic," says Onley.

It's these flights to isolated spots that have inspired his stark, rather surrealistic, landscapes. Painted in subdued greys, greens, browns and blues, they frequently contain nothing more than a few large hill and rock-like shapes. Some have, as Onley admits, "a monolithic Stonehenge quality." Generally, they are landscapes stripped down to the

essentials. "They're archetypal forms," says Onley. "If an atom bomb landed on Vancouver all that would be left would be my landscapes—that's all you would see."

Onley's art, however, is currently undergoing change. "I'm becoming more representational," he says. "I'm doing the reverse thing of the rest of the artists." By that he meant that the work of Canadian artists is becoming more abstract and more international. But Onley is deeply concerned that his art should continue developing out of his contact with his west coast environment. "I'm a strong believer in regionalism because art is not born in limbo," he says. "It's got to have roots somewhere."

His own roots go back to the Isle of Man where he was born. "It's quite natural for me to be a landscape painter," he says, "because I was born into the British tradition of landscape painting and I was trained in the Isle of Man, which is essentially a landscape school of painting." His early experience in this quiet, rural setting also perhaps has something to do with his distaste for some current trends in the art world.

One concern he has is with the pressures that work to prevent an artist today from going his own way.

"The mass communications media have absolutely destroyed art as we've known it for the last 100 years," Onley declares. "What it has done is to force artists to work at a faster pace than they would normally develop. A guy has an exhibit in New York, it's seen on Channel 9 the next day, and the common reaction is that people feel they've seen that exhibit. The media have to be fed with new ideas constantly whereas the artist doesn't develop that rapidly. It's unfortunate that a lot of older painters are doing some of their best work today while the art magazines and news media want new things all the time, with the result that the younger painters get the centre stage whether they're trite or not."

Consequently, in Onley's view, there is a growing tendency for artists to be "with it" at the expense of being meaningful in their work. Onley places in this category artists who exhibit such "works" as a pile of garbage or a log floating in the harbor. "A work of art has to be completed so that it can be judged," says Onley. "You can't judge that sort of thing. Art is ultimately a controlled thing and this is art reduced to the level of pollution. We have enough accidental pollution without purposely creating more."

Gordon Smith

Gordon Smith's studio in his modern West Vancouver home is as bright, clean and uncluttered as the hard edge paintings he is currently working on. A lean, English-born artist and UBC professor of art education, Smith has a solid base from which to speak about art today. As a youth he studied under Lemoine Fitzgerald, last of the Group of Seven, at the Winnipeg School of Art. He has received international recognition with works hanging in the Museum of Modern Art, in New York, the Victoria and Albert in London, the National Gallery in Ottawa, and in many major galleries across Canada. (He recently did the art for the roof of the Canadian Pavilion for Expo '70.)

But perhaps more important is the fact that his art has evolved over the years from romantic landscapes to, currently, hard edge experiments with color—and it is still evolving. "I find that each day something else suggests itself to me," Gordon Smith says. "I don't know what I'm going to do next. Art is so serious to me that it's not something I do on a weekend; it's a way of life. I find that whether I'm painting or walking in Lighthouse Park, it's all the same to me."

It is undoubtedly because he is himself so keen on experimentation, that Smith welcomes many of the new art forms being tried by other artists. He recalls too how important controversial new waves have been in the evolution of art. Art, in his view, constantly develops through reaction to old, sterile forms of expression and through reaction to its social environment.

Pop art, for example, he says, was as much a reaction to a materialistic, consumer society as it was to the abstract expressionist mode of painting. "Pop art was a reaction against the fact that art had become so precious that you could only see it in the gallery with hushed whispers. This was art for everyone."

Art, Smith says, has now escaped from the confines of the canvass and the gallery. "Today there are many modes of expression, from spilling



glue over a cliff to piling broken glass on an islet. They're all valid. Art no longer consists just of painting with oil on canvass: anything can be art today. An idea can be a work of art."

But because artists are using so many novel forms today people too easily dismiss much of their work as not art. "People today have to work at listening to music or reading poetry or looking at art," Smith declares. "There ought to be effort on the part of the observer. A continu-

ous dialogue must exist between the artist and the public. Just to visit the art gallery once a year isn't enough; I don't think it gives people the right to say this or that isn't art."

At the same time, he believes that to be an artist today requires, as it always has, talent and effort. "Art is not something that you can just do," he says. "It requires talent, work, sensitivity and selection to become aware of the visual and felt things and to create a work of art." □

Dean Soward Honored

Essays On Nation-Building

FRANK MARZARI

F. H. SOWARD IS A CANADIAN PATRIOT. An old-fashioned term, perhaps, one too-long neglected and a little self-conscious in the global village. But in a time free with excesses it is well to record that a man can be a patriot, though not a chauvinist, cosmopolitan though not rootless and, in another vein, a scholar and administrator and yet a superb teacher.

Fred Soward taught at this university for 44 distinguished years from 1922 when UBC such as it was, was located in Fairview, to 1966 by which time he had held the posts of head of the history department, associate dean of graduate studies, director of Asian studies and of international studies. The posts attest both to his administrative skills and to the expansion of the university; a list of publications stretching to 10 type-written pages attest to the breadth of his scholarship; the present collection of essays, written by former students and colleagues, is a tribute to his teaching and to his spirit.

Harvey L. Dyck, BA'57, MA'58, and H. Peter Krosby, BA'55, MA'58, Eds., Empire and Nations. Essays in Honour of Frederic H. Soward, (The University of Toronto Press in association with the University of British Columbia, 1969) \$10.00

Empire and Nations contains 13 essays, a full introduction by Soward's successor as head of the

history department, Dr. Margaret Ormsby, a list of Soward's writings and a foreword by Lester Pearson with whom Soward served for three years during the Second World War. The essays range as far and as wide as the title suggests but a unifying theme, though sometimes difficult to discover, is nonetheless there—all the authors in one form or another deal with nation-building whether as an intellectual, political or cultural process.

Reviewing essays is a dicey business. Not all can be discussed and in the book at hand those that should be read far exceeds those treated here. One, "Politics, Culture and the Writing of Constitutions", by John Conway, master of Founders College at York University, is essential reading. Conway's theme is that the intellectual growth of Canada and its political maturity are hampered by allegiance to a set of political precepts and their attendant symbols which, brought into being to serve a different polity 100 years ago, today are irrelevant and thus harmful. The BNA Act assumed dependency and timidity; in its essence it was a document which acknowledged and fostered a colonial mentality. Indeed it could hardly have been otherwise.

But circumstances have changed; we have declared our independence from Great Britain but have not become independent in the process, at least not in the sense of being culturally autonomous. Dependence and timidity have shown remarkable

resiliency. The outward trappings of independence notwithstanding, our dogged allegiance to worn-out symbols and myths have crippled the growth of a Canadian identity and induced psychic confusion. Years ago this state of affairs might have been intellectually bothersome but but politically tolerable. Today the stakes are higher. The consequence of our derivative symbolism is that, as Conway writes, "For the great majority of English Canadians, unable or unwilling to respond to the symbols of a borrowed English culture, there remains only a view of life refracted through the alien symbols of American culture . . . Is English-speaking Canada at the present time not in danger of becoming an economy, not a nation, and responding primarily to economic pressures that will propel the country towards some sort of union with the United States of America? In economic terms, the 49th parallel of latitude is an impediment to orderly economic progress. Only to the extent that it demarcates and safeguards a distinctive set of social values and political ideas can it be justified."

Those for whom these are fighting words should concentrate on the last sentence for the tragedy of Canada (and the distinguishing feature of the West's nascent separatism) consists

A member of UBC's history department, Prof. Marzari is a specialist in international relations.

ALUMNI FUND 69

Sweet
Smell of
Success





*M. Murray McKenzie
Chairman, Alumni Fund '69*

Alumni Fund 69 in Brief

	Dollars	Donors
UBC Alumni Fund Direct	\$127,119	5051
Friends of UBC Inc. (USA)	16,966	540
Total Direct	144,085	5591
Three Universities Capital Fund	76,896	763
*Other Alumni Gifts	67,910	3764
*Includes 1969 Graduating Class Gift of \$12,000	\$288,891	10118

Fund Executive

M. Murray McKenzie, '58, Chairman
 Gerald A. McGavin, '60, Past Chairman
 Charlotte Warren, '58, Class Program
 Frank Dembicki, '67, Telethon Program
 William L. Inglis, '60, Publicity
 Paul B. Coombs, Parents' Program
 Sholto Heberton, '57
 William E. Redpath, '47
 Stanley Evans, '41
 Jack K. Stathers, '58
 Ian C. Malcolm
 Alfred T. Adams



More than 60 Alumni volunteers participated in the annual Phonathon campaign in November, soliciting Alumni Fund donations from 1,200 graduates. They raised \$12,000 in the two-evening telephone blitz.

Friends of UBC Inc. (USA)

Stanley T. Arkley, '25 President
 William A. Rosene, '49 Vice-President
 Robert J. Boroughs, '39 Treasurer
Directors
 Frederick L. Brewis, '49
 Frank M. Johnston, '53
 Cliff Mathers, '23
 Dr. Richard A. Montgomery, '40

Allocations Committee

George S. Cumming, '51, Chairman
 M. Murray McKenzie, '58
 James L. Denholme, '56
 M. Keith Douglass, '42
 Ian C. Malcolm
 Jack K. Stathers, '58



Considering new approaches to the Alumni Fund campaign are (left) 1970 campaign chairman George Morfitt, BCom '58, and (right) Ian "Scotty" Malcolm, director of the fund.

Bill Loisele

Alumni Donate Record \$289,000



THIS SPRING THE UBC ALUMNI FUND is savoring the sweet smell of success. Alumni association staff and volunteers have just concluded one of the most successful years of fund-raising. Alumni and other friends of the University donated a record \$289,000 to the 1969 Alumni Fund, \$39,000 over the goal.

"I knew our campaign was going smoothly, but I was pleasantly surprised to see that we did so well," said Murray McKenzie, 1969 Alumni Fund chairman. "Graduates and other friends of the university are to be commended for their generosity. I know that the university community, which benefits from the fund, greatly appreciates the support."

Ian (Scotty) Malcolm, director of the alumni fund, noted in his annual report that the total \$289,000 raised was made up of donations from three main sources. Direct gifts from alumni to the alumni fund amounted to \$144,000, payment of pledges to the Three Universities Capital Fund totalled \$77,000 and other gifts to UBC by alumni totalled \$68,000. Malcolm also revealed that 10,100 alumni and other friends of the University donated, with gifts averaging \$29.90.

"Direct donations to the fund are growing at a very healthy rate," said Malcolm. "I hope they continue to grow, because the need is so great. In this period of tight money, the alumni fund can, through its allocations, do much to further the cause of academic excellence at UBC."

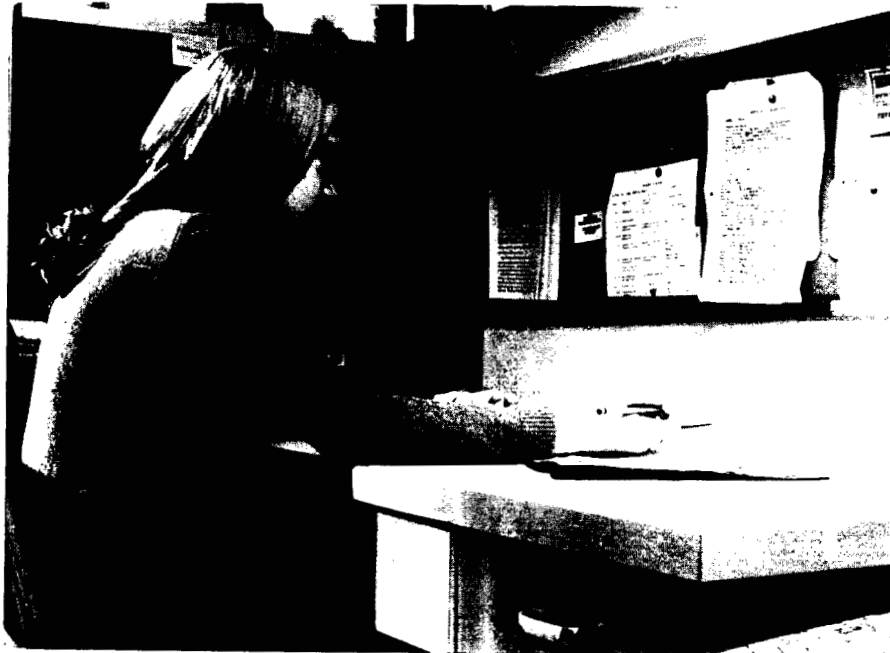
Dr. W. C. Gibson, Professor of the History of Medicine and Science, examines academic robes worn by first UBC President Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the man depicted in the portrait. A grant of \$1,500 was made to help Dr. Gibson in the publication of his biography of Dr. Wesbrook.

Scholarships Get Lion's Share

The lion's share of this aid went to provide 64 N.A.M. MacKenzie Alumni Scholarships of \$350 each to qualified freshmen from all over B.C. But the program did not end there. Another key area of support was the \$500 N.A.M. MacKenzie American Alumni Scholarships, 10 of which are awarded annually. This program is supported by UBC graduates residing in the U.S.A. At the same time a total of \$17,000 was allocated to support the new UBC Alumni Bursary Plan and the John B. Macdonald bursaries, which are intended to assist qualified and needy students.

Another consistent recipient of considerable support was the library. The library received in excess of \$8,000 in books and cash.

First-year scientist Brian Weeks of Parksville writes up results of a physics lab. He is another winner of the \$350 N. A. M. MacKenzie Alumni Scholarship, part of the Association's \$55,000 annual scholarship and bursary program.



Intently studying is first-year Arts student Terry Roane of Scotch Creek, B.C. She is one of 64 winners of \$350 N. A. M. MacKenzie Alumni Scholarships.



High bouncing lady works out on trampoline acquired through \$1,500 Alumni Fund grant.

Athletics Granted \$10,000

The fund also made a sizeable contribution to university athletics. Through various contributions, men's and women's athletics together were granted \$10,000. One significant individual allocation was \$2,000 to assist in the purchase of lockers for the Thunderbird hockey team. In addition, the fund helped two specialized fund-raising cam-

paigns, the Thunderbird rugby team in financing a series of matches in the East and the field hockey team in financing a trip to Mexico. Contributions to the fund also helped the John Owens Memorial Fund in drawing close to its \$10,000 goal, the target needed to provide income for scholarships for qualified athletes.



New Plan Helps University Projects



Lawyer Mike Harcourt (centre), BA '65, LLB '68, students, Keith Mitchell (left), BA '67, Tony Allen (right). BCOM '67 counsel a client at Vancouver Inner City Project's legal aid service. The fund gave \$2,000 to help students work with the project.

The one alumni fund effort which has attracted the most favorable comment has been its contingency fund, a scheme designed to give prompt financial assistance to worthy student and faculty projects. In 1969, a total of \$10,000 was set aside for the contingency fund, of which \$5,000 has so far been used. The scheme grants assistance to a variety of projects, ranging in amount from \$50 to \$1,500. The scheme has helped such projects, among others, as an education-students-organized seminar on sex education, a health sciences conference, a social work student field study project, and purchase of a tape recorder for the Crane Library for blind students. Largest single grant was \$1,500 to the experimental Arts I program.

One very interesting highlight to the campaign was the fact that the President's Fund was over-subscribed, netting a total of \$12,000. It has been suggested that this is due to the support President Walter Gage has among alumni. The President's Fund was established to enable the president to support, at his discretion, a wide variety of special university projects.

Among other highlights, the alumni fund contributed: \$2,000 toward assisting 16 forestry students tour European forest industry establishments; \$2,000 to the Vancouver Inner City Project; \$1,500 to assist publication of a biography of first UBC President Dr. F. F. Wesbrook; and \$1,500 to help the geography department buy a truck for student-faculty field trips.

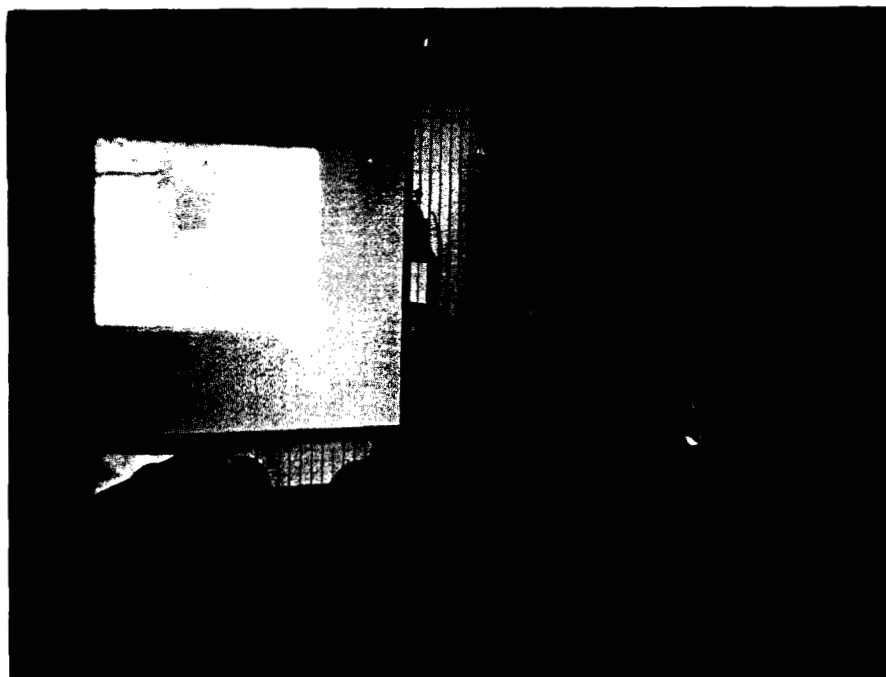
That was the alumni fund record for 1969. Now the fund has swung into its campaign for 1970.

"We have set as our 1970 goal," said Ian Malcolm, "targets of \$150,000 in alumni direct giving, \$30,000 for the clearing up of remaining Three Universities Fund campaign pledges and \$60,000 in other alumni gifts to the University. We think it's a realistic goal and, as the needs are so great, we sincerely hope alumni will continue to give strong support to the Alumni Fund in 1970."

Students in the experimental Arts I program watch a movie related to one of their seminars. Projection equipment was bought with assistance of \$1,500 all-purpose Alumni grant.



The UBC Creative Writing Department was allocated \$1,225 to buy a sophisticated tape recorder for teaching broadcasting skills. CBC producer Bill Terry (left) outlines for students techniques in preparing radio documentaries.



GEOLOGY BUILDING CAMPAIGN 70

Time For Campus Slum Clearance

IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, most people in British Columbia today are benefitting from the province's current economic boom. Relatively few, however, likely realize that without the mining industry the boom wouldn't have such a rosy glow as it does. Even fewer people are probably aware that without the University of B.C. there wouldn't be such vigorous, prosperous mining activity in B.C.

That is a story members of UBC's department of geology are particularly fond of telling — the department's contribution to the mining industry and to economic growth, not just in B.C., but in Canada as a whole. It is a story of considerable achievement. One of the first achievements department members will point to is the fact that to date UBC geology graduates have contributed, directly or indirectly, to the discovery of \$39 billion worth of mineral resources in Canada. And \$13 billion worth of those minerals have been discovered in B.C.

They will also point out that UBC's geology department has become the largest geology department in the free world and one of the most highly regarded. Since 1916 the department has produced 680 graduates, about 20 per cent of all geologists in Canada and one out of every 60 trained in North America. More than 1,100 undergraduate students, including 400 first-year engineers, take one or more geology courses in the current year. This is the largest geology department outside the Iron Curtain. The department also has 52 graduate students, half of whom are PhD candidates.

However, geology department members are much less eager to talk about the mounting handicaps they have faced in recent years in trying to carry on good teaching and research. It's such a bad story they would just as soon not repeat it. The major handicap has been cramped and dilapidated physical facilities, consisting of one frame building and six tarpapered shacks. A report on the need for new geology department facilities had this to say: "Present accommodation has not been improved for many decades and is deplorable. Walls and floors are actively and visibly sagging; research laboratories are inadequate due to vibration, continual movement and deflection of floor by student traffic; teaching space is inadequate due to inadequate ventilation for large classes, and the upper floors are structurally incapable of supporting rock collections required for teaching. The huts are dirty, sagging slums of the University . . ." Fire is a constant threat to the main building and huts.

To top this off, the geology department now has only two-thirds the space it actually needs. That is today, but what of the future? On this score, the report on geology department building needs, written in 1968, said: "In terms of projections for space, overcrowding is serious now and by 1973 further enrolment will have produced a complete breakdown."

These are the reasons why a committee, composed of representatives of the UBC geology department, the mining industry, UBC geology students and UBC alumni, recently launched a fund-raising campaign for a new \$4 million Geological Sciences Centre. UBC has committed \$930,000—all it can spare—to the project. And the committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Aaro Aho, president of Dynasty Explorations and a member of UBC senate, is seeking to raise the remaining \$3.1 million in an appeal to mining and oil companies and firms related to the mineral industry. The new Geological Sciences Centre is to be located on main mall, west of the old B.C. Research Council building, and it is hoped that first phase construction will start this spring.



Instructor Carlo Giovanella demonstrates with a plexiglass model structural problems in 'strike and dip'.



It's scientific geology in action as Prof. W. E. Fletcher (standing) and technician A. Dhillon (seated) run a geological sample through the atomic absorption analyzer.



precisely of an implicit denial of the distinctiveness of our social and political life. The dominant concept in Canada is diversity. It can be our strongest asset if only we stop thinking of it as a weakness and stop hankering after the alien homogeneity of the south. "In Canada a notion of democracy has evolved that is relativistic and nonmessianic . . . Canada's failure has been the reluctance and inability of her thinkers to recognize and formulate the principles of that achievement . . . Unconsciously we are questing after a Rousseauistic general will, together or in fragments, when history offers us a chance of building a saner political order."

How? Harsh as it may sound, by jettisoning borrowed symbols, Americans as well as English, for they effectively pre-empt of political maturity and prevent us rejoicing in our own pluralism and diversity. Patriotism is a positive force. It stands for the promotion and protection of distinctive and desirable social values. Inevitably it has to deal with the source of the threat to them but it would be another tragedy if in that

process it lost sight of those values and became merely (the danger is inherent in our current concern with the Canadianization of our universities) a negative and sterile anti-Americanism.

Just how difficult it may be to emancipate ourselves from both our colonial past and our incipient colonial future—in other words, how difficult it is to be a patriot though not a chauvinist—is described by the grand middleman of Canadian middlepower, John Holmes, the director of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Holmes' view of Canadian-American relations is characteristically charitable. "There are few forces", he thinks, "more ruthless than Americans doing good" and yet "their record under unparalleled temptation is better than others under less temptation." But the crux of the argument is not what they could do to us but what we do to ourselves in anticipation. In some the reaction takes the form of fawning; others are overwhelmed by the ineluctability of it all.

Holmes describes two other reactions—regulation anti-American-

ism and its opposite, anti-anti-Americanism. Of the two, the former is puerile, the latter dangerous. Holmes describes it as the "ready-yep-ready" attitude, the attitude that we should stick with the champ, our champ too in the big battle against the alien "isms" and our entry to the big time of the big buck. Anti-Americanism has at least the saving grace, perhaps its only grace, of spinning off a measure of reflection on the state of our union. Anti-anti-Americanism is distasteful precisely because, while posturing as made-in-Canada, it disparages mere Canadian views. It is, quintessentially, the BNA "colonial mentality transferred to another Mum".

How then to tread the road to nationhood? One way (Conway's) is to abandon anomalous symbols and the claptrap of another era for they too easily smother the reality of today. Another (Holmes') is to abandon posturing for it too confuses reality. There are other ways. There are also limits to political and cultural sovereignty. But they have not been reached yet. Patriots reach out for them.

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Himie Koshevoy

Hot Cross Puns A La Koshevoy

ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

IN *Front Page*, Ben Hecht's and Charles MacArthur's raucous period piece on Chicago journalism, there is one fastidious, germ-fearing reporter who lives horrified at the evil ways of his press room colleagues. A modern reworking of the Hecht-MacArthur play would depict a newsroom full of earnest young global-thinkers, advocates all of the latest gospel as laid down by McLuhan, Marcuse, Dylan and Lennon—plus one little man standing back horrified at it all. That would be Himie Koshevoy (Arts'32).

What horrifies Himie is the lack of chuckle in the globe. (A shortage of mirth in the girth, as he would probably put it.) He has spent a considerable career in executive newspaper positions chuckling at his colleagues, at journalism and at himself. Actually it would be a mistake to say that he would be standing back horrified

A Treasure Jest of Puns by Himie Koshevoy. Graydonald Graphics, West Vancouver. \$4.75 Alumni living outside Greater Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo may obtain copies by writing the publisher at 1070 Groveland Road, West Vancouver.

at the boy philosophers now manning the city rooms. He'd be sitting. Since it's his firm belief that we are deposited here only to smell the flowers on our way through, he believes in having a comfortable view-seat.

Himie is a pixie-on-rye. A considerable cash reward is available for anyone who can find an enemy of his. At parties, he looks as if he's standing in a trench. More than once his face has been mistaken for the gargoyles extending from the railway-Gothic excesses of the Hotel Vancouver. ("Whose side am I on?" said Himie to another reporter at the outbreak of the six-day Israeli-Arab war. "It's as clear as the nose on my face.")

Actually—although this will destroy his reputation among the student rebels—Koshevoy holds the proud record of being the first editor of *The Ubysey* ever tossed out of office by whatever dreadfuls passed themselves off as the establishmentarians of those vintage years 1931-32. Perhaps it was that temporary setback that moved him to his life of petty crime, peppering us ever since with volleys of hot cross puns. The culmination of his life-style is this little volume, *A Treasure Jest of Puns*, which Himie himself describes as a

"coffee table book for a midget."

It was Oliver Wendell Holmes of course—himself a shameless practitioner of the art—who laid down that a pun is the lowest form of wit. I am somewhat inclined to agree, although Koshevoy, going to the bullpen, can rally Boswell, Shakespeare, and Charles Lamb to his side.

Actually, on reflection, I suppose my small squeamishness can be blamed on the more contrived versions of the art. One of Himie's stories concerns poor old Chief Shortcake, who had the bad luck to have his buckskin step in a gopher hole one day. The chief expired from a broken neck and his remains were transported back to his weeping widow, who was asked if she would like others to inter the chief. "No," she sobbed through her tears, "squaw bury Shortcake."

Now, as we know, if you can resist this sort of thing, you won't be chasing down this collection. Puns, like sesame seeds and Robert Stanfield, are not for everyone's palate. Once hooked, though, there is no turning back. You have the pun-key on your back. Dr. Geoffrey Riddehough (does he still wear an academic gown to his Latin classes?) has been turning on for decades now, in fact is a

main-liner and pusher who often slips some of the dope to Koshevoy for wider distribution.

I prefer the Koshevoy skills when he forgets the anecdotes and gets on to such double distilled themes as "I Wanna Gal Just Like the Gal that Marat'd Dear Old Sade." Or, "I Dream of Genet with the Labou-chere." Or, "U Thant Take That Away From Me." Or, "Don't Ezra Pound Much Henry Moore."

Even these, though, pale into insignificance beside the true Koshevoy. This is entirely verbal, usually unleashed at tense dead-line moments when all around him are grimlipped with pressure. The news over the wire one day that Mrs. Clare Booth Luce's strange illness was due to peeling lead paint in the bedroom of her ambassadorial mansion in Rome? "Clearly a case," Koshevoy announced, "of Arsenic and Old Luce."

There was the poor woman in the social page department, resigned for life to carry with her a Koshevoyeurism. She did have a most peculiar gait and one day Himie, watching her make her way across the city room, decided that she walked as if she had "an impediment in her breech."

My all-time favorite, though, is the Father Divine story. All stories improve in the retellings over the years, perhaps newspaper stories best of all, and this is the way this one has been handed down through the typewriters.

The famous Father Divine, regarded by the 500,000 members of his cult as God, Dean of the Universe and Harnesser of Atomic Energy, took into his troupe in the late Forties one Edna Rose Ritchings, pretty teen-age daughter of a Vancouver florist. One quiet 1946 night in a Vancouver newsroom, a junior reporter ripped off a teletype message from Philadelphia to discover that the 70-ish Negro spiritual leader had married the blue-eyed blonde. Excited at the Vancouver angle, the junior, despite the early a.m. hour, phoned editor Koshevoy. Wakened from a blissful slumber to be informed that Father Divine had married Edna Rose Ritchings, Himie sleepily replied, "Okay, here's the headline. *Local Girl Makes God.*" □

Allan Fotheringham, BA'54, another former Ubysey editor, is a columnist with the Vancouver Sun.

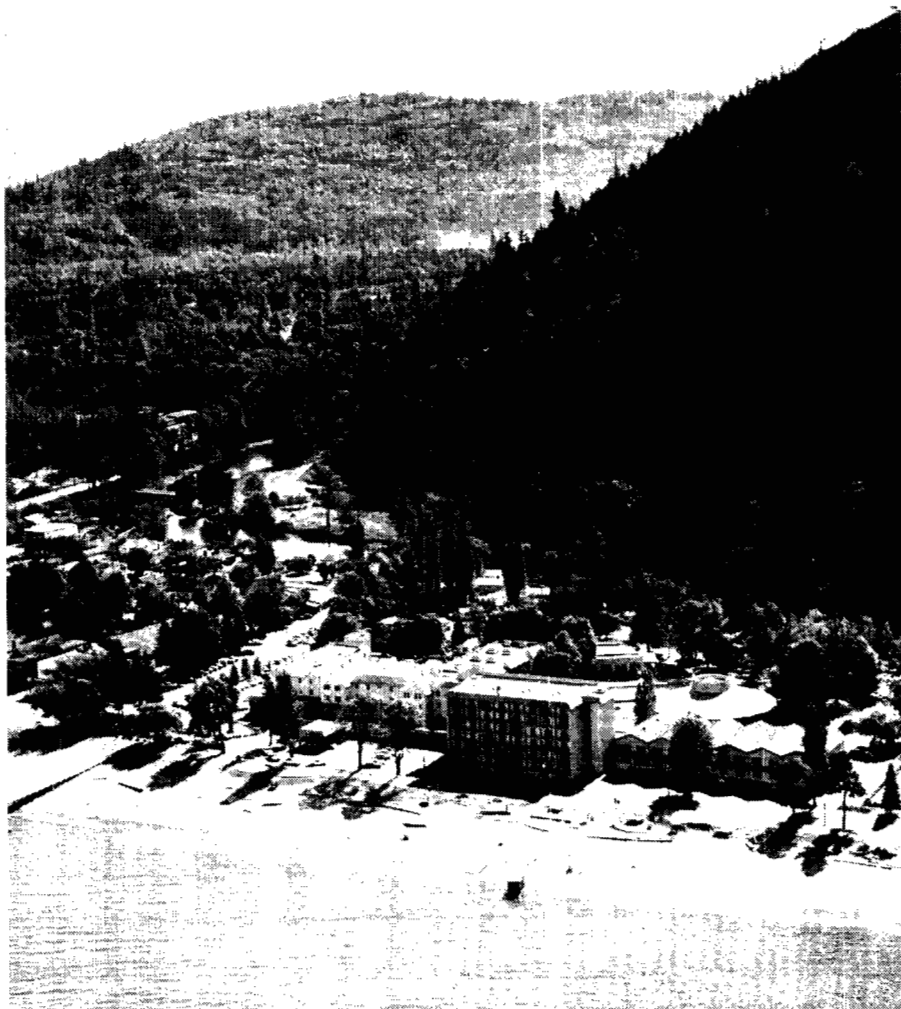
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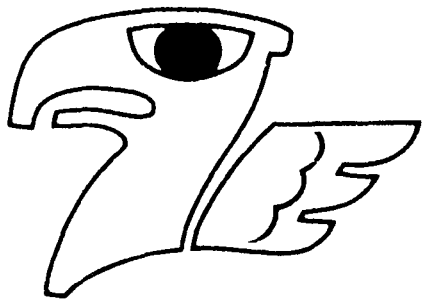
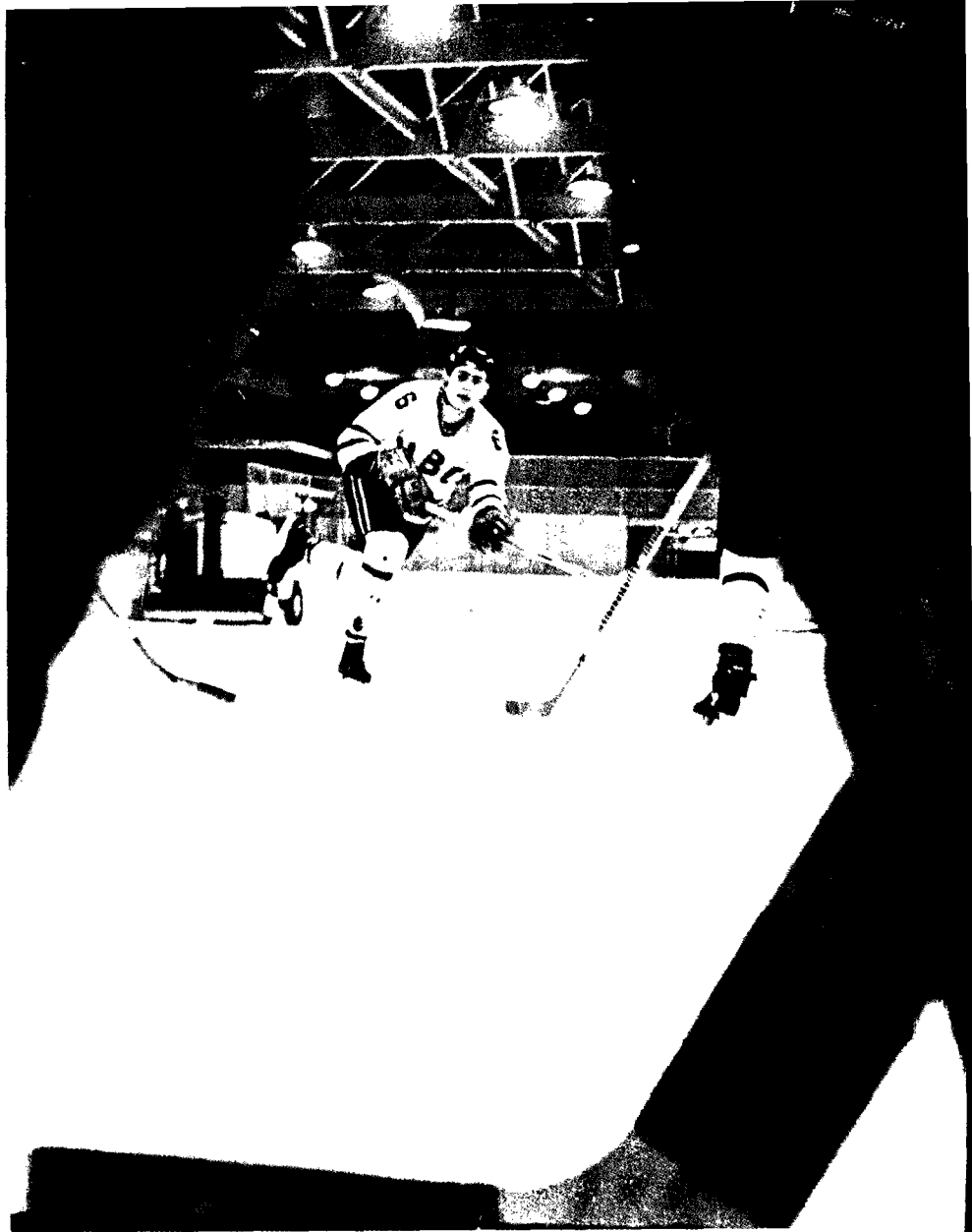
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HOCKEY BIRDS

THERE'S THE SWISH of skates on ice, the whack of a sudden slapshot, the resounding thud of hefty players piling up on the boards . . . it's hockey night at UBC. And this season a few thousand students, alumni and faculty were on hand for the action in the Winter Sports Centre.

The action they saw was good, fast, hard-hitting hockey, not a few of the players being close to pro calibre. The students that make up the Thunderbird team have come to UBC from junior teams all over

B.C. and elsewhere in Canada. But they're at university for more than hockey. Coach Dr. Bob Hindmarsh, BPE'52, PhD (Oregon) '62, says: "They're here because they've put education first."

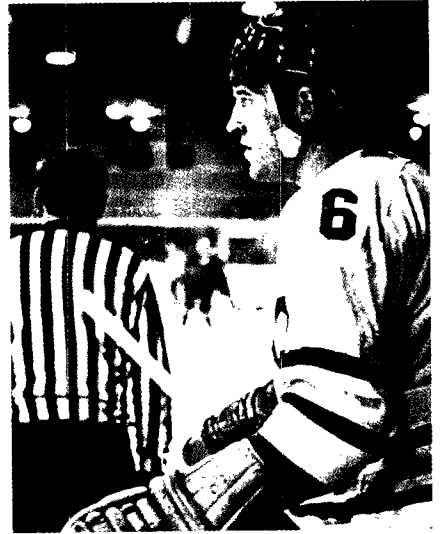
Thunderbirds have always been strong contenders in western inter-collegiate hockey, generally finishing third or fourth out of eight teams. The exception being 1963 when the 'Birds won the division under coach Father David Bauer. This year UBC finished fourth with eight wins, six losses.

"I thought we had a pretty good season," said Hindmarsh. "It was unfortunate that we had to meet Calgary, the toughest team in the league, in the playoffs."

The 'Birds, however, did win the Hamber Cup for the first time since 1964 and the second time since 1952. Donated by former UBC chancellor Eric Hamber, the trophy is for the winner of an annual hockey competition between UBC and the University of Alberta at Edmonton. □



Bill Loiselle



Now 50 years old, UBC's Nursing School finds the old public image lingers despite nursing's new professionalism

Victims of the Florence Nightingale Myth

Joyce Bradbury

FIFTY YEARS sees many changes in a university faculty. Nursing, which has just finished celebrating its 50th anniversary year, is no exception. In 1919 there were a handful of potential nursing graduates enrolled at UBC in a unique experiment—the first year of the first university school of nursing in the Commonwealth. This year UBC's school of nursing will award 54 Bachelor of Science in Nursing and 6 Master of Science in Nursing degrees.

Physical size is, however, only one of the changes that the school of nursing has undergone in the last half century. One look at an old calendar, for example, shows how great the changes in curriculum have been. In 1923 the fledgling nurse was required to take a course that read like this: "Motor Mechanics—Practical instruction in the structure and operation of automobiles including practise driving. One hour per week. First term."

Learning to repair and operate her own car, however, if still required, would be the least of the problems facing today's nursing student. She must now master the skills required

Nurse (right) interviews a patient (simulated, left) in UBC's new psychiatric unit. In September student nurses begin training in the unit under UBC's team approach to health services.





Nurses and a psychologist discuss how patients are responding to treatment in the psychiatric unit.

to monitor and read complicated medical equipment that symbolizes medical progress over the past half century.

The current director of the school, Miss Elizabeth McCann, sees other changes that have occurred. "Fifty years ago," she said, "we perhaps tended more toward the hospital pattern of teaching the 'how', the technical side which produced a quicker response to orders but also produced unthinking errors. The university-educated nurse today is expected to take great initiative and be accountable professionally for her actions."

She is probably more skilled professionally and more intellectually oriented than her counterpart of 50 years ago. In addition, there is a greater awareness today of the value of having university-educated nurses. The Royal Commission on Health Services report published in 1964-65 recommended that 25 per cent of nurses should be university educated. The present rate in B.C. is five per cent.

This intellectual approach to the profession confronts today's graduate nurse with a problem that did not exist 50 years ago. She finds as never before that she is a victim of the Florence Nightingale myth. That is, the public tends to regard her still as a well-intentioned but generally unskilled comforter of the sick. After taking five years of pure science and

mathematics as well as professional and practical courses, it is understandable that she be concerned with professional recognition, not only by the public but within the university community.

Adding to her problems is the fact that until UBC offered the course in 1968, a Master of Science degree in nursing was not available to her in B.C. UBC is still the only university in B.C. offering the course. A PhD in nursing is not yet given by any Canadian university.

Money for nursing research is not generally available. Of the two research projects being carried out presently in the faculty of nursing at UBC one is financed by the Registered Nurses Association of B.C. and the other by the Canada Council. Neither project involves pure science. Last year for the first time a fellowship was established to bring a visiting professor to the faculty for a year. It is still not known whether the fellowship will be available on a continuing basis.

The second half century of nursing education offered at UBC will probably reveal an even greater concern with intellectual achievements by university nursing schools.

Miss McCann said, "Today the university-educated nurse is recognizing greater responsibilities as a professional. She is being offered an increasing number of opportunities

—supervisory, administrative and research positions in the health field. She no longer views herself as a technician with a limited potential. However, we are concerned that there is still no nursing science. There's something there and we're searching for it but it's slow in evolving. What the nurse views now as her specialized knowledge is really taken from the natural sciences."

The UBC school of nursing might not have to travel too far into its second half century to see major changes made within the nursing profession, perhaps because of a unique experiment that has developed as a byproduct of the health sciences centre. This is an interdisciplinary approach to common problems. Although the trend is common now in universities, the interdisciplinary approach is particularly valuable in the health field where there are many problems that cut across professional lines.

Says Miss McCann, "The whole concept of the health science centre has been that of a team approaching the problem of health services. Each profession has an important contribution and each is handicapped when a fellow professional fails. This trend at UBC for the interprofessional medical team is probably one of the most exciting things that has come along in the health field for a long time. This team approach will even-



A doctor (left) and a nurse (right) discuss a problem patient, an example of the growing professional status of nursing. Below, nurses, doctors and psychologists work together in the ward nursing station. Nurses and patients wear ordinary clothes in the psychiatric unit's informal atmosphere.



tually involve an interprofessional curriculum in the health sciences at UBC and a recognition that there is a great body of common knowledge which cuts across professional fields.

"This reflects what the nursing profession has discovered gradually. Fifty years ago we tended to focus exclusively on the patient; the family and community were incidental. Now we find that we are gradually taking on the responsibility of nursing the family as well as the patient, particularly in the case of a critically ill patient or a child. We're taking more of these things into consideration now and we must find effective and intelligent ways of cooperating with members of other professions in the community and the hospital."

Since 1919, 853 nurses have been granted Bachelor of Science in Nursing degrees from UBC and an additional 1,460 hold diplomas or specialized course certificates in public health nursing or nursing teaching courses. The majority of UBC degree nurses have entered the public health field because public health nursing requires a greater degree of initiative than is commonly required in the more hierarchical structure of the hospital. According to a recent survey, graduates hold head nurse positions in many hospitals and are gradually filling the newly evolving jobs opening in mental health and community clinics. UBC expects that its M.A. candidates will go into administrative positions or university teaching posts. Some may move into the nursing research field or become PhD candidates. □

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Alumni News

Young Alumni Set For Summer

THE EVER-POPULAR Young Alumni Club swings into its summer program in May. The club switches then from its regular Friday afternoon-evening sessions to a series of informal "drop-in" sessions held every Thursday from 7-11 p.m. at Cecil Green Park. Young Alumni members are invited to saunter out and drop in Thursday evenings for suds and socializing.

The winter program has been a considerable success. More than 1,000 recent graduates and senior students now belong to the club. Particularly successful were the "theme" parties held during the year—everything from "Taiwan On" to "English Pub Night". The club looks forward to an equally successful summer program.

Meetings Combine Business-Pleasure

FAR-FLUNG ALUMNI will receive the latest information on new developments on campus through a series of alumni branch meetings in March. Meetings will be held that month in Calgary, Edmonton, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and in April in Seattle.

"There's been some significant changes made on campus in the last while and we're aiming to get the message out to our graduates who don't live in the Vancouver area," said Byron Hender, Director of Branches. "Branch meetings give people a chance both to enjoy a social evening and to catch up on the latest news about their university."

On March 19 there will be a branch meeting in Calgary. A native of Calgary, UBC Graduate Student Association president Art Smolensky will speak to the meeting on new

developments in graduate studies and on the new role graduate students have assumed on campus. The following evening, March 20, UBC Dean of Forestry Joe Gardner will speak to a meeting in Edmonton at the university of Alberta Faculty Club.

A round of meetings will be held in Eastern Canada a few days later. Alumni branches will meet on March 23 in Toronto, March 24 in Montreal and March 25 in Ottawa. UBC professor of the history of medicine and science Dr. W. C. Gibson will speak to the meetings in Ottawa and Montreal. UBC Alumni Association Executive Director Jack Stathers will address the group in Toronto.

An informal dinner will be held in Seattle in April (the exact date is not yet decided) at which plans will be made for a major meeting to be held later in that city. Later in the spring a series of branch meetings will be held in southern California.

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Ball Benefits Scholarship Fund

THE CANADIAN CENTENNIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND is to benefit from the second annual Canadian Universities Ball to be held April 16 in the Plaza Hotel in New York. The charity ball, which was a success in its first year, appears on its way to becoming a major social event for Canadian alumni and university people. Canadian university presidents, alumni directors and university alumni from all over the continent are expected to attend the \$25-a-plate, formal event. UBC alumni wanting more information should contact: Miss Rosemary Brough, no. 3D, 340 East 58th Street, New York 10022 or telephone (212) 620-7000.

Alumni Splash \$12,000 In Pool

The UBC Alumni Association has agreed to contribute \$12,000 toward the covering of Empire Pool. The Alumni Board of Management approved the grant, subject to certain conditions, at a recent meeting following the presentation of a proposal by the University Recreation Committee. Money for the contribution will be provided out of donations to the 1969 Alumni Fund.

The Alumni grant is designed to match a \$6,000 contribution pledged by the Alma Mater Society and a \$6,000 gift requested from the graduating class. The recreation committee hopes to receive contributions also from the UBC Board of Governors, private donors, and revenue from pool operation.

The Alumni Board of Management pledged the \$12,000 subject to the UBC Board of Governors approving the project and submitting it to tender by April 30, 1970. At such time, if the project has not started, the pledge becomes null and void. The Alumni Association has made its pledge conditional also on the pool being used primarily for recreational purposes. □

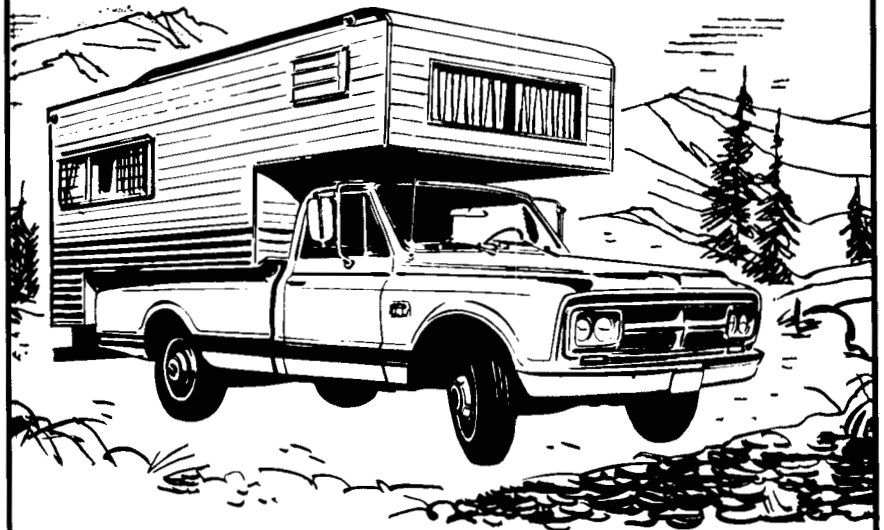
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Spotlight



Allan J. deLay/Oregon Stater

Making research check on a pygmy goat is Dr. James E. Oldfield, BSA'41, MSA'49, head of Oregon State's animal science department and 1969 winner of OSU's \$1,000 Distinguished Professor Award.

THE GREAT DEBATE continues on what a university professor should be—teacher, researcher, administrator or public relations man. At Oregon State University they have an annual alumni award that recognizes all these facets of the modern academic life. It's known as the Distinguished Professor Award and its latest recipient is **Dr. James E. Oldfield**, BSA '41, MSA'49, PhD(OSU). He has been a faculty member since 1951 and head of the animal science department since 1967. Dr. Oldfield is acknowledged as an outstanding teacher "who stimulates confidence in his students". His research projects on the nutrition of ruminants have been reported in over 125 journals and one project on white muscle disease in ruminants received the OSU Basic Research in Agriculture Award in 1961. He has served on the executive and committees of several national organizations and is a past president of the American Society of Animal Science. Faculty committee work is a part of every professor's life and Dr. Oldfield is no exception. He has been chairman of the curriculum council, vice-chairman of the faculty senate and member of the presidential search committee. With all these activities he still finds time for community work as a member of the local school board and chairman of the commission on human rights and responsibilities. The city of Corvallis named him Senior First Citizen in 1968—a fitting description.

1920-30

Retirement couldn't hold **Selwyn Miller**, BA'23, MA'36, PhD(Toronto), for very long. He was recently appointed executive director of the Educational Research Institute of B.C. Before retiring in 1968 from the Vancouver School Board he was director of research and special services. . . . The rising level of noise pollution in our cities is beginning to get attention from scientists. One of these is **Dr. David B. Charlton**, BA'25. He is currently directing a project aimed at finding means of reducing "careless and irresponsible" noise in Portland, Oregon. He feels that noise "does not have to be the price of progress" and that much could be done by research and community planning to reduce the health threat of a rising noise level. . . . The next few months promise to be busy ones for **Dr. Robert H. Wright**, BA'28, MSc'30. He will be speaking and participating in conferences in Florida, Wisconsin and Geneva. The Swiss meeting is an international symposium on the scientific problems of taste and colour. Dr. Wright will give one of the main lectures on the theory of smell and taste. His work at the B.C. Research Council on the basic understanding of odour generation and detection has been recognized internationally for several years.

Chairman of UBC's classics department, staunch conservative, and outstanding cricket player, **Dr. Malcolm McGregor**, BA'30, MA'31, PhD(Cincinnati) has been elected president of the two major classical organizations in North America. He was elected president of the Classical Association of Canada last June and the American Philological Association in late December. . . . **Judge Alfred Watts**, BCom'32, has been appointed to the B.C. provincial parole board. . . . Following his retirement from the B.C. Hydro **Ralph H. Gram**, BSA '37, has started a private consulting practice. During his 30 years with the company his posts ranged from agricultural representative in 1937 to manager of the industrial development department on his retirement. . . . **Gordon B. Morris**, BASc'37, has been appointed executive vice-president of the heavy construction division of the McNamara Corp. in Toronto. Before joining the company in 1965 he managed several major construction projects in Canada and South America—a notable one being the B.C. Hydro Peace River project. . . . Another new member for UBC's distinguished roster of judges is **Graham Darling**, BA'39, LLB'49, who has been appointed to the B.C. county court. He is currently chairman of the legal education and training section of the Canadian Bar Association and has served as a municipal councillor in West Vancouver.



Malcolm McGregor



Eugene B. Patterson



Kenneth O. Macgowan

1940's

Kenneth O. Macgowan, BCom'46, is the new president of William M. Mercer Ltd., actuarial consultants. He has been with the company since graduation and has held positions in their Montreal and Toronto offices. . . . Massey Medal winner, **Ian J. Davidson**, BA'47, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. . . . After 14 years as a UNICEF programme officer in Pakistan, **Wah Wong**, BA'48, MA(Wisconsin), PhD (New York), has returned to a new as-

signment at UN headquarters in New York. For the next two years he will head the Middle East, North Africa and European desk. **Mrs. Wong**, BA'47 (Vivian M. Wong), who taught English in Pakistan, plans to take post-graduate work while the family is living in New York.

1950's

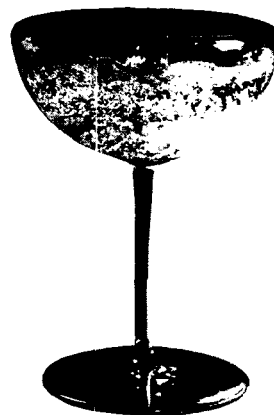
J. E. (Ted) Browne, BSF'50, has been named chief forester, Canadian operations, for the Evans Products Company. Previously he headed his own consulting

service in Victoria. . . . **Richard Fraser-Gosse**, LLB'50, LLD(Oxford), a staff member since 1967 of the Ontario Law Reform Commission, is returning to B.C. to be the first fulltime member of the province's new law reform commission. Before attending Oxford he practised law in B.C. for nine years and on returning to Canada joined the law faculty at Queen's University. . . . **J. W. Gordon Hall**, BSF'50, has been appointed director of timberlands and forestry with Columbia Cellulose. . . . **Eugene B. Patterson**, BSA '50, MS, PhD(Washington State) has been named scientific director of agriculture for Pfizer International in New York. He joined the company in 1957 as a development nutritionist and was later manager

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of development research at the Terre Haute research station. . . . **Donald Treilhard**, BASc'50, is now in Copperhill, Tenn., where he is superintendent of the smelting department for the Tennessee Copper Co. Previously he was on the staff of the Hailyberry School of Mines in Ontario.

Allen H. Anderson, BASc'51, is the new director of the Banff School of Advanced Management. Previously he was assistant professor of commerce at UBC. . . . **Frank Erickson**, MSW'51, is now in Glasgow, Montana, where he is assistant program director at the regional mental health centre. . . . **James H. Geddes**, BASc '51, now calls England home as he is as-



Robert Lee

sociated with the London office of Home Oil of Canada. . . . An authority on cancer and hormone research, **Raymond E. Counsell**, BSP'53, PhD(Minnesota), is the 1970 chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of medicinal chemistry. His current appointment as professor at the University of Michigan is sponsored by the American Cancer Society, and his research is primarily concerned with the development of modified hormone and radioactive drugs for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. . . . **S. Ross Johnson**, BCom'52, is now in Toronto as resident vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Co. . . . **Dr. Peter L. Smith**, BA'53, associate professor of classics at the Uni-

versity of Victoria, becomes associate dean of arts at the beginning of July when he returns from a leave of absence.

Roland J. Bouwman, LLB'54, has been named general counsel and secretary for the B. C. Telephone Co. Before joining B. C. Tel in 1968 he was deputy city prosecutor for Vancouver. . . . **Paul J. Hoenmans**, BASc'54, is now manager of exploration and production planning in the planning department, international division of Mobil Oil in New York. . . . **Rev. D. Gordon Laird**, BCom'54, is the new administrative management officer for the metropolitan council of the United Church for the B.C. Lower Mainland. . . . **D. Grant Hepburn**, BASc'55, has been appointed senior project engineer with the Sandwell Company in Vancouver.

Robert H. Lee, BCom'56, who has handled more than \$30 million in real estate sales in the past three years, has been named president of Wall & Redekop Realty Ltd. He notes that it took him six months to earn his first \$225—but things have moved a little faster since then. . . . Powell River newspaperman, **Stewart B. Alsgard**, BA'57, has been promoted to commander in the Canadian Forces naval reserve. In civilian life he is general manager of the *Powell River News*. . . . **Dr. Carol J. Diers**, BA(West. Washington), MA'58, PhD(Washington), has added the duties of director of the honors program to her teaching schedule at Western Washington State College. Her appointment marks the first time a

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woman has been a member of the program board. She joined the faculty in 1963 and is currently associate professor of psychology. . . . **Michael A. Partridge**, BCom'59, is back in Vancouver as regional manager for the London Life Assurance Co.

1960's

Thomas L. Charlton, BSc'62, MSc'64, PhD(Alberta), is a research chemist with Cominco in Trail, B.C. . . . **Ram Parkash Mahant**, BASc'62, has joined Falconbridge Mines as a project engineer in Sudbury, Ontario. **Mrs. Mahant**, (Edelgard Petzelt), BA'62, completed her doctorate at the London School of Economics in October and is lecturing at Laurentian University. . . . **Michael J. Sullivan**, BASc'62, now lives in southern California where he is western district sales manager, glass and steel, for Cohart Refractories. . . . Another candidate for the young president's club is **Peter Hebb**, BCom'63, who now heads the George Laidler Furniture Co. in Vancouver. . . . **Edwin J. Hemmes**, BASc'63, has been appointed manager of Canadian Dynamics in Calgary. . . . **R. Lloyd Martin**, BCom'63, MBA(Calif.) is now marketing manager for the residential division of Bramlea Consolidated Developments.

Gerhard Bielert, BSF'64, MBA(West. Ont.) is now B.C. and Alberta manager of the commercial finance division of the Laurentide Company. . . . **Mrs. Mayling Weaver Pulsford**, BA'64, MA(SFU), has returned from England where she did research for an American writer and is now college admissions officer at Trent University in Peterborough. . . . **Charles N. Crawford**, BCom'65 is now general manager of Klondike Helicopters in Calgary. After learning to fly in the Canadian Navy he spent his summer vacations from university working as a pilot for Klondike, joining the company on a permanent basis after graduation. . . . **John R. Palmer**, BA'65, was the B.C. gold medalist in the final exams of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. . . .

Margaret Anne Stott, BA'66, has joined the archives staff at the National Museum in Ottawa. . . . **Alec J. K. Keylock**, BSc(Alberta), MBA'67, was recently appointed industrial relations director of the Employer's Council of B.C. Previously he was with Canada Manpower as a consultant on manpower adjustment. . . . **Dr. Stuart M. McFadyen**, MA'68, has joined the University of Alberta as assistant professor of business administration. . . . **Norma J. Scott**, BSA'68, is working with the "Up With People" program in the high schools in Washington, D.C. . . . **Lucille Lee**, BCom'69, and **Patricia Marsden**, BA'67, are both taking the year-long training course for trade commissioners in Ottawa. They are the first women to be appointed since the department of trade and commerce began operations in 1892. They expect to be posted overseas at the end of their training.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas T. Davies, (Alice E. Newbergher, BEd'65), a daughter, Kirsten Leigh, October 3, 1969 in North Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Michael E. Manley-Casimir**, MEd'68, (Elsie Gyoba, BEd'68) a daughter, Naomi Leigh, November 20, 1969 in Chicago, Illinois. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Srivastava**, PhD'63, (Vivien M. Brown, BSc'61, PhD'64), a daughter, Diane Sheila, November 8, 1969 in Halifax, Nova Scotia. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. Roy Westwick**, BA'56, MA'57, PhD'60, (Gwyneth M. McArravy, BA'58, MA'60), a daughter, Sarah Jane, December 19, 1969 in Vancouver.

Marriages

Hastings - McMillen. Francis Joseph Hastings, BCom'63 to Dorothy Carol McMillen, December 23, 1969 in Vancouver. . . . **Hind - Juelsberg**. John R. Hind, BA'39 to Lisa Fonnebech Juelsberg, August 14, 1969 in Victoria, B.C. . . . **Travis - Rosenthal**. Michael C. Travis, BSP'67 to Audrey L. Rosenthal, BEd'69, June 22, 1969 in Vancouver.

Deaths

Rev. Eric V. Beech, BA'59, accidentally August 28, 1969 in Creston, B.C. He is survived by his wife. **Isabel Bescoby**, BA'32, MA'35, November 3, 1969 in Sidney, B.C. After graduation she joined the B.C. department of education as director of the elementary correspondence school. And in 1937 she became principal of the provincial model school in Victoria. During the Second World War she joined the Unemployment Insurance Commission and National Em-

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ployment Service and in the late 1940's was supervisor of the women's division in Victoria. In 1950 she moved to Vancouver as assistant and later regional supervisor of staff training. Six years later she became co-ordinator of staff training in B.C., Alberta and the Yukon for the Civil Service Commission. In 1962 she moved to Ottawa as a training consultant and later became chief of the information and consulting division of the training and development service of the Civil Service Commission. Throughout her career she was active in adult education, as a lecturer and panelist at conferences in Canada and the United States. She was a director of the Institute of Public Administration and a founder of the Federal Institute of Staff Training and Development. Survived by her mother, sister, Mrs. T. R. Wilson, BA'40, (Hazel Jean), three nieces and two nephews.

Scott D. Dickson, BA'35, BEd'57, January 9, 1969 in Fort St. John, B.C. He was a teacher and principal at schools in several areas of the province and is survived by his wife, two daughters, two sisters and two brothers.

James Alfred Edmunds, BA'42, BEd'53, September 24, 1969 in Vancouver. His entire career was spent with the Vancouver School Board as a teacher and after 1962 as principal of Killarney Secondary School.

William J. P. Huggan, BA'51, BEd'55, MEEd'62, November 2, 1969 in Vancouver. He was a member of the teaching staff at John Oliver Secondary School in Vancouver. Since 1967 he was head of the school's social studies department. Survived by his wife, son, and three daughters.

Linda Kathleen Jack, BSc'67, accidentally August 23, 1969 in Hatzic, B.C.

Dr. Douglas H. Taylor Lee, BA'47, accidentally July 30, 1969 in Victoria, B.C. He is survived by his wife.

James Reid Mitchell, BA'24, BEd'45, October 19, 1969 in West Vancouver. He retired in 1967 after 40 years as teacher and principal with the West Vancouver

school board. His professional activities included terms as president of both the B.C. and Canadian Teachers' Federations. A grad of UBC's Fairview shack days, he was a member of the university soccer team and served as president of the musical society. Survived by his wife, daughter, and son, Reid, BPE'49, BEd'55.

Lawrence R. Munroe, BASc'46, January 12, 1970 in Vancouver. Shortly after graduation he joined the Vancouver Town-Planning Commission and in 1952 moved to the newly-formed Vancouver planning department. For the past two and half years he was assistant director of the department. He was a member of the Institute of Professional Engineers, the Planning Institute of B.C. and the Town Planning Institute of Canada. Survived by his wife, Diana (Bampton) BA'47 and his mother.

Basil Lloyd Pantages, BA'50, January 15, 1970 in Vancouver. He was a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of B.C. Survived by his wife and parents.

James P. Pappajohn, BCom'47, November 16, 1969 in Vancouver. A veteran of the Second World War, he taught school for over 16 years in Burnaby. More recently he was president of Pro-Odos Holdings Ltd., a real estate development firm founded by his father. Survived by his wife, son, three daughters, parents, three brothers and a sister.

Gloria J. Parkhill, BA'68, August 1969 in Vancouver. She is survived by her mother.

Sidney L. Richardson, BA'45, BEd'56, November 20, 1969 in Vancouver. He taught in Surrey for over 20 years and is survived by his sister.

Sydney Teal, BASc'37, March 17, 1969 in Toronto. He was an engineer with Consul Mogul Mines Ltd. and a member of the Professional Engineers Association of Ontario.

Capt. William M. Wright, BSc'66, accidentally January 7, 1970 in West Germany. For the past 18 months he was attached to the Fourth RCAF Fighter Wing stationed at Soellingen. He is survived by his parents. □

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