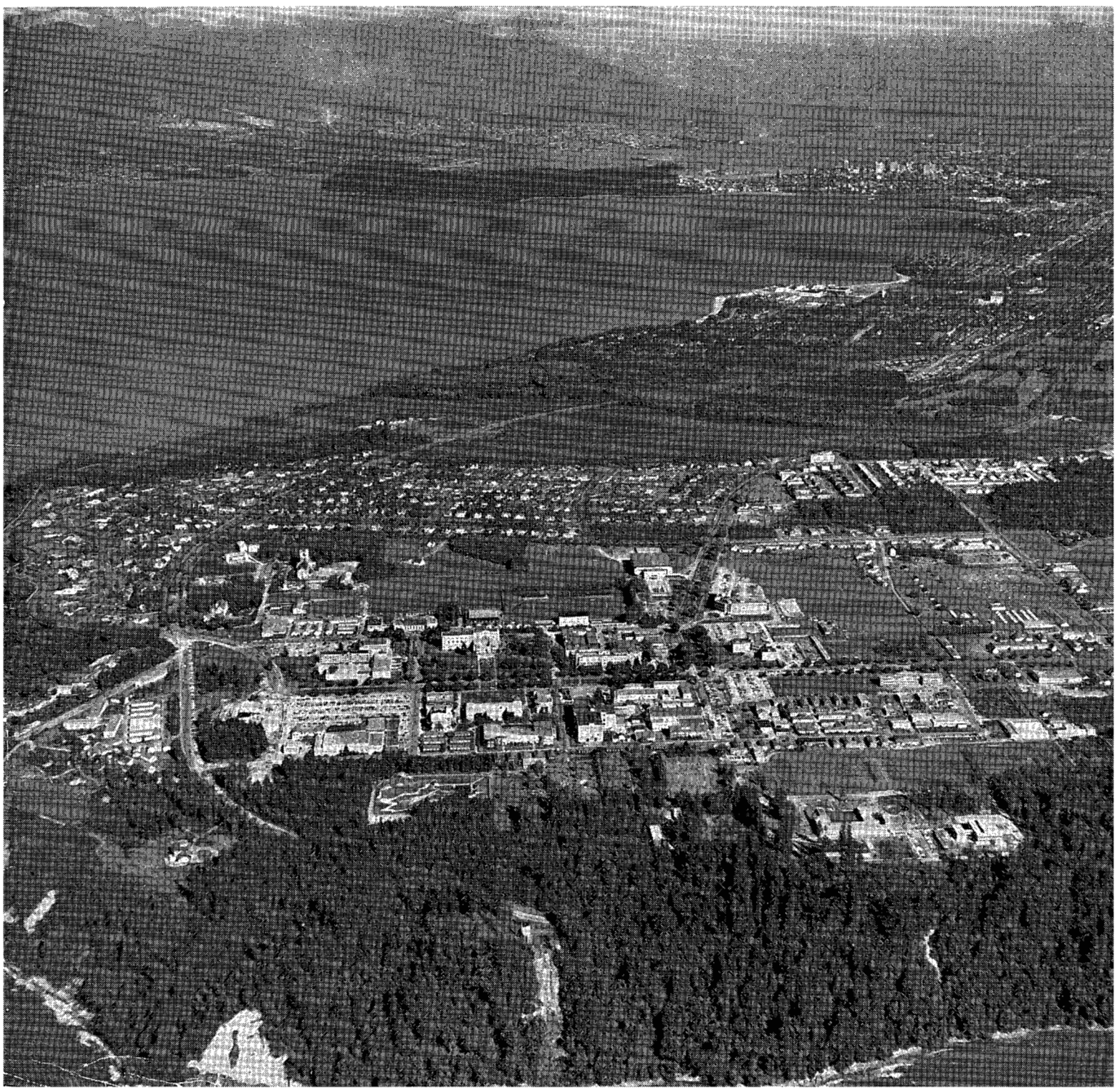


THE U.B.C. ALUMNI CHRONICLE

VOLUME 14, NO. 1

SPRING, 1960



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Business Review

JUNE 1, 1959

WAY TO THE SEA

THE prospect of linking the shipping lanes of the world's oceans with the world's largest chain of fresh water lakes in the industrial heartland of North America has offered an obvious challenge to the joint agency of Canada and United States for more than half a century. The meeting of the Queen and the President on June 26 formally to open the St. Lawrence Seaway marks the achievement of a venture in international co-operation with few historical parallels.

Sixty-four years have elapsed since the idea of a seaway was first mooted. It was in 1895 that a Deep Waterways Commission was created by the governments of the two countries to report on the feasibility of a deep channel from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. By the early years of this century the scheme was clearly conceived on the broad lines along which it now stands accomplished—as a joint undertaking of the two countries and with the joint purpose of a ship channel and a hydro-electric power source. These essential aspects have never been lost to sight despite the legislative and technical difficulties that have beset their fulfilment. Even the basic engineering facts of today's St. Lawrence navigation and power project were specified as long ago as 1926 and 1927. In those years a joint board of engineers contrasted the feasibility of developing 2.2 million horsepower of electric energy in the International Rapids section and a Canadian advisory committee proposed a 27-foot channel from Montreal to Lake Ontario.

For some years thereafter the history of the project was punctuated by a succession of plans and proposals and of chronic delays in reaching firm decisions. While the Seaway scheme found many enthusiastic supporters it also met a large body of no less determined opponents and one of the strongest lobbies in American congressional history succeeded in deterring the enabling legislation under six Presidents, all of whom favoured it.

The Canadian position was, throughout, rather more clear-cut. The project must have seemed a daring

and premature idea when first proposed. It was certainly a bold conception, providing as it did for transportation and power requirements far in excess of reasonable expectations at the time. Yet, despite her relatively smaller needs and resources, Canada was usually the prime mover.

As time passed, economic growth on both sides of the border brought the facilities offered by the project more within range of the reasonable and indeed within the realm of the necessary. If anything, the Canadian case for pressing forward with construction gained momentum more rapidly than the American to the point where Canada eventually decided to "go it alone"; if U.S. co-operation should not be forthcoming. Action was finally initiated by Canadian legislation in the form of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act of December 1955 and United States later joined in by passing the Wiley-Dondero Act through Congress in 1954. Construction of the Seaway, begun late that year, moved forward on a joint basis in 1955.

The task, which was accomplished on schedule in a little more than four years, was immense and complex and met with some unforeseen difficulties. That more than 30 million cubic yards of earth would have to be excavated and 2 million cubic yards of concrete poured was known in advance to more than fifty firms which held major contracts for the Canadian sections alone. But some problems that were not foreseen caused engineering difficulties after construction began. At the Beauharnois lock, contractors met hard underlying sandstone which held up all progress until a new drill had been devised to complete boring. Ice jams, high winds and flood waters hampered construction of cofferdams at the Montreal entrance and at the Cornwall power project, while dredging was complicated by unexpected physical obstacles.

Considerable expense was also incurred in relocating more than 6,500 people as well as towns, railways and roads on the north shore of the St. Lawrence between Cornwall and Prescott which was scheduled for flooding on completion of the Cornwall and Iroquois

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THE U.B.C. ALUMNI CHRONICLE

CONTENTS

Alumni News

- 4 Brief to Minister of Education
- 6 Chancellor Renominated
- 7 Alumnae and Alumni
—By Frances Tucker

Features

- 12 The Red Goat Wilderness
—By Marion Walker
- 14 Coast-to-Coast with the President
- 16 Finland's Forest Economy
—By Francis Robinson
- 18 The Kelowna College Survey
—By Ann Dawe
- 20 Have Axe, Will Grind
—By Eric Nicol
- 22 The Library Expands
—By Neal Harlow

The University

- 27 The Faculty
- 28 Book Reviews
- 32 Sports News
—By Barbara Schrodt
- 36 No News is Good News
—By Dave Brock

VOLUME 14, No. 1



SPRING, 1960

COVER

The cover photograph, taken by Chuck Jones of THE PROVINCE, shows the University's unique site on the tip of Point Grey. The downtown area of Vancouver and Stanley Park can be seen in the background.

U.B.C. ALUMNI CHRONICLE

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Assistant Editor: Frances Tucker, B.A.'50

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TEXT OF ALUMNI BRIEF

A committee established by the board of management of the Alumni Association has studied the question of the annual operating grant to the University. A brief based on their findings was submitted to the provincial government in January. The committee, chaired by past-president J. N. Hyland, consisted of Mrs. Anne Angus, Miss Mary Fallis, the Hon. James Sinclair, Dr. H. L. Purdy, Fred D. Bolton, Nathan Nemetz, Q.C., and the president of the Association, Mark Collins. The brief was presented to the Alumni members of the provincial cabinet—the Hon. Leslie Peterson, minister of education, the Hon. Robert Bonner, attorney-general, and the Hon. Ray Williston, minister of lands and forests, who expressed keen interest in the University and its financial problems. The brief, in the form of a letter to the minister of education, follows.

The Hon. Leslie Peterson, M.L.A.,
Minister of Education,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Mr. Peterson,

The Alumni Association is grateful for this opportunity of presenting to you its views and recommendations concerning the financial affairs of the University.

In this letter we direct your attention to the **operating** as distinct from the **capital** requirements at the University of British Columbia.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

During the past fifteen years the University of British Columbia has been called upon to serve the most rapidly expanding area of Canada. It has conducted research, provided professional training and in many other ways attempted to meet the demands of a growing population and virile economy. Had it failed in its task, our economic expansion would have been seriously curtailed.

Public recognition of the contribution made by the University and of the importance of higher education generally has not been lacking. It was confirmed in the success of the Development Fund Campaign. **Donations from thousands of individuals throughout the Province constitutes a vote of confidence greater than that accorded by the public to any other Provincial University.**

The University is now well embarked on a programme of construction which will provide some of the new classrooms, laboratories, library and research facilities immediately required. With the implementation in 1960 of the Government matching grants this programme will continue, as it must if the people of British Columbia are to have a first-class University.

It is timely therefore to consider the subject of annual operating revenue and to relate this to the task which is performed and must be performed by the University.

ENROLMENT

Table A illustrates the realized increase in student enrolment in the five-year period 1955-56 to 1959-60 and the projections for 1965-66 and 1975-76.

Table A shows the number of full-time and partial students and the total registration in each year. It provides also a representative index of growth for all other divisions of University activity, i.e., summer session, short courses, correspondence and evening extension courses, etc.

STANDARD OF TEACHING

A study of the future operating budgets of the University must encompass the following factors:

A. The size of the student population;
B. The size of the physical plant to be maintained and serviced with essential utilities;
C. The standard of teaching desired;
D. The cost increase factor.

It is now clear that the increase in the factors A and B is such that adequate recognition of these will be required in future budgets. With respect to teaching standards, it is fervently hoped that the enviable reputation achieved for the University by its hard-worked staff will never become a casualty of inadequate revenue.

The teaching standards of the University are the direct outcome of the number, standing, competence and experience of its faculty. If our University is to retain its acknowledged position as one of Canada's important universities it must be able to recruit and retain highly qualified members of faculty by matching the highest salaries available in Canada.

FEDERAL GRANTS

The University of British Columbia is a Provincial institution. It has always been dependent upon the Provincial Government for a substantial portion of its operating budget and similarly the Government has been a major contributor to each phase of its physical expansion. We do not anticipate any change in this position in the foreseeable future.

The Federal Government has provided additional operating revenue in recent years and while this is most welcome and has been acknowledged as helpful it should be mentioned that all universities in Canada are in receipt of these per capita grants. **It should be noted, as well, that here in British Columbia, because of our population and greater demand for higher education, these grants are lower on a per-student basis than in the other western Provinces.** This is illustrated in Table B.

BUDGETING PROBLEMS

The University Administration is required to project most areas of planning as much as five or ten years in the future, but in the field of operating revenue it can plan for only the year ahead. We suggest that this is a handicap to maximum efficiency in the field of budgeting and long-range projections.

In view of this, it would seem advisable to develop a more "long-range" approach to the problem of providing adequate operating funds for the University.

ADVANTAGES OF A FORMULA

It has been proposed that the development of a formula, acceptable to both the University and the Provincial Government, would offer distinct advantages to each.

A. For the University, a formula would eliminate the annual uncertainty with respect to the size of the operating grant. We are of the opinion that this would be of great assistance to the University's administration in planning the most efficient use of its income.

B. For the Government, a formula and its annual application would fix the proportion of the University's budget to be covered by Provincial Grant without the necessity of protracted negotiations, or the possibility of public and student controversy.

C. We believe that a formula would also be of value in creating a closer sense of partnership between the Government and the University.

COMPARISON OF PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Prior to its consideration of a possible formula, the Association gathered certain information which it believed was pertinent. A digest of the data is contained in Table C.

Table C notes the larger student enrolment at U.B.C. and also the fact that **on a per-student basis our University is receiving considerably less from its Provincial Government than the Provincial Universities in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba receive from their respective Governments.**

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

Any attempt to measure the adequacy of the current Provincial operating grant in relation to the size of the task undertaken by the University must consider the following factors:

1. The effect of the allocations to Medicine and Education on general University operations.
2. The greatly increased use of University staff and facilities by summer and night school registrants.
3. The decreased purchasing power of the dollar.

Tables D and E demonstrate the effect of these factors on the utilization of the annual operating grant during the current year and the previous eight years. It should be noted that during this period and in the years immediately preceding, seven faculties, five schools and many new courses were added to meet the need for graduate and professional training in British Columbia and that these additions increased considerably the per capita operating costs. **It is disclosed in the schedules that on a compensated basis, the per-student grant today is about 8% lower than it was in 1952-53.**

TO EDUCATION MINISTER

PROVINCIAL REVENUE

It is fortunate that our Provincial revenues, by comparison particularly with Saskatchewan and Manitoba, are sufficiently high to enable an increase in University support without making too great an impact on Provincial budgeting. This is revealed in Table F.

CONCLUSIONS

1. That the great increase in demand for University training in British Columbia indicates strongly the need for a new approach to Provincial Government participation in the provision of operating revenue.
2. That any new arrangement should contemplate a minimum period of three years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We are impressed with the fact that the western Province with the smallest revenue (Manitoba) provides the highest per student grant, \$726.00. It is suggested that British Columbia, with the highest tax revenue of the four western Provinces, should be able to equal the Manitoba figure. While this is the highest figure for 1959-60, it should be noted that the general trend, particularly in Alberta and Manitoba, has been upward and the \$726.00 figure may be exceeded in 1960-61 or 1961-62.

1. That for the University operating year 1960-61, the Provincial Grant should be \$726 for each full-time student enrolled in the Winter Session.
2. That the percentage of the 1960-61 operating budget represented by the Provincial Grant calculated as in (1) should be applied to the following two years, i.e., 1961-62 and 1962-63.
3. That at the end of this three-year period a review be undertaken to determine the practicability of extending the formula for a further period.

These recommendations are based on the premise that the University will operate on basically the same scale as at present. If major additions are contemplated in the three-year period, viz., Faculty of Dentistry, Physiotherapy, etc., added cost factors involved would require special consideration.

It is our opinion that the proposal outlined above is well within the resources of the people of our Province. We believe also that all citizens of British Columbia will derive pride and satisfaction in knowing that their University is receiving the measure of public support which it merits and requires.

The history and record of higher education demonstrates that an investment in the development of human skills and understanding will return incalculable benefits to the citizens of British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

J. N. Hyland,
Immediate Past President,
Chairman,
Provincial Operating Grant Committee.

TABLE A

Academic Year	Full-Time Students	Other (Partial, etc.)	Total Registration
1955-56	6,080	323	6,403
1956-57	7,297	402	7,699
1957-58	8,525	461	8,986
1958-59	9,400	550	9,950
1959-60	10,100	533	10,633
1965-66	—	—	14,000(est.)
1975-76	—	—	23,000(est.)

TABLE B

Government of Canada Grant—Per Full-time Winter Session Student

Gov't of Canada Grant (estimated)	1957-58	U.B.C. \$1,363,869*	Alberta \$1,130,477	Saskatchewan \$ 751,921	Manitoba \$596,800
	1958-59	2,102,071	1,744,573	1,156,060	887,638
	1959-60	2,100,000	1,800,000	1,159,000	900,000
Full-Time Winter Session Students	1957-58	8,525	4,776	3,368	3,295
	1958-59	9,400	5,371	3,907	3,761
	1959-60	10,100	6,206	4,323	3,859
Gov't of Canada Grant per full-time Winter Session Student	1957-58	\$160	\$237	\$223	\$181
	1958-59	224	325	296	236
	1959-60	208	290	268	233

* Grant \$1.00 per capita of population. Increased to \$1.50 with effect from 1958-59.

TABLE C

	1957-58	U.B.C.	Alberta	Sask.	Manitoba
Full-Time Enrolment	1957-58	8,525	4,776	3,368	3,295
Winter Sessions	1958-59	9,400	5,371	3,907	3,761
	1959-60	10,100	6,206	4,323	3,859
Provincial Operating Grant	1957-58	\$3,936,000	\$2,255,000	\$2,135,000	\$1,544,200
	1958-59	4,334,000	3,100,000	2,500,000	2,150,000
	1959-60	4,984,000	3,947,000	2,700,000	2,800,000
Provincial Grants per Winter Student	1957-58	460	466	633	468
	1958-59	461	577	640	572
	1959-60	493	636	624	726

TABLE D

Trend of Provincial Grant after deduction of allocation to Medicine and Education and Correction for Purchasing Power

	Provincial Grant	Allocation to Medicine	Allocation to Education	Remainder for General University	Consumer Price Index (Vanc.)	Converted Remainder
1952-53	\$2,722,100	\$258,553	—	\$2,013,563	117.4	\$1,715,130
1953-54	2,500,000	274,456	—	2,225,544	116.1	1,916,920
1954-55	2,700,000	299,512	—	2,400,488	117.4	2,044,709
1955-56	2,920,000	366,171	\$ 10,000	2,543,829	117.9	2,157,616
1956-57	3,500,000	410,174	200,000	2,889,826	119.6	2,416,242
1957-58	3,936,300	509,037	375,000	3,052,263	122.6	2,489,611
1958-59	4,334,000	584,463	434,000	3,315,537	125.1	2,650,309
1959-60	4,984,000	670,960	559,000	3,754,040	127.1	2,953,611

TABLE E

Corrected Provincial Grant Per Student

The corrected Provincial grant available per winter student is lower now than it was for the years 1953-56 inclusive. In order to take some account of the rapid increases in gross numbers, a more realistic enrolment figure is one which gives weighted consideration to summer and night school registration in classes for degree credit.

Corrected Provincial Grant Per Winter and Equivalent Student (Excluding Medicine and Education)

	Corrected Provincial Grant	Winter(a) Enrolment	Per Winter Student	Equivalent(b) Enrolment	Per Equivalent Student
1952-53	\$1,715,130	4,901	\$350	5,293	\$324
1953-54	1,916,920	5,005	383	5,481	350
1954-55	2,044,709	5,399	379	5,869	348
1955-56	2,157,616	5,758	375	6,501	332
1956-57	2,416,242	6,259	386	7,240	334
1957-58	2,489,611	7,190	346	8,840	282
1958-59	2,650,309	7,877	336	9,613	296
1959-60	2,953,611	8,164	362	9,888	299

(a) Winter Enrolment—excludes students in Medicine and Education.

(b) Equivalent Enrolment—winter as defined above plus enrolment in degree credit summer and extension courses. The 3 categories of students are weighted as follows:

Categories	Average Units Taken	Weight
Winter	15	1
Summer	5	1/3
Extension	3	1/5

TABLE F

Western Provinces	Net General Revenue for Year Ending March 31/60 (millions)	1959-60 University Operating Grant (millions)	University Operating Grant as a Percentage of Provincial Revenues
British Columbia	\$292.1	\$4,984	1.706
Alberta	223.0	3,947	1.772
Saskatchewan	142.7	2.7	1.892
Manitoba	97.0	2.8	2.886

CHANCELLOR RE-NOMINATED

The board of management of the Alumni Association has endorsed the re-election of Dr. A. E. Grauer as Chancellor of the University.

Dr. Grauer was first elected in 1957 and is eligible for a second three-year term in the elections on May 31. His re-nomination was submitted by a group of active alumni and unanimously approved by the board.

Mark Collins, Alumni president, made the following statement following Dr. Grauer's re-nomination:

"Dr. Grauer has been an outstanding Chancellor who has worked quietly, unceasingly and very effectively for the University.

"It is significant that the highly successful Development Fund Campaign was initiated and conducted under his leadership and that during his term of office there occurred a notable increase in public recognition of the importance of the University and of higher education generally.

"Dr. Grauer was largely responsible for the attention that has been given to faculty salaries and he is now equally concerned about the need to expand University research in many fields.

"He has stated on many occasions that if the University is to fulfill its proper function it must have greater support from all levels of government and continued support from the community. We know that he will continue to work to this objective.

"We are pleased and proud to endorse the re-election of Dr. A. E. Grauer as Chancellor of U.B.C. for another term and the board is confident that this action will be approved by an overwhelming number of graduates."

The University registrar, Mr. J. E. A. Parnall, has given notice that the election of the Chancellor and the 15 members of the Senate to be elected by Convocation will take place on May 31.



Dr. A. E. Grauer

NEWS NOTES

The committee which investigated the operating grant to the University (see pages 4 and 5) is only one of several committees which have been struck to study some of the major problems facing the University. Through its branches, divisions and committees, the board of management has attempted to direct alumni thinking to the solution of these problems.

EQUALIZATION GRANTS

The cost of attending U.B.C., particularly for those students living outside Vancouver, is a perennial problem, and one which is now under investigation. The principle of equalization grants has been approved by the board of management and the committee is now obtaining facts, figures and opinions from centers throughout B.C. The committee's report will be presented this spring.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

In November of last year a special committee headed by Nathan Nemetz, Q.C., was appointed to investigate the possibility of conducting a province-wide survey and the advisability of the Association taking a stand on the issue of junior colleges. Both proposals were rejected on recommendation of the committee and a resolution calling for the appointment of a Royal Commission to study the future needs of higher education in B.C. was proposed and passed by the board.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

In the Senate elections which will take place this spring the board will encourage the nomination of at least 15 qualified and interested alumni to represent Convocation and will seek a better geographical



The 1959-60 board of management of the Alumni Association held their January meeting at the home of the Chancellor, Dr. A. E. Grauer. First vertical row, beginning at foot of stairs: Mark Collins, James Banham, D. B. Fields, A. H. Sager (at top). Second row: Chancellor Grauer, D. B. Franklin, Terry Nicholls, H. J. Franklin, Peter Meekison. Third row: J. N. Hyland, Dr. J. M. Fredrickson, Clyde Rowatt, Don F. Miller, Emerson Gennis. Fourth row: Nathan T. Nemetz, Q.C., Mrs. Mary Leeson, James Johnstone, Kingsley F. Harris, Ivan Feltham. Anne Howorth (next to Mr. Nemetz in front row). Final row, against wall: Mrs. Thelma Johnstone, Mrs. Lois Fisher, Mrs. Jean McKay, Rika Wright, Margaret E. Leighton and Edwin F. Watson.

representation of candidates. The Association is also undertaking a study, in cooperation with a committee already established by the Senate, of the work of this important body and its composition.

STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY

As has been noted many times there is nothing wrong in "bigness" in higher education. But rapid growth is sometimes difficult and painful and problems inevitably arise. Some of these problems—or challenges—are being investigated by

the State of the University committee under the general chairmanship of Stuart Keate.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR

Alumni living in Kamloops and the Okanagan will be pleased to hear that President MacKenzie will make a speaking tour through that area early in April. The executive director of the Alumni Association and James Banham, the University's information officer, will accompany the president.

ALUMNAE AND ALUMNI

(Items of Alumni news are invited in the form of press clippings or personal letters. These should reach the Editor, U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle, 252 Brock Hall, U.B.C., for the next issue not later than May 1, 1960.)

1923

Sidney Clifford Barry, B.S.A., became Canada's deputy minister of agriculture on January 1. In his 34 years with the department, Mr. Barry has had wide experience and responsibility in poultry and livestock production and marketing, and many challenging assignments.

Neil M. McCallum, B.A.Sc., P.Eng., who has been manager for General Construction Company (Alberta) Ltd. since he resigned as chief engineer, B.C. Department of Highways, in 1956, is returning to B.C. to become general manager of Willis & Cunliffe Engineering Ltd., consulting engineers, of Victoria. Mr. McCallum is one of British Columbia's best known engineers.

1924

Mrs. Lorne Morgan (Lucy Ingram, B.A., M.A.(Cal.), Ph.D.(Cal.)), is manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia's economics department and editor of their Monthly Review. Mrs. Morgan has the rank of supervisor.

1925

Lyle A. Atkinson, B.S.A., M.S.A., '35, has been appointed general manager of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, succeeding Alec H. Mercer.

Sydney B. Ingram, B.A., is director of education for the Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey. **Mrs. Lorne Morgan** is his sister.

1926

E. W. (Ed) Bassett, B.A.Sc., the provincial deputy minister of lands, has been appointed to the Canadian team in the international negotiations to start February 11 to work out a treaty on the development of the Columbia river.

Mr. Bassett has been a member of the technical liaison and policy liaison committees set up by the federal and B.C. governments, and has had useful experience as a member of the sub-committee to study the Columbia which was set up by the International Joint Commission. It was the work of this sub-committee which led to these negotiations.

1928

Hugh J. Hodgins, B.A.Sc. in forest engineering, vice-president, timber, of Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd., has been elected for a two-year term as president of the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

1931

Donald B. Grant, B.Com., comptroller with the Joy Manufacturing Co. (Canada) Ltd. in Galt, Ontario, has been appointed a school trustee.



Three U.B.C. graduates stationed at Camp Borden are shown above at a recent luncheon there. They are, left to right, Brigadier R. L. Purves, D.S.O., C.D., B.A.'32, commander Camp Borden (Army), and Commander K. E. Grant, C.D., B.A.'37, commandant of the Joint Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare School, Camp Borden, with their luncheon host, Group Captain R. R. Hilton, C.D., B.A.Sc.'34, commanding officer of the R.C.A.F. station, Camp Borden.

1932

Donald J. MacLaurin, B.A.Sc., M.Sc. (Lawrence Coll., Appleton, Wis.), has been appointed management consultant for Powell River's new fine paper mill project. He returns to B.C. from Menasha, Wisconsin.

1933

Victor J. Southey, B.A., B.A.Sc., has been appointed general manager of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation's two iron ore mines in Newfoundland.

1934

Nathan Nemetz, Q.C., B.A., and City Commissioner **John C. Oliver**, B.A.'26, B.A.Sc.'27, have been appointed by Vancouver City Council as its bargaining team for 1960 civic wage negotiations.

1935

Richard Holmes, B.A., Ph.D.(Tor.), is a research associate in biochemistry with the Alfred I. du Pont Institute of The Nemours Foundation in Wilmington, Delaware.

1936

Peter J. Sharp, B.A., B.Com., has been appointed general manager of Expanded Metal Co. of Canada Ltd., Anacis Industrial Estate, New Westminster, a subsidiary of Britain's Expanded Metal Company Limited.

W. Michael Swangard, B.S.A.(Sask.), M.S.A., D.Sc.V.M.(Munich), is director of trade relations and consultant for research with Diamond Laboratories, a pharmaceutical and biological company in Des Moines, Iowa. His wife is the former **Helen Mathews**, B.A.'23, M.A.'26.

1937

William M. Cameron, B.A., M.A.'40, Ph.D.(Cal.), has been appointed to direct the oceanographic program of the department of mines and technical surveys. He will have charge of the new Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Bedford Basin, Halifax, which will take five years to complete and will have a staff of 300.

1939

Robert E. Bell, B.A., M.A.'41, Ph.D. (McGill), has been appointed Rutherford professor of physics at McGill University, and will succeed Dr. J. Stuart Foster on June 1 next as director of the Radiation Laboratory. Dr. Bell has been acclaimed for his recent research at the Dr. Neils Bohr Institute in Copenhagen where he spent a year as a visiting nuclear scientist.

John Davis, B.A.Sc., B.A. & B.A.Sc. (Oxon.), Ph.D.(McGill), director for research and planning, B.C. Electric, roused great interest when he suggested a uranium enrichment plant for northern British Columbia, in a paper given at the B.C. Natural Resources Conference last November.

Fred L. Hartley, B.A.Sc., has been elected a director and senior vice-president of the Union Oil Company of California. He will assume executive responsibility for all marketing operations.

1940

Lionel Morran Sanford, B.A., B.A.Sc. '41, has been appointed senior technologist, head office manufacturing operations, for Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited.

Gerald White, B.S.A., has been made western branch manager for Ortho Agricultural Chemicals (Canada) Limited with headquarters at New Westminster.

1941

Commander Thomas H. Crone, B.A., R.C.N., has been appointed to the command of H.M.C.S. Skeena, a St. Laurent class destroyer escort attached to the Second Canadian Escort Squadron at Esquimalt.

William Lindsay, B.A.Sc., has been made manager of the Edmonton operations of Monsanto Canada Limited.

1942

Harry J. Horne, B.Com., formerly first secretary (commercial) in the Canadian Embassy in Karachi, is now consul and trade commissioner in Chicago, Illinois.

Charles E. T. White, B.A.Sc., has been appointed plant superintendent, Electronic Materials Plant, of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, in Trail.

1943

John G. H. Halstead, B.A., counsellor with the Canadian delegation to the UN, was credited by External Affairs Minister Green as one of the chief negotiators, with Wallace B. Nesbitt, vice-chairman of the delegation, of the recent Canadian resolution for a world-wide study of atomic radiation which won unanimous East-West agreement in the general assembly. Mr. Halstead, also a graduate of the London School of Economics, is with the department of external affairs.

1946

Ralph R. "Hunk" Henderson, B.Com., was elected president of the B.C. Lions, Vancouver's professional football team, in January. He was captain of the U.B.C. Thunderbirds in 1937-38.

Arthur Frederick (Art) Jones, B.A., president of Artray Film Productions, has been awarded the first commercial TV licence in Vancouver over four other contenders in hearings before the Board of Broadcast Governors. He plans to run a community station and hopes to have it operating by October 1. He was a Ubyssy photographer while attending the University.

Charles A. Moore, B.A.Sc., has been made technical and development manager for Monsanto Canada Limited.

A. J. Tony Poje, B.A., has been promoted to industrial relations supervisor, timber, by Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd.

Eldin S. Underwood, B.A.Sc. in chemical engineering, has been appointed manager, heavy chemicals, in Antara Chemicals, a sales division for the Dye-stuff and Chemical Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, of New York.

John Peter Zubek, B.A., M.A.(Tor.), Ph.D.(Johns Hopkins), professor and chairman of the department of psychology at the University of Manitoba, whose field is somesthesia, is carrying out tests as pure research which have been underwritten by the Defence Research Board.



U.B.C. graduates, most of them doing post-graduate work in the United Kingdom, are shown at the Canadian Universities Society reception in London last October at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hemming. Front row (left to right): Ian Gartsshore, B.A.Sc.'57, Don McKinnon, B.A.Sc.'54, Hamish Simpson, B.A.'57. Seated: Mrs. Douglas Roe (Kathleen Knowlton, Class of '24), Mrs. Jim Adams (Constance Peter, B.A.'23), Mrs. Hemming (Alice Weaver, B.A.'28), Shirley Manning, B.A.'50. Standing: Mrs. Jim Smith, Jim Smith, B.A.Sc.'54, M.A.Sc.'55, Barbara Biely, B.A.'59, Glen Lockhart, B.A.'57, Mrs. Graham Marshall (Joan West, B.A.'32), Mrs. Glen Lockhart, Susan Reid, B.A.'58, H. F. E. Smith (B.C. House, London), Shelagh Thrift, B.A.'59, Sally Gregson, John Helliwell, B.Com.'59, Marjorie Gilbert, B.A.'58, Sholto Heberton, B.A.'57, Helen Mossop, B.A.'59, Wayne Hubble, B.A.'58, Trudy Pentland, B.A.'56. Missing from picture, Jane Banfield, B.A., LL.B.'54.

1947

S. M. Carter, B.Com., has been appointed special representative in the leasing and sale of office furnishings and equipment by Coast Office Equipment Leasing Ltd.

David Geoffrey Colls, B.A., with an associate, has formed a new company, Magnachem Ltd., with head office in Calgary and a sales office and warehouse in Vancouver, offering a complete corrosion detection and mitigation program to industry.

Frederick W. Dakin, B.Com., has been appointed an executive director of the G. W. Robinson Company Limited, in Hamilton. Mr. Dakin has had 13 years of experience in management of department, furniture and appliance stores throughout Canada.

Jack Arnold Ferry, B.A., B.Com, has been appointed Western Marketing Director, Cockfield, Brown & Company Limited. Mr. Ferry is a former editor of *The Ubyssy*.

Donald A. McRae, B.Com., has been appointed general manager of Mercedes-Benz Distributors Western Ltd.

Francis Alan Phillips, B.Com., has been made manager, treasury department, central division of the Shell Oil Company, in Toronto.

1948

Dr. H. J. Duffus, B.A.Sc., B.A.'49, has been appointed head of the physics department of the Canadian Services College at Royal Roads.

Mrs. Ralph E. Giesey (Nora Clarke, B.A.), is taking the first year of graduate work in the School of Social Work, University of Minnesota, on an \$1800 grant from the National Institutes of Mental Health, while her husband is visiting lecturer in the department of history there.

David Benson Laughton, B.S.A., B.Com.'49, has been transferred to London as agricultural secretary in the High Commissioner's office, from the embassy in Mexico City where he was commercial secretary.

Robert Davis Lawson, B.A.Sc., M.A. Sc.'49, Ph.D.(Stanford), has joined the staff of the Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois, as an associate physicist in the physics division.

George C. Richards, B.Com., has been promoted to controller of the Eastern chemical division of Hooker Chemical Corporation in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

William A. T. White, B.Com., is supervisor, urban renewal and public housing division, of the Central Mortgage & Housing Corp., Ottawa.

1949

J. S. Bagnall, B.A., has been appointed product sales manager, adhesives and resins division, of Monsanto Canada Limited.

Richard Fairey, B.A.Sc., P.Eng., has been appointed senior works officer, Royal Canadian Engineers, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Wendell Forbes, B.Com., has been made circulation manager for *Life* magazine, with headquarters in New York.

Barbara Geoffrey, B.A., B.S.W.'50, has joined the counselling staff of the Alcoholism Foundation of B.C.

R. G. (Dick) MacKinnon is chief accountant for the Shawinigan works of Du Pont of Canada.

J. A. McNab, B.Com., administrator of Port Arthur General Hospital, has been named third member of the Hospital Survey Board to assess Manitoba's hospital situation.

William A. Street, B.A., LL.B., was elected an alderman to the Vancouver city council in December.

W. E. Webb, B.S.F., M.F.(Syracuse), with Forestal Forestry & Engineering International, who made the forest inventory for the Khulna pulp mill project in Pakistan, is back in Vancouver working on the maps and reports of the inventory.

Gaynor P. Williams, B.A.Sc., is research officer, snow and ice section, in the division of building research of the National Research Council.

1950

William S. Amm, B.A.Sc., has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Emil Anderson Construction Co. of Hope, B.C.

Patrick J. Fogarty, B.A., B.S.W.'51, M.S.W.'52, has been named director of research and planning with Saskatchewan's department of social welfare and rehabilitation.

R. F. Linden, B.A.Sc., has been appointed superintendent of the mechanization development division of the newly formed engineering and development branch of the Post Office department.

1951

W. J. Connery, B.A.Sc., has been made manager of the Cowichan Sawmill division of B.C. Forest Products at Youbou.

Robin LeBrasseur, B.A., M.A.'54, has been awarded the 1959 Andre Meyer fellowship for research given by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. Mr. LeBrasseur specialized in plankton research and ocean productivity at the Fisheries Research Board's Nanaimo station. The coveted award will give him a year's study abroad.

Walter H. Lewis, B.A., M.A.'54, Ph.D. (Virginia), assistant professor at Stephen Austin College in Nacogdoches, Texas, has received a \$9,000 research grant in botany from the National Science Foundation of Washington, D.C.

John O. McGuirk, B.A.Sc., has been appointed B.C. area sales manager for Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine Ltd.

Harry E. Palmer, B.A.Sc., P.Eng., has established Palmer Gas Consultants Ltd. in Calgary, offering a complete service to the gas industry in Western Canada.

Armand P. Paris, B.A.Sc., M.A.Sc.'54, has joined the faculty of Xavier Junior College, in Sydney, Nova Scotia.



1958

Francis A. Dullien, Dip. Chem. Eng. (Budapest), M.A.Sc., has won a C-I-L fellowship for advanced chemical research, and is now working towards a Ph.D. in chemical engineering at U.B.C.

1952

Donald W. Moore, B.A.Sc., M.Sc. (Wash.), has been made chief engineer, Electrosolids Corp., a California company in the electronics field.

A. M. Unrau, B.S.A., M.S.A.'53, Ph.D. (Minn.) in plant physiology, Ph.D. (Minn.) in biochemistry and organic chemistry, has been appointed to the department of biochemistry, University of Hawaii.

1953

W. C. Robinson, B.A.Sc., has been made inspector and resident engineer at Prince Rupert for the B.C. department of mines.

1954

R. J. Forrest, B.S.A., M.S.A.'55, Ph.D. (Illinois), is the new research officer in animal husbandry at Agassiz Experimental Farm.

Justin Greene, B.Com. has been named executive director of the Northwest Memorial Hospital in Seattle, a large hospital now under construction.

Joan E. Mitchell, B.A., B.L.S.(McGill), M.L.S.(Tor.), has been made Union College's first full-time librarian, through the H. R. MacMillan Educational Fund grant to bring the library up to the standards set by the American Association of Theological Schools.

Clive V. Nylander, B.A., LL.B.'55, has been appointed the first full-time solicitor for Ladner municipality.

Paul S. Touchburn, B.S.A., M.S.A.'56, Ph.D.(Ohio State), has joined the staff of the department of poultry science of the Ohio Agriculture Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio.

Capt. Ed. M. Wade, B.A.Sc., R.C.C.S., is serving in the Gaza strip with the UN emergency force in Egypt. His wife is the former **Nola Richards**, B.H.E.'51.

1955

Gordon Elliott, B.Com., is now managing director of Regional Marketing Surveys Ltd., a marketing research and consulting firm affiliated with Peter Dewhurst & Associates Ltd.

Mike Kew, B.A., an anthropologist, has left the Provincial Museum to go into the Saskatchewan government service, for work with the northern tribes.

J. M. Kirwan, B.A., has been made administrative assistant and public relations officer in Canadian Petroleum Assn.'s Saskatchewan division.

William L. (Mac) McCamey, B.Com., M.B.A.(Florida), has joined the Office of International Finance in Washington, D.C.

Melvin J. Shelley, B.A.Sc., M.B.A., P.Eng., has been appointed city engineer for Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, effective March 1, 1960.

1956

Darshan S. Johal, B.A., M.Sc.'58, is a planner with the Capital Region Planning Board in Victoria.

Peter Julian Riley, B.A.Sc., M.A.Sc.'58, is assistant professor in nuclear physics at the University of Alberta, and also doing post-graduate work towards a Ph.D.

Ralph G. Sultan, B.A.Sc., who is in his second year at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration, has been elected a Baker Scholar, the highest academic honour which the school can bestow upon a student.

1957

Donald E. Buchanan, B.A., has been appointed National Film Board representative in Victoria.

1958

Fraser G. Wallace, B.Com., M.B.A. (U.C.L.A.), has a teaching fellowship at U.C.L.A. while working towards a Ph.D. in business administration.

1959

D. H. Hall, B.Sc.(Alta.), M.A.(Tor.), Ph.D., has been appointed assistant professor of geophysics at the University of Saskatchewan.

Diane MacEachern, B.A., has been appointed an anthropologist in the Provincial Museum.

BIRTHS

MR. AND MRS. DAVID C. AIRD, B.Com.'52, a son, James Alexander, December 2, 1959, in Vancouver.

DR. AND MRS. KENNETH BERRY, M.D.'56, (nee SALLY TENENBAUM, B.A.'54, B.S.W.'55), a son, Mark David, November 18, 1959, in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL J. COLLS, B.Com.'56, (nee MORAG MURRAY, B.Com.'56), a daughter, November 18, 1959, in Vancouver.

MR. AND MRS. J. KENNETH DAKIN, B.Com.'48, a daughter, November 15, 1959, in Vancouver.

DR. AND MRS. HUGH A. DAUBENY, B.S.A.'53, M.S.A.'55, Ph.D.(Cornell), a son, Peter Hugh, January 6, 1960, in Chilliwack.

MR. AND MRS. RAY DIXON, B.Com.'55, (nee RAE E. CONNELL, B.A.'54, B.S.W.'55), a son, Robert Thomas, January 13, 1960, in Vancouver.

MR. AND MRS. A. ERIC GEE, B.Com.'49, (nee KATHLEEN ROSE MacMILLAN, B.A.'47, B.S.W.'48), a son, Michael Ewart, October 31, 1959, in Vancouver.

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR G. LAWS (nee MARY SEELY, B.A.'55), a daughter, Gwendolyn Ruth, August 12, 1959, in Montreal, P.Q.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES W. LEE, B.A.Sc.'47, a daughter, Wendy Ann, September 6, 1959, in Kingston, Jamaica.

MR. AND MRS. J. PETER MADILL, B.Com.'59, a daughter, Barbara Leslie, November 14, 1959, in Vancouver.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES LESLIE NIVEN, B.Com.'54, a son, James Lawrence, January 6, 1960, in Ocean Falls.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN PEARSON (nee BETTY CLARKE, B.Com.'57), daughter, Marion Louise, December 15, 1959, in Vancouver.

MR. AND MRS. KEN ROSS, B.A.'54, (nee LINDA REEVES, B.S.N.'56), a son, David Kenneth, November 22, 1959, in Vancouver.

MR. AND MRS. MELVIN J. SHELLEY, B.A.Sc.'55, M.B.A., P.Eng., (nee MARY ANN McCAMEY, B.Com.'57), a son, Calvin Leigh, November 30, 1959, in Vernon.

MR. AND MRS. GORDON A. THOM, B.Com.'56, (nee HELEN W. HURLSTON, B.A.'55, B.S.W.'56), daughter, Kathryn Heather, November 22, 1959, in Vancouver.

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR H. WHISTLER, (B.A.Sc.'50) (nee BARBARA CORKER, B.A.'49), a son, Leonard Keith, October 13, 1959, in Vancouver.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY WIEBE, B.A.'51, B.Ed.'56, of Grostenquin, France, a son, Robin Scott Kahler, in Germany.

MARRIAGES

ALEXANDER - STEWART. Kenneth Grey Alexander, B.A.'58, to Sharon Marie Stewart, in Vancouver.

BANKS-MACDONALD. William John Banks to Mary Joan Macdonald, B.A.'44, in Vancouver.

BUTLER-CLARK. Michael Eric Butler, LL.B.'59, to Roberta Donna Clark, in Vancouver.

BUTLER-HARRIS. Peter Woods Butler, B.A.'53, LL.B.'56, LL.M.(Harvard), to Lucia Harris, in Vancouver.

CAMERON-RICHARDSON. Jack R. Cameron, B.A.'52, to Noel Constance Richardson, B.A.'59, in Sidney, Vancouver Island.

CLAYTON-COPE. R. A. W. Clayton, B.A.Sc.'51, to Geri Cope, in Victoria.

CROCKFORD-McCALLUM. Dr. Peter Michael Crockford to Elizabeth Mary McCallum, B.P.E.'57, in Calgary, Alberta.

DOANE-STEIN. Edward Michael Doane to Carole Vida Stein, B.A.'59, in Vancouver.

DUFFY-von BANDIAN. Patrick James Barry Duffy, B.S.F.'55, to Elisabeth Dorothea Maria von Bandian, in Vienna, Austria.

EATON-SALTER. Dr. Donald Rex Eaton to Kathryn Millet Salter, B.Com.'55, in Ottawa, Ontario.

ELLIOTT-WATERS. Peter Wayne Elliot, B.Sc.'58, to Diane Elizabeth Waters, B.H.E.'59, in North Vancouver.

FITZGERALD-HREHORKA. Edward Hunter Fitzgerald to Annette June Hrehorka, B.H.E.'58, in Richmond.

FORBES-GLANVILLE. William Gooderham Forbes, B.A.'54, B.Ed.'57, to Rosalie Joan Glanville, B.A.'54, in West Vancouver.

FRIEND-SEARS. Ronald George Friend, B.A.Sc.'57, to Nancy Alexandra Sandra Sears, in London, Ontario.

GAMBLE-SHEPHERD. Leonard James Gamble, B.Sc.'58, to Jessie Ann Shepherd, in Armstrong.

HOWARD-LEITH. Ronald Basset Howard, B.Arch.'57, to Barbara Jean Leith, B.Com.'59, in Vancouver.

JENKINSON-TRUSLER. William Graham Jenkinson, B.Com.'57, to Helen Lynn Trusler, in North Bay, Ontario.

JOHAL-DHILLON. Darshan S. Johal, B.A.'56, M.Sc.'58, to Kulmindar Kaur Dhillon, B.S.N.'59, in Victoria.

KUIJT-TAYLOR. Job Kuijt, B.A.'54, M.A., Ph.D.(Calif.), to Jean Davidson Taylor, B.A.'54, in Vancouver.

LECKIE-TOPP. Robin Brooks Leckie, B.A.'53, to Rosemary Diana Topp, in Toronto, Ontario.

McINTYRE-RUNGE. Dr. Paul McIntyre to Phyllis Mary Cecilia Runge, B.A.'56, in Toronto, Ontario.

PINCHIN-HUGHES. Ronald Allen Pinchin, B.A.'52, to Janet Margaret Hughes, in Vancouver.

RILEY - BARKHOUSE. Peter Julian Riley, B.A.Sc.'56, M.A.Sc.'58, to Eva Beatrice Barkhouse, in Miami, Florida, U.S.A.

ROWLANDS-RANAGHAN. Robert Edward Rowlands, B.A.Sc.'59, to Mary Roma Ranaghan, B.S.P.'56, in Vancouver.

RUDD-GUISE. Kenneth Frederick Rudd, B.Com.'53, to Jacqueline Michelle Guise, in Vancouver.

SMITH - FRANCIS. Darrel Gordon Smith, B.Com.'59, to Janette Elizabeth Francis, in Vancouver.

THOM-KENNEDY. Donald Cullen Thom, B.A.Sc.'59, to Anne Carole Kennedy, LL.B.'59, in Ottawa, Ontario.

WHARF-KNOX. Brian W. H. Wharf, B.A.'53, B.S.W.'56, M.S.W.'57, to Mary Helen Knox, B.A.'55, B.S.W.'56, in Burnaby.

DEATHS

The Honourable Eric Werge Hamber, C.M.G., K.St.J., B.A., LL.D., Chancellor Emeritus of the University, died on January 10, 1960, at the age of 81.

Mr. Hamber left a notable record of service to his country, ranging from amateur athletics in his youth—he left a record of championships in sport that has not yet been equalled in Canada—to wide-spread business activities and community service, culminating in his tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia from 1936 to 1941, and as Chancellor of the University from 1944 to 1951.

The University has particular reason to remember Mr. Hamber. It might well have been that, in the midst of the anxious war days of 1944, a man of 65 would have hesitated to accept the demanding and challenging duties of the chancellorship. As a former member of the board of governors, he well knew the problems which existed then, and the much more serious problems that would confront the University in the post-war period. But there was no hesitation. Mr. Hamber established an office on the campus, delved into financial and academic problems, and met students and alumni, faculty, administration staff and government officials. He was "on call" to University people at all hours, in all seasons. He encouraged scholarship by creating endowments to provide the Hamber Gold Medal and Prize in the Faculty of Medicine, and a number of scholarships annually for medical and nursing students.

During his term of office Chancellor Hamber did much to interpret the role of the University to the Province and, in close cooperation with President MacKenzie, helped to establish it more firmly as a highly respected institution in the hearts of the people of British Columbia. During his term of office the student enrolment rose from 3,058 in 1944-45 to a peak of 9,374; medicine, law, pharmacy, forestry, graduate studies were established as faculties; commerce, social work, home economics, architecture, nursing and education were set up as schools; the Institute of Oceanography, as well as departments of Slavonic studies, music, and physical education were created.

Mr. Hamber is survived by his wife, who is remembered as a warm and gracious hostess concerned with the progress and welfare of the University and the people who work and study on its campus.

Frank Johnson Hebb, M.D.(Dalhousie), known to thousands of U.B.C. students as deputy director of the U.B.C. health service, died December 2, 1959, in Vancouver. Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, he entered private practice in Vancouver in 1936, after graduate work in Montreal and London, and joined the health service in 1952. He will be remembered

by many students and other patients for his sympathetic approach and humane practice of medicine. Dr. Hebb leaves his wife and three sons, Peter, a student at U.B.C., David and Philip, besides his mother in Halifax, three brothers and two sisters. He was 56.

Hugh Andrew Henderson, M.D.(Tor.), M.R.C.O.G., a clinical instructor in the Faculty of Medicine, died on December 18, 1959, at the age of 47. Dr. Henderson commanded a field surgical unit overseas during the Second World War. A patient, B.A.'55, writes that he had great skill, humour and understanding. He is survived by his wife, a son and daughter, and by his mother and a brother in Toronto.

1917

Charles Alfred Holstead Wright, B.Sc., M.Sc.'20, Ph.D.(McGill), died in Trail on January 8, 1960, at the age of 64. He joined Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in 1925, and at the time of his death was consulting chemical engineer. He was to have retired next year.

Born in Salisbury, New Brunswick, he came as a boy of 14 with his family to live in Vancouver. Dr. Wright was the first graduate in applied science and the first recipient of the master's degree in science from the University of British Columbia. His Ph.D. in physical chemistry was achieved at McGill in 1921 with such distinction that he won the Ramsay Memorial Fellowship for Canada, which enabled him to spend two years in London, at University College, and in Europe where he studied the chemical, metallurgical and fuel industries. He had a further two years of valuable experience in the United States before returning to B.C. He lectured in chemistry for a short time at U.B.C. before going to Trail.

One of Canada's best-known chemical engineers and physical chemists, Dr. Wright established an outstanding record of service and accomplishment, not only as a scientist, but as a community leader. His work as chairman of the Kootenay-Boundary committee on Doukhobor Affairs two years ago was publicly acknowledged as an influential factor in the easing of social tension in that area. He was an invaluable counsellor to the University and to adult education in many ways. Besides his many professional affiliations, he was a member of the U.B.C. Senate for 15 years, served for several years on the National Council of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and was a member of the newly-formed Council on University Extension at U.B.C.

One of Dr. Wright's many "memorials" is the multi-purpose community centre in Trail which was to a considerable extent his dream and which he saw completed.

Dr. Wright is survived by his wife, Mary, and four daughters, all married: Carol and Nancy, both graduates in piano of the Royal Conservatory of

Music in Toronto, Charlotte, who was with the Royal Winnipeg Ballet for several years, and Mary (Mimi), B.P.E. '51, a graduate also of Wellesley College in Massachusetts.

J.K.F.

1921

Mrs. A. C. Halferdahl (Dorothy M. Bowes, B.A.) died in Ottawa, Ontario, after a heart attack and a stroke, on April 3, 1959, at the age of 59. She is survived by her husband, formerly with the Research Council in Ottawa, two daughters, and a son, Dr. L. B. Halferdahl, in Edmonton, also with the Research Council. A sister, Mrs. W. H. Lambert (Muriel Bowes, B.A.'29), lives in Sooke, Vancouver Island, and a brother, Gordon E. Bowes, in Vancouver.

Hedley A. "Bud" Rose, B.Sc., died suddenly at Beauceville, P.Q., on November 29, 1959. With wide experience, including placer mining in the Cariboo during the depression, uranium exploration in Utah during the war and dredging operations in Alaska, he was in Quebec in charge of the first gold dredging operation in that province. He is survived by his widow, one son and two daughters in Vancouver, and a son in the R.C.A.F. at Gimli, Manitoba. He was 63.

1924

George Cherry Lipsey, B.A.Sc. in mining engineering, died in Vancouver on January 16, 1960, at the age of 57. Since 1958, he had been general manager of Empire Developments, a Vancouver iron mining firm. Mr. Lipsey had held a number of senior executive positions with the Howe Sound Company, a large U.S. mining firm, and was awarded the Coronation Medal while manager of Howe Sound Developments, a gold mining operation at Snow Lake, Manitoba. He later was appointed manager of Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. When he resigned in 1957, he was in charge of the company's Canadian operations. He is survived by his wife and two married daughters.

1933

James Wilson McRae, B.A.Sc., M.Sc. & Ph.D.(Cal.Tech), vice-president of American Telephone & Telegraph, and one of the foremost scientists in industry in North America, collapsed and died in New York on February 2, 1960. He came to U.B.C. from Vancouver Technical School on a scholarship, took first-class honours in every year, and graduated at the head of his class on a special scholarship, with five prizes. He joined Bell Telephone in 1937, and on the outbreak of war was chosen to act as chairman of a committee within the company to investigate radar. After service with the U.S. Signal Corps in radar research, he was awarded the Legion of Merit for outstanding competence and executive ability. Successively vice-president of the Bell Laboratories, and of Western Electric, and president of the Sandia Corpora-

tion (guidance system research), he was elected vice-president of A.T.&T. in October, 1958, in the same month as he was appointed by President Eisenhower to the general advisory committee of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. McRae leaves his wife and four children in Madison, New Jersey. He was 49.

1945

Richard W. A. Attree, B.A., M.A.'47, Ph.D.(Princeton), research chemist with Atomic Energy of Canada, died in Deep River, Ontario, on December 2, 1959. Born in Nelson, B.C. in 1923, he obtained first-class honours in chemistry on graduation, and pursued a brilliant post-graduate career at Princeton and the University of Bristol before joining A.E.-C.L. in 1952. He is survived by his wife, and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Attree of Queen's Bay, B.C.

1949

Ralph A. Aubry, B.S.A., died November 23, 1959, at the age of 34. A navy veteran with two years' service as a rating during the war, Mr. Aubry had just been transferred to the Langley office from New Westminster, where he was a settlement officer under the Veterans' Land Act in the regional office for the past year. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Erica Aubry, in Comox.

1954

Michael F. Dixon-Nuttall, B.S.F., succumbed to a long illness on November 29, 1959, in Victoria. He was 28 years of age. After coming to B.C. in 1948 from England, and attending Victoria College and U.B.C., he joined the Provincial forestry department where he was active in junior forester work. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dixon-Nuttall, in Saanich.

1958

Dennis J. Hassell, B.A.Sc., M.A. (Tor.), was drowned August 3, 1959, in a swimming accident at a public swimming pool in Winnipeg. He took his M.A. in meteorology while working in the meteorology division of the department of transport in Toronto. Mr. Hassell leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. S. Hassell, of North Surrey, one sister, and four brothers.

David Bell Little, B.S.F., died December 31, 1959, after a year of illness. He won the Galt Elkington scholarship in 1957, and after graduation returned for graduate work on a Canadian Pulp & Paper Association fellowship. Late in the year after discovering that he had cancer, he gave up his graduate program and worked for the Faculty of Forestry on research projects. In the spring of 1959, with the financial support of the Vancouver Foundation, he worked on a study of the economics of reforestation under Dr. J. H. G. Smith and Dr. J. W. Ker until November, 1959, when he had to reduce his work to part time. He is survived by his wife (nee Patricia Goodwin, B.A.'57), whom he married in 1959, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Little. He was 24.

Graduate Marion Walker Describes Her Search for . . .

THE RED GOAT WILDERNESS

By MARION WALKER

Until 1947 my husband and I lived in Bella Coola where we owned a hunting and fishing lodge. He had been there for nineteen years and I, eight, when the residents of the valley decided to build a road over the mountains to connect with main roads of the Province. It should have been good for our business, but civilization was rapidly engulfing the country and we both loved the wilderness.

We had often talked of the Cassiar district of northern British Columbia. Somewhere in that vast area we knew there must be an area remote and unspoilt, far from any road or railway. There, where four great rivers, the Stikine, the Finlay, the Skeena and the Nass rise within a very few miles of each other, there must be such a place!

STORIES CONFIRMED

Some friends had told us of a beautiful mountain lake on a tributary of the Spatsizi—Cold Fish Lake—and the late Russ Baker, the veteran bush pilot, confirmed these stories. We sold our lodge, and in the spring of 1948 we set out with our pack-train to explore the northern areas. For our route, we relied on the 8-miles-to-the-inch topographic map. Cold Fish Lake was our goal.

A late spring, followed by extremely hot weather in May had resulted in a very heavy run-off. The Fraser river was in full flood and even little streams at the headwaters were unfordable. The first stages of our journey led over the mountains east of the Bella Coola valley past Anahim lake to the Blackwater or West Road river which Sir Alexander Mackenzie followed in 1793. Water lay in every depression and a tremendous hatch of mosquitoes plagued us day after day. We saw few people as even the Indians had been driven away by the buzzing insects. We headed north to Vanderhoof and followed the road to Fort St. James on the shores of Stuart Lake. Here we had been advised to get

Mrs. T. A. Walker, (Marion Bullock-Webster, B.A.'26), and her husband, a licensed guide, run a big-game hunting camp at Cold Fish Lake in a remote region of northern B.C. The camp is accessible only by plane unless you can spare two months for a pack-trip such as Mrs. Walker describes in her article. Some of their clientele hunt for trophy heads with rifles or bow and arrow while others come with cameras to photograph the abundant wild life.

in touch with Dave Hoy who had some scows and could ferry our outfit to the head of Takla lake, about 125 miles distant by water.

On our journey north we often thought about this voyage and looked forward to a few days of leisure basking in the sun on the decks of the scow. Little did we know what was ahead of us!

Setting out from Fort St. James late one evening, with three scows lashed together and pushed from behind by small gas boats, we began to have qualms. One scow held our seventeen horses tied head to tail. The second carried all the freight, which included our own equipment and supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company post at Takla Landing. There was a row of bunks at each side, about two feet under the roof, and a cook stove and table at one end. The third scow was loaded with hay and logging equipment. There were thirteen in the party and to allay our superstitious premonitions we counted our Labrador, Kip, and made fourteen.

That night we tied the scows at the head of Stuart Lake and put the horses ashore to feed. Leaving early the next morning we started up the Tachie river but soon had to put the horses ashore as the current was far too fast to make any headway. It required the power of two gas boats to take the loaded scow past the big rock in the Grand Rapids—a miniature Ripple Rock.

FORCED ASHORE

Picking up the horses above the rapids, we were soon on the blue waters of Trembleur lake. It was a little choppy, but the horses behaved well. As we entered the Middle river threatening clouds gathered towards the west and the summit of Mt. Sidney Williams was already obscured. Sharp squalls of cold driving rain reduced visibility to about half a mile and when we reached Takla lake we could see white caps ahead of us. The scows pitched in the rough seas, the horses became restless and we were forced to go ashore again.

Feed for the horses was scarce and as there seemed to be a lull in the storm we decided to try to make it through the narrows to Dave's camp on the other side. However no sooner were we out in the open lake again than the storm struck us with renewed fury. The scows rocked and the horses, tired and miserable in the cold driving rain and wind, tried to turn their backs on it, creating more confusion. The floor was slippery and they could not keep their feet, and

to add to the chaos, a gas drum had broken loose!

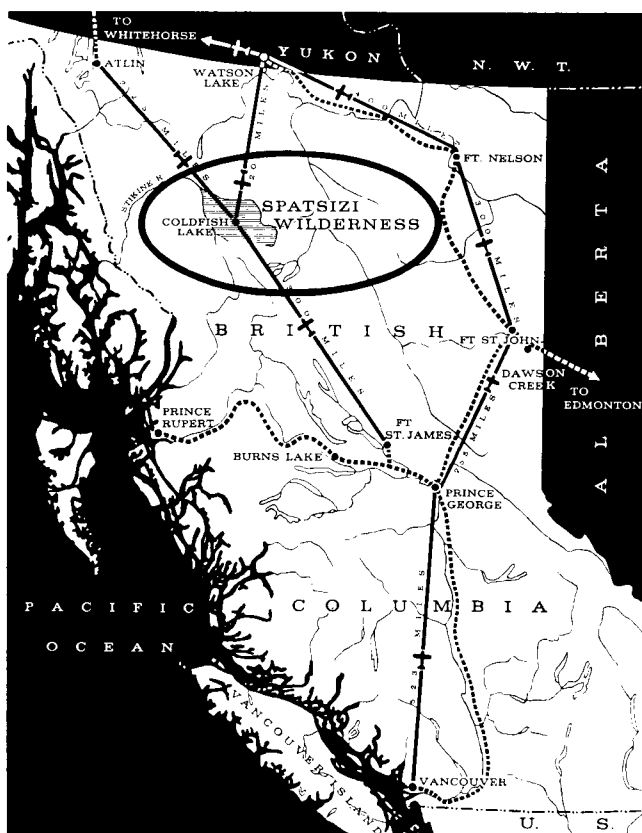
Our two Indian boys and my husband did what they could to calm the horses and get them on their feet while someone was trying to get a faulty pump to work. In the midst of all this, Dave Hoy told me to unbutton my coat and take my boots off as "you will probably have to swim for it." Above the roar of the storm and the commotion I heard my husband calling to Dave to try and beach the scows as they were beginning to fill with water. Somehow he managed to do so and all was saved. My husband and the Indians were soaked to the skin and shivering when they came in for a cup of hot coffee, only to find that Dave had reached for the wrong jar on the top of the stove and had put fish grease instead of salt in the coffee-pot!

The clouds lifted just before dark and we saw fresh snow on the mountains. The date was June 29th. We kept going the next day and were soon at the head of the lake near the mouth of the Driftwood river. Here we disembarked for the last time—very thankfully—and waved good-bye to Hoy and his ancient craft.

The Cassiar lay ahead of us and within a month we hoped to find Cold Fish Lake. We did not expect to meet anyone other than a band of Indians living on a small lake at the head of the Toodogone river. Our route led up the Driftwood valley and then north following the Kastberg to its source and so to the Arctic watershed and the Omineca river and its tributaries.

We travelled through an endless sea of mountains. The forest was lifeless and silent, and it was ten days before we came out into open country. It was like entering another world; blue skies overhead and the hard ground of bunch grass meadows under the horses' feet. At Thutade lake Tommy (my husband) found a very small grave, and we have since read in Samuel Black's account of his journey there in 1824 of his burial of a little native baby. The Indians who had accompanied him had specially requested that the child be buried according to white man's custom.

We worried a little about fording the Finlay—I am never very happy when swimming—but in spite of large boulders and I am told rushing water (I had my eyes shut!) we had no trouble, and we will always remember the grand fly-fishing. It was here that we caught our first Arctic grayling and also landed bright rainbow trout.



We rode up alpine valleys and over open summits and whenever I asked Tommy which way we had to go the answer was always the same—"Over that far mountain." On July 22nd we arrived at the Caribou Hide Indian village at Metsantanie lake. Thirty-nine people, all that remained of this lonely little band, gathered to watch us ride by and we asked permission to camp just beyond their spotlessly clean and neat houses. They seemed good people, the children well behaved and respectful and quite intrigued with me, the first white woman they had ever seen.

DISCOURAGED BAND

The chief, Alex Jack, called on us and "made present"—a piece of meat. They were a discouraged band. They told us that the caribou had gone and there was no money as fur prices were so low. Two old women had died of malnutrition during the winter, and they had but six horses and some dogs to bring in supplies from Telegraph Creek. There was little we could do for them but they assured us we would find a good country near Cold Fish Lake.

Two days later we crossed the Stikine river and came upon a land that surpassed anything we had anticipated. It was a friendly country of lush valleys and green mountain slopes, providing ample feed, which led up to brown rock bluffs where the game could seek refuge

from the predators. We saw animals constantly and there was evidence of many more—tracks of sheep, caribou, goat, grizzly and moose, and we frequently saw the well defined print of a wolf.

It was the 28th of July when we pitched our last camp on the shores of Cold Fish. It was a beautiful situation, with the gentle slopes of the plateau country stretching to the north, the more rugged peaks of the Eaglenest mountains to the south, and a valley leading down to the Spatsizi river to the east. Spatsizi means red goat and there is a mountain of red sandstone close by the river where the goats lie and roll until their coats become reddish with the coloured dirt.

We came upon this country remote and unpeopled. It was a true wilderness, with no evidence of any recent traveller other than an occasional Indian from Telegraph Creek to the west hunting beaver or trapping fur. The only trails were worn deep by animals; there were no grazing horses, there was no sound of airplane engines. We knew we had found what we sought and we promised ourselves that if we could stay here we would revere and protect this land to the best of our ability.

We are still here and times have changed greatly in the past ten years, but we have kept our promise. The trails we use are the game trails, the only buildings a few log cabins on the shore

of the lake and on the Spatsizi where the Indians now stay and look after our sixty head of horses in the winter. Alex Jack, the chief we met at Metsantanie, has been with us since our arrival and is no longer the dispirited man we met in 1948. The only hunting has been for trophy heads and the animals had served their time of usefulness.

The ecology of the land has not been disturbed, and the proof is in the continually improving harvest of record and near-record heads. But now we hear planes nearly everyday, helicopters land on the high ridges in the midst of the sheep ranges, planes dragging scientific instruments fly low over our valleys, and surveyors plot routes for railroads that threaten an end to this last real wilderness. The very fact that the word wilderness is used to describe a country now only thirty miles from a travelled highway is sufficient to illustrate what is happening.

Not only is there great aesthetic worth in a country that is not touched by civilization or industrialization, but the riches in fauna and flora give it great research and educational value. It is one of the last remaining areas of large size that can be used as a norm for ecological research and scientific study. When access becomes simple these invaluable assets will be destroyed for ever. We fervently hope that enough people will become interested to safeguard this territory as a vast natural research area, a fitting memorial to a great land.

WE FOLLOW THE PRESIDENT

Early in December President N. A. M. MacKenzie journeyed to Canada's Atlantic coast where he was honoured by the Bank of Nova Scotia and the government of Nova Scotia.

The occasion was the 128th annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia which took place in Halifax on December 2. The Bank chose this occasion to honour seven Nova Scotia-born Canadians who have made contributions to the national scene.

Those honoured included President MacKenzie and Vice-Admiral Harry DeWolf, chief of the naval staff, Ottawa; Charles Sydney Frost, retired president of the Bank of

HONOURED IN NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia; Colonel the Hon. Alistair Fraser, former lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia and former vice-president in charge of traffic, Canadian National Railways; the Hon. John Keiller MacKay, lieutenant-governor of Ontario and former justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario; Alfred C. Fuller, founder of the Fuller Brush Company, and Cyrus Eaton, chairman of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

During their visit the seven distinguished Nova Scotians were honoured at a number of official functions. They were entertained at a reception given by the government of Nova Scotia in the legislative chamber and were received at Government House by the lieutenant-governor, Major the Hon. E. C. Plow and Mrs. Plow.

At the annual dinner of the Bank of Nova Scotia each of the native sons honoured was asked to speak briefly. President MacKenzie told the gathering: "I love Nova Scotia. I love every opportunity to come back. I was intrigued to find out that you thought of me as a distinguished son of Nova Scotia."

(On January 8 President MacKenzie spoke at a dinner in Victoria to mark the opening of the campaign to raise \$2,500,000 for capital development at Victoria College. His speech is reproduced here in part).

... Ever since I came to British Columbia in 1944 I have been interested in and a warm supporter of Victoria College and of those responsible for its operations. I believe that Judge Clearihue, the Chairman of Victoria College Council, and Dr. Hickman, Principal of Victoria College, will support me in that statement. I have done this (that is, been interested in Victoria College and supported its work and development) because I found it to be a good institution with first-rate standards and because it was serving the cause of higher education and

SPEAKS IN VICTORIA

the people of this Province in a most useful and effective way. There is as you know a close and intimate relationship between the College and the University and between the members of our faculties—this to the benefit and satisfaction of us all. I have been glad that it has been so . . . because I believe that the two together have been better able to serve the people of the Province and to provide university services in it more efficiently and economically than would have been the case had this close association not existed.

We have now reached the stage in the development of the Province and particularly in the growth of our population at which, in my opinion, it is right and proper that Victoria College should take further steps to add to the services which it renders and to the courses which it offers for the young people of the Province and particularly for the young people who live in the areas which Victoria College serves. Again, because of this, I have been a party to and have supported the moves that have been taken to enable Victoria College to offer, in the liberal arts and sciences and in education, all of the courses required in the four years leading to degrees.

I am also here tonight to lend all the support that I can to this campaign for funds for Victoria College

FROM COAST TO COAST



The seven distinguished Nova Scotians who were honoured by the Bank of Nova Scotia and the government of Nova Scotia during the bank's 128th annual meeting early in December are shown at one of the functions given in their honour. They are, left to right, Charles Sydney Frost, retired president of the Bank of Nova Scotia; Vice-Admiral Harry George DeWolf, chief of the naval staff, Ottawa;

Colonel the Hon. Alistair Fraser, former lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia and former vice-president in charge of traffic for the C.N.R.; President MacKenzie; the Hon. John Keiller MacKay, lieutenant-governor of Ontario and former justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario; Alfred C. Fuller, founder of the Fuller Brush Company, and Cyrus Eaton, chairman of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

which we are conducting, for I know that the more money we get and the more facilities we provide, the better the opportunities in higher education for our young people and the better and more adequate our whole system of higher education in the Province.

However, for a variety of reasons, I hope that in this growth and development Victoria College will retain its close association with the University of British Columbia because I believe that, in this way, in the future as in the past, we can provide for the needs of the people of the Province more intelligently, more economically and more effectively than would be true if we were completely separate and competing institutions. That this kind of cooperation and association is possible

has been shown in a variety of ways in many parts of the world; for example, the pattern that has been followed in the neighbouring state of California, where there is one University of California, with a number of centres and campuses scattered about that great state.

I would hope too that at the present time and in the years just ahead, those responsible for the management of Victoria College, and I am one of them, will strive to make it, as it now is in part, an outstanding college for the liberal arts, this because we need that kind of institution and because this community of Greater Victoria lends itself, ideally, to this kind of development.

I would also hope that (in the years just ahead) it would not be-

come too ambitious about the addition or inclusion of professional schools and faculties to its offerings. These, in the main, are very expensive; competent staff is hard to find, and at the present time we do not need, in serving the people of this Province, to have additional schools or faculties of medicine, of agriculture, of law, of forestry, of pharmacy, of engineering and the like. This does not mean or imply that over the years ahead, as our population grows and our wealth increases, we should not look forward to the day when we will have here in Victoria and possibly in other parts of the Province as well some or all of these various useful and important faculties. But that, I suggest, is for the future and our successors to decide in due course . . .

FINLAND'S FOREST ECONOMY

By FRANCIS ROBINSON

Finland is a remarkable country—a queer mixture of new and old, an enigma. Here is a country with no illiterates, and a burgeoning publishing business, yet milk is unpasteurized, and the T.B. rate is high. She was the first to complete a national forest inventory (in 1924) and no other country has matched the detail of the study, yet her forest tax system, based on area and a theoretical income, is obsolete and full of defects. She has some of the most advanced techniques in river log driving, yet the national railway uses birch cordwood for its steam locomotives. Her sawmill equipment is up-to-date, the degree of wood utilization is phenomenal in the integrated units, and the buildings themselves are masterpieces of architectural design, yet hand saws are more common than power saws, and pulpwood is almost universally barked by hand.

If we think of Finland at all, it is to remember her as the nation which has produced giants in music, architecture, literature and sculpture, and a superb race of athletes. Who can rival her Jan Sibelius or Paavo Nurmi? Or we wonder how this tiny northern land of little more than four million people, and but one-third the size of B.C., has managed to preserve her independence after the turmoil of recent wars.

COMPETITIVE MARKET

The market in forest products is at its most competitive level since the war. At present nearly every forested country in the world is bent on improving stands and increasing production. Countries that depend on wood products for their trade must plan with great foresight, and examine every phase of growing trees, and of processing them into something saleable, to meet this increasing competition. Finland, one of the four Scandinavian countries, is one of these.

The Finns have existed on their far-from-fertile land for centuries, developing a tremendous national spirit and culture,

Francis Robinson, B.S.F.'52, was born in Winnipeg and studied at the University of Manitoba in arts and science before coming to U.B.C. In 1958 she became a B.C. Registered Forester by writing a thesis on forest tenure, and the first woman to be admitted to the Association of B.C. Foresters. Last summer she spent four months in Scandinavia studying forestry, particularly forest taxation systems.



A queer mixture of old and new methods is used in running Finland's forests, the author found. Sawmill equipment is up-to-date, but pulpwood is almost universally barked by hand (left, above). On the other hand forestry education

but always ruled either by Sweden or by Russia. But in 1917, profiting by the Russian Revolution, they declared themselves independent. Since then their economy has developed rapidly.

Finland is one of the most forested countries in the world. She is like B.C. in having a little more than half her land area in commercial forest and, like B.C., has a relatively small amount of agricultural land. But, unlike B.C., she is almost completely dependent on wood for her income.

It is difficult to realize that a country extending from 60 to 70 degrees latitude, and in a comparable position to the Yukon Territory, can produce large areas of commercial pine, spruce, and birch. The warming effect of the Gulf Stream, both at the north and at the south, tempers her maritime climate, and makes it warmer than her position would indicate.

The glacial movement in the ice ages made series of low hills, valleys and moraines, so typical of the Finnish countryside. Professor Saari, dean of the Forestry School in Helsinki University, laughingly commented that "all good Finnish soils were carried down to Germany with the ice, and we were left with the stones." The country is broken by tens of thousands of lakes and navigable rivers, a vast network for cheap log transportation. Rivers, too, are harnessed for hydro-power, half of which is consumed by the forest industries.

Widespread awareness of their dependence on forestry for existence has made the Finns develop this science to a very high degree. Basic to this development is sound education at all levels. A high standard is required of the 35 foresters who graduate every year from the University of Helsinki. The enormous building, wonderfully designed and equipped, which houses the Forestry School and the Forest Research Institute, shows the high regard in which this faculty is held.

Six schools controlled by the state Forest Service, and three by industry, educate young men as technical foresters in a two-year course. In addition, many county schools give instruction in basic courses, and a continual program of extension forestry sponsors study groups which last from a few days to several months. All Finnish school children are taught the importance of their primary resource. In this atmosphere it isn't surprising to find that forest fires of any extent are practically unknown.

Ownership of Finnish forest land differs greatly from that in B.C. It is the farmer with his woodlot who dominates. These small private owners account for 57% of the forest area, and 80% of the volume. Large industrial companies hold only 7%, and the state, the remaining 36%; but the latter lands are situated on poor and often inaccessible sites in the north.



begins early for Finnish children and as a result forest fires are virtually unknown. In the picture at right, above, Finnish school children are shown getting a practical lesson in forestry from one of their teachers.

The Finnish farmers, with their strong spirit of independence, play an active administrative role. They have banded into some 350 parish forest management associations. These are federated into 18 district associations, which in turn head up to the dynamic central forest associations called "Tapio" for the 16 Finnish-speaking districts, and "Silviculture" for the remaining two Swedish-speaking districts. Although the government votes considerable money to these organizations, it exercises a minimum of control. The application of the Forest Law is largely self-administered by responsible owners in a decentralized scheme. The central organizations emphasize service and an educational approach to regulation, and use force only as a last resort. District boards charge their members for technical advice and for seed and seedlings.

The cooperative movement is a great economic power in this country. From their small beginnings in the last century, when they were founded to propagate the idea of cooperation among the farming population, they have grown rapidly so that they now handle 40% of the retail trade, and have made Finland one of the foremost cooperative countries in the world. In one sense the organization of forest owners is a cooperative one. In addition, there are many other strong cooperative bargaining agents in the marketing of various forest products.

WHERE FINLAND STANDS

Where does Finland stand in the world timber and pulp market? Although she has less than 1% of the world's forest area, she accounts for 12% of the sawn goods and 20% of the pulp on the export market. About two-thirds of this goes to O.E.E.C. countries, and the chief buyer is the U.K. In the past five years Finnish and Russian sales to the U.K. have increased quite markedly at the expense of Canadian softwood exports. Price has been the deciding factor.

At the end of 1945 Finland found herself in a seemingly hopeless economic state. Not only had she lost her precious mineral deposits in the north, and her Arctic corridor, but much of her best forest land in Karelia, and the cheap outlets to many pulp-mills. The land itself lay smouldering after the German retreat north. The Karelians, about 12% of the Finnish population, had to be settled somewhere in Finland. More than 7% of the working population had died, and the burden of social assistance to the disabled veterans, the widows, and orphans was fantastic. Couple these disasters with the

heavy war reparations which had to be paid to Russia over a period of eight years, and the country's plight becomes clear.

New capital has not been created on a sufficient scale to cover the enormous investments needed to cope with these demands. Russia also required that a large part of the reparations be made in commodities from the metal industries, which until then accounted for only 2% of Finnish exports. This led to the development of entirely new industries. As early as 1946 the Finns borrowed from the World Bank, and since then have made several loans. They have been good customers, for their meticulous attention to repayment of loans is a proven fact.

The last loan, made in 1959, is to be devoted entirely to expanding the pulp and paper industry, for they feel that future demands will lean heavily on pulp, and Finnish species are ideally suited to this product. Even the birch, cut extensively now for plywood, will be pulped more and more.

It may be argued that, in the face of a world-wide recession in the pulp and paper market, and with some existing capacity in the mills still unused not only in Finland, but also in Sweden, Canada and the U.S.A., this is not the best time to expand. The Finns, however, believe that the recession is only temporary, and in the long view, the pulp and paper prospects are excellent. According to plans, the pulp-making capacity will be increased 25%, and the newsprint 30% in the next few years.

INDUSTRIALIZATION NECESSARY

Industrialization is an absolute necessity for Finland. In the forest alone, some 20,000 men less are needed for the same volume of timber produced after recent advances in mechanization. In addition there is wide-spread structural unemployment. At this time investments in pulp and paper and hydro-power are the soundest ones in combatting unemployment, and in creating new jobs.

What contrasts can be made between forestry in B.C. and in Finland? The striking difference is in the tree size. But another, just as obvious, is that Finnish forests have a well-cared-for appearance, while most of B.C.'s forests are wild. The Finnish laborer earns only half as much per hour as his B.C. counterpart. But with wages low, silvicultural costs are low, too. In B.C. we place no value on small timber, while in Finland even the smallest log has value in pulp or one of the many kinds of particle board that use waste. It is sometimes argued that stumpage values in B.C. are too high, but in Finland, because of her ownership pattern, the stumpage values in her private forests are incredibly high compared to B.C.

B.C.'s big advantage is the growth capacity of her forest lands, especially those west of the Cascades. On one acre here we can grow much more than one acre in Finland could possibly grow. While the Finns are making the fullest use of their forest acres, we, in B.C., have scarcely started to manage ours.

Small countries like Finland are at a disadvantage in competing with large countries with massive production plants and good domestic markets. This has tended to promote the idea of economic cooperation with other small countries. Although Finland is not a member of the U.N. because of the Russian veto, nor a member of O.E.E.C., she cooperates as much as possible with these groups. Should she join O.E.E.C. in the future, her advantage in the U.K. market would certainly be improved.

Finland has chosen to prepare for the future by expanding her forest industries and her hydro-power to be ready for the new age of wood. She plans to increase her output of pulp and paper and to develop highly manufactured wood products. B.C. might profit, too, by having as much faith as Finland in the future and in her forest resources.

THE KELOWNA JUNIOR COLLEGE SURVEY

By Ann Dawe

Any number of communities throughout the interior of British Columbia are interested in increased facilities for higher education in their respective areas. In some cases, such interest has been expressed in the "wishful thinking" of various community leaders. In others, some major commitments, such as purchase of land, are under way. Some communities are primarily interested in a terminal vocational program beyond high school, while others have a major interest in extending educational facilities to students who would eventually attend the University of British Columbia or some other university.

The leadership in Kelowna, which concerned itself with extension of educational services beyond grade twelve, was of the opinion that first in the order of business was to secure some sort of organized study of the problems involved in such a move, and the possibilities emergent in the local situation. Thus, at the request of His Worship Major R. F. Parkinson and the city council, the Kelowna Junior College Survey was undertaken.

Ann Dawe, B.A. (Midland Coll., Nebraska), M.A., D.Ed. in school administration (Nebraska), is the author of the Kelowna Junior College Survey published in April, 1959. In her article Dr. Dawe outlines the methods used in gathering material for her report and the conclusions and recommendations made. Dr. Dawe is the wife of Arthur Dawe, B.A.'38, well-known graduate and past president of the Kelowna branch of the U.B.C. Alumni Association. Dr. Dawe has had extensive experience in the fields of social work and teaching of the mentally handicapped. She has lectured at Northwestern University and Washington State College. She now lives in Kelowna and acts as an educational consultant.

The Survey had as its purpose to determine the need, interest and demand for an educational institution at the post-high-school level in Kelowna. Its intent was to serve, also, to point up interest and need in the areas of liberal arts courses, pre-professional training, and vocational instruction. The report was to be used, as well, for informational purposes for such individuals and groups as expressed an interest in the establishment of an institution of post-high-school training in Kelowna and district.

Nine basic procedures were used in developing the survey. First, the intents and purposes of the junior community college together with some history of the so-called junior college movement were examined. Second, organization and management of a junior community college was briefly delineated. Third, an examination of existing institutions of this nature was made, including a "book" survey of ten junior community colleges in the state of Washington. This was followed by additional comments with respect to five of these schools, plus Victoria College and Vancouver Vocational Institute, all of which were studied at first hand. Fourth, enabling provisions for establishing a junior community college were set forth. Fifth, the accreditation problem was presented. Sixth, a study of enrolment possibilities, including a glimpse of the post-high-school educational plans of the 1958 graduates of five high schools, a poll of student opinion of 2150 high school students in grade nine through thirteen, together with general principles of enrolment were discussed. Seventh, the local employment picture was reviewed. Eighth, a survey of financial potentialities with an attempt to clarify principles involved in ability to locally finance education was made. Ninth, a sampling of public opinion was taken by polling leading citizens of Kelowna and surrounding communities. A summary and conclusions, followed by recommendations, completed the Survey.

SOME ANSWERS PROVIDED

The acknowledgements in the Survey indicate the number of persons who contributed to the gathering of pertinent information and opinion for the study. The plan of the study, the compilation of information and data, as well as the writing of the Survey itself was the work of the writer to whom this responsibility was assigned by the mayor of Kelowna.

The study was begun late in January 1959 and the last of the completed manuscript was ready by the end of April 1959. Difficulties of a practical nature with respect to publication delayed the publishing of the Survey until September 1959. More time spent on this undertaking would have contributed toward making it a more complete and valuable study, but even in its present abbreviated form, the Survey has provided some answers to the problem under scrutiny for the persons in Kelowna to whom the question of higher educational facilities in Okanagan Valley is a matter of grave concern.

For example, in the matter of polling the post-high-school academic and/or vocational interest of high school students, it is well known that information so collected is highly speculative in character. On the other hand, this is a tool consistently employed in surveys of this type, as compilation of a mass of student opinion yields a kind of data which cannot be discovered in any other way. It is vastly superior to the conjecture of adults as to what high school students might be thinking in terms of advanced training and vocational goals.

A public opinion poll, if carried out so as to fulfill the conditions necessary to procure a cross-section of opinion or a selective sampling of statistical significance, can provide a valuable frame of reference on which to base civic action and publicity programs. However, a time limit and lack of

Facilities for Higher Education

adequate staff, in this case, made such a poll unfeasible. In communities within a forty-mile radius of Kelowna, including Vernon, Penticton, Oyama, Okanagan Centre, Winfield, Westbank, Rutland, Peachland and Summerland, the practice of selective sampling, i.e., the polling of known community leaders, was followed. Within Kelowna and district, the criteria of polling business and professional people was applied. The poll cannot be considered as having statistical significance, nor does it purport to do so. It sought to examine in a limited way the local interest in establishing an institution of higher learning; the type of institution favoured by the public; opinion as to the ways in which such an institution would benefit the Okanagan Valley; and the types of vocational programs, which, in the opinion of community leaders and people in business and professions, were needed in the immediate locality.

A "book" survey of ten junior community colleges in nearby Washington state served to inform readers of the Survey as to the common objectives and purposes of the junior community college, i.e., the offerings of pre-professional and liberal arts courses, the vocational terminal program, and the program of adult and/or general education. It indicated similarities in the matter of founding, organizing and accrediting the junior community college as well as pointing up in each instance the part of the program which served the educational need of the particular community in which the college was operative.

Half of the colleges which had been subjected to a book survey were visited to obtain additional information not routinely included in the college brochure. Information on enrolments, teaching load, faculty and staff personnel practices, salary scales, records, buildings and grounds, finance, and library facilities was thus compiled. This type of information was also sought from Victoria College and Vancouver Vocational Institute. Facts and observations thus collected provided a basis for the reduction of speculation and subjective opinion on the part of the Kelowna planners. Numbers of important areas to consider at length were felt to be outside the scope of the Survey. For example, the matter of buildings, grounds and campus lay-outs had to await a decision as to the type of school which Kelowna felt would best serve its local needs. An extensive examination of course offerings and a realistic assessment of financial requirements, as well, necessitated this predetermination. Studies in all these areas are currently under way.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

Traditionally, a junior community college is community-orientated. That is, its establishment, organization and program conform to specific requirement and demand, rather than reflecting the whims and fancies of individuals and groups who are able to bring pressure upon the community. If this tradition is to be followed, then it is imperative that the community inform itself as to the exact nature of local need and interest. Speaking corporately, Kelowna appears to be of the opinion that a composite junior community college is required in its locality. Findings reveal that if either the students oriented towards professions or the students oriented towards vocations are neglected as a body in planning for higher education, an important group in the community will remain unserved.

Culturally and socially, needs are apparent in Kelowna which could be more adequately met within the framework of a junior community college than outside it. Evening division classes are an important feature of all junior community colleges, but in addition, Kelowna aspires to meet the needs of its people in the area of theatre, music and art

on a year-round basis; to ameliorate problems and provide practical clinical experience in speech and reading clinics; to extend job study and occupation information as a part of a larger vocational and personal counselling service. The impetus for developing these and other programs will come from a lively interest or a critical need.

Institutions of higher education have inherent basic demands which cannot be glossed over, minimized or ignored. Administrative officials, staff, buildings and equipment, special facilities, all these require standards which, if not established and maintained, will defeat the purposes for which post-high-school programs are set up. There is a minimum below which higher education cannot take place. A brief look at the situations encountered during the making of the Survey shed some light on this level of thinking. For instance, five out of seven of the institutions visited were experiencing crowding. Skagit Valley College has just moved to a new campus and Vancouver Vocational Institute is so organized that only space provided can be filled (a requirement due to the nature of its program), and these two schools were the only exceptions. (N.B. Vancouver Vocational Institute has a waiting list, however). Moreover, the majority of the schools seen had library facilities, budget, and potential below what the Kelowna planners deem a reasonable minimum for the scope of a university-level program. (Victoria College was a happy exception to this observation). For the most part, however, the basic philosophy, as expressed by administrative persons interviewed, was such as to point the way for the continued evaluation and expansion of program and facilities with a view to constantly raising the standard of education.

CAREFUL STUDY REQUIRED

The present Mayor's Committee on Junior Community College is of the opinion that the situation with respect to future action requires a careful study and close look at such readily apparent necessities for a junior community college as buildings and equipment, administrative and teaching staff, fiscal operation and management, educational program, accreditation, library facilities, and transportation needs among others which might be mentioned. The writer acts as consultant to the Mayor's Committee, and at this point, has these particular areas under investigation. An official statement with respect to site may be forthcoming from the Mayor's office at some time in the near future.

The Kelowna Junior College Survey, which largely proposed to give information about the nature of the junior community college and sample community interest and need, has appeared to have established the fact that a lively interest in such a program of higher education exists, and, because of its findings, the decision as to the type of program to be developed, the composite junior community college, has been made. It remains to be seen whether or not Kelowna can accept the responsibility which will be revealed in studies of the requirements mentioned above.

The Mayor's Committee feels that all persons locally interested in the proposed program need (1) to be realistically aware of the problems involved, and (2) to learn to "think big" in relation to total planning. It is not particularly difficult to found a weak ineffectual institution of higher learning. It is also obvious that such a school will fail of its initial purpose, meeting the post-high-school needs of its young people. Kelowna is, above all, determined in this, that either an effective program of higher education will be launched, or else the undertaking will be abandoned as one which was "not worth doing" because it was found that it was "not worth doing well."



"I owe my academic success as an undergraduate to a number of professors whose wrath I feared more than the effort of boning and cramming needed to avoid it."



"I have written a half-dozen books that have been bread-winners without ever threatening the positions of James Thurber or Stephen Leacock."

Humorist Eric Nicol writes the third autobiographical sketch for the 'Alumni Chronicle'

HAVE A

The **Chronicle's** editor has invited a number of alumni to write articles describing their careers. My inclusion among these persons suggests that, in addition to those graduates who have distinguished themselves in their chosen professions, he is providing at least one source of comfort to those whose careers, shortly after blasting off the convocational launching pad, have taken an erratic course and fallen into the vast ocean of commonality.

For the likes of us it is a lucky thing that President MacKenzie does not have a button he can push to blow us up when the second stage fails to fire.

Certainly my own preparation for projection beyond the gravitational pull of the fast buck was a model of care and cause for hope. I graduated from U.B.C. in '41 with first-class honors in French, an average of 93.8 per cent, the French government silver medal and the Graduate Scholarship.

My professors looked upon me with confidence as a scholar whose post-graduate work would richly fulfill his ambition to become a university teacher, and bring new oil to the lamp of learning.

Well, that shows how easy it is to be hailed as a white-haired hope without anybody's detecting the wig.

In fact it wasn't till I had my M.A. and was well into doctoral work at the University of Paris that I myself detected the flaw in my scholastic make-up, namely that facts—the protein of learning—were somehow immune to my mental metabolism, passing out of my mind unassimilated.

To change the metaphor: my mind could photograph pages of notes for examination purposes, but the camera was of the polaroid type whose reproduction faded in a matter of weeks, if not hours.

With the maturity of hindsight I see now that academic success as an undergraduate I owed to a number of professors whose wrath I feared more than the effort of boning and cramming needed to avoid it.

Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, for instance. I drew a first-class in his course not, probably, thanks to a mature understanding of Shakespeare, but because of a dread of the little professor's punishing grip on the nose, the worst tweak ever developed on the campus. I own a substantial bugle, one that G.G. could have really gone to town on.

SCARED SMART

Another first-class I received was in Freddie Wood's course. Where Dr. Sedgewick went for the nose, the forehead and occasionally the mid-section, Professor Wood went straight to the bone's marrow, which his expression of disgust could turn to crushed ice.

A. F. B. Clarke of the French department drove my marks up, like a balloon, by generating an awe-inspiring heat of rage at ignorance, both individual and collective. Indeed there were then very few teachers on staff sufficiently mild of manner to allow me to indulge my natural torpor towards learning.

I benefitted from a well-diversified program of consternation. Some people are scared silly, I was scared smart.

The more friendly, one-of-the-gang approach of today's faculty member may be fine for the true scholar but will never do to spur my kind to the crest of Parnassus and clear down the other side—an experience derogated only by purists who insist that achievement be useful.

For relaxation during my strenuous days of undergraduate study I wrote a column for **The Ubysey**. I began this in my sophomore year, taking over a feature called "Chang Suey," the adventures of an Oriental private eye of the more scrutable sort whose saga had long been part of the student paper's contribution to illiteracy.

In successive years, under the nom de plume "Jabez," "The Mummery" became my secret life. I would sit in the library, on publication days, watching the faces of my fellow students as they read my piece, waiting for the laugh.

I am still waiting.

It is one of the great stories of unswerving faith, my waiting for the laugh.

It remained unshaken by three years in the RCAF, when I wrote occasional columns, contrary to Regs., for the old **Vancouver News-Herald**.

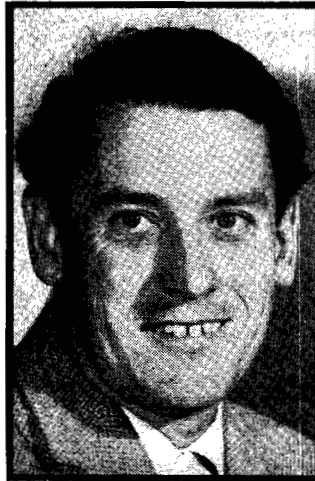
It survived the Sorbonne and Paris, whence I despatched columns to Editor Torchy Anderson of **The Province**, who printed them out of respect for the long vigil of a man looking for a belly laugh.

This affair with humor finally broke wide open when Bernard Braden, the actor and comedian, asked me to cross the Channel to write a series of radio shows in London for the B.B.C.

Now, had there been a Sedgewick or a



"He who attempts to straddle enlightenment is in for a painful doing of the splits. The world of the university and the world of the newspaper I have found to be uncongenial."



"I should not have accepted this space only to tell the tacky story of my life. I've brought my tiny axe to these pages and I'm going to grind it."

AXE, WILL GRIND

Wood at the Sorbonne, to scare me into line, I might have weathered this temptation by pounds sterling and today be a respected member of the faculty of the University of West Cicero, Illinois.

But there wasn't. The professors of the University of Paris are the most laissez-faire in the world. They weren't interested in terrorizing me.

Indeed, in the whole venerable institution the only thing that unnerved me was the men's lavatory, which was guarded inside by a female concierge, and which women students traversed to reach their own W.C., passing directly behind a row of men standing in curiously devotional attitudes.

This didn't scare me into studying. It scared me into going home pretty early in the day.

BREADWINNING BOOKS

I therefore accepted Braden's offer, spent a couple of years writing for British radio and TV, and at last admitting to myself that this intermezzo with writing was the Real Thing I came home to Vancouver to write a column for *The Province*, freelance in other media and produce a half-dozen books that have been breadwinners without ever threatening the positions of James Thurber or Stephen Leacock.

I have rationalized that the writing of a newspaper column is, or can be, a kind of pedagogy. Professors use funny stories to leaven their lectures. The columnist also sugars his think-pill.

In my hopeful view, journalism could be the Oliver for the university's Roland. I saw myself as a sort of lay sage, whose

classroom was as big as a syndicated column could make it.

I knew that my work would lack the vintage scholarship. But while the university professor fermented the wine of wisdom, my task was that of skimming off the scum—popular follies and specialized chicanery.

Alas, I have been disabused.

I have found that he who attempts to straddle enlightenment is in for a painful doing of the splits. The world of the university and the world of the newspaper I have found to be uncongenial.

This lack of rapport is not merely a matter of one institution's breathing the clean, wholesome air of Point Grey while the other wheezes close by the skidroad and Chinatown.

The hostility is more than a matter of different environment.

On one side, the newspapers seem to have lost the confidence of the academic person by stooping to sensationalism and half-truths. At some time in his career the professor is interviewed by a reporter, or asked to give a professional opinion on an issue of the day. The newspaper, if it doesn't entirely garble the professor's comment, almost invariably truncates it, and since all of us believe that we speak not only the truth but the whole and indivisible truth, this editing of the Delphic oracle leaves an antagonism to the common press.

The university's faculty therefore maintains an attitude both suspicious and supercilious towards the local newspaper. The integrity of those of us who work for newspapers, though we are often

brothers under the sheepskin, is deemed to have come a fearful cropper.

The university's intellectuals join those of the C.B.C. in an alliance against the profit-motivated press. For some reason dependence on public funds favors the incubating of an intellectual snob.

As you can see, those of you who have gamely stuck with me this far, I have warped autobiography into a tract. This is no accident. I should not have accepted this space only to tell the tacky story of my life.

I've brought my tiny axe to these pages and by God I'm going to grind it.

The thought I should like to leave with you, speaking as both a scholar **manque** and a scoopless newsmen, is that the entente between university and newspaper should be as cordial as we can make it.

DISCOVER TRUTH

The campus and the editorial room, alike and almost alone, have as their purpose the discovery of facts about the world, and at best the truth of what happens in it.

The newspaper is a microcosm of the university, with pages for commerce, sports, medicine, the arts and so on. It is a crude and barely working model, true. But its purpose is, or should be, the same: enlightenment.

Now, it seems to me that both these institutions, the university and the popular press, are facing a serious menace to that role.

The university is gradually becoming the servant of preparation for a career, of answering the "how" needed to get

a good job rather than the "why" of disinterested exploration of man's ignorance.

Similarly the newspaper, under increasing economic pressure, may well become the mouthpiece of the advertiser on the one hand, and the public relations man on the other. The number of newspapermen is already dwarfed by that of the usually better-paid publicists whose purpose is to create among the public a favorable image of the organization they represent.

Seeing more and more of my colleagues in journalism—among them the ablest—quit the fourth estate for the lush pasturage of public relations and the advertising agency, and watching the country's newspapers shrink in number, I am pervaded by the foreboding that the freewheeling columnist, or writer of any kind of press comment that attempts to be more than name-dropping gossip, will before too long join the Tasmanian wolf and the great auk.

The university professor, though by no means a vanishing species, faces the same pragmatism in the university's becoming a training ground for specialists and the prep school of early promotion.

The general practitioner, in a newspaper column or in the college classroom, is bucking the trend. The crotchety professor whose province was any kind of truth and the firebrand editor to whom the seat of nobody's pants was beyond the boot, both the same breed at heart, are already almost extinct, smothered in the great, amorphous embrace of The Organization.

ACTIVE COOPERATION

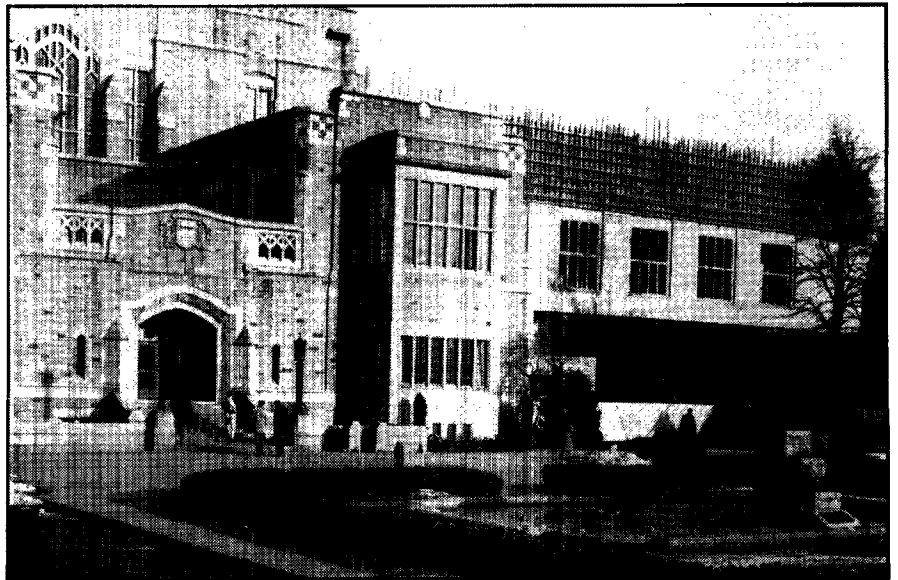
Two institutions whose very essence is freedom of thought and expression—should they not give succor to each other before that awful hug?

It seems to me that they should and that they can. Not just moral support. Real, active cooperation.

The newspaper needs writers with a good liberal education and it needs readers mature enough to prefer thought to rot. The university can produce them.

We of the press, on the other hand, should exert ourselves to keep alive intellectual curiosity by continued association with the university in post-graduate courses, seminars and groups such as the Humanities Association.

We can no longer afford to hold each other at arm's length, in contempt. And I say it as earnestly as befits a career whose drive, straight and high off the tee, has drifted into a wicked slice and landed in the rough. Let's widen the fairway.



The new wing of the University library will be ready in September of this year and will help to relieve overcrowded conditions. Wing will contain an open shelf collection of books as well as additional stack space and rooms for special collections such as the Murray Collection of Canadiana which was purchased by the "Friends of the Library" recently.

'FRIENDS OF LEARNING'

BY NEAL HARLOW
University Librarian

The Autumn meeting of the Friends of the University Library really opened the winter season this year, coming as it did on December 8. From the opening paper on "Andrew Carnegie: Bullion, Buildings, and Books," by President MacKenzie, to the last item on the program, coffee and cakes, the proceedings were stimulating and warmly received. Dr. Ping-ti Ho, of the department of Asian studies, described "P'u-pan, the great Chinese library at U.B.C.," and the Librarian asked what kind of a Library the University wished to have, under the science-fiction title, "What orbit, please?" Mr. Kenneth Caple, president of the Friends, monitored the session.

An impressive exhibit of recent additions to the Library—eight centuries of Chinese printed books and manuscripts, a selection of publications on the War of 1812 from the new Thomas Murray collection, gifts from Mr. Walter C. Koerner, Dr. H. R. MacMillan, the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation, and many other sources—were ranged on tables around the room and kept a stream of viewers engrossed until after the closing hour.

Photographs reporting progress upon the new south wing to the Library build-

ing were also on display, showing the outside, at least, of this major addition to hard-pressed Library facilities. Adding new places for about a thousand faculty and students (with individual study tables), the wing will also permit the adaptation of Library services to the University's growth and changing needs. A new, open "College Library" for students in their first two years; "divisional reference rooms" for the humanities, social sciences, and sciences, added to the already existing biomedical and fine arts sections; a new division of special collections for the Howay-Reid library of Canadiana, expanding collections of manuscripts and rare books, and a branch of the B.C. Provincial Archives; more nearly adequate quarters for the Library's processing staff; and a large section of bookstacks—all these are to open with ceremony in the fall of 1960. Plans for the celebration in advance of the Fall Congregation are in the hands of the active Friends of the Library.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the many alumni who earmarked their contributions through the Annual Giving Campaign for the University Library. These funds will be spent upon major additions to the University's research collections. The Friends of the Library are indeed the friends of learning.



GIFTS

President N. A. M. MacKenzie has announced that the University has received two gifts of property which will be used for work in the biological sciences and the arts. The gifts are as follows:

- Five and a half acres of property at Whytecliff, near Vancouver, donated by Major-General and Mrs. Victor Odium for work in fine arts, public affairs and approved student activities.

- 190 acres of land donated by Mr. Thomas L. Thacker of Hope, B.C., which will be used as a reserve for long range studies of environmental factors in the biological sciences.

The property donated by General and Mrs. Odium consists of a large home and four other cottages in one of the most attractive areas of B.C.

The board of governors has instructed the president to appoint a committee to recommend plans for the appropriate use of the property. The committee will include representatives in the various fields of fine arts, the extension department and others from the Vancouver area.

Commenting on the gift, President MacKenzie said that General and Mrs. Odium have had a long and intimate association with U.B.C. and have been generous friends.

"The general was for five years a member of the board of governors," the president said, "and this latest gift is but further evidence of his belief in the importance of the work being done by the University and his concern that this should be continued and expanded."

The second gift of property, which is located one mile east of Hope, will be known as the U.B.C. Thacker Ecological Research Reserve.

Dr. Ian Cowan, head of U.B.C.'s zoology department said the biological departments of the University were enthusiastic about using the property for ecological studies. Ecology is the study of the relationships of plants and animals to their environment. He said that nowhere in B.C. is there an area of land completely dedicated to study of this kind.

"The processes involved," he said, "are very slow and their study demands an area where there is the assurance that re-study will be possible for periods of as long as a century or more."

Before research can begin U.B.C. scientists will carry out a number of studies over the next year or two. These studies will establish a base for understanding subsequent changes, Dr. Cowan said.

The preliminary program, which will start in 1960, includes a complete inventory to determine the general pattern of soil types, vegetation and fauna, a land survey to establish permanent reference points and a forest study.

Dr. Cowan said that types of long term research which could be carried out include soil, plant, bird and insect studies as well as experiments with confined populations of small animals. U.B.C.'s faculty of forestry will also use the property for long term research of forest environments which is not possible on the University's forest near Haney, B.C.

EXTENSION

The University of British Columbia has formed a Council on University Extension to provide a closer relationship between the University and communities throughout the province.

Announcement of the formation of the Council was made by Dr. John Friesen, head of the University's extension department, in his biennial report for the two years ending August 31, 1959.

Dr. Friesen said the functions of the Council would be to advise the extension department on province-wide services, education for professional and community leadership, the use of mass media, community development and provision for more adequate conference facilities for adults both on and off the campus. A total of 17 persons from various B.C. communities have been named to the Council.

THE LIBRARY

The University of British Columbia should add \$100,000 a year to its total book fund if its library is to keep pace

with development at comparable North American institutions, according to Neal Harlow, U.B.C.'s librarian.

In his annual report to the University senate, Mr. Harlow said that during the 1958-59 term, U.B.C. added 30,258 volumes to its collection at a cost of \$190,497 including binding.

The pattern which U.B.C. must follow, says Mr. Harlow, is that of the University of Washington which during the same period added 45,251 volumes at a cost of \$296,381 or Cornell which spent \$361,724 on 79,872 volumes.

Mr. Harlow also recommends that non-University funds for the acquisition of library materials should be actively sought from outside sources, preferably on an annual basis.

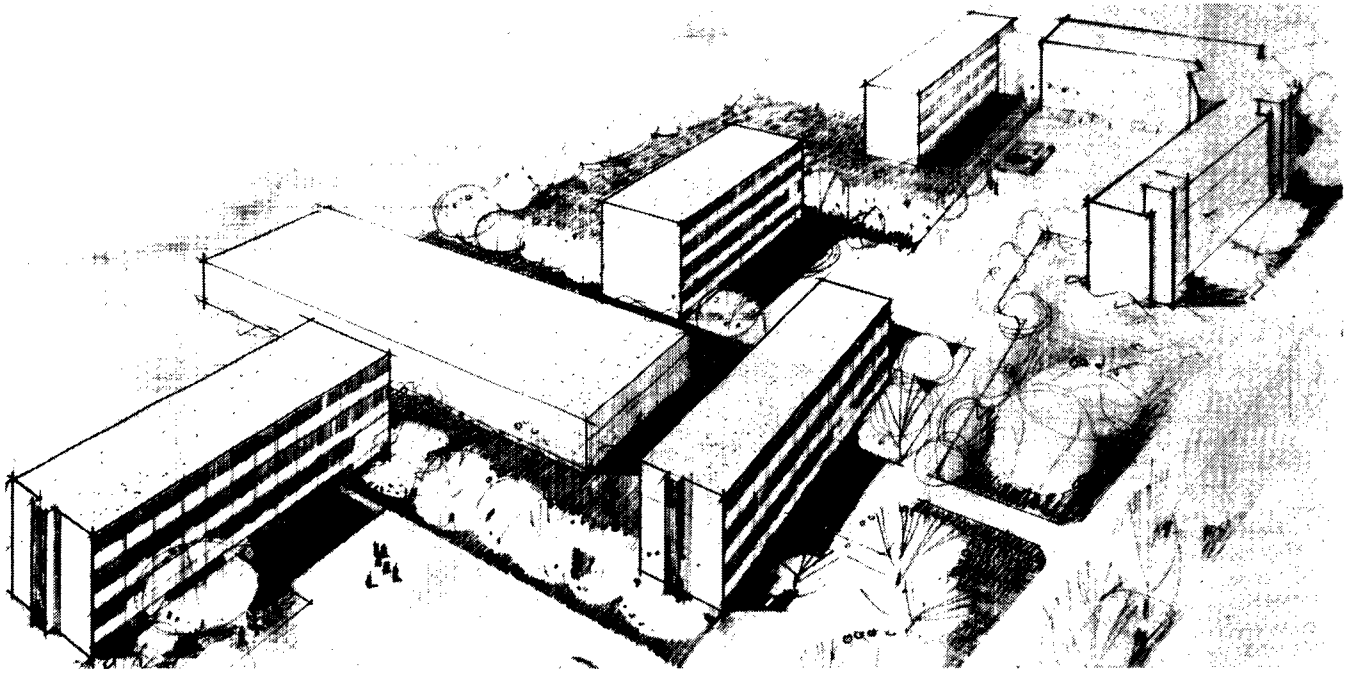
Such funds, he says, could be used to purchase special material in a given area or used as opportunities to acquire materials occur. He points out that publications in most of the sciences are becoming "extraordinarily expensive" and in the life sciences reports of scientific expeditions involve the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

Advanced work in the humanities and social sciences at U.B.C. is still virtually impossible without the purchase of scores of costly sets and thousands of basic studies and texts, he adds.

Growth of the library can also be accelerated, Mr. Harlow says, if all campus groups show a greater concern for the library. "Many persons," he says, "tend to regard the resources of this library as static in relation to their own research and see travel to other institutions as the single means of pursuing their serious work."

Mr. Harlow also recommends that a study of the resources of University libraries in Canada be made with a view to the development of facilities for graduate studies on a national scale and the production of an adequate number of university teachers and research staff to meet the nation's need.

The same favourable attention must be given to salaries for librarians as to any other University groups, Mr. Harlow says, since the University cannot thrive unless the best procurable staff are responsible for library development.



Construction of U.B.C.'s new medical sciences center has started opposite the War Memorial Gymnasium. (See story below). In the architect's sketch above the Wesbrook building is shown at top right with the new addition for the Faculty of Pharmacy

at the rear. The three buildings of the medical development are shown grouped around a fourth projected unit to be constructed in the future. Completion date is August 1961. Architects are Thompson, Berwick and Pratt.

CONSTRUCTION

A contract valued at \$2,767,425 for construction of a new medical sciences center at U.B.C. has been awarded to Dawson and Hall Construction Co., President N. A. M. MacKenzie announced recently.

The center, made up of three separate buildings, will be constructed on University boulevard opposite the War Memorial Gymnasium. The expected completion date is August, 1961. Architects are Thompson, Berwick and Pratt.

The largest building of the center, a four-storey unit, will house the departments of pharmacology, pathology and neurological research. Two other units, both three storeys in height, will house the departments of physiology, biochemistry and anatomy and a Cancer Research Institute.

The biomedical library, the medical school administration offices and a student lounge will be part of one of the three-storey buildings.

When the center is completed U.B.C.'s medical school will move out of its present accommodation in wooden huts which were constructed when the school was established in 1950.

The total value of U.B.C. construction projects either completed, under construction or in planning now stands at more than \$15,000,000. The building program, which began in 1956, is being financed by grants from the provincial government, the Canada Council and the U.B.C. Development Fund, which now stands at \$9,500,000.

PRIZES

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will offer two annual prizes of \$100

each to students at the University of British Columbia for the best television and radio play.

Dean Walter Gage, chairman of the U.B.C. awards committee, said that winter or summer students in any faculty, graduate or undergraduate, who are registered for a full program leading to a degree, will be eligible to submit entries for the competition.

The plays must be designed to fill a half hour program or longer but the winning of one of the awards will not obligate the C.B.C. to perform or produce the play.

The awards will be made by the University on the recommendation of a committee consisting of representatives of the Corporation and the University. Either of the awards may be withheld if no entry of sufficient merit is received and the prizes will be divided in the event of submissions of equal merit.

All entries must be submitted not later than August 31. Students interested in the competition should contact the chairman of the English department's creative writing committee, Professor Earle Birney.

STUDENT AID

Between 25 and 30 per cent of all students attending the University of British Columbia receive some kind of financial assistance according to figures released by U.B.C.'s board of governors.

During the 1958-59 session 3381 awards were made totalling \$867,379. Dean Walter Gage, chairman of the U.B.C. awards committee, said the figure 3381 represents the number of awards made and not the number of individuals assisted. Because some students receive more than one award, Dean Gage estimates that about 2500 students

or one-quarter of the student body received assistance in the last academic year.

The figures released by the board show that assistance given by the University came from four principal sources. All figures are for the 1958-59 session.

1. University special bursaries and named bursaries were awarded to 764 students for a total of \$115,025. The bulk of this money—more than \$75,000—was donated by individuals, service clubs and business firms.

2. Fellowships, scholarships and prizes with a total value of \$218,110 were awarded to 804 students. Awards in this category were made to students with outstanding records and high academic standing. These funds were practically all provided by private individuals, firms and organizations.

3. Awards from revolving loan funds were made to 1222 students for a total of \$325,024.20. Students are required to repay this money either at the end of the session or following graduation. Funds were provided mainly from gifts, grants and bequests to U.B.C.

4. Government bursaries and loans were made to 591 students for a total of \$209,220. This assistance was provided by the provincial government supplemented by some federal government funds.

Dean Gage said the loan section of this last category had now been supplanted by the provincial government's loan scheme which authorizes the University to borrow up to \$2,000,000. In the current session 580 students have received \$300,000 from this source.

The provincial government is, however, maintaining the bursary part of this category and recently increased the sum available by \$30,000.

In addition to the above sources financial assistance is available to students through community organizations, which make awards independently of the University, and the National Research Council which makes grants to graduate students proceeding to master's and doctor's degrees.

The total assistance available from all sources exceeds \$900,000 with more than half the total in the form of loans. In the current year students are also receiving assistance from the provincial government in the form of partial payment of fees. The scheme, initiated by the provincial government this year, provides for payment of one-half the fees of all first class students and one-third of the fees for up to the top 2000 second-class students.

In the current academic year there has been an increase of about \$150,000 in the amount available to students through the University, Dean Gage said.

In spite of this, he added, there is never enough money available. "We are still a long way from subsidizing students when you consider that each of our 10,000 students, either singly or with their parents, have to find about \$1200 a year to pay for their expenses at U.B.C.

"Collectively this amounts to more than \$12,000,000 and we are able to provide only one-twelfth of that total," Dean Gage said. Student requests, he said, are usually reasonable, and every effort is made to meet minimum needs, particularly those of out-of-town students.

THE CAMPUS

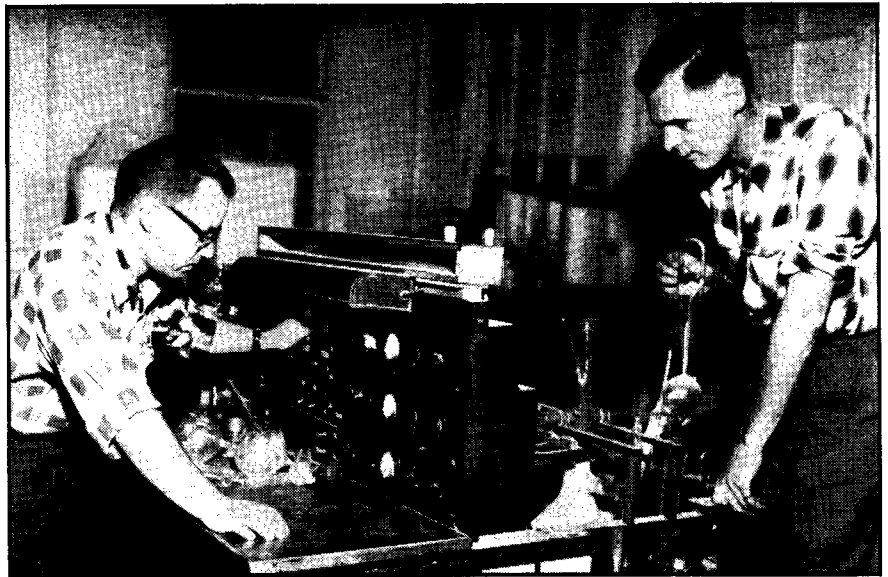
The University of British Columbia has become a day and night campus with more than 28,500 persons making use of its facilities on a year-round basis.

Figures released this week by U.B.C.'s board of governors show that 28,614 students used campus facilities during the year ending August 31, 1959 as compared to 10,674 during the same period six years earlier—an increase of 166 per cent.

Commenting on the figures, U.B.C.'s president, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie said the University now operates about 15 hours a day on an annual basis. "Last winter 176 classrooms—almost our total capacity—were in use during the evening," he added.

Expansion of offerings for the summer session and evening classes were two important factors leading to the increase, the president said. In the six years from 1953 to 1959 U.B.C.'s population of full time students enrolled for degrees almost doubled from 5255 to 9950. During the same period summer session enrolment increased by almost 3000 students.

The total number of students enrolled for degrees increased by 9318 from 6679 to 15,997 during this period. During the same period the number studying for diplomas or certificates or attending non-credit courses in the evening and at summer school increased by 8628 from 3995 to 12,623.



Complex instrument known as a mass spectrometer has been donated to the department of mining and metallurgy by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. The instrument, used in analyzing heavy water, was in use in the Trail company's heavy water plant which is now closed. U.B.C. faculty who will be using the instrument in research projects are research associates Robert Butters, left, and E. A. Hahn.

ENROLMENT

Enrolment at the University of British Columbia for the 1959-60 session has increased 6.5 per cent according to figures released by Registrar Jack Parnall.

A total of 10,570 students have registered for the current session as compared to 9918 the previous year. Only one faculty—engineering—has shown a significant drop in enrolment from 1416 to 1351.

Registrations in the faculty of arts and science increased by 267 from 4907 to 5172. Enrolment in first year arts increased by only one student to 2136.

The faculty with the largest increase is education where 1819 students registered as compared to 1442 last year—a gain of 377. The student population is made up of 7553 (71.45%) men and 3017 (28.55%) women.

Enrolments in other faculties are as follows with 1958-59 figures shown in brackets: Agriculture—171 (155); forestry—143 (137); law—245 (246); pharmacy—142 (124); medicine—212 (213); commerce—654 (590); graduate studies—616 (559).

NEW SOCIETY

A Society for the Study of the History and Philosophy of Science has been formed at the University of British Columbia.

Dr. John Norris, secretary-treasurer of the organization, said monthly meetings would be held to discuss general topics of interest to scientists and humanists. Membership is open to anyone in B.C. interested in the history and philosophy of science.

The aims of the Society, Dr. Norris said, are to promote study of the history

of various sciences, to initiate studies of early scientific work in B.C., to encourage the teaching of the history of science at all levels of education and to stimulate an interest in the philosophy of science.

President of the organization is Dr. Otto Bluh, of the department of physics at U.B.C. Other council members are Dr. Norris, Professor emeritus W. A. Clemens, Dr. W. C. Gibson and Professors F. A. Forward, B. N. Moyls and Barnett Savery. Enquiries regarding membership should be sent to Dr. Norris, department of history, University of B.C.

SUMMER SESSION

Close to 200 credit courses will be available at the University of British Columbia during the 1960 summer session from June 27 to August 12.

The extensive program will include courses in anthropology, biology, botany, chemistry, classical studies, commerce, home economics, languages, fine arts, geography, history, music, political science and education.

"The University is currently planning its most varied and comprehensive summer program of academic, professional and cultural courses," according to Dr. K. F. Argue, director of the summer session, who said the faculty of arts and science alone will be offering 113 courses.

Dr. Argue said that approximately 75 visiting instructors from Europe and the United States will complement the much larger number of regular U.B.C. instructors teaching during the summer months.

Application for admission to the summer session credit courses should be made between April 1 and May 31. Further information can be obtained from the University Registrar.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

President N. A. M. MacKenzie spoke at services marking Remembrance Day in the War Memorial Gymnasium. What follows is his address to those who attended the ceremony.

I do not know who first decreed that two minutes should be the formal period of our remembering. I only know that those minutes move like hours as we pause to reflect and to pray. Yet no more fitting ceremony could have been devised; those of us who fought and came back yearned for nothing so much as for silence . . . even the briefest silence, when the grey earth and the red flames would stop their nightmare dance, when the sighing and souging of shells would die away. Silence meant peace, when the "rendez-vous with death at the disputed barricade" could be delayed—for an hour, a day, or a month. And so the silence we have just observed speaks with more dignity and more feeling than can any human being.

For me those who died will always be young, for War is for the young, the vigorous, the fearless, care-free boys and men in the full flower of their manhood. And it is not easy to explain the purpose of their death. They had so much to live for: the love of good women, and the voices of children, the soft snows on our mountains, the wind on prairie wheat, the smell of autumn woods under the rains, the surge of our seas, bright suns and hazy moons. And they died before life had worked its rich and mellow wonders on their souls.

Blow out, you bugles, o'er the rich Dead!
There's none of these so lonely and poor
of old,
But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold.
These laid the world away; poured out
the red
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years
to be
Of work and joy, and that unhop'd serene,
That men call age; and those who would
have been,
Their sons, they gave,—their immortality.

Why did they die? They died that we might live and be free, that we might order and conduct our lives as best we know. They died for us and instead of us and they died too for their country, Canada. They are now with the ages and their marching figures, in duns and grays and blues and khaki, move past us this morning in ceaseless procession. We remember them in the quiet of our own

hearts and in those recurring moments when memory brings them back to us in their youth and with all their love of life and of us within them.

No one can ever take the measure of their sacrifice, the nobility of their actions in that complete surrender of self. Those who fought and stand here today with me know that war is not all slaughter and pain. They will remember, as I do, the quick moments of happiness; warm, rich friendships; the laughter, the merriment of good comrades. Perhaps only the weeping women know the full meaning of war, for they were left without knowledge of this other side I mention.

And so once again at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of this year, 1959, I join with you and with countless thousands of others across the world, who gather in great and small but always impressive ceremonies, to celebrate with you the ending of the sacrifice, the bloodshed and the killing, and to remember those who, less fortunate than ourselves, made the greatest sacrifice that human beings can make, for us.

For me, Pericles, who lived and wrote in the Golden Age of Athens, has said what I feel and what I would like to have said about these comrades and loved ones:

But each one, man by man has won imperishable praise, each has gained a glorious grave—not that sepulchre of earth wherein they lie—but the living tomb of everlasting remembrance wherein their glory is enshrined; remembrance that will live on the lips, that will blossom in the deeds of their countrymen the world over. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of heroes: monuments may rise and tablets be set up to them in their own land; but on far-off shores there is an abiding memorial that no pen or chisel has traced; it is graven not on stone or brass but on the living heart of humanity. Take these men then for your ensamples. Like them remember that prosperity can be only for the free, that freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have the courage to defend it.

It is my hope and prayer that as the years pass, as the memories of those of us who knew them grow dim and as we pass from the scene, that others who succeed us will continue for all time to celebrate and to remember these and others like them, our comrades, our friends, our loved ones. And in remembering them, may they renew their vows and ours that never again, please God, will we allow another war to engulf this world in which we live.

Saving Time . . .

This is the age of speed . . . we find it in travel . . . in new manufacturing processes . . . in "paper work" . . . and in a multitude of ways to get things done faster . . . and better. In most cases saving time can be an advantage, but there are exceptions. One exception is the planning of an investment program. Here, too much speed might be harmful. To prepare an investment program suited to your needs requires careful planning.

Because each person's requirements are different, investment becomes a personal matter, a matter which should only be dealt with carefully and, preferably with the help of experienced people.

Providing investment advice is an important part of our business. If you would like us to help you design an investment program . . . or to select securities for your present program, we may be able to save time for you but, more important, we think we can help you do a better job.

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THE FACULTY

M. Dorothy Mawdsley, B.A.(McGill), M.A.(Brit. Col.), Ph.D.(Chic.), who has retired as dean of women and professor in the English department, has been granted the title dean emerita by the senate.

W. M. Armstrong, B.A.Sc.(Tor.), M.C.I.M., professor of metallurgy in the Faculty of Applied Science, has been elected a councillor of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C.

Jack C. Berry, M.S.A.(Brit.Col.), Ph.D. (Iowa State Coll.), professor of animal husbandry in the Faculty of Agriculture, has been elected president of the Pacific National Exhibition.

John D. Chapman, M.A.(Oxon.), Ph.D. (Wash.), associate professor in the department of geography, has been named provincial representative on the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. The provincial nominee represents unorganized territories such as the University Endowment Lands and Ioco.

George F. Curtis, Q.C., LL.B.(Sask.), B.A., B.C.L.(Oxon.), LL.D., D.C.L., professor and dean of the Faculty of Law, flew to London to address the United Kingdom Universities Conference on December 11. Dean Curtis spoke on the Commonwealth scholarship scheme which provides 1000 scholarships for study at Commonwealth universities.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced on December 12 that Dean Curtis has been appointed chairman of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship committee for Canada. The committee will guide the implementation in Canada of the recommendations of the Oxford conference on the scholarship and fellowship plan.

Dean Curtis was chairman of the scholarship committee of the Commonwealth Education Conference which established the scheme in July last year.

William C. Gibson, B.A.(Brit.Col.), M.Sc.(McGill), D.Phil.(Oxon.), M.D.C.M. (McGill), Kinsmen professor and head of the department of neurological research in the Faculty of Medicine, is at Yale University for the spring term of 1960 as visiting professor of the history of medicine. An honorary fellow of the laboratory of physiology there, Dr. Gibson will lecture on the evolution of ideas in the medical sciences.

S. A. Jennings, M.A., Ph.D.(Tor.), professor of mathematics, was appointed visiting lecturer by the Mathematical Association of America to lecture this winter at such widely scattered points as the University of Alaska and the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.

Frank Noakes, B.Sc.(Alta.), M.S., Ph.D.(Iowa State Coll.), M.E.I.C., Mem. A.I.E.E., Mem. I.R.E., professor and head of the department of electrical en-

gineering in the Faculty of Applied Science, has been elected a councillor of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C.

George L. Pickard, M.B.E., M.A., D.Phil.(Oxon.), professor in the department of physics and director of the Institute of Oceanography, has been named a Canadian delegate to the 12th general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in Helsinki, Finland, from July 25 to August 5. Dr. Pickard will give a paper entitled "Influence of river runoff on oceanographic characteristics in the fjord type inlet," at the conference.

Barnett Savery, A.B.(Wash.), A.M., Ph.D.(Harvard), professor and head of the department of philosophy, has been elected president of the Pacific division of the American Philosophical Association, an honour also accorded, in 1932, to his father who taught philosophy at the University of Washington for 43 years.

Robert F. Scagel, M.A.(Brit.Col.), Ph.D.(Calif.), associate professor in biology and botany and the Institute of Oceanography, spent two months in Europe this winter on a grant from the National Research Council, to study type specimens of marine algae. Dr. Scagel also lectured at the Oceanographic Institute in Paris and at the Botanical Institute in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Denis C. Smith, B.A., B.Ed.(Brit.Col.), D.Ed.(U.C.L.A.), associate professor in the Faculty of Education, will be visiting professor for the summer session of the University of Southern California, in Los Angeles. His course, on the principles of education and administration, will be given to two sections, one in the day, the other at night.

Alan Thomas, B.A.(Tor.), A.M.(Columbia), director of the communications division in the extension department, is one of 12 directors named to the Canadian Institute of Communications, recently formed to promote research on the constructive role in society of the modern media and techniques of communication.

The Canadian research body will cooperate with the International Association of Mass Communications Research, a UNESCO body created at Paris in December, 1957. The Institute will study the communications process in all its aspects, historical, economic, judicial, psychological and sociological.

L. O. R. Crouch, B.Sc.(Victoria, Australia), M.Sc.(Utah), M.C.I.M., professor of mining engineering, was president of the 12th B.C. Natural Resources Conference, held at Harrison Hot Springs Hotel, November 18, 19 and 20, 1959. This year's conference theme was "Resource development in the northern Cordilleran region."

Paul A. Dehnel, M.A.(Calif.), Ph.D. (Calif.L.A.), assistant professor in the department of zoology, has received a three-year grant of \$32,800 from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., for basic research on a common type of Pacific coast crab (*Hemigrapsus*).

Jack Halpern, B.Sc., Ph.D.(McGill) has received a Nuffield Fellowship and is spending the 1959-60 academic year at Cambridge University, England.

Ian McTaggart Cowan, B.A., Ph.D. (Calif.), professor and head of the department of zoology at U.B.C., was a member of the five man delegation which visited Russia in October. The visit was arranged between the National Research Council and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The party visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Tbilisi. Dr. Cowan has recently been re-appointed for a further three-year term to the National Research Council.

Elmore G. Ozard, B.A.(Wash.), associate professor in the College of Education, will act as chairman of the regional adjudicating committee for Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia to pick the three "most artistically talented students" in Canada for advanced art studies beyond high school. The Canadian Society for Education through Art, a voluntary organization, has just set up a scholarship fund to this end.

Reginald A. H. Robson, B.Sc.(London), Ph.D.(Calif.), associate professor of sociology, will study factors affecting the choice of university teaching as a career under a short-term grant from the Canada Council.

Robert F. Scagel, M.A.(Brit.Col.), Ph.D.(Calif.), associate professor of oceanography, was on leave of absence from October 23 to December 13, on a grant from the National Research Council. He visited a number of herbaria to study type specimens of marine algae in London, Kew; Edinburgh, Glasgow and Millport; Dublin; Paris; Amsterdam and Leiden; Copenhagen; Lund, Stockholm, Uppsala, Malmo and Gothenburg. Dr. Scagel also gave invited lectures in the Oceanographic Institute of the Sorbonne in Paris, and the Botanical Institute, Gothenburg University in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Gordon Smith, A.R.C.A., assistant professor in the Faculty of Education, has been granted leave of absence for the period July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961. Mr. Smith, who is a well-known painter, plans to visit Europe, and to devote the rest of his year's leave to painting.

D. J. Wort, M.Sc.(Sask.), Ph.D.(Chic.), professor in the department of biology and botany, has returned from Oxford where he conducted research in G. E. Blackman's laboratory, on a Nuffield Foundation travel grant. He investigated photosynthetic and respiratory responses of plants to the application of chemical growth regulators.

A LEGACY IN CANADA'S FUTURE . . .

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to the past by putting the
future in debt to ourselves."*

—Lord Tweedsmuir

There are several ways in which a person may perpetuate his interest in education by bequest or trust to the University of British Columbia. Such gifts may be unrestricted or may be directed to specific purposes.

Bequests need not be in large amounts to be effective in assisting the University. For example:

\$1000—added to the Student Loan Fund would be used over and over as students repay amounts borrowed.

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\$5000—this capital sum would endow an annual bursary or scholarship, furnish several rooms in the students residences, or provide special equipment for teaching or research.

\$10,000—would endow a research program, establish a teaching laboratory or help the library acquire historical and literary manuscripts or collections

and so on.

*Enquiries regarding wills,
bequests, or life income trusts
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BOOK REVIEWS

Canadian Literature, A Quarterly of Criticism and Review. Vancouver, University of British Columbia.

Towards the middle of September, 1959, the first number of **Canadian Literature** came off the press to make its initial bow before a discriminating group of readers in Canada and abroad. Unlike the usual baby, it presented an appearance that was vigorous, dignified, and mature. Though the comparison is obviously exaggerated (and for this may I be forgiven), its birth was not unlike that of Pallas Athene, who sprang forth in full armour from the head of father Zeus. But there is a difference as well as a likeness: the birth of this new journal had nothing of the miraculous about it. Behind the event were years of discussion and months of detailed planning, with the final shaping being done by the journal's editor, George Woodcock, critic, writer, and professor, ably assisted by Robert Reid, brilliant typographer and designer.

Some two months later the second number of the journal not only confirmed but also strengthened the impressions made by Number One, and it can now be said with confidence that the infant has been established as a significant quarterly in the field of criticism and review. It has a solid and a growing subscription list; sales of separate copies have been good; and the critical reception has been generally warm. Reviewers throughout Canada have welcomed it; **Time** has said nice things about it; and J. Donald Adams, in the Book Review section of the **New York Times**, has given the better part of a page to a careful

criticism of it. Mr. Adams, though describing it "as a handsome magazine, distinguished in format," differed from other critics by expressing qualms about the limitations imposed upon it by its editorial policy. He thought the scope should be wider and regretted that creative writing had not been included. Obviously, he was not aware of work already being done by other Canadian university quarterlies (in particular the **Toronto Quarterly**, the **Queen's Quarterly**, and the **Dalhousie Review**), and consequently failed to understand the reasons for the editorial plan of **Canadian Literature**. What is it?

Basically, **Canadian Literature** plans to devote its pages to articles about Canadian literature (past, present, and future), to reviews, short and long, of current works of Canadian literature, and to the many and varied problems that confront creative writers in Canada. Contributors to the magazine may be Canadians, but they may also be Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, or of any nationality, from any part of the world. They may write in English, or in French. But they must write about Canadian literature or some aspect of the Canadian literary scene—books, radio, television, journalism, or theatre, for example. These limitations give **Canadian Literature** a uniqueness, a strength, and a sense of direction that it could not have obtained by a wider, a more diffuse policy. To all readers interested in Canadian writers and writings, the magazine should become a focal point of ever increasing importance.

Samplings from the first two issues

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indicate the richness of the fare already offered: Ethel Wilson, in "A Cat Among the Falcons," and Roderick Haig-Brown, in "The Writer in Isolation," discuss in most intimate and revealing ways some of the problems of creative writers; A. J. M. Smith, in "Duncan Campbell Scott," and Desmond Pacey, in "Major John Richardson," bring new light to bear on Canadian writers of the past; and Hugo McPherson, Robert Weaver, and M. W. Steinberg evaluate some works by contemporary figures—Gabrielle Roy, Morley Callaghan, and A. M. Klein. Two articles in French about French-Canadian writing have also appeared, one by Gilles Marcotte, "Une Poesie D'Exil," and one by Gerard Tougas, "Bilan d'une Litterature Naissante." Add to these the fine editorials by George Woodcock (to whom great credit must be given for the acclaim already given the journal), and the numerous reviews on recent Canadian books, and you have some idea of the variety achieved within the limitations that I have indicated.

The third number, which is scheduled to appear in the middle of February, will be even more varied, for it will contain the first of the annual bibliographies of Canadian literature and criticism. This bibliography will list both books and articles, and it should be of great value, not only to the general reader, but more especially to librarians, and teachers of literature, in schools and in universities.

In conclusion, I should mention that

Canadian Literature is published by the University of British Columbia, and is under the general direction of an editorial board composed of representative members from various faculties and the administration. Separate numbers can be purchased for a dollar, and a year's subscription (four numbers) is three dollars. The subscription manager is Basil Stuart-Stubbs, the University of British Columbia Library, and the business manager is Inglis Bell, also of the Library staff.

The reviewer is Professor Stanley Read of the U.B.C. English Department.

Young Endeavour: Contributions to Science by Medical Students of the past Four Centuries, by William Carleton Gibson, D.Phil.(Oxon), M.D., C.M., Kinsmen Professor of Neurological Research, The University of British Columbia. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A., Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1958. xx, 292 pp. \$7.25.

A recent graduate of U.B.C. who had read **Young Endeavour** wrote of it: "Unusual but absolutely fascinating . . . most interesting and most stimulating to a young medical mind. It should be read by all medical students . . . As Dr. Gibson says, the whole process of medical education requires considerable re-thinking."

The book is indeed interesting, even to a layman. The plan is simple, plain, almost like a text-book in its arrangement,

but very unlike a great many text-books in its lively treatment of its subject matter. The fields of endeavour of the youthful students are made the subject of no fewer than eleven chapters, to which Dr. Gibson has added an introduction and a chapter of his own conclusions, plus eleven pages of classified bibliography and an eight-page index.

Sir Henry Dale, O.M., in his Foreword, writes approvingly of Professor Gibson's concern "about the central problem of education today — how to ensure that the student shall continue to acquire a sufficiently competent grasp of what is really essential, out of the mounting superabundance of what is known, and at the same time to sharpen rather than to satiate his appetite for the further developments of knowledge, and to stimulate rather than to quench any spark of imagination, any faculty of mental enterprise, with which nature may have endowed him."

The table of contents lists the names of 65 men of science, and many more names are found in the body of the book. The story of their early achievements is told tersely and often in their own words. Sufficient biographical material is included to place the subjects in their true perspective in medical history.

Through four centuries range the names, listed chronologically, within their own chapters. Jean Fernel, (1497-1557), is the earliest of these youthful heroes; his biographer, Sir Charles Sherrington,

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O.M. (1857-1952), brilliant "explorer of the nervous system," is the most recent. A cursory glance reveals distinguished names: Humphry Davy, Henry Gray—who has not heard of *Gray's Anatomy*?—Thomas Huxley, John Bruce MacCallum, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, Ivan Pavlov, Edward Jenner, William Osler, Charles Darwin, Sigmund Freud, Galileo Galilei, Hermann von Helmholtz.

The nine pages of illustrations have been selected with scholarly care. Also, scattered here and there, occur individual pages containing assorted words of wisdom of scientists, philosophers, men of letters, so arranged as to illumine or enliven the text. Among these is noted this ironic quotation from Lord Bacon: "Medicine is a science which hath been more professed than laboured, and yet more laboured than advanced, the labour having been more in a circle than in progression."

The book is aptly dedicated "To the spirit of William Osler renescent in my teachers Maude Abbott, W. W. Francis, Wilder Penfield." It can easily be imagined how warmly Osler, apostle of the under-forties, would have welcomed these studies. In any event, his spirit pervades the entire volume whose purpose is, among other things, to show the truth of Osler's observation that "there is only one intellectual infection of any permanent value to the medical student—the scientific spirit and outlook and attitude of mind." *Young Endeavour*

can do much to spread and deepen this infection.

The reviewer is Harry T. Logan, former head of the U.B.C. classics department.

STUDENT NEWS

By **MARILYN BERNARD**
A.M.S. Public Relations Officer

As all alumni will remember, the Spring term at U.B.C. is an extremely hectic one. Executives are being elected for next year, conferences are being held, final exams are imminent and, of course, there is a full social calendar.

One of the biggest topics of student conversation has resulted from the announcement that U.B.C. has been chosen to host the Third Annual N.F.C.U.S. Seminar. Over one hundred and fifty students and faculty members will come to Vancouver in early September to participate in this student seminar which will be the largest ever held in Canada.

Students from as far east as Memorial University in Newfoundland will travel west on a special train which will pick up the other delegates en route.

The topic of the seminar is "Research, Education and National Development." A special travel program is being arranged which will enable the eastern delegates to view some of the developments which have taken place in western

Canada during the past few years.

Stopovers are being arranged in Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton where the local N.F.C.U.S. committees will take the delegates on tours of each city. An examination of the primary industry of the area will be emphasized.

In addition, the seminar will be open to all interested U.B.C. students.

The U.B.C. Debating Union has finally broken a three-year monopoly on the McGoun Cup that the University of Alberta has held. The McGoun Cup, established in 1923, is emblematic of debating supremacy among the four western universities.

Derek Fraser teamed with Ken Hodgkinson to win unanimously over two debaters from University of Alberta. Peter Hebb and Darcy Reddyhoff scored a split decision in Edmonton.

U.B.C. is now eligible to compete with the winners of parallel contests at eastern Canadian universities. If they win at that level they will go on to England for a further round of debates at English universities with representatives of other countries.

The Fourth Annual Academic Symposium was held in Parksville on Vancouver Island during the first weekend in February. Students, faculty members, alumnae and guests made up the one hundred and forty delegates.

Among the topics discussed were the advisability of entrance examinations, the role of extra-curricular activities in the total "education" of the students

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There's A Way To Keep Ahead of Them

THERE ARE WAYS to handle a situation like this, most of them frowned upon by mothers, psychologists, social workers and the law. However, in lieu of summary action by a male parent afflicted with a little asp who makes a point of showing up his old man, the alternative is to read all the news and informed comment regularly in *The Sun* and thus know all the answers FIRST. Few kids can ask a question that an assiduous *Sun* reader can't answer.

The News of the World . . .

SEE IT IN THE SUN

and a proposal for a full week without lectures before final exams.

"Mardi Gras in the Old South" was the theme for this year's annual charity ball sponsored by the Greek Letter Societies in aid of charity. The proceeds will go to the Foundation for Emotionally Disturbed Children. Mary Hudson of Alpha Gamma Delta was chosen Mardi Gras Queen and Philip Tingley of Phi Gamma Delta was King.

World Refugee Year was observed on the campus when the World University Service Committee, N.F.C.U.S., Student Christian Movement and the Commonwealth Club sponsored Refugee Week to make students more aware of refugee problems and to raise funds to aid refugee students and professors.

The Graduation Class election results are: Dave McGrath, president; vice-president, John Leasing; secretary, Jeri Wilson; treasurer, Gerald McGavin; and social convenor, Ray Smith.

SPORTS

By BARBARA SCHRODT

P. Barbara Schrodt, B.P.E.'51, of the School of Physical Education, is executive secretary of the Women's Athletic Committee.

This year will be remembered as a significant one in the development of women's athletics at U.B.C. With the entry of women's teams into the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, our program takes a great step forward in providing opportunities for women to

participate in excellent athletic competition.

Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union activities are only one more step of a steady climb, however, for the past five years have seen tremendous growth in all phases of the Women's Athletic Association. In 1955-56, eight sports were sponsored, on a budget of \$2,000; this year sixteen sports are operating with \$10,000 (\$3,500 from the University, \$6,500 from the Alma Mater Society).

During this time, the organization and administration of the Women's Athletic program has undergone many radical changes. Formerly a year-to-year, student-operated endeavour, women's athletics are now directed on a long-term basis, with a very happy balance of student and faculty administration.

The establishment of the Women's Athletic Committee, a student-faculty policy-making body, has done much to co-ordinate student affairs with administration responsibilities. The counsel of faculty members such as Dr. Nora Neilson, the present chairman, has been of great value in guiding student officers in their duties.

The creation of the office of executive secretary of the Women's Athletic Committee has introduced a continuity into the program that was almost entirely lacking in the past. With the assumption of certain financial and administrative functions, the executive secretary has taken over some responsibilities that were once those of student officers and managers, but some loss of autonomy

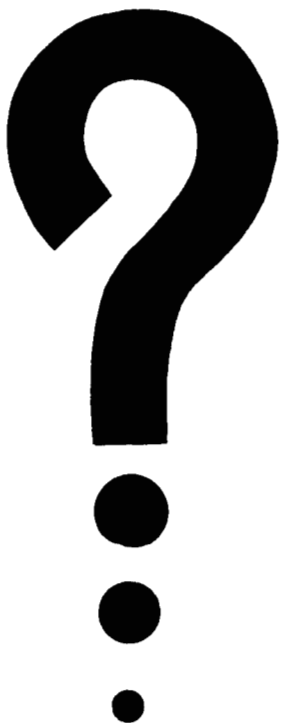
was regretfully considered necessary as the program developed.

The Women's Athletic Directorate can point with pride to the fact that almost one-fifth of the women students are participating in some phase of the women's athletic program. Two hundred and fifty women are active members of University teams, while over 400 other students entered the women's intramural program last term. Well planned publicity has increased the numbers in recent years.

Future hopes are very ambitious and may possibly be realized within a few years. The establishment of a winter sports arena for curling and figure skating, an indoor swimming pool for recreation as well as for University teams, another gymnasium for intramurals and all gymnasium teams, qualified coaches for all teams, and, of course, more money for equipment will help in the achievement of an ultimate goal—at least 50% of the women students participating in some form of recreational or competitive sports activity.

W.C.I.A.U.

In our first year of competition in the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, a successful start was made in the hosting of the golf and tennis tournament. Although no golfers were officially entered, the tennis team played fifteen matches without a loss. Sharon Whittaker, Joan O'Brien and Cathy Stuhman combined to win the women's championship and the Marjorie Leeming Trophy, in competition for the first time this year. Sharon Whittaker also teamed up with John Sutherland to win the



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Priscilla Hammond Trophy for mixed doubles.

Other teams representing U.B.C. in week-end tournaments were: basketball and curling at the University of Saskatchewan, February 4-6; badminton at the University of Manitoba, February 26-27; and volleyball, synchronized swimming and speed swimming at the University of Alberta, February 26-27. Figure skating, fencing and golf teams are not entered as yet in W.C.I.A.U. competition, but should be ready within the next two or three years.

In the last two years, U.B.C. has taken the initiative in providing opportunities for basketball teams in B.C. to participate at the tournament level.

For the third consecutive year, the Women's Athletic Association sponsored the B.C. High School Girls' Basketball Tournament in the Women's Gym. March 10, 11, and 12 saw twelve B.C.

high school teams represent their zones in a very exciting tournament. In just two years this tournament has done much to increase interest and calibre of play amongst girls throughout the province.

This year, the Women's Athletic Association presented another special event for women's basketball. The Senior Women's Thunderette Invitational Basketball Tournament, held on January 29th and 30th, brought teams from Kelowna, Trail, Calgary, Portland and Vancouver together for the first tournament of this type. Calgary defeated U.B.C. Thunderettes in the finals, and Hastings Community Centre took the consolation finals over Kelowna. It is expected that this tournament will become an annual event.

Although sixteen sports compete in some organized activity during the year, a few teams operate throughout the year.

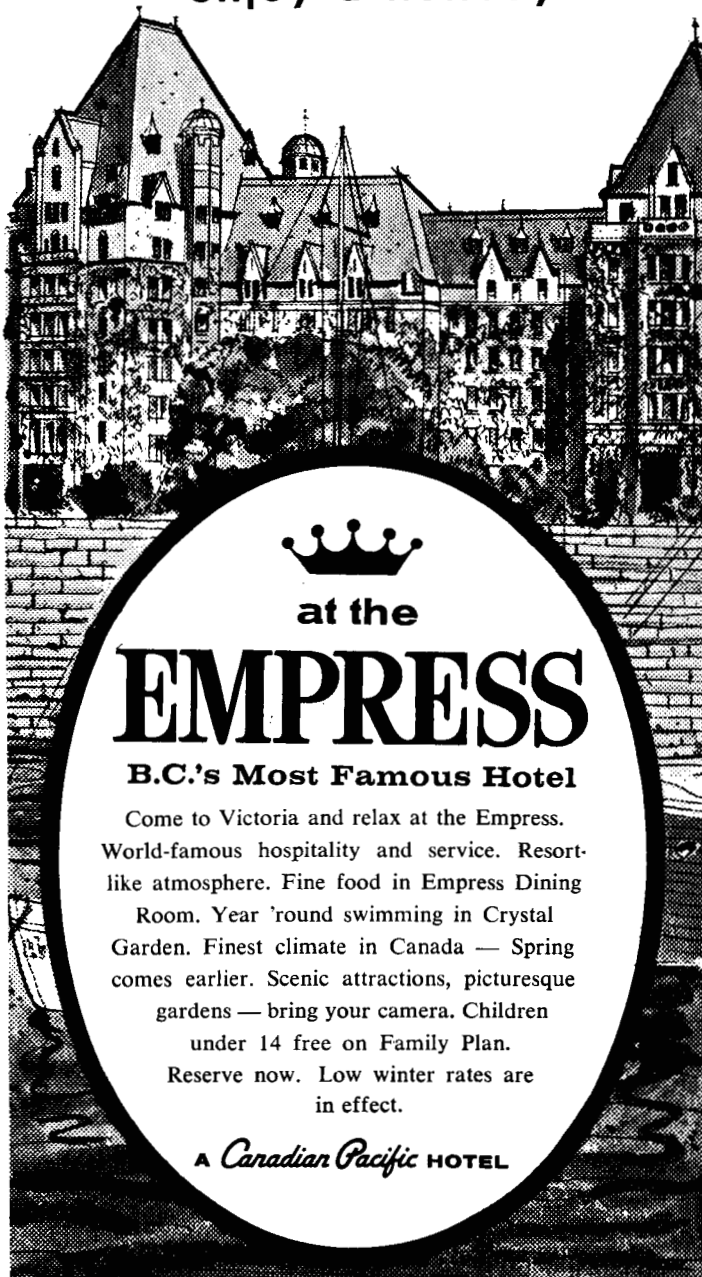
Basketball teams are entered in Senior A, Senior B, and Junior divisions in Vancouver this year. The "Thunderettes," coached by Miss Mearnie Summers, are currently in second place in the Senior A division. Captained by Anne Lindsay, and led by Diane Beach and Marilyn Peterson, they are striving to upset the Richmond team. Last year saw the first Senior A team for U.B.C. women in twelve years, and this return to top flight basketball is a most welcome one.

Grass hockey is flourishing as ever, with two teams, Varsity and U.B.C., participating in the Greater Vancouver Women's Grass Hockey Association. Varsity is currently in second place, with sights aimed for the top position, at the present held by Ex-King Edward. Alison Gourlay, captain, and Barbara Lindberg are the team's inspiration. Miss Barbara Schrodtt coaches these teams.

Badminton teams are stronger than ever this year. Miss Anne Tilley is the coach, and a strong B-1 team is led by Sharon Whittaker and Sydney Shakespeare. It is expected that this team will bring home W.C.I.A.U. honours, and hopes are high for the city league crown.

Other teams working hard for imminent events are the ski team, with coach Mrs. Doug Fraser (nee Sandra Tomlinson), and star Sheila Fenton, girls' rules basketball, coached by Mrs. Hector Penney, and synchronized swimming, coached by Mrs. Stewart Black. All in all, the women's teams are doing well in excellent competition, and 1959-60 should be a banner year.

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ANNIVERSARIES

U.B.C.'s largest classroom, a 10,000 acre research forest in the Fraser Valley, has celebrated its tenth anniversary.

Located 36 miles east of the U.B.C. campus, near Haney, the forest is used as a training ground by students and as a research center by the Faculty of Forestry and other departments.

The tract, first leased to U.B.C. in 1943 by the provincial government, was permanently granted to the University in 1949. Since then the University, aided by donations from the B.C. Loggers' Association and individuals, has constructed 23 miles of roads and erected nine buildings for the use of staff and students.

The oldest trees in the forest are 800-year-old Douglas firs which were 250 years old when Columbus discovered America. One of them could be sold on the stump for \$600 and would provide enough lumber to construct several modern homes.

U.B.C. officials estimated that if the forest were for sale today it would be worth almost \$1,000,000.

The forest provides an ideal student training ground because of the variety, maturity and age-classes of trees on the property. Forestry students spend a month at the forest on completion of their third year of academic work and other organizations such as the Canadian Forestry Association hold training sessions there.

PHARMACY

The University of British Columbia senate has approved a new four-year course of studies leading to the bachelor of pharmacy degree, President MacKenzie has announced.

The new course, which will become compulsory for all students entering the faculty in September, 1960, will replace the present three year course leading to the pharmacy degree.

A four-year pharmacy course has been in operation at U.B.C. on an optional basis for the past two years and about 30 per cent of the class which entered the faculty this year elected to take it.

Professor A. W. Matthews, dean of the faculty, said the four-year course provides a degree of elasticity which is not possible in the three-year curriculum.

"There will still be the same strong emphasis on basic sciences," Dean Matthews said, "but the student will have more freedom to continue with his interests in the field of general education."

The majority of students, he said, will continue to train for retail pharmacy and under the new program will be able to devote more time in their senior year to courses dealing with the economic and business aspects of drug store operation. Work of a more technical nature will be taken by those who plan to enter hospital or industrial pharmacy, he added.

Dean Matthews said the decision of the Canadian Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to adopt the new four-year program was taken in 1957 following an extensive survey made from 1946-49 by the American Council of Education at the request of the American Association Colleges of Pharmacy. This survey gave particular attention to the educational needs of pharmacy in relation to the significant changes that have taken place in the work the pharmacist does. Colleges of pharmacy have proceeded to overhaul and expand their curricula on the basis of this survey, Dean Matthews said.



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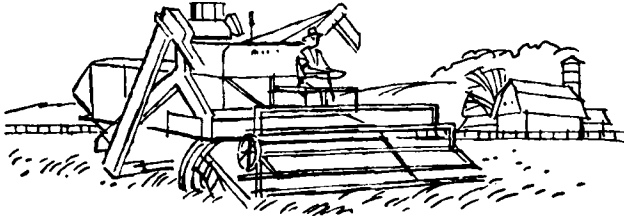
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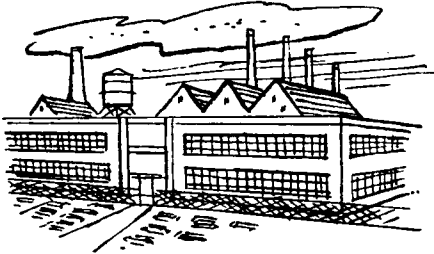
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N-10A

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS

BY DAVE BROCK

Rodney Nullin-Voyd has applied to the Board of Broadcast Governors for a commercial television licence. "If I am elected," Rodney said, "I intend to educate Canada within an inch of its life. I want every home to have an intellectual chicken in its mental pot."

Rodney's proposed programme director, Fred Tenterhook, has had a wealth of experience in worthwhile educational shows, having been a summer replacement stagehand on

the hilarious quiz show, "I'll be a Monkey's Uncle." "As a matter of fact," Rodney revealed, "Fred wrote some of the continuity for my brief here." When Fred began life as office-boy in a law firm, he used to help type the continuity for the barristers.

A dramatic moment during the hearings was when the actress Mimsy Henbane was lowered from a helicopter to declare: "I like Rodney Nullin-Voyd best in twenty-five words or less." She was awarded the free trip she had already had.

Rodney said that if he was making any promises which nobody could possibly fulfill, it was simply because he was assuming the sponsors would take no interest in the actual programming. "Time will tell," he added thoughtfully.

Rodney had already taken out an option on a home economist, a neurologist, and a zoologist, to write three series called **Great Cakes, Great Shakes, and Great Snakes**. Lots of luck, Rodney.

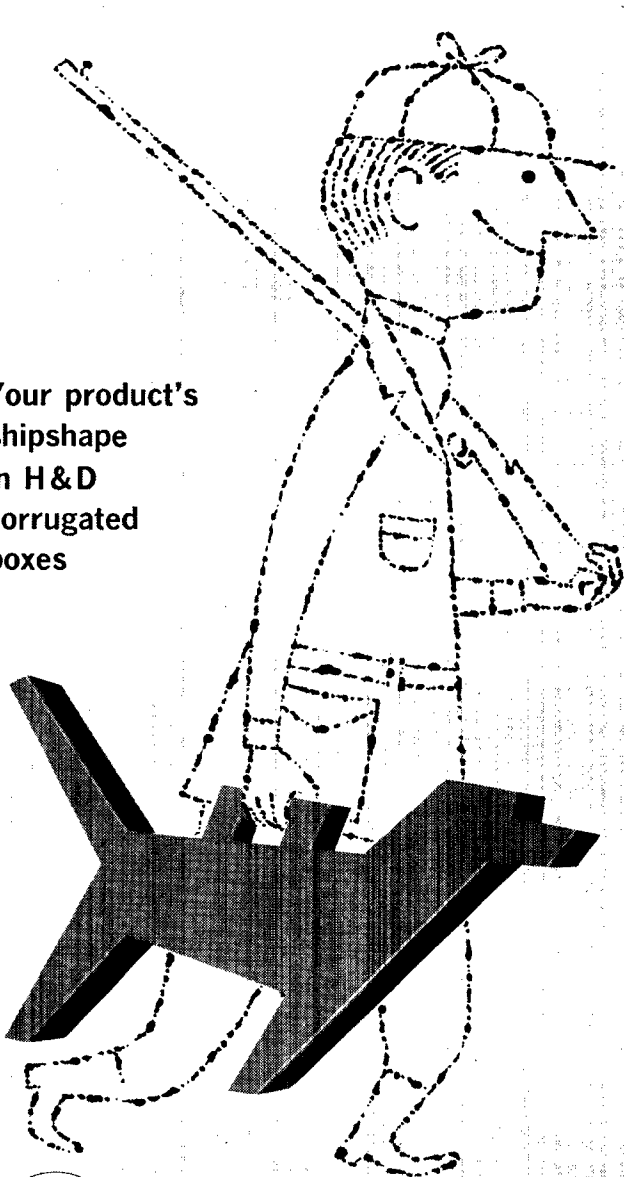
MENTAL HEALTH KITS READY

The do-it-yourself mental health kits, developed by Dr. Spindrift, are now being sold from door to door by his patients undergoing door-to-door therapy. Since 3% of the profits is being given to the new Chair of Nostalgia, alumni are urged to avail themselves of these dandy little sets. The basket-weaving set alone is worth the total price. The complete kit includes sticks of colored sealing-wax for decorating bottles, a square piece of art gum which can be carved into a printing block for gum-o-graphing your own Christmas cards, and a special quiz for testing your attitude. These sets are a very good method of whiling away the long nights created by the furious pace of modern living. Don't wait till you're sick . . . start that basket-weaving now, and do the Chair of Nostalgia a good turn at the same time.

READJUSTMENT

For some years, personnel departments have been weeding out the crackpots and screwballs from the more progressive corporations. Today, however, the most daring corporations are replanting these human weeds. Weeds or, more exactly, fungi, for they serve as a type of yeast. During their absence, the normally adjusted employees have forgotten how to make even the mildest adjustment to crackpots. In response to the frantic appeals of various personnel managers, the University of Nipigon is giving a short course in "How to adjust to the non-adjustable."

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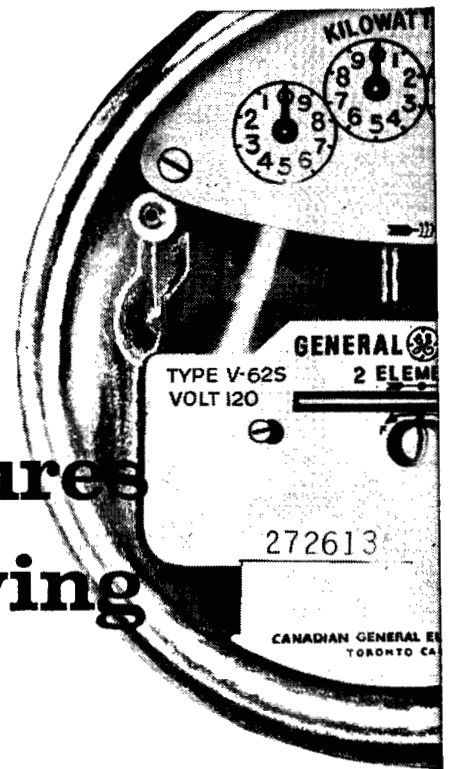
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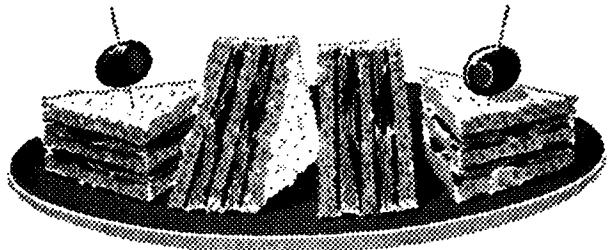
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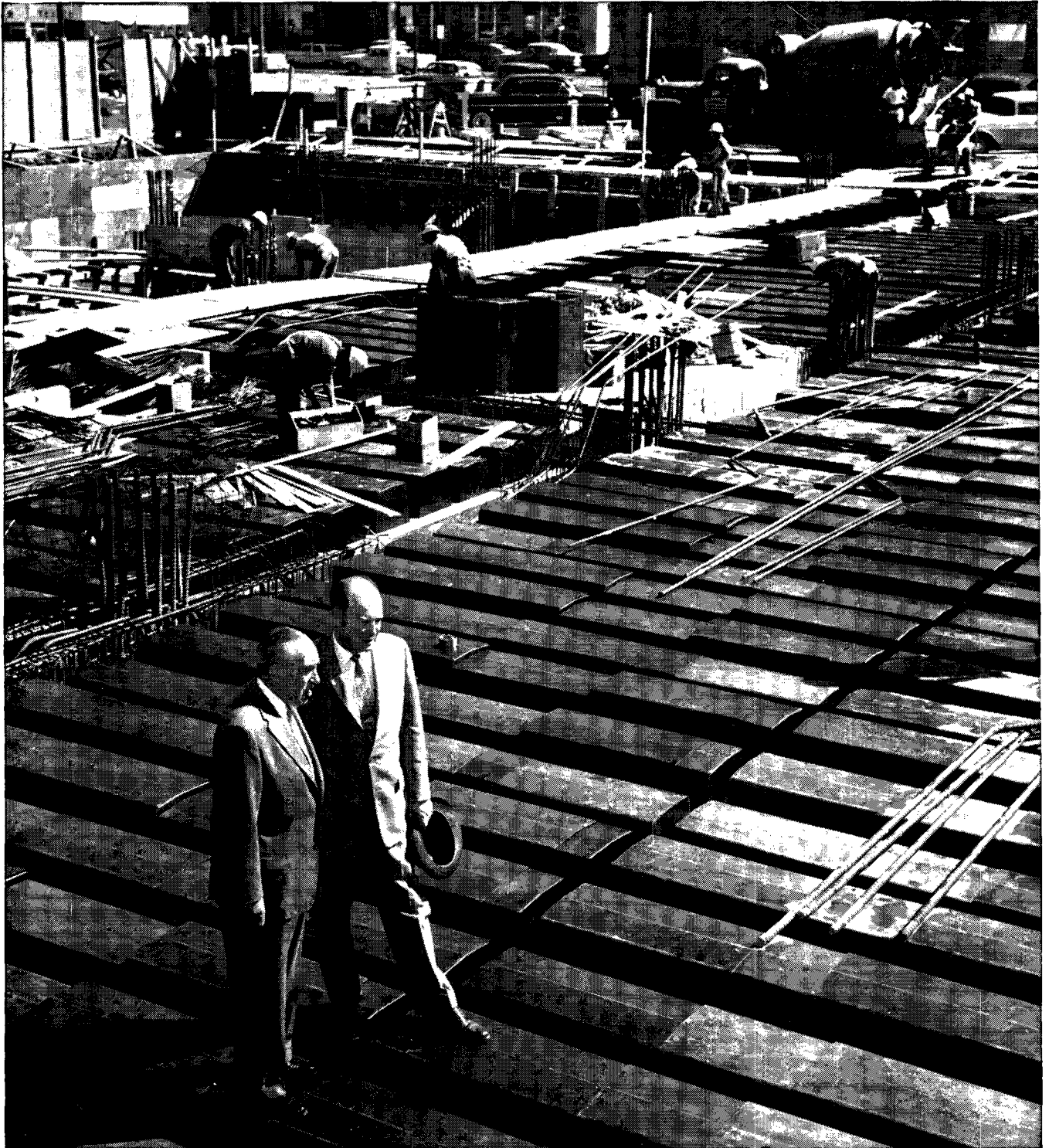
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