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This issue of the "Chronicle" is going to all graduates whose addresses are known as well as to faculty and others, a total press run of 29,000 copies. The "full run" is made possible by the co-operation of the University administration and is in accordance with the wish of President Macdonald that the "Chronicle" should go to the complete mailing list once a year.

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Role for Resources

There is little doubt that the Bladen Report can be the foundation of a most dramatic breakthrough in the desperate financing problems of universities in Canada. The growth projections for this nation are staggering.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Enrolment</th>
<th>Total Government Expenditures</th>
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<td>1964/65</td>
<td>179,000</td>
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<td>1970/71</td>
<td>340,000</td>
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<td>1975/76</td>
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"But," says the Bladen Report, "to the extent that growth in gross national product is dependent on the increase in this investment in higher education, we may ten years hence be able to spend the forecast amount on higher education and have nearly as much, even possibly more, to spend on other things."

What has always been impressive in respect to federal aid to higher education has been the unanimity of support expressed by all political parties ever since the per capita grants were first debated, unanimity particularly evident during the recent election campaign. The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has achieved substantial unanimity in support of the Bladen Report with some understandable — indeed inevitable — reservations about specific aspects of the Report.

The question is not really, can this nation undertake such expenditure, but can it afford not to. "The big issue relating to governments still is whether, even with all of the evidence now before them, they will realize how great are the resources needed to achieve the ends they desire." (Dr. J. A. Corry, Principal, Queen's University.)

The immediate challenge to the Federal Government will be to give these realistic needs a sufficiently high priority in government spending to ensure that the federal percentage of university funds will be increased sufficiently and in the magnitude envisaged by the report. Will the representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments meet at a conference as proposed to discuss the Commission's recommendations in time to be effective in 1966? Meanwhile, will Parliament acknowledge the urgency of the problem by implementing the Bladen recommendation of an increase in the per capita grant to $5 effective in the 1965-66 year? The alumni of this and every university must try to ensure that such action is taken by the Federal Government. "The financial problems of the universities are so urgent that action to resolve them should be taken without delay." (Bladen Recommendation.)

It is well to realize that the Bladen recommendations, even if fully implemented, will not relieve the pressure on the other prime sources of university funds. Provincial governments, private gifts and student fees all will continue to be essential sources.

Provincial governments have the basic constitutional responsibility for education. However, many, including our own, have recognized that the national interest demands greatly increased federal aid. When forthcoming, this financial aid must be clearly recognized and accepted as additional to, and not substitutional for, the existing support.

Nor can the 3-Universities Capital Fund campaign be permitted to lapse. Increased private donations have been anticipated in the Bladen analysis. It will take maximum support from all sources to clear up the backlog in higher education and to provide for the boom of the future. The remarkable accomplishment of the 3-UCF to date in raising nearly $20 million is encouraging, but the bulk of that support has come from a fairly limited number of participants. The balance of the funds necessary must come from a much wider group of supporters. Private funds must continue to fill a substantial gap in university financing.

What of student fees? What will ensure responsible universal accessibility? The Bladen Commission is clearly of the view that the present level of students' fees is essential to supply the dollar needs for the foreseeable future. As Dr. Corry recently said, "It will not do for governments, under public pressure, to provide free tuition to all university students unless and until the universities have what they need to become and remain first class institutions." Do the advocates of universal accessibility stress equally heavily the responsibilities that flow from the opportunity of a university education? Universal suffrage has been marked more by apathy than by the exercise of rights. Are those persons who advocate the elimination of tuition fees prepared to accept the Bladen recommendation of the responsibility of university education after graduation— "That all university graduates recognize the advantage they enjoy from public investment in their education by giving regularly to the universities or to university funds jointly on a scale of at least 1% of their incomes"?

The Bladen Report appears to be a factual and realistic analysis of the problem of financing universities in Canada. Will the federal response to this report be as immediate and substantial as has been the response by the Province of British Columbia to the Macdonald Report?

President, Alumni Association

(For a summary of the major recommendations of the Report, see p. 20.—Ed.)
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Farewell to the Stadium

When the first bulldozers begin to scar the surface of the stadium field in 1966 to make way for the Student Union Building, a new era in student life will begin. Needless to say the loss of this outstanding field has not been accepted without some feelings of anguish. It is perhaps fortunate therefore, or indeed even just, that the area should be retained for student activities, because the stadium was brought to reality by student initiative, by hard work, and personal sacrifice during a most critical period of the University’s existence.

In many respects the struggle to obtain a stadium complete with a first class field, running track, stands, and dressing rooms is a classical example of the way in which difficulties brought on by UBC’s growing pains have been resolved by student enthusiasm and faculty co-operation.

The story begins back in 1929. The students had built the gymnasium and now rugby and football enthusiasts were beginning to feel that a proper home for their teams should be constructed on the campus. Football, or Canadian rugby, a fairly new sport, played its big games at Athletic Park; soccer, at Cambie Street grounds; and rugby, at Brockton Point, the only site still in existence. Interest was spurred on by headlines in 1929 such as “Cokie Shields Runs 65 Yards to Score Second Touchdown as UBC Defeats U. of Sask. 13-2 at Athletic Park.”

Rugby games at Brockton Point continued to expand a strong tradition, and the names of Howie Cleveland, the Barratts (Phil and Bert), Bill Robbins and Bill Locke were replacing the stars of UBC’s earlier rugger teams.

Finally, the Students’ Council of 1930-31, under the Presidency of Donald Hutchison, called a special meeting of Council on October 7, 1930. At this meeting a motion by Schultz, seconded by Miss Telford (“THAT the Students’ Council approach the Alma Mater Society asking them to pledge themselves to raise the sum of $10,000 towards the initial unit of the stadium”) was passed. This was the flame which ignited a fuse that sizzled and sputtered to set off a series of charges over the next seven years.

Rather surprisingly, the semi-annual meeting of the Alma Mater Society three days later passed the resolution unanimously. The Ubyssey of October 14, 1930 carried an illuminating description:

“Amid scenes of enthusiasm which have seldom been equalled since the campaign days in Fairview, the Alma Mater Society pledged itself, by an unanimous vote, to raise $10,000 toward the cost of a stadium on the University campus at a meeting in the Auditorium Friday.”

Then for a while plans did not go too smoothly. The Board of Governors balked at a suggested $5 levy to be collected with the second term fees, and a proposed campaign did not seem feasible. Unexpectedly, the fuse ignited its first charge as the Ubyssey of January 9, 1931 carried a story to the effect that the Faculty Association had contributed more than $2,500 privately, and that the Board of Governors had voted a further $3,300. This was all that was necessary to revive student interest, and a campaign with an objective of $20,000 was soon under way. The Students’ Council voted unanimously “to express its approval and appreciation of this quite unsuspected move on the part of the Faculty Association,” through its Committee Chairman, Dr. H. F. Angus. This action prompted the Alma Mater president of the previous year, Russ Munn, to write as follows:

“It makes one feel proud to belong to a University with a faculty like ours. Our professors have always merited our admiration concerning their professional and personal qualities; this gift tells us a little of their attitude towards us that would never be spoken in words. Considering the number of the faculty and the amount of the donation, the personal sacrifice which they have made is remarkable. . .

“I wish that I could be in Vancouver long enough at a time to give a hand.”

One of the highlights of the campaign is described best by the Ubyssey of January 20, 1931 with the headline: “Pub Staff Edits Vancouver Sun when Cromie Arranges Invasion.”

“Mr. R. J. Cromie and the Vancouver Sun are behind the stadium project to such an extent that Mr. Cromie contributed $100 directly, and permitted the Publications Board to bend the policy of the Sun to the purposes of the students.”

Incidentally, Edgar Brown acted as City Editor, and Himie Koshevoy as News Editor.
students have launched for increased playing field accommodation.

With items which by today's standards spontaneously is unwarranted. It is er-sical recreation comes to students Hotel Vancouver.

of every encouragement and support.

play.

prove of the campaign which the University community, I heartily ap-

well-directed athletics for the whole cal and mental health. Hence, any attempt to secure the athletic facilities which are so urgently needed is worthy of every encouragement and support.

Where one student engages in athletics to the detriment of his studies, ten need to learn how to play . . .

Because I believe unreservedly in well-directed athletics for the whole University community, I heartily approve of the campaign which the students have launched for increased playing field accommodation . . . "

Money was a pretty scarce commodity during the dreadful depression period, and the next few years saw several Students' Councils dealing with items which by today's standards seem almost ludicrous.

February 13, 1931. moved by Campbell, seconded by Miss Cameron:

(a) That all caution money be turned over to the Stadium Fund.

(b) That those members of the A.M.S. who feel unable to forfeit their caution money have an opportunity to claim exemption at the Students' Council office for one week after this date between the hours of 12:00 and 1:00 p.m. CARRIED

July 5, 1932. MOVED by Collins, seconded by Osborne:

"THAT the Students' Council ratify the employment of men to work on the stadium at the rate of $1.50 per hour, and ratify the wages paid to date as follows . . .; and also, that no men be further employed after July 23, 1932." CARRIED

November 3, 1932. MOVED by Collins, seconded by Perry:

"THAT an offer of $4.00 be made to Mr. E. J. Vance for lumber left over from the construction of the fence on the stadium site." CARRIED

In the meantime, with dogged determination and an unsurpassed patience, Professor Frank Buck had developed a difficult, stumpy swamp area into a playing field surrounded by a first class cinder track with a 220 yards straightaway. Two tennis courts flanked the west side of the track, but these finally gave way to the pressure of huts in the post-war boom, at about the same time as the Field House was erected on the north end of the straightaway.

The difficulties under which Professor Buck had to work are almost unbelievable. For example, he went to the Vancouver City Council and arranged for about thirty men, including some professional personnel, to come to the University to work on the stadium on the "relief" wages of $2.00 per day. The University provided street car tickets and hot meals at noon served in the gymnasium. As Professor Buck remarked recently: "It was a very good meal, too."

The preparation of the area was no small task, because the East Mall had to be cut out from the bush, and the level of the field area raised by about two and one-half feet to three feet in the swampy section. The basic level was about the same as the sunken garden at Brock Hall. To obtain the necessary fill, which had to be moved by horse and wagon, Professor Buck cut approximately six feet of earth from the Mall extending approximately from the Administration Building to the flagpole.

The financial difficulties, of course, can be readily understood when we recall that in 1932 the very life of the University was threatened. The headline of the Ubyssey of February 2, 1932 read: "Student Committee Commences Work To Save Varsity." During these troublesome days the stadium project owed a lot to men like Professors Shrum, Angus, and Buck.

The track was in use by the fall of 1931, but the field did not see its first major game until Saturday, November 5, 1932 when the Varsity Ruggers beat the Occasional (Grads) 11-9 at

Breaking the first sod for the playing fields, January 5, 1931. From left to right: Don Hutchison, AMS president; President L. S. Klinck; Dr. Henry Angus, and Dean F. M. Clement.
Stadium

Homecoming. It had been announced that Bill Whimster, AMS president, would formally open the new stadium, but as the Ubyssey solemnly pointed out in its Tuesday issue: “Bill Whimster found it too wet last Saturday afternoon for his presidential liking, and the opening of our new stadium was postponed indefinitely.” The game, however, was a success as Varsity scored in the last minute of play when: “in a mad scramble on the Grad line Jack Ruttan fell on the ball to score the winning try.”


The official opening was actually delayed for five years. During this period, after problems of drainage had been resolved by various investigating committees, plans for a permanent stadium progressed to the point where at a meeting of the Alma Mater Society held on Wednesday, March 31, 1937, with President Gould in the chair, several minutes were passed concerning the stadium. In particular, authority for the borrowing of $40,000 was approved.

By the fall of 1937 the stadium was a reality, and the Ubyssey devoted its issue of October 1st to the stadium. This time the weatherman co-operated, and a full-scale opening ceremony was held on October 2 featuring a doubleheader with the rugby team losing to Rowers 12-3, and the football team losing to the Knights of Columbus 7-4. The Ubyssey described the event as follows:

“Under a cloudless sky that brought cheer to the hearts of student officials the U.B.C. Stadium was packed with its first crowd Saturday, and was opened officially by the Honourable G. M. Weir.

Bright sunshine brought two thousand visitors to the campus for the event, another one thousand students being packed into the bleachers. Sandwiched in between games, both of which Varsity lost, brief ceremonies marked the baptism of the stadium.

Dave Carey in rugby strip covered by a trench coat handed the stadium over to Chancellor R. E. McKeechnie who received it on behalf of the University.

The presentation of the Canadian Championship Basketball trophy to last year’s U.B.C. squad by Walter Hardwick concluded the ceremonies.”

From that time on the stadium has seen so many wonderful contests and great sportsmen that it is a pity that all cannot be recorded here. The one figure who lasted almost the whole life of the stadium was the late Johnny Owen who, from the time of his first appointment as “Stadium Manager,” announced October 5, 1937, until his death on January 1 of this year, saw them all and became a legend.

All of the following short references could be developed into full stories of their own.

- The sprinting of Harold Wright, Ralph Thomas, Howie McPhee, John (Chick) Turner.
- The jumping of Alex Lucas.
- The playmaking of Strat Leggatt, Dave Carey, the Barratt brothers, Jim Harmer, Dougie Reid, Ted Hunt.
- The scintillating runs of Howie McPhee.
- The kicking of Johnny Bird.
- The smashing play of Hank Stradiotti, Evan ap Roberts, Hunk Henderson, Lionel Fournier, Phil Guman, Herb Capozzi, Roy Jokanovitch, Bill Crawford.
- The skill and determination of Reggie Clarkson, Don Nesbitt, Jack Henwood.
- The resurgence of the football team in 1953 when they beat the team the Ubyssey described as the “Embryo B.C. Lions” 11-1 behind the quarterbacking of Gord Flemons assisted by Jack Hutchinson, Norm Fieldgate, Bill Kushnr, Bob Brady, Cecie Taylor.

There are others who will recall memories of the stadium which are unsuspected by most spectators. They are the hundreds of boxers, wrestlers, and weight lifters who for many years “worked-out” in the centre room of the stadium.

UBC might not be “big-time” in the minds of some people, but there has been nothing small about our products and our aspirations. After all, efforts were made to have a stadium built in 1932 for the Olympic Trials, and in 1954 for the British Empire and Commonwealth Games.

Many distinguished teams and individuals have performed in the UBC stadium, but space permits reference to only special visitors such as the Australian Wallabies, Queen’s University of Belfast, the New Zealand All-Blacks, the combined Oxford - Cambridge team, the Universities of California, U.C.L.A., Stanford, Toronto, McGill, McMaster, the Japanese Rugby and Field Hockey teams.

Our most distinguished visitor, however, was Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. As Princess Elizabeth, she and Prince Philip saw their first American football game in our stadium on Saturday, October 21, 1951. At least they saw a special ten-minute exhibition game between Eastern Oregon and UBC played in the near darkness.

A crowd estimated on Page 1 of the Ubyssey as ten thousand, and Page 4 as six thousand, waited patiently for the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses, even after the regular game had been concluded with UBC on the long end of a 13-8 score. After the formal greetsing, President MacKenzie, according to the Ubyssey, “said loudly: ‘We’ve just won. Our first win in two years’.” Prince Philip with his usual perspicacity said that he had noticed the scoreboard as he entered. Later, when in the falling darkness the Thunderbirds pulled a spectacular play which went for fifty yards, the Prince observed that he supposed that was a good thing, or words to that effect.

There have been many “good things” in the UBC stadium, as well as our share of gloom. The only part of the stadium which will be moved will be the plaque in memory of Howie McPhee which was unveiled on October 25, 1941. Now, as the travelling pales say; “It is with tears in our eyes that we say a fond farewell.” But we go on to bigger and better things, and we go on to bigger and better things, for even as this is being written, the bulldozers are carving out a new home for the Thunderbirds. The Board of Governors, perhaps because its chairman was, as a student, a prominent member of a “Stadium Investigating Committee,” has not forgotten the efforts and aspirations of former students.
The Fine Arts Centre that was no more than an aspiration on paper fifteen years ago is now very close to concrete reality.

Planning for such a centre on the University campus started in 1951 with a survey made by Mr. B. C. Binning of the arts in universities of North America and Europe, a survey made at the request of the University and sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Mr. Binning's major recommendation at that time called for a centre at UBC for all the arts. In 1957 a Fine Arts Committee was formed at UBC dedicated to this objective.

Three years ago the plan began to take shape with the opening of the Frederic Lasserre Building, a home for the department of fine arts and the school of architecture. Appropriately this first unit of the centre was named for the founding director of the school of architecture, Professor Lasserre, who had worked for many years for the centre and whose tragic death had occurred not long before. The next year the Frederic Wood Theatre, second unit of the centre, was opened. Now the third unit, the Music Building, is on the drawing board.

The Centre, it should be noted, has received substantial financial support from the Canada Council.

It seemed time to regard this group of buildings as truly a centre for the departments and schools they housed or were to house, and so, on September 30 last, at a ceremony in the theatre, the Fine Arts Centre was officially named for President Emeritus Norman MacKenzie.

Said President Macdonald: "Through this Centre we hope to place a new emphasis on the Arts at a time when science technology and materialism play such a dominant role in our society. We hope to create more effectively within this University a rounded and balanced life. We hope to foster and renew those interests of the human spirit in creative art and that love of beauty which must be part of the fibre of any truly civilized society."

In his address Dr. MacKenzie spoke of the importance of the arts in our new leisure society, and that portion of his remarks is reproduced below. In the pages immediately following are contributions from the Fine Arts Department, the Department of Theatre, the School of Architecture, and the School of Music.

Dr. MacKenzie:

The humanities and fine arts have at no time had greater value and importance than in our own contemporary world. Art is both universal and almost eternal. Our greatest and most enduring gifts from the past are in the fields of the Arts and differences in language and culture are not a barrier to their enjoyment.

Science has achieved unprecedented importance and prestige, and rightly so. Because of this, and because of the importance of the scientist and science to modern society I have little concern as to its future. However, the longer I live the more truth I find in the Biblical statement that 'Man does not live by bread alone,' or on that which is solely practical.

The fundamental and almost insoluble problem confronting all modern societies is that of human beings and of what to do about them and for them. Increasingly, men and women, or at least great numbers of them, find themselves unwanted in the scheme of things and of relatively little importance—in terms of work and production or in the life of their communities. Science, machines and automation are taking over, or could take over many of the functions and activities of individuals everywhere. This condition I believe will increase in the years ahead. The presence in society of millions who are not needed, and have little, if anything, to occupy their time and energies, is a most disturbing prospect for all of us.

It is here that I believe the Humanities, the Liberal Arts and most of all, the Fine Arts, have their contribution to make. . . .

It is in the interesting, entertaining and creative use of leisure time that the Fine Arts can provide alternatives or solutions, to idleness or a sense of inferiority, and satisfactory ones at that.

Some day—I would hope in the very near future—there will be added to this Fine Arts Centre other buildings. The first of these I feel should be a rather special museum of which we can all be proud. Its scope and function is a matter for careful discussion and study, for I have in mind not only our unique collection of West Coast Indian items, but Dr. Williams’ geological collections, Ian Cowan’s and Peter Larkin’s collection of fishes and birds, and Carl Borden’s almost fabulous discoveries in West Coast archeology.

Another building we need and in due course will build is an art gallery, for both teaching and display purposes.
IT HAS BEEN SAID that the aftermath of any war is measured—as far as the vanquished is concerned—in terms of anguish and strife. Those considered more fortunate—the victors—use different measures, for they seize upon the opportunity to reflect and visualize a form of idealism... based perhaps, on nationalism.

World War II did not see a change in the pattern described above, for a group of veterans returning to British Columbia felt deeply the need to create a better world and they chose the medium of profound architecture; furthermore they thought it possible for a style of architecture to be developed indigenous to the province. They envisaged the means whereby this could take place and advanced a case for a School of Architecture within the University of British Columbia. At first their ideas met with much resistance, but these veterans, dogged and resolute, continued with their task, and in 1946 a School of Architecture was founded on the campus at UBC.

And so, in wooden huts located on the Lower Mall, a small number of dedicated men, learned in architecture, structural engineering, the visual arts, and community and regional planning, gave of their talents to a mere handful of eager students. The accommodation was frugal but adequate, and from such humble beginnings sprang an artistic achievement which set standards for the whole of Canada.

In this initial period the visual arts and architecture did not exist alone on the campus. Music and Theatre were growing in size and interest and were accepted as an essential part of the academic environment. In their rise in activity and their increase in ability the Arts came together: it was as if they had found their real purpose in life. It could only be a matter of time before a claim was to be made for a centre for the arts on the campus.

In spite of such an exciting beginning, the Arts on the campus failed to reach their objective of working together. It was not so much that they were antagonistic towards each other, but apparently the desire for specialization—so much the objective of a technical age—had invaded the cultural activities of society. Even architecture, once regarded endearingly as the “mother of the arts” became absorbed in the technicalities of its art, resulting in a dullness of effort never before equalled in the history of mankind.

But there is evidence of change at UBC. The School of Architecture now lays claim to accepting the challenges offered by the very complex situation in which we now live. Whereas in the past the search was for technical skills, new interests are forming based upon philosophy, the social sciences and the humanities. New ideas and experiments are being conducted concerning the very nature of creative endeavour. The narrow field of building has been widened to include the whole of man’s physical environment in order that he may lead a life of usefulness. It has become obvious that if the future is to be faced with both courage and inventiveness, a new type of architect must be forthcoming: a man not only capable in the art of architecture and in sound judgment, but also inspired by imaginative leadership. To produce such architects has now become the objective of the School.

Architecture has one foot in the camp of science and the other in the realm of the Arts, and yet its attitude is that of the philosopher: in the search for understanding it enters enquiringly into the very needs of man, for without such needs there would be no architecture. Then having accepted the needs, it proceeds to pursue the ideal of being useful. It must however go further—much further. The architect in satisfying the needs of man must create the type of environment to enable man to enter into the “joy of living,” or in other words, he must make the useless significant.

Viewed in this manner architecture is profound, but its existence cannot be without the other arts and crafts that have been since mankind began. There is therefore great hope that architecture will be responsible for bringing together the arts—for like architecture, they too cannot exist alone for long. The Fine Arts Centre can cause the rebirth of the muses—and that would mean the consummation of the original idea pursued by the veterans after World War II.
The Centre is a Fact

Music in its University Setting

G. W. Marquis, Head of the Department of Music

(Reprinted with the kind permission of "Canadian Composer."

Yale University graduated its first Bachelor of Music students in 1894; sixty-eight years later, in 1962, The University of British Columbia followed in Yale's footsteps.

Now, before we chuckle over this we might remember that not too many years have passed since Vancouver hacked its way out of the proverbial wilderness, but it is catching up fast. Furthermore, while two or three other Canadian universities possessed Bachelor of Music programs before The University of British Columbia had a gleam in its eye, there is still too much hesitation in 1965 on the part of Canadian universities to equate comprehensive music programs with such old and respectable academic fields as pharmacy, engineering, dentistry, and medicine. Too few Canadian universities understand that they must be the Estehazys of the twentieth century.

However, there is no such animal as the self-taught composer, since even the twentieth-century Beethoven must have had some sort of formal training, which includes access to all available scores and constant performance of his musical efforts. Furthermore, the tendency in the United States and Canada is for most important composers to teach in university schools of music while those who remain outside the ivy walls, are usually too busy scrambling for a living to give much time to aspiring young composers.

But most importantly, young composers (and old) must receive performances of their music, and despite that Nirvna in Canada, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, it is only in the comprehensively planned university school of music that composers can hear their works performed constantly, since the University School of Music does not have to worry about box offices.

When the Bachelor of Music program was established at UBC in September of 1959, twenty-seven students enrolled to be taught the normal academic music courses plus violin, viola, cello, clarinet, trumpet, trombone, and voice by a faculty of eight. No funds were available for piano lessons the first year. As of September, 1965, one hundred eighty-one full-time Bachelor of Music students, plus five Master's degree candidates, received instruction from a music faculty of forty-three in all musical areas: General Music (the UBC equivalent of a Bachelor of Music Education degree), Music History, Composition, and nearly all performance areas, including voice (solo song and opera), piano, and all orchestral instruments.

Despite its youth, the Department of Music at UBC is developing an all-student symphony orchestra. The Department of Music also possesses regular faculty performing ensembles that play regularly throughout the year. A peculiarity at UBC is the fact that all so-called academic appointments are made on the basis of professional performance skill as well as great strength in one academic music area. Since most individual instrumental lessons are given by members of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, the "academic" appointments are free to perform as part of their duties at the University.

Faculty ensembles particularly strive to perform the unusual music of the past and present, since this music is seldom performed in public concerts downtown.

Student compositions have been played constantly, either in formal or informal recital since all student works (good, bad or indifferent) are performed at UBC. Actually the Department of Music at UBC entertains the opinion that too many schools talk about music instead of performing it—as if chemistry students were denied access to test tubes. And the only way to have constant performances of all kinds of music is to establish regular student and faculty ensembles which rehearse regularly and which are not in business to please audiences downtown.

Three capable young composers have already received their Bachelor of Music degrees in composition and others are receiving training at the present time. Some of these will attract considerable attention in the years to come.

By September 1967 the Department of Music hopes to move into a new four-storey building with all the facilities necessary for the expansion of the program, and at its present rate of growth there should be about two hundred and fifty undergraduate and graduate music students in attendance.
The Centre is a Fact

UBC Theatre Grows — And Grows

Theatre at UBC began as an extra-curricular activity in the Players' Club founded by Frederic G. C. Wood. It grew under the Extension Department and the department of English, guided by Dorothy Somerset and Sidney Risk. Finally, under Miss Somerset, theatre became in 1938 a department in the Faculty of Arts.

From a small studio theatre seating 125 people to the new Frederic Wood seating 411, from two staff members, two courses and 40 students to eight staff, 16 courses and over 300 students, from theatre as an elective to an MA program—that has been the brief, crowded history of the department of theatre.

Miss Somerset retired last spring, honoured by her own university with a D. Litt., and the department is now headed by Dr. John Brockington, one of Miss Somerset's former students.

In 1952 Miss Somerset had persuaded the University to allow her to convert the old Totem Snack Bar into a small theatre, the original "Freddy Wood," now called the Frederic Wood Studio. There, beginning with a reading of Earle Birney's "Trial of a city," she presented an annual series of four or five plays. The studio was also the first home of Holiday Theatre, founded by Joy Coghill. When invited to form a department of theatre, Miss Somerset brought the Frederic Wood Theatre program with her.

Not only is the department of theatre responsible for a full teaching program but also the presentation of a season of plays. The Frederic Wood Theatre program is designed to bring to the attention of the university community and the public plays that are not what might be termed "commercial."

All these plays are directed, designed and mounted by the department of theatre staff with backstage work often done by students or volunteers, and the roles played by either students or professionals.

The students themselves produce a wide variety of one act plays and scenes and participate in one or two all-student productions.

The Frederic Wood Theatre program is intimately related to the work of the department of theatre. The department is in no way a professional school, although there are those who would like to see it satisfy the need for such an institution of training in western Canada. It exists in the faculty of Arts and its program is balanced between the academic and the practical.

The philosophy of the department, however, does not permit theatre to be studied in a vacuum. Drama may exist as literature but theatre is a moment of magic that can only be created in front of an audience. And so students are encouraged to test theory with practice, to supplement their study of the Greek theatre with student-directed and acted scenes from Greek plays, to study the work of the great stage designers of the past and design and execute settings and costumes of their own.

A student-staffed and operated summer stock company was begun last summer to provide the sort of intensive practical experience that is not possible during the winter session when a student is expected to strike a balance between practical and academic studies.

It is true that a number of theatre department graduates do go on—some to schools where acting can be studied intensively, some to obtain graduate degrees in directing, history or criticism, and others directly into the professional world.

Canadian theatre, television and radio is full of people who got their start at UBC. But there is no compulsion in this direction. The department of theatre attempts to set professional standards, believing that only with the highest level of execution can the theatre become an art, but it also encourages the student for whom the theatre will never be a profession but always a source of inspiration and spiritual enrichment. An informed and critical audience is no less important to the growth of the theatre than are the highest artistic and professional standards on the other side of the footlights.

Where do we go from here? There is a need for a school in which actors may receive intensive training. Perhaps this might develop at UBC with the creation of a Faculty of Fine Arts. A doctoral program in theatre history is a logical extension of the MA program. An expansion of the student summer stock might lead to a resident repertory company such as exists at Stanford.

Theatre, one of the oldest arts, is still young at UBC. The future is limitless.
THE FOUNDING of the Department of Fine Arts as an official department within the former Faculty of Arts and Science took place in 1958. When it began in that year, it was housed in the basement of the Library (in the Fine Arts Gallery) and in the Buchanan Building; it had two teaching members of staff, one of whom was Professor B. C. Binning, department head; it offered four courses, and the enrolment in that first year was about two hundred undergraduate students.

Its coming into being was one step in the realization of the vision of a Fine Arts Centre on campus. From the time the Frederic Lasserre Building, first architectural entity of the Centre, was opened in 1962, the fine arts department has been housed in that building and it is there nearly all its lectures and teaching are held.

In its originally conceived form the work of the department was to be undertaken through both studio and academic courses. To date the studio program is still in the pangs of administrative birth, but it is hoped that the next five years will see it become a reality.

It is frequently asked “Should a young person who wishes to become an artist—say, a painter, sculptor, potter or graphic designer—get his professional training at a university rather than at an art school?” and indeed, “Are these proper subjects to be taught at a university?”

The question is based on a generally held misconception concerning the nature of art. The misconception is that the practice of art is a non-intellectual skill, practised by a different, perhaps rather wilder, less well and deeply-read person than he who engages in a study which appears to depend more on the written word and on facts and figures, such as science, literature or history. But in reality, the processes that lead up to the creation of a work of art involve rigorous, continuous and exacting thought, and this thought involves all the responses of the whole person.

Increasingly and consciously, the young and future artist today wishes and needs, like any other intelligent being, to find his own paths in thought; to enquire into the ideas, philosophies and forces that shape life around him; and to be able to draw upon and to understand the knowledge about life that is contained in the various forms of learning. It is not simply that he needs to meet scientists, poets, linguists, historians and others, but that he needs to get his professional training in a context in which the ideas of these disciplines are shaping forces on him as on others. He needs to go to university.

The work of teaching future artists has not yet been implemented; that of teaching the understanding of art is in full swing, and is expanding. It is done through courses in the history of western and oriental art, and in courses concerned with studying the elements of art, including thorough studio investigation and experience.

The students who take these courses—the fine arts courses that are now in existence—are of three general kinds: those who intend to become specialists in some field, such as the study and teaching of art history, gallery or museum curatorship or critical writing about art, in which theoretical and historical understanding of art is the key discipline; those who are partly or wholly engaged in another subject or discipline, such as a foreign language or culture, English, theatre or music, for whom some understanding of art in a general or a more particular context is a stimulus and a means of insight into their other work; and those who have ‘heard about art’ and want to know something more about it. In all three cases, the aim of the teaching that is given by the department is to awaken the student to see, and to understand what he sees. That this experience should be offered to the young person at university is of great importance, for art is no longer something that can be isolated from everyday life, nor is it any longer the prerogative of a limited, cultured class.

Many who are now students will later buy and own pictures (some already do). All will have to vote on referendums concerning development plans for towns and cities; they will be called upon to support art galleries and museums, festivals of the arts and centennial projects; they will choose and alter the houses they live in and the objects in those houses. It is important that their decisions should be made not in terms of ‘I know what I like’ but ‘I like because I know.’

There is another, perhaps deeper reason why it is important that the student should have this experience of seeing and understanding what he sees, through the medium of art. The sources of art and the nature of a work of art are made of the same stuff as the rest of human experience. To study the spatial design of a palace is to learn more about the nature of social life; to analyse the forms of a piece of abstract sculpture is to become involved in the nature of perception and human understanding; to study a painting of the Crucifixion is to understand something about human suffering. Teaching and working at this level, the fine arts department is trying to fulfill the old and traditional function of a university: the education of the whole man.
Working one's way through University

Pauline Higgins, former student

HIGH ON THE LIST of practical considerations concerning the inadvisability of working one's way through university is the element of time loss. In order to earn the $20 a week which I consider the minimum amount for survival, assuming that fees have already been paid, it is necessary to work at least fifteen hours a week, hours which could well be spent in study. If a student is fortunate enough to find employment on the campus, the situation is eased a little, but those who are forced to travel to work may lose another hour or two every day, and may also find that they are spending a ridiculous amount on bus fares.

It is impossible for a student taking more than three courses to cope with the homework that he is required to do and to carry out the duties of his job with efficiency. It is a reasonable assumption that both the job and the studies will suffer.

One university instructor with whom I discussed the question felt strongly that students should, if they are in financial difficulties, take a year out of school, find full-time employment and concentrate on saving enough to put them through the following year. This on the surface appears to be a fairly sensible observation, but there are those for whom a year in the business world is a year wasted; not all the students at university are young enough to postpone the achievement of their goal without serious detriment. Also, the effect on a student of spending eight hours a day on work which has no connection with his particular area of study and which is admittedly for the sole purpose of amassing money, could be complete mental stagnation in one whose mind could and should be applied to more important matters.

It is not always possible to acquire steady part-time employment, and the constant threat of unemployment, the horror of being unable to pay one's rent and the possibility of being forced to leave school and look for full-time work combine to produce such a state of mental tension that application to studies is virtually impossible. There must have been in the past many promising, conscientious and earnest students who have given up academic life for some ineffectual position in the business world where their potential is wasted, simply because they were unable to support the burden of worry, financial insecurity and the devastatingly obvious indifference of the authorities.

Good students are not helped as they should be. I know of one who in his third year of Arts, having a high second class standing, was offered a grant and a bursary which together totalled $170. This seems ludicrous in view of the cost of tuition, books and living expenses.

The allotment of grants is impeded by the extremely insular and restrictive views of those in control of the funds. They make it quite clear that they will give no help to students who plan to, or are likely to, leave the province after obtaining their degree. This commercial, bargaining approach to education in the hope of pecuniary returns, is anathema. Apparently these authorities would feel quite justified in preventing a medical student who may wish to specialize in some field which necessitates his leaving the area—research in tropical diseases, for example—from completing his studies here, simply because the province will not profit by it monetarily. One trusts that this archaic approach will be swept away by the wave of enthusiasm and reform which at present is making itself felt. There is hope, as the Bladen Commission recommends that student aid "should be tenable in any approved university within or without the province, indeed within or without Canada."

There are those students who do manage to overcome all these financial obstacles. This is highly laudable and in some instances the student in question gets a terrific sense (Continued page 16)
WORKING DURING THE SUMMER VACATION is an essential part of a student's education. Summer jobs afford the student many fascinating and invaluable experiences as well as providing him with a portion of the funds necessary to finance his education.

It has often been argued that post-secondary education should be free to deserving students and that students should have the summer vacation to read, and to digest what they have attempted to learn during the term. In theory both these arguments seem reasonable, but from a practical point of view neither is eminently satisfactory.

The basic assumption that a student should work during the summer vacation can be justified on the grounds that students should be required to shoulder some of the cost of his higher education, that a summer job makes a student better aware of life outside his close-knit academic community, and that the right type of summer job can actually prove intellectually stimulating and can further his academic career.

Considering that the majority of university students are adults who wish to have adult privileges, it is only reasonable that they should be expected to assume adult responsibilities, including bearing some of the cost of their education. Considering also that the total cost to the student of one year at a university is $2,000 for an artsman and appreciably higher for those in medicine and the pure and applied sciences, it is very unrealistic to expect that every student could or should be subsidized to this extent. This, however, does not mean that deserving students should not be adequately supported so that they can pursue their education without undue financial worry and without being compelled to go into debt. The money obtained from a summer job in most instances would enable the student to spend as he sees fit, without the restrictions so often imposed by scholarships, loans and family assistance. Although this further point has yet to be substantiated statistically, it can also be argued that if a student has made a financial contribution to his education he will work harder and achieve better grades.

There is little doubt that the mundane, boring jobs, which first and second year students are so often compelled to take, do little to further their academic careers. However, these jobs do have the virtue of showing the student, in a very forceful manner, the low-paying, intellectually unsatisfying work he will have to do if he does not succeed at university. A summer spent coding census forms or filling orders in a warehouse, drives home the value of an education. It also makes the student realize that a large percentage of the population is perfectly content to spend the rest of their lives coding forms or filling orders, a fact which seems to have escaped many idealistic young students.

Hopefully, summer jobs could be chosen to provide more than financial assistance and a view of how the non-academic segment of the community lives. They should be chosen to provide the student with an intellectually stimulating experience and to enable him to sample the type of work he hopes to pursue. The ideal job will permit the student to do creative work under expert supervision, it will enable him to expand his knowledge in many fields which have interested him during the academic year, and it should allow him to ascertain exactly what particular area of study he wishes to go into.

Particularly praiseworthy are the summer research assistantships provided by many campus departments and by government organizations such as the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, and the federal

(Continued page 16)
of achievement out of reaching his goal against all odds, but there are certain vitally important aspects of university life—club activities, foreign language conversation groups, films etc.—which he misses because he simply has no time. These opportunities will never present themselves again. The student winds up with his degree and memories of rushing frantically from the classroom to work.

Not to be forgotten in the money-making melee are the wives who work seven or eight hours a day in office or factory, keep house and bring up a family while supporting the student husband. Apart from the obvious problems that will arise between husband and wife, the inevitable resentment and the impossibility of spending leisure moments together, the children also suffer. Not only do they spend their day in the company of a baby-sitter, but in the evening the mother is too tired or too involved in housework to give them the attention and conversation they need, and the father is studying.

You may say that such people have chosen to be in this position and must bear with the obvious liabilities. I feel there is no justice in this. Why should a man who obviously wants to better his intellectual and economic condition be balked in this way? It is the duty of society to help him for many reasons, not the least of which being that society will benefit in the long run.

A Canadian politician was recently heard to say that higher education is a privilege, not a right. I could not disagree with him more. In my opinion every conscientious student has the right to continue his education and if he and his family are unable to meet the financial requirements, then society must step in. Certainly hike up the standard of the entrance requirements, be more selective, introduce a means test, weed out those who are at university for “fun,” but give those who value education and have the capacity to learn a chance to show what they are capable of doing for themselves, for their university, for their country, and for humanity, by allowing them the time to study, freedom from financial problems, and by giving them the security of knowing that those who guide them through university are not only willing to help, but interested in helping them.

Let us hope that some day The University of British Columbia will be known not only for the beauty of its campus and the imposing new buildings, but also for its high level of academic achievement.  

degrees of health, agriculture, and fisheries. Here the fortunate student can do independent research under a highly qualified director.

To sum up, summer work at worst supplies the student with financial assistance and it gives him a view of the outside world; at best it is an intellectually stimulating experience. The alternative, a summer free for unhurried reading, and digestion of winter-ingested information, would mean to the vast majority of students simply a summer in beach research.

I contend, therefore, that it would be unfair to deprive the student of the many advantages of working his way through college.

Degree courses not always needed

As the Canadian Society, in its industrial, commercial and professional aspects, becomes more complex and sophisticated, there have developed needs for quasi-professional and technological skills which require post-secondary education and training but which do not necessarily require full degree programs. Indeed, there is a good deal of feeling that universities have tended to prolong some forms of technological and quasi-professional education beyond what is needed in practice, in order to bring everybody within the field up to degree (and fully professional) standing. For example, while it is undoubted that some social workers, elementary school teachers, nurses, foresters and surveyors require fully professional programs of study (and indeed a few require post-graduate programs of study), the question whether all persons practising in these fields require degree programs of study is currently being widely re-canvassed.

—Geoffrey Andrew, Executive Director, Canadian Universities Foundation, in “University Affairs.”

Half-way House for students

Many persons, both within the universities and outside, have become concerned about the increasing impersonalization of the large ‘multiversities’ and have come to feel that the jump from the directed adolescent life of the high school to the almost totally uncounseled life of the university is socially (and perhaps educationally) unsound. There has arisen, therefore, a demand for the development of institutions of such a size that the individual student will have more opportunity of learning how to accept the responsibilities of adult life, as an individual, and as a member of a community, without having to display undue aggression, and as a normal part of his educational experience.

—Geoffrey Andrew, Executive Director, Canadian Universities Foundation, in “University Affairs.”
Alumna reports on year in Sweden

If only we could bottle this night up and take peeks at it now and again! The American fellow-guest who made this remark was expressing our sentiments exactly that evening of the Nobel Prize presentation in Stockholm.

In August '64 my husband, Doug, who is associate professor of chemistry at UBC, had been awarded a guest professorship at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. As a guest professor he was provided with an office and adjoining laboratory in the Institute of Physical Chemistry. His duties consisted of giving (in English) lectures on topics of his own particular interest, organic stereochemistry, to the research staff. He also attended seminars, most of them conducted in English, and held informal discussions. Otherwise his time was his own to carry out his research in physical organic chemistry in collaboration with Professor Stig Claesson, head of this Institute's staff.

For both Doug and me there was the added interest that the University of Uppsala, with uninterrupted traditions extending back to its founding in 1577, is one of the really ancient universities. Unlike our North American universities it is a group of institutes organized for the study of specific disciplines rather than an association of faculties individually consisting of several subject departments.

And so we came to be in Sweden and the fortunate recipients of an invitation to attend the Nobel Prize presentations, dinner and dance in Stockholm. There were only about five foreign couples from Uppsala asked to this function, a function which consisted of the simple and lovely formal ceremony of presentation of the awards by the king in the Concert Hall; the dinner for 700 in the beautiful banquet room of the Town Hall with its walls of blue and gold mosaic shimmering in the candlelight; the student serenade of the king and the prizewinners, and the dance.

Because I have been allotted only one page in the Chronicle I must restrict myself to a full description of just one of many unforgettable events that filled my year in Sweden. I have chosen the unique and very colourful celebration with which the students of Uppsala mark the end of classes and the coming of spring.

It was April 30. Our last snowstorm had been on Tuesday of that week, but this was a sunny, warm day.

A few minutes before 3:00 the celebrations began with the whole student body marching up Drottningatan (Queen Street) to the library, or carolina. Sharp on the hour the university Rector, in his place on the balcony of the library, raised his cap and signalled, and all the caps below were raised in response. There were many cheers, and now with caps on their heads, the students, 12,000 strong, turned and surged down the hill to the Fyris river. This was symbolic. School was out! Spring had come! It was time to feast, drink and be merry. Everywhere firecrackers were popping.

Presently we left the crowd and went into the old cemetery to see Dag Hammarskjold's grave. It was amazing the number of people who came this day to stand silently for a minute or two at the grave. As a student Dag Hammarskjold had been the Student Corps leader and the speaker of the day.

Uppsala students are organized in about a dozen "Nations" representing the geographical areas of Sweden from which they come. On the evening of the spring festival Doug and I joined Professor and Mrs. Claesson at the Sodermanlands-Nerikes Nation, Professor Claesson being the inspector (or honorary president) of this Nation. Wearing student hats for the occasion we formed up in the street behind a student carrying a white satin Viking flag, and with the other Nations we marched, arms linked, down to the market place, past the huge cathedral, past the bishop's residence, across the river, up to the central square, around one of the department stores, all to the accompaniment of lusty singing, and finally up the cobbled road to the castle.

High on the battlements were the standard bearers with the flags of each Nation, the ancient cannon and the huge Gunilla bell. From our position on the grass we looked through the branches of the trees upwards to this completely medieval scene, all lit by a long line of torches against the dark sky. It was the same brief ceremony that had been performed for hundreds of years—a toast to Spring, to the University, magnificent singing by the university choir, the ringing of the great bell, the withdrawal of the banners.

We were privileged, the only Nation allowed to carry lighted torches and to have our own band.

As we formed again in line lighted flares were handed to the marchers on the outside of each row. The band struck up and back we went, ten abreast, to the carolina and down Drottningatan, this time dancing and singing, the rows weaving in and out. As the long procession turned at the bridge all the flares were thrown into the river, a beautiful sight, the flares arching through the dark to hiss out in the black, fast-running water.

Then to the hotel to a smorgasbord, to more toasts and songs, and a final Skol.

Off once more to march through the market place and to visit other Nations and insult them. The dancing, the weaving of rows, the happy singing began again. At last, a return to our own Nation, a grateful few moments of rest, a final drink, and then in the pale light of dawn the walk home to our hotel. Spring was now official.
Ruthie Shaver (Miss Music) was the 1965 Homecoming queen. Here are some of the lovely runners-up: Shannon Boyce (Arts), Susan Eek (Pharmacy), Birgit Freybe (Frosh), Jane Knott (Education).

Left: Maureen (Mrs. J. S.) Puls and Helen (Mrs. Gordon) Thom, the latter chairman of the '55 Arts Reunion.

Below: Mrs. Gwen Newton Manzer, Ken Caple, Professor "Teddy" Boggs, and George Gallagher at the Class of '25 reunion reception at the home of Dr. Phyllis Ross.
Homecoming 1965

Mrs. George Cunningham and Mrs. Bev Lecky in animated conversation with President Macdonald at the luncheon. Dean Ian McT. Cowan is in the background.

Mrs. Sherwood Lett was students' choice for the Great Trekker award. Here she receives the miniature cairn from AMS president Byron Hender. For the first time the cairn ceremony was held as part of Homecoming.

And here's a general shot of happy Homecomers foregathering at the luncheon.

Five on-coming alumni with their father, Don Anderson, Association treasurer, at the Homecoming luncheon.
IT'S THE FORMULA that will ensure the continued and expanding usefulness of Canada's universities. That is the message of the Bladen Commission Report which was issued last October. Commenting on it at a press conference Dr. J. B. Macdonald said that formula financing means the elimination of a great deal of unnecessary debate and quarrel about how much each institution should be getting.

The Commission was an instrument of the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada, its purpose to study the financial requirements of universities and colleges for the next decade, to study methods of financing, to report and to make recommendations. While it made specific dollars and cents recommendations, it also called for annual discussions with the provinces and stressed "the need for regular adaptation and re-assessment of the amounts; our plea for annual discussion with the provinces follows from our belief that to plan is essential, but to become a captive of a rigid plan is very dangerous.

As a starting point the Commission recommends that the present per capita grants be raised to $5 for the year 1965-66, and be increased by $1 each year thereafter until such time as discussion with the provinces might lead to revision of those amounts. Funds provided in this way would be for operating costs and in UBC's case would mean $3.75M more in federal aid than it is now getting.

In the area of capital costs, the Commission recommends a Capital Grants Fund into which would be paid each year $5 per head of the Canadian population, and that grants from this fund be made to the universities proportionate to such of their capital expenditures as are approved by their provincial governments. If this proposal is acted on, Dr. Macdonald said, it will probably mean that we have seen the last of such campaigns as the 3-Universities Capital Fund.

The two formulas are directed to the federal government. To the provincial governments the Commission recommends first of all that any who have not already done so should establish a grants commission, and secondly that they should consider seriously "the advantage of determining the annual operating grants by use of a published formula relating the size of the grant to the number of students in various categories weighted in accordance with the different cost per student in such categories."

The suggested weights are first and second year students to count as 1; third and fourth year students as 2; students in a fifth or later year (other than doctoral candidates), 3; doctoral candidates in their second or subsequent years of graduate studies, 5. There were also suggestions for part-time students and students in institutions operating on a year-round basis.

Still on this question of an operating grants formula, the Report points out that the emergent universities have special needs and require special provision beyond that prescribed by a formula devised for the established universities.

Professor Geoffrey Davies, on the matter of the support from provincial governments envisaged in the Report, said that it was assumed the percentage of the provincial government share would decline to a point where, by 1970, it would amount to 25% of the total bill, although the total amount of provincial money would increase. Dr. J. B. Macdonald added that it was crucial that the provincial governments not feel themselves relieved of financial responsibility for the universities because of increased federal aid.

In case formula financing should need any defence the Commission suggests it should be "contrasted with the crudest alternative which may be called 'deficit financing.' Under this latter system each university assesses its need and estimates its revenue from all sources other than the provincial government. The province is asked to meet the 'deficit.'" A complication of this method for the university is that while it must make contracts for new staff appointments in October or November, it cannot know how much money it will have to operate on until the provincial budget is adopted in the spring.

Formula financing would also en-
courage economy, the Report adds, since developing or accepting a new cost-saving method would free funds for ventures that had been shelved, rather than simply reducing the grant from the province. By analogy with business, where innovations are made with the hope of increasing profits, in the long run the public benefits.

Over and above the federal support of the universities called for in the formulas described above, the Bladen Commission Report recommends “a great increase in the grants for research to the universities, to their staff members and to their research students.” On this subject Dr. Macdonald said there should be federal responsibility in the graduate field because these students, contrasted with others, are more mobile and more a national resource.

Having dealt with federal and provincial contributions to the universities, the Report turns its attention to the third major source of revenue, student fees. Here the Commission feels that fees should remain at about the present level for the next decade, having in mind the magnitude of the expenditures, and “social justice”. It has a number of suggestions to make on the matter of student aid, from tax relief for parents and students to loans and bursaries. Any increase in fees, it says, should be accompanied by an increase in student aid available.

In the same paragraph it also cautiously includes a novel idea, undoubtedly related to a fact not dealt with in the Report, that it is impossible for women in their college years to earn on anything like the same scale as men. “It might also be thought proper to differentiate between men and women.”

The Report does not neglect a fourth area of university support, the private donor. It recommends that governments be responsible for the basic needs of universities, leaving to private donors the provision of “venture capital.” Commenting on this recommendation, Dr. Macdonald cited the MacMillan gift to the UBC library and pointed out that support on such a scale could not be expected from any government. “Private gifts of that kind,” he said, “can make the difference between universities and can make the difference in emphasis between universities.”

Finally the Bladen Commission urged that university graduates recognize a special responsibility and suggested that “an average contribution of 1% of the incomes of graduates would make an enormous difference to the strength and autonomy of the universities of Canada.”

The recommendations of the Bladen Commission Report were submitted to the Government of Canada and the governments of the provinces in mid-October. Prime Minister Pearson expressed himself as solidly behind the proposals; he accepted the projection of the number of students who could be expected to enter university and accepted the amount of financial support required. He promised to call a federal-provincial conference “in the very near future.”

Asked if the universities accept the report as sound and adequate, Dr. Macdonald said the answer was an unequivocal “yes.”

Alumni in Electoral Race

The following British Columbia alumni ran for office in the recent federal election. We just happen to know of another who ran in the St. Lawrence-St. George riding, Montreal—John N. Turner. If there were other alumni who offered themselves as candidates, whether in B.C. or in Canada’s hinterland and whose names we have missed, we would appreciate being told of them.

Burnaby-Coquitlam: Richard Daniel Hayes, LLB ’65.


Coast-Capilano: John Davis, BSc ’39.

Kamloops: Davie Fulton, BA ’36.

Nanaimo-Cowichan: Douglas Malcolm Green, BA ’49, LLB ’50.

Okanagan - Boundary: Desmond Howard, BA ’32; David Vaughan Pugh, BCom ’34.

Okanagan-Revelstoke: Howard Earl Johnston, BA ’57, BEd ’58, MEd ’61.

Vancouver-Burrard: S. Ronald Balford, BA ’55, LLB ’56.

Vancouver - Qu'Appelle: Howard C. Green, LL.D.; George E. Trasov, BSW ’49, MSW ’50, LLB ’62.

Vancouver Centre: Douglas Jung, BA ’53, LLB ’54.

Vancouver-Kingsway: Jack Austin, BA ’54, LLB ’55.

Vancouver South: Arthur Laing, BSA ’25.

Have you looked in your attic lately?

As we mentioned in the last issue of the Chronicle, Mrs. Frances Tucker is currently engaged on researching the history of the Alumni Association.

Have you any old records of Association activities? The Brock Hall fire in 1954 destroyed most of our records for a considerable span of years, including the record of our Association officers. We know who the presidents were, but if you are able to supply the names of any of the other officers, and their years of service, it would help Mrs. Tucker a great deal.

In the Association’s infancy the branches often were more active than “head office.” Perhaps you have records of what was going on in our alumni groups outside Vancouver in the 1920’s and 1930’s.

Souvenir dinner programs and old photograph albums often furnish valuable clues to our history.

Any help will be a tremendous help to Mrs. Tucker in compiling the Association’s history. Write her care of the Alumni office, 252 Brock Hall, UBC, Vancouver 8.

Foresters Hold Reunion

Class of ’60 Foresters chose their old stomping ground of the University Research Forest, Haney, for a reunion at the Thanksgiving weekend. The staff and guest house at Loon Lake was headquarters for the two-day affair.

Early arrivals on the afternoon of October 9 toured the forest, and a total of twenty-seven, graduates and wives, were present for the supper and dance in the evening.

Foresters from Prince George, Nelson and Grande Prairie, Alberta were among those present.

AAG wishes to acknowledge two gifts for which they have not complete names and addresses. The gifts were from “Mary D. — ” and “Isabel F. Minty.” AAG would like to send official receipts and a personal thank-you.
One Friday afternoon in October we gathered together this year's winners of the Norman MacKenzie Alumni Scholarships for coffee and doughnuts and a picture-taking session.

On these pages we bring you a few of the pix and a few also of the letters that came in from the scholarship recipients when they learned of the award.

Following is a complete list of the 1965 crop of winners:

Penelope Elizabeth Law, Campbell River; Albert John Glasswick, Chemainus; Cecile Frances Porter, Chilliwack; Nedra Elizabeth Fergie, Cranbrook; Dorothy Hilda Kilgren, Creston.

Ross Owen Glanville, Grand Forks; David Charles Gooding, Grantham's Landing; Carroll Vivian Weppler, Invermere; Margaret Anne Balf, Kamloops; Elizabeth Anne Bradley, Kelowna; Ernestine Harland Pritchard, Lillooet; Frances Laura Millner, Lister; Shirley Gooldrup, Madeira Park.

Mary Audrey Lee, Mission City; Diane Kay Fast, Nakusp; Wendie Faye Muir, Nanaimo; John David Steenbergen, Nanaimo.

Patricia Jo Burkitt, New Westminster; John Douglas Macgowan, New Westminster; Dennis Frederick Dong, North Burnaby; David John Bjornson, North Pine; Douglas Allan Botting, North Vancouver.

William Patrick Stewart, Penticton; Thomas Joseph Mason, Port Alberni; W. Wallis Dixon, Pouce Coupe; James Finlay Pearson, Prince George; Roger Gibbins, Prince George; Margaret E. Williamson, Revelstoke; Frank Albert Claydon, Richmond.

Margit L. Kristiansen, Salmon Arm; Patricia Jean Murdoch, Savona; William L. Seinen, Terrace.

Richard Charles Ward, Trail; Susan Jane Rowley, Vancouver; Mark David Schonfeld, Vancouver; George Duncan White, Vancouver; Gertrude Mary Schwab, Vanderhoof; Marion Barbara Ferguson, Vernon; Joyce Isabel Baker, Victoria; Berna M. Hawes, Victoria; Wendy Diane Watkins, Victoria; Kenneth William Hall, Williams Lake.

Kenneth W. Hall, Elizabeth Bradley, James Pearson, and David Gooding.

Berna Hawes of Victoria writes: "I can't express how grateful I am to you for accepting my application and awarding me one of your scholarships. I have sent 'thank you' notes to the people who wrote letters of recommendation for me. I believe they deserve a lot of credit. Also, I plan to get in touch with Mr. Oliver, the vice-principal of Oak Bay Senior Secondary School. He was responsible for persuading me to write for scholarships. But most of my thanks go to you and your staff, Mr. Hollick-Kenyon. The amount of $350 will certainly help cut the expenses of attending The University of British Columbia.

Also from Victoria Wendy Watkins has this to say: "It is with much appreciation that I accept this award which certainly will be useful as I embark on a zoology program in the Faculty of Science. My only wish now is that I be able to complete a number of worthwhile and successful years at The University of British Columbia."

Susan Rowley, whose home is in Vancouver, wrote from Quebec: "For the past two months I have been working in Quebec in a French-English summer camp. I have met many friends and seen a lot of the province but soon will return home for registration week. Once again, my thanks and my sincere promise to endeavor to live up to this honour."
1965's Winners

Two Prince George students had a double thrill when they received notification of their success. Jim Pearson tells the story. "An even greater surprise occurred when I 'phoned one of my best friends to tell him the news. Before I could say a word he told me that he had received the same award. As well as being good friends, we have been competitors at school for the last six years, so this has been an ideal way to keep us both happy."

And the friend, Roger Gibbins, writes: "The $350, combined with the money I earned this summer, will enable me to pay my own way through first year university. Without your donation I would have had to rely on financial aid from my parents. I am now, however, able to enter university, and perhaps manhood, on my own two feet."

Frank Clayden of Richmond says: "I am very grateful for the investment that you have made in my future through your contribution to my education. It is difficult for a student to realize and appreciate the true value of a scholarship before having a chance to actually make use of the money. Therefore I cannot truly tell you how much your contribution means to me. However, I hope that my effort at the university, more than any letter of thanks, will serve as a reminder of my appreciation of your assistance."

Dennis Dong, North Burnaby, is another who hopes that his performance will be the best expression of his thanks. "Without this scholarship I would have been unable to attend The University of British Columbia. I will do my best at university to uphold the honour that has been bestowed on me. I am very grateful to you and your association for this scholarship."
"Inertia is the greatest enemy of old age," Mr. William H. MacInnes told me in the course of our conversation for this sketch. Some men fight the enemy with hobbies—I'd been asking about hobbies—Mr. MacInnes by remaining active in business. He resists the enticements of his leather-upholstered easy chair by the window, the phone conveniently at hand beside it, and goes to his office for a few hours every day unless the weather is very bad. At eighty-six he continues as president of his company, Western Soap, and performs many of those executive duties which might be called "chores," thereby freeing son Alex for other things.

His second major interest, and this might almost be called a hobby, is his scholarship winners. It is a good many years now since he first established five scholarships for third-year students, and from the beginning he gave more than money with the awards. He and his late wife made it a practice to entertain all their scholarship and prize winners (there are six MacInnes prizes given on university entrance) at an annual tea. These days Mr. MacInnes is their host at the student-alumni banquet, and the special table with its fatherly figure at the head has become a familiar feature of that late winter event. These young people, whom he looks on almost as his children, are a great source of satisfaction to him.

"I decided on giving scholarships to third-year students," Mr. MacInnes explains, "because for one thing I feel that by his third year the student has determined his quality, and for a second thing, it is then, when he is proceeding to fourth year, that he is most likely to need some financial help."

On that first point he can feel fully justified by results. One of his boys earned the Governor General's gold medal and many have been recipients of National Research Council, Woodrow Wilson and other major scholarships.

On the second point, too, he knows whereof he speaks, for he himself worked his way through college—Queen's—first taking two years off between high school and university, and then working during the summers. He earned a BA degree in 1902.

Following graduation Mr. MacInnes spent some years in the financial world before doing an eleven-year stint as a civil servant in British Columbia. He had come to this province, to Vancouver, in 1909, and in 1918 was invited to take on the job of Civil Service Commissioner. This was early days for a provincial civil service commission in British Columbia and it was rough going for the commissioner, with no friend, either on the Government side or the Opposition in the legislature to speak for him. MLA's of all political faiths, Mr. MacInnes recalls, were united on one thing at least, regret for the loss of patronage which a merit system of appointments entailed.

In 1925 he became Official Administrator for the County of Vancouver and quickly made it a much more lucrative post than it had been, by the quite legitimate means of giving prompt service on small estates. At that time the Official Administrator was paid on a commission basis. Relatives of an intestate deceased soon discovered that it was cheaper to turn over the administration of the estate to the Official Administrator than to apply for administration themselves. When the Government changed in 1929 almost its first act "was to chop off my head," Mr. MacInnes says.

He then joined a wholesale firm in glass and crockery, and in 1937, at an age when most men see retirement looming, or beckoning, in the near future, he formed the Western Soap Co.

In his earlier years there were hobbies, of course, best demonstrated by the fact that in 1912 he was vice-president of the B. C. Golf Club and president of the Terminal City Club in 1916. He is now senior past president of the latter.

Queen's graduate though he is, Mr. MacInnes early interested himself in UBC and was a member of the first Convocation and served several terms on its executive. Gradually, as the young university's alumni increased in numbers and maturity, they held an increasing number of the executive offices. Appropriately, the executive of the twenty-first Convocation was made up entirely of UBC alumni, though at a later date Mr. MacInnes, for one, served again.

There were other areas of education in which Mr. MacInnes—and Mrs. MacInnes, too—played an active part. He was, for example, chairman of the Presbyterian Synod Committee that moved to erect St. Andrew's Hall on the UBC campus, and had the special job of raising the funds.
A Plea for Freedom in Higher Education

The Ohio girl whom he married in 1911 was a teacher, and that was Vancouver's gain, because she had been teaching in what was called the aural school in Cincinnati, a school for the deaf. Her interest in and specialized knowledge of the problem of deafness in children led to her inquiring into what was being done for such handicapped children in Vancouver. She learned that it was exactly nothing.

She and Mr. MacInnes, with the co-operation of the School Board, then made a survey and found there were something over twenty children in the city's classrooms who had need of help because of deafness. As a result a class was planned for them in the Mount Pleasant School and a teacher engaged to start the next school year. Unfortunately, the appointee fell ill just before the new term. Mrs. MacInnes, rather than risk the whole project being shelved indefinitely after it had been brought so far, filled in until Christmas and a new teacher had been found. This one room was the forerunner of the Jericho School for the Deaf and Blind.

We came back to UBC in our talk. The Common Room in Robson House was furnished by Mr. MacInnes as a memorial to his wife, and the MacInnes Playing Field was prepared with funds he provided as a memorial to their son William E. who died when a young graduate student.

Almost one thinks of W. H. MacInnes as one of our own—and indeed he is an honorary alumnus—but Queen's still has a place in his loyalties. "UBC doesn't realize," he told me, "how much it owes to Queen's." And he cited its student government, the very name of the Alma Mater Society, and the control of student athletics by that society—all ideas that came from Queen's.

He didn't think of one other debt, but I did—that UBC also owes a good deal to that Queen's graduate W. H. MacInnes.

... I believe that degrees are utterly unimportant and are at present used to force young people to do work which is boring and unnecessary. And with mass higher education it is sheer nonsense to fuss over the standard of a first degree. Surely we are living at a time when B.A.'s are almost as natural a part of an adult's endowment as a car, even as a nose. Education shouldn't be engrossed so deeply in such an elementary and disagreeable division of people into sheep and goats.

In the same way I do believe that formal curricula are not very important and are at present used for purely external convenience. Students need to be given the chance—need to be invited—to find out for themselves what it is they want to learn, and devise their own order and pace of learning.

In the same way I do believe that William Morris was right and that the path to mastery and understanding of ourselves lies through making.

And I am not afraid of letting people be lazy and things be chaotic. The superficial laziness which accompanies freedom is very different from the frightening inner inertia of slavery. Chaos is more spacious than most forms of order. Laziness and chaos are not aims; but unless they are proffered as possibilities, their alternatives, committed work and the discovery of one's own order, cannot be so fully and so honestly realized.

My contention is that these pleas are not anti-intellectual. The academic is but one—rather limited—mode of intellectual activity. Certainly it is not the only or necessarily the most appropriate mode for everyone who now presents himself—quite properly—at a university. Nor are these pleas coarsely emotional; if they seem so I fear it is because we have become too ready to talk inhumanely, too ready to forget that undergraduates are actually living while they are in classes and seminars, when they are writing papers, doing examinations. And it's a well known fact that professors are dead.

—Jasper Rose, co-author of Cambridge Observed. (Professor Rose, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, went to the University of Santa Cruz in California this autumn to undertake an educational experiment.)
It's quite a cabin! The approximate area will be 3800 square feet, it will sleep 90 people in boys' and girls' dormitories, it will have a main lounge capable of serving 150 people, a small lounge of 25-person capacity, a big kitchen, drying room, washrooms, lounge of 25-person capacity, a big kitchen, drying room, washrooms, workshop, and ski racks.

All this 1300 feet from a parking lot.

The cabin is the culmination of the first tentative explorations for a new site begun in 1958 by the Varsity Outdoor Club. Whistler Mountain, the site that was finally selected, is situated on the western border of Garibaldi Mountain. The 7100-foot peak offers some of the finest and longest ski hills in Canada as well as being rich in mountaineering, climbing and hiking potential. The cabin, about 2½ driving hours from Vancouver, will serve as a focus for the club's outdoor activities.

The VOC is one of the older University institutions, having originated in 1922 with a group of engineers, its objectives then as now to promote an interest in outdoor activities by UBC students, in particular mountaineering and skiing. It is a member of the Alma Mater Society with on-campus club room facilities.

Whistler Mountain is the club's third off-campus home. In 1949 lease difficulties forced it to move from Grouse Mountain and the choice then fell on Mount Seymour. However, that second home was not all that had been hoped. In 1950, when neither cabin nor ski area was accessible by road, from sixty to one hundred members would regularly hike up to the cabin in the evening and to the ski area the following morning. In later years the trend was to drive from town in the morning and return at night, with perhaps no more than twenty people using the cabin overnight.

Not only was the early comradeship of evenings together lost, but the good skiing and climbers tended to go elsewhere, leaving a shortage of the experienced to teach and encourage beginners.

VOC interest in the Whistler Mountain-Alta Lake area was sparked by early plans to develop it as a possible Winter Olympics site. After getting some encouragement, though not a definite commitment, from Garibaldi Lifts Ltd. on the possibility of obtaining land in the area, the club sounded out its membership on the proposed move and commenced the search for land. Three very comprehensive and thorough questionnaires to the general membership showed the club strongly in favour of the move.

At the same time the search for land, under the leadership of Charles Daughney and other members, was going on over a frustrating eighteen months. It was only in May 1965 that the Whistler Mountain site was selected.

A Whistler Committee was named to look after arrangements for legal leases, financial preparations, and all the other requirements of getting work under way. Two graduates, former members of the club, were on this committee: Jack Stathers, BA'55, MA '58, and Karl Ricker, BSc'59. Then there was the outgoing president, Dave Higgins, BSc'65; the summer activities chairman, Charles Daughney; and Byron Olson, BArch'64, the cabin's designer. It was this committee that drew up the plans for the cabin.

In August there had to be a major club reorganization to permit construction, and a concentrated effort to realize an actual land lease. With a great deal of help from UBC President Macdonald, Alumni Association President Rod Macdonald, and AMS President Byron Hender, the club was able to show the provincial government that in order to have an enclosed shell by the first snows of November construction would have to begin in early September. Mr. Rod Macdonald followed this up by discussions with the Department of Lands and Forest officials, from which he was able to conclude that the VOC lease would soon be coming up and the club should begin construction the last weekend in August.

So began a series of hard-working weekends which included not only building construction but the engineering of a 600-foot water line and clearance of ski trails. At the beginning of November the club could forecast that two more weekends would see the cabin roughed in and ready for use.

The building of the Whistler cabin is a major turning point in the club's history and a valuable asset to the University. It has also a wider value in that VOC's initiative as the first club to start a cabin on Whistler will encourage other ski and outdoor clubs into the area next year.

Jean Strachan, VOC
with clothes it's appearance
and fit.
There are those who sacrifice one
for the other.
No need for this.

EATON'S

Birkdale

gives you both, to your complete
satisfaction.
Come in.
See Birkdale fabrics, styles,
colours; they're always
up to date.
See too, the many other
menswear items in
the Birkdale line that will
make you a better dressed man
because Birkdale is better.

AT ALL
EATON STORES
The pulse of alumni activity is felt at 252 Brock Hall. Here’s your open door waiting to invite you in! The charming lady greeting you is Mrs. Eileen Evers, the assistant to the director, who looks after the many details of alumni program, supervises the office staff, solicits advertising, and attends many committee meetings.

The first person you meet over the desk is the secretary to the director and our newest staff member, Miss Helen Oram. Helen receives many phone calls and mail from alumni on a wide variety of questions, and routes these inquiries to the right university resource for an answer.

Mrs. Mary McLean, the secretary to the assistant to the director, answers the telephone, always charmingly, and handles all correspondence and mailings for the assistant with particular reference to annual events, such as Homecoming and reunions, faculty functions, receptions, conferences, dinners, committee meetings, and Annual Dinner.

The product of any university is its alumni, and where the alumni are, and what they do is the University’s concern. The Alumni Office at UBC is the nerve centre of alumni activity, and it is the primary function of this office to know where our alumni are, what they are doing, and to provide service and program so that both the alumni and the University work together in attaining their mutual goals. There are presently 34,604 Alumni Association members on record.

During your years since graduation from UBC you have received UBC Reports, the Alumni Chronicle magazine, countless questionnaires, program announcements, invitations to branch meetings, luncheons, Homecomings, reunions, receptions, and alumni fund appeals.

In these same years many grads have returned our interest by sending us address changes, news about themselves and family, and new job announcements for class notes; by attending branch meetings and regional conferences, Homecomings, reunions, and luncheons; answering our questionnaires, and writing cheques!

Your Alumni Association, through its many committees plans and executes numerous alumni programs. The leadership of the Association is always looking for new ideas to improve the alumni program, and new volunteers are always needed to keep the organizations moving ahead. Your comments and your participation are needed.
The Alumni Chronicle magazine, our major means of communication with our graduates, is edited by Miss Elizabeth Norcross. Miss Norcross edits major feature articles about UBC and reports on the new and interesting developments of our alumni body.

Mrs. Jean Badley, our bookkeeper, spends her days on the finances of the Association, keeping track of tickets to all alumni affairs, paying the bills, ordering stock, and running the Alumni Association budget. Jean is shown here counting money.

Mrs. Connie Goodall is shown operating our overworked duplicating machine which is a vital link of communication in reaching alumni from Vancouver to Vietnam, since an alumni office runs on a constant flow of paper covering everything from newsletters to thank-you notes for a job well done.

Letters involve addresses—and alumni addresses change constantly, about 1,000 per month! Miss Sharon Garrard is shown here processing an address change on the records machine. The new address is then sent to the tabulating department to be added to the total alumni deck.

Miss Monika Forberger, the Chronicle assistant, rides herd on all the biographical files of UBC grads. Every bit of information on alumni that comes our way is filed and kept for reference purposes and Monika is shown here updating a biographical file. Monika also assembles and edits all class notes, and ensures that advertising copy for each issue is on time.
B.C.'s Newest University is now in Orbit

by John Arnett

B.C.'s UNIVERSITY - ON THE MOVE — Simon Fraser—opened on schedule in September and indicated that it is going to maintain the same breathtaking pace that saw it rise out of the wilderness of Burnaby Mountain in less than 18 months.

No sooner had the 2300 students settled comfortably in their classrooms than the Board of Governors, announced the university was starting on a crash building program to enlarge the university to house an anticipated enrolment of 4,000 in September, 1966.

The additions must be completed by September and indicated that it is less than the Board of Governors, an-

less than 18 months.

enrolment of 4,000 in September, 1966. and adding to the science complex.

The university got approval from the provincial cabinet to incur a liability of $6.5 million to cover the cost of completing the academic quadrangle and adding to the science complex. The additions must be completed by next September and President Patrick McTaggart-Cowan indicated that the contractors will probably have a tougher time meeting that deadline than the first stage contractors had.

“But contractors have already shown that they can respond to the needs of the community and we are counting on them to do the same again,” the president said.

“The interior of the new building will be spartan, because of the tremendous rise in building costs, but we intend to continue with the overall exterior design.”

And the overall exterior design, dub-bed “Acropolis modern” for want of a better description, continues to draw praise from visitors. The Acropolis description for the imposing concrete buildings on the campus has already inspired the joke “wouldn’t it make a lovely ruin” from the occupants of less spectacular buildings on other campuses in the province.

SFU handed out five honorary degrees at the two official functions in connection with the opening of the institution. At the opening ceremony on September 9 degrees were given to Premier W. A. C. Bennett and Lord Lovat, of Scotland, head of the Fraser clan, who was a special guest for the opening ceremonies.

University of British Columbia president Dr. John B. Macdonald was one of three persons to be awarded honorary degrees at the October 28 ceremony marking the installation of Dr. Gordon Shrum as chancellor and Dr. Patrick McTaggart-Cowan as president.

Honorary degrees were also given to Lieutenant-governor George Pearkes and Education Minister Les Peterson.

Lord Lovat, who presented a claymore sword that had seen battle at Waterloo and on the Plains of Abra-

ham, and a powderhorn given his fam-

ily by Sir Walter Scott, to the university, stole the show at the opening ceremonies.

Chancellor Gordon Shrum, the man given the most credit for getting the university built and opened on time was in an unusually sombre mood for part of the opening ceremony.

“Whether Simon Fraser University reaches greatness depends not on the physical surroundings, but on the quality of the staff and the students—whether they will show the courage, imagination, initiative and leadership of the man whose name, coat of arms and colors we have adopted.

To me this (building of the university) is a real miracle, the miracle of our times,” he said.

Simon Fraser opened its doors to 2300 students, three hundred more than expected. A week before opening day registration was only 1500, but climbed in spectacular fashion in the last few days.

The only section of the university that was substantially uncompleted when students moved in was the transportation centre above the parkade area. It houses student offices, coffee shop and stores.

Two Appointments

Dr. Dennis M. Healy has resigned as head of the department of romance studies to become Dean of the Faculty of Arts, effective October 1.

Gordon Selman, BA '49, MA '63, formerly associate director of the Extension Department, became executive assistant to the president on December 1.

Professor J. Fred Muir, with a well-earned “emeritus” to his title, has been called out of retirement to serve as acting dean of the Faculty of Applied Science until a successor is found for Dr. David M. Myers. Dr. Myers resigned as dean earlier this year to accept the post of head of the new La Trobe University at Melbourne, Australia.

Professor Muir joined the UBC faculty in 1939 and was head of the civil engineering department from 1950 until his retirement last year. Immediately prior to coming here he was structural designer for the City of Winnipeg and worked on the design of the Assiniboine Park bridge and the Portage Avenue subway.

Acting Dean

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Victoria's Gain

Succeeding Dr. English as Deputy Minister of Education is G. N. Perry, formerly UBC's vice-president.

Briefly Speaking . . .

If you know the local of the University office you wish to reach, you can now dial it direct from home or downtown. That is the first of the virtues of the new Centrex system which replaced the old central switchboard at UBC on August 22.

If you don't know the local, it is still possible, of course, to go through the switchboard, but the most frequently called stations can be found listed in the telephone directory with their Centrex numbers.

Centrex has other virtues, such as provision for transfer, consultation, and three-way conversation calls without operator assistance.

When the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada met in Vancouver in late October Dr. John Macdonald was elected its executive head for a two-year term. Dr. L. A. Vachon of Laval University, Montreal, was elected president.

For two months from mid-June 1965, Professor Bill Dixon, Director of the School of Social Work, acted as Advisor on Social Policy to the Special Planning Secretariat of the Privy Council, Ottawa, the body responsible for the anti-poverty program in Canada.

Miss Muriel Cunliffe, BA'31, BSW '48, professor in the School of Social Work, acted as consultant to the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa where she prepared the basic documents and plan for a seminar on social work training in Africa. This was held in Egypt last August. Following her work in Addis Ababa, she went to Lusaka, Zambia for two weeks to review the work of a training college for social workers there which is operating under UNICEF.

"Rockwoods," the five and one-half acre estate near Whytecliffe which was given to UBC by Major-General and Mrs. Victor Odlum, has found a new purpose in life.

On September 1 UBC's two-year-old Work Study School moved to "Rockwoods" in order to find room for its expanded program. The School estimates that it will teach 500 students in 1965-66. The students, top management and plant superintendents and engineers and senior technologists come for courses which range in length from two to fourteen weeks.

The School is self-sustaining, financed by course fees and grants from the provincial department of education and the federal department of labour.

It Isn't Going To Be Easy

EVERYONE with eyes to see has been aware of a massive, block-square building under construction at Granville and Sixth Avenue for the past two-three years. Now it's ready, the new home of The Sun—and here comes the crunch: over the Christmas weekend altogether nearly 1200 people, hundreds and hundreds of pieces of machinery large and small and, it seems like, millions of miscellaneous items have to be moved from downtown. All set up in the right places so that the regular Tuesday editions of The Sun roll off the presses smack on time. Wish us luck!
Class of '25 makes gift

INDIVIDUALS receive presents on their anniversaries; groups give them.

Acting on that principle Class of '25 took advantage of their 40th anniversary reunion last October to present to the University the Lewis Carroll Collection. This collection of some 430 pieces by and about Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) was presented to President Macdonald at the class's reunion dinner in the Faculty Club.

Bert Smith, reunion president, speaking of the pleasure it gave the members of the class to make this gift to their alma mater, concluded: "Every one of us is a wealthy person by reason of having had the university experience."

Receiving the collection on behalf of the University Dr. Macdonald referred to Mr. Smith's reminiscent remarks about the early days of UBC and the close rapport which had then existed between students and faculty (several of whom were present) and said:

"... All of us look backwards to those days with great wistfulness... The fact is that if we could go back, we wouldn't. What we are likely to forget to some extent is that bigness has its compensations, too. UBC to-day has a fine and growing library... We have equipment and facilities such as you and I never dreamed of. We have faculty members who are as good as the fine gentlemen who are here this evening, and in larger numbers... We have large numbers of brilliant students.

"We do have opportunities for students to make friendships with faculty as intimate as you were able to make, though admittedly it is more difficult to-day."

"I think universities are perhaps the most important institutions in society to-day and if there is any hope for our future as civilized people it is going to be through our universities..."

"To meet with you is to sharpen our awareness of the need to be aware of the student as an individual. The problem is enormous and we have a great deal to learn."

Mr. Stan Arkley, who made the presentation, and Dr. Phyllis Ross are credited with being the members of the committee chiefly responsible for obtaining the Lewis Carroll Collection for the University.

Golden Jubilee Celebration


THOUGH IT WAS BILLED as a "formal ceremony," starched formality was not too much in evidence at the celebration of UBC's golden jubilee, and it broke down entirely when Mr. Justice A. E. Lord (with apologies to the dignity of the Bench) led old classmates in the Kitsilano yell.

The occasion was relatively small in point of numbers with members of the 1915 faculty and their 1915 students the honoured guests, but it was large in enthusiasm.

Chancellor Ross and Dr. H. T. Logan, the latter the only original member of faculty still lecturing, spoke of the University's first years Mr. David Brock tied up all loose ends with a short talk illustrated by pictures like the one shown here.

Lett Scholarship is established

"A MINIATURE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP," is how Mr. Justice A. E. Lord describes the scholarship which is being established at UBC in memory of that distinguished alumnus, the late Chief Justice Sherwood Lett.

In consultation with the University the Memorial Fund trustees have created a scholarship to be awarded annually on the basis of overall academic achievement, participation in student and university affairs, contributions to the welfare of the university, and personal qualities of character. In those respects it resembles the Rhodes scholarship. Unlike its big brother, however, it will be tenable only at UBC, will be awarded to a student who has completed at least two years at the University and is proceeding as an undergraduate to a full program of studies here. Further, it will be open to women as well as to men.

This will be a major scholarship in undergraduate terms, worth $1,500, and it is expected that it will be given at some special function. The first award will be made in the spring of 1966.

The Lett Memorial Fund now stands at $30,000 and is still open.
Nominations Requested
for Alumni Merit Award

Candidates for the Alumni Merit Award are now being considered. Nominations for the award can be made on the form which appears below, or by letter, and should be mailed not later than February 1, 1966, to:

Mrs. B. M. Hoffmeister,
Chairman,
Awards and Scholarship Committee,
UBC Alumni Association,
252 Brock Hall, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.

A candidate for the Alumni Merit Award must be a member of the UBC Alumni Association who—
(a) has distinguished himself or herself in any field of endeavour since graduation; and
(b) has made a contribution of such significance that it will reflect credit on his or her Alma Mater; and
(c) has preferably received his or her first degree from UBC; and
(d) may have made an outstanding contribution in his or her field which has not necessarily received public acclaim.

Nominations are referred to the Awards & Scholarship Committee of the UBC Alumni Association, which recommends a suitable candidate to the Alumni Board of Management for final approval. The announcement of the recipient of the award will be made at the Annual Meeting of the Association on May 19, 1966. The recipient receives the award in the form of a small plaque to commemorate the occasion.

Previous recipients of the award are Dr. Florence Kelsey and Dr. George Davidson. It is the hope of the Alumni Association that alumni, students, and faculty will be encouraged to submit for consideration nominations of outstanding people who might not otherwise be considered.

Anyone wishing to assist in this way is invited to fill out the form below, or to contact the Alumni office in writing.

I nominate ......................................................... as a candidate for the Alumni Merit Award.

Class ............... Address.................................

Occupation or Profession ........................................

Positions held, honours received, degrees, etc.:

..................................................................................

.................................................................................

.................................................................................

In what way, in your opinion, has the nominee achieved special distinction? (Please be as specific as possible. Use a separate sheet of paper if additional space is needed.)

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Date................ Signed..............................

Address ...........................................................................

Send nominations to: 252 Brock Hall, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.
1922
Dr. C. Beecher Weld, BA, MA'24, is retiring after 30 years as head of the department of physiology and biophysics of Dalhousie University. Dr. Weld joined Dalhousie in 1936 as professor of physiology.

1923
Dr. J. H. Jenkins, BASc, forest products adviser to the deputy minister of forestry in Ottawa, and an authority on wood utilization, retired from federal public service earlier this year. He was one of UBC’s first two graduates in forest engineering.

Norman A. Robertson, BA, LLD'45, will become director of a new graduate school of international affairs at Carleton University in Ottawa, and although he has resigned from full time service with the Department of External Affairs, he will continue to serve as a special consultant to the department.

Norman Sangster, BA, MA'37, is in Trinidad for a year, where he is a lecturer in accounting in a management course sponsored by the United States Aid program at the University of the West Indies.

1924
Douglas S. Campbell, BASc, has retired as property superintendent with the H.B. Mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada. Over 130 people gathered recently in Saimo, B.C. to pay tribute to Mr. Campbell, who served in a variety of positions with Cominco for a period of over 40 years, during which he earned recognition as a top mining engineer, with a deep interest in human welfare.

Fred G. Elliott, BASc, has retired from official duties with MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River, Ltd., Chemainus Division, this summer, after 39 years of service with the firm. He had latterly been sales production co-ordinator for the firm.

The retirement of R. G. (Gerry) McKee, BASc, as deputy forestry minister has been announced by the Minister of Lands and Forests for B.C. Mr. McKee’s retirement has brought to a close a distinguished and dedicated career of service to the people of this province in the field of forestry. He had served the forest industry for over 40 years, becoming deputy forestry minister in 1958. He continues to be active, as head now of the Purchasing Commission.

1926
A. Earl Birney, BA, was presented with an honorary doctor of laws degree during the fall convocation ceremonies of the University of Alberta at Calgary.

Frank P. Levirs, BA, MA'31, is now Superintendent of Education for the Province of British Columbia, succeeding Dr. J. F. K. English. In our last issue the Chronicle misled you with an incorrect description of the post. Our apologies to Mr. Levirs.

John C. Oliver, BA, BASc'27, has been appointed Special Consultant to Phillips, Barrat and Partners. Mr. Oliver was formerly Senior Commissioner for the City of Vancouver and is recognized as a leading authority on Municipal Engineering and Management.

1927
Herbert H. Ross, BSA, PhD.(III.), who is on the staff of the Illinois Natural History Survey, is the author of a new Textbook of Entomology, published recently by John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

1928
Dr. Joseph I. Marin, BASc, BA'58, professor and head of the department of engineering mechanics at Pennsylvania State University, retired with emeritus rank on November 1, completing more than 23 years on the faculty. Following his retirement, he will join the staff of the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, as professor of material science.

1931
John L. Farris, Q.C., BA, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of

Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside

1920
Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside, BA, and Dr. Walter Koerner, LLD'65(N.B., U.Vic.) visited China in September for trade talks. They spent a week in Peking, a week touring Canton, Shanghai, Hangchow, and Suchow, as well as two weeks in Japan. The purpose of the trip was to see what business prospects were, and what life as a tourist was like.

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In 1933 the Varsity Outdoors Club was still at home on Grouse Mountain. Here in the old cabin we find (L. to R.) Pete Fowler, secretary-treasurer; Fiona Sutherland, vice-president; Jim Donaldson, president; Jekell Fairley, marshal.

Kelly, Douglas Co. Ltd., Mr. Farris is the senior partner in the law firm of Farris, Farris, Vaughan, Taggart, Wills and Murphy, and is director of several other Vancouver firms.

1933
Back in 1930-31 Donald Hutchison, BA, was president of Students' Council, a president who, as Totem said, "set an example which not one of us can boast of equalling." Don has been these many years a resident of England. Any of his old colleagues who may have served on Students' Council with him and are visiting England are cordially invited to look him up at 73 Sandy Lane South, Wallington, Surrey, England.

1935
Professor J. B. O'Neil, BSA, MSA'38, a specialist in poultry nutrition at the University of Saskatchewan has been named head of the Department of Poultry Science there. He has been at the university since 1942, when he was appointed an instructor. He became an assistant professor in 1945, an associate professor in 1949, and professor in 1964.

William C. Phillips, BAsc, has been appointed Forester-in-charge of the Protection Division of Forestry Resources for the Province of British Columbia. He had previously been district forester at Kamloops.

1936
Dr. Theodore H. Boggs, LLB, has received an Honorary Doctor of Civil Laws degree from Acadia University at its summer convocation. Dr. Boggs, whose prime interests lie in the field of economics and political science, was at one time head of the Department of Economics at UBC.

1938
Charles M. Campbell, Jr., BA, BAsc, was voted Mining Man of the Month last August. He is the general manager of Western Mines Ltd.

1939
Philip John Farmer, BAsc, has been named assistant executive director of the Canadian Highway Safety Council. Mr. Farmer was a national Jaycee president in 1951, and was a former director of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

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new exporters, and administration of six regional offices in Canada. Mr. Schuthe has been with the Department of Trade and Commerce since 1958.

Peter Cromie, BCom, formerly vice-president of Dolly Varden Mines Ltd., has been elected president of the same firm. His specific responsibilities include general administration of the company, shareholder relations, publicity, financing and other corporate matters.

1947

F. T. Quirk, BASc, has been appointed construction manager at B.C. Hydro's Duncan project, 26 miles north of Kaslo. B.C. Mr. Quirk is a past president of the Vancouver Island Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

1948

Peter C. Brolly, BCom, formerly administrator of the New Denver Hospital has taken up a new position as administrator of the Windermere District Hospital. He recently completed a Hospital Administrator's course at the University of Saskatchewan.

Walter G. Beatty, BCom, has been appointed manager of Eaton's store in Moncton, New Brunswick. Mr. Beatty will assume management of a new store on the completion of the Moncton Shopping Centre, but until then, in addition to present store management, he will be responsible for planning, co-ordination and development of the new store.

André Charles Beguin, BASc, has been appointed general superintendent, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation. He joined the company in 1953 as a mill superintendent.

Dr. R. K. Bell, BSA, associate professor of crop science at the University of Saskatchewan, has been appointed head of the crop science department there. Dr. Knott is the developer of Stewart 63 rust-resistant durum wheat, which went on the market last year.

Dr. R. K. Knott, BASc, has been appointed dean of the college of Biological Science at the University of Western Ontario, London. He had formerly been bacteriologist with the Food and Drug Directorate in the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa.

Dr. John Robinson, BSA, writes us that he has accepted an appointment as associate professor in the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology at the University of Western Ontario, London. He had formerly been bacteriologist with the Food and Drug Directorate in the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa.

Dr. John Robinson, BSA, has been appointed dean of the College of Biological Science at the University of Western Ontario, London. He had formerly been bacteriologist with the Food and Drug Directorate in the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa.

Dr. Robert A. Nilan, BSA, MSA'48, has been appointed head of the Department of Genetics at Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has announced that G. M. Sutcliffe, BCom, BA'47, MA'57, has been appointed director of its trade services branch. The responsibilities of the branch involve transportation and freight traffic research, administration of the Export and Import Permits Act, preparation of trade directories, assistance to

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1949

Dr. Roger Bibace, BA, was appointed Director of the Clark University Psychological Clinic. He has been a member of faculty at Clark since 1957, and will continue to serve as associate professor of psychology as well as director of the Clinic.

Robert S. Boyle, BA, BEd’57, is one of two B.C. school principals appointed district superintendent of schools in the Prince Rupert area. He had been principal of Booth Memorial junior secondary school, Prince Rupert, and prior to that had taught and held administrative positions in various B.C. communities. Before moving to Prince Rupert he had been principal at Sechelt for three years.

Come Carbonneau, MASc, has been selected by Quebec’s national resources minister to be president of Soquem, the recently established Quebec mining exploration company. He had previously been vice-president of St Lawrence Lumber and Metals Corporation.

Professor Robert Stangroom, BPE, has accepted the voluntary post of provincial chairman of Red Cross water safety services in New Brunswick. Now an assistant professor in the University of New Brunswick’s department of physical education, his early career included YMCA work and school teaching in Vancouver and Dawson Creek.

New Westminster’s city recreation director, Al Thiessen, BPE, has been appointed to a top position with the national office of the Red Cross. Mr. Thiessen, who has headed New Westminster’s recreation program for the past eight years, began duties as Red Cross national water safety director on September 1, in Toronto.

John A. Young, BCom, MEd’61, is the new principal of the Campbell River Secondary Senior School. He has been busy organizing the new school since last July.

1950

Dr. Richard G. Foulkes, BA, MD’54, was formally admitted to the American College of Hospital Administrators in San Francisco. The ACHA is a professional society of men and women whose life work is in the field of hospital administration. Dr. Foulkes was formerly deputy medical superintendent at Woodlands School.

Elmer K. Goodman, BASc, is the new assistant city engineer for the City of New Westminster. His duties will be to assist the city engineer on special projects, to specialize in city traffic problems and to represent the engineering department on the newly established urban renewal committee.

Edward V. Hird, BASc, was appointed Eastern Regional Manager to manage Lenkurt Electric’s newly-formed eastern regional office. The new post will provide technical liaison between Lenkurt and its growing telecommunications users from Ontario to the Maritimes, as well as manage the Eastern Project office of the company.

Edgar A. Moore, BASc, has been appointed supervisor of minerals for Indian lands in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. He will be responsible for development of petroleum and mineral resources on Indian lands in Western Canada. For the last 12 years Mr. Moore has worked as a petroleum engineer for the Alberta oil and gas conservation board at Calgary.

Professor Robert J. Young, BSA, has been appointed head of the poultry department at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. He was previously animal nutritionist at Cornell.

1951

J. Darg Bell-Irving, BA, has been appointed assistant to the president of Bell-Irving Realty Ltd. He was formerly involved in the organization of the B.C. Institute of Technology as special assistant to the principal.

Recently transferred from the research station at Kamloops to the Summerland Research Station was Frederick L. Banham, BASc. Since his appointment to Kamloops in 1951 he has been engaged in the control of economic insect pests attacking vegetable and rangeland plants in the interior of B.C.

Thomas C. Hall, BASc, has been moved from the position of Sarnia plant engineer to become the construction and maintenance engineer responsible for major construction projects for Fiberglas Canada Ltd.

W. A. Bradshaw, BA, has been named director of continuing education for the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Mr. Bradshaw will be in charge of the Institute’s continuing education program which will make 95 course presentations in 27 cities from Victoria to St. John’s in the 1965-66 fall-winter program.

William J. Counry, BASc, is now the Manager of Development for Alexandra Forest Industries Ltd., where he will be responsible for the sawmill and community development in the initial phase of the company’s integrated forest industry in the Peace Reservoir area.

J. Henry Hanson, BASc, has been appointed area manager covering the

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Paul Klotz, BASc, has joined Alexandra Forest Industries Ltd., as manager of logging. Mr. Klotz was formerly with Omenica Lumber Company and Eagle Lake Sawmill Ltd.

L. J. Manning, BASc, has joined the firm of Hill and Associates Ltd., Consulting Mining Engineers, as a partner in the firm. Since 1951 he has been employed with increasing responsibility in mine design and operation, and during the last eight years had been associated with Rio Algoma Mines in their Pronto Division.

1952

Arthur David Price, BA, MA'53, has returned to Canada from Spain to take up duties as headmaster for St. Nicholas Memorial School, St. Blaise, Quebec. He had been the director of the College of Ibizia in the Balearic Islands until taking up this new position.

1953

Superintendent H. C. Russell, LLB, has arrived in Halifax to take over duties as officer in charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch for the RCMP's "H" division in Nova Scotia. He spent the last three years in St. John's Nfld., as officer in charge of criminal investigation for "B" division.

1954

She's moved again! Jane Banfield, BA, LLB'54, is now an assistant professor in the department of political science at the California State College, Hayward, California. She will be there until next June at which time she intends to take oral examinations in London, England for her PhD.

Allan King, BA, presented five of his short film productions at a special showing during the Commonwealth Film Festival in London, England, this fall. Mr. King is described as being in the front rank of any television film maker practising today. He is presently head of an association of young film makers, with offices in Toronto, and London, Ontario, with frequent commissions from Canadian, British, American, and German broadcasting organizations.

It was bound to happen—now there is a consultant for computers! He is John Rivette, BA, who formed the Rivette Consulting Geologists of Calgary in April of this year. He may be said to be the first person to consult in the field of computer applications to petroleum explorations.

1955

Harold Rourke, BPE, is the new supervising principal at Ladysmith Secondary School succeeding John Petراك who retired earlier this year. All Mr. Rourke's teaching experience has been at Ladysmith Secondary, and he was previously vice-principal there.

1956

Joe Cvetkovich, BCom, LLB'57, has set up his own law practice in Campbell River, as of September 1. Mrs. Cvetkovich, the former Valerie Haig-Brown, BA'57, was a member of the Chronicle Editorial Committee.

Dr. Lee Kornder, MD, was formally appointed director of the Boundary Health Unit and secretary of the Boundary Union Board of Health at the recent meeting of the Board this fall.

Donald G. Jarvis, BASc, has been appointed manager, Plant Metallurgy Division for Atlas Steels Company in Welland, Ontario.

1957

Patricia S. B. Anderson, BSN, has been awarded the 1965-66 national nursing bursary of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The fellowship of $2,000 will allow Miss Anderson to continue graduate studies in nursing at the master's level.

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or WRIGHT'S TRAVEL 822 Howe Street, Vancouver 1, B.C. - Ph. 684-5185

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1958

George Walter Reed, LLB, formerly police inspector for the RCMP in Ottawa, has been appointed Legal Adviser for the RCMP at their headquarters in Ottawa.

1959

Kenneth E. Cox, MASC, is now a professor of chemical engineering at the University of Mexico. He is returning to teaching after being a research engineer with Dow Chemical Company at Walnut Creek, California. A widely travelled educator, Dr. Cox was born in Tsientsin, China, and earned his undergraduate degree at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London. He taught at UBC after obtaining his master’s degree here.

Michael L. Hadley, BA, former assistant to the dean of arts and science and secretary of the faculty council at St. John’s College, Manitoba, has been appointed assistant professor of chemical engineering at the University of Manitoba.

1960

J. D. N. Cheeke, BASc, M.Sc’61, received his PhD in physics this summer from Nottingham University, England. For the past four years he has been an assistant lecturer in the department of physics at Nottingham. He will begin his post-doctoral year at Grenoble, France, after attending summer sessions at Aberdeen.

George P. Spiro, BA, BSW’60, MSW ’61, has been appointed regional representative of the National Parole Service for southern Alberta. Mr. Spiro will interview all parole applicants from the Calgary and Lethbridge provincial jails and the new Drumheller penitentiary.

A. David Woodman, BCom, has been appointed advertising manager for Lucky Lager Breweries Ltd. Mr. Woodman has had several years of sales and advertising responsibility in British Columbia.

1961

David P. Axen, BASc, PhD’65, has been awarded a National Research Council NATO Science Fellowship for postgraduate research at the Rutherford High Energy Laboratory at Didcot, Berkshire, England.

Dr. R. B. Alderman, MPE, PhD, (U of Calif.) has received a full-time appointment with the Federal Fitness Research Institute at the University of Alberta. He plans to study the methodological and statistical aspects of research design in physical fitness and fatigue.

J. Peter Burnyet, BA, freelance writer, has recorded his most recent success in the medical field. A paper, “Mental Health Insights in Literature” is to be published in Mental Hygiene, a quarterly journal of the National Association for Mental Health, New York, early in 1966.

Werner Gruninger, BA, has been appointed assistant professor of sociology at Saint Mary’s University, Halifax. A former Woodrow Wilson National Fellow, he had been teaching at Laurentian University, Sudbury, since 1963.

Gary A. S. Owen, BASc, was appointed an M.I.T. Fellow in Africa for two years, where he is Under Secretary with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Kampala, Uganda. He acts as an economic adviser in helping the government establish new industries in Uganda.

Frank Bach, MSW, has been appointed executive director of the Catholic Family Service of Calgary. Mr. Bach had been director of service with the CFS, a United Agency, for the past five years.

Jindra Kalich, BA, has been appointed assistant director of computer programming supervisor for the Ellijet Lake Centre for Continuing Education. The new assistant director was a discussion leader for the study discussion program in the liberal arts (Living Room Learning) at UBC during 1957—1959, and since 1961 had been director of adult education in Alberni.

Edward S. Arnold, BSA, has been appointed to the position of plant superintendent and assistant production manager for Andres Wines Ltd.
appointed Development Engineer in the Chemicals and Fertilizers division of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail.

1963

Donald A. Brown, BCom, has won the Governor-General's Gold Medal for the highest standing in the Chartered Accountants examinations in 1965. He placed first out of a list of 822 candidates who passed their final examinations this year.

Bruce Farquharson, BSc, and his family left Vancouver in September for Australia, where he has a fellowship at the University of Australia at Canberra.

James E. Hartley, MSc, has been named director-secretary of the Oldman River Planning Commission in Lethbridge, Alberta.

Maxwell E. Gordon, BPE, has been appointed assistant co-ordinator of recreation at the University of Guelph in Ontario. He was formerly recreation consultant for the community programs branch of the Department of Education in Nelson, B.C.

Arthur (Archie) Gaber, BA, a teacher and probation officer from Haney, B.C., has been appointed a community development officer to work with people of Indian ancestry in the Interlake region of Manitoba.

George Poulos, BA, has taken up his new duties as probation officer for the municipality of Haney.

William Paul Skerret, BSA, has been appointed program director for the Rural Learning Association of Ontario. Mr. Skerret was previously a CBC farm commentator until taking up his new post last July.

1964

Brenda Buller, BHE, recently was granted a research fellowship of $2,000 by Iowa State University where she is presently taking graduate studies in the area of textiles and clothing.

Colin Farmer, MA, graduate in Criminalology, has joined the full time staff of the department of sociology at St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.

Brian L. Grafton, BA, has been awarded a $2,800 Ontario government scholarship in English to study at McMaster University in Hamilton.

Peter Hamilton, BEd, will be teaching in Lagos, Nigeria for the next two years, under the Canadian government's external aid program for developing countries. He will teach industrial education at the Yaba Technical College in Lagos, which has 700 students.

John Robert Parry, BASc, has been awarded a $4,500 Jane Lewis Fellowship to continue graduate work in engineering at the University of California at Berkeley.

David Scott, BASc, has designed and built the first Canadian Hovercraft at his home in North Vancouver. The Hovercraft, which is 12½ x 7½ feet took 2,000 working hours to build, at a cost of $1,300 and 'flew' for the first time earlier this summer at Westwood race track. The flight covered a distance of about 300 feet, with the craft hovering about six inches from the ground. Mr. Scott hopes to improve the craft and manufacture it for commercial use.

Frank A. Steggles, BA, probation officer for Port Alberni for the past fourteen months, transferred to the Family and Children's court in Victoria last September.

1965

G. Allan Van Sickle, BSF, has been appointed to the Civil Service Commission to the research staff of the department of Forestry, Maritime region. He has been appointed disease survey officer with the department's forest and insect disease branch, where his job entails planning and reporting field and laboratory aspects of the forest disease survey and conducting research on forest diseases.
Marriages

ADDISON-RICHARDSON. Ralor Blendle Addi-

son, BSc'63, to Robyn Richardson,

August 20, 1965 in Vancouver.

BAILEY-MUNRO. Charles F. Bailey to Mrs.

H. G. Munro (nee Blanche Almond)

August 20, 1965 in Vancouver.

BAILEY-MUNRO. Mark H. Munro (nee Honor E. Cushing),

B.Sc'62, MA'65 to Myra Griffiths,

Montreal. Marion Peterson, August 28, 1965 in

Vancouver.

BIRDSALL-GRIFFITHS. David Lynn Birdsal-

l, BSc'62, MSc'65 to Myra Griffiths,


D'AQUINO-GREIG-COPE. Thomas Paul D'Aquino,

BA'62, BA'63 to Susan Janet Enger, October

1965 in Vancouver.

D'AQUINO-GREIG-COPE. Lillian Cope, BA'24, MA'40,

July 12, 1965 to Veronica M. Cameron, October

1965 in Toronto.

D'AQUINO-GREIG-COPE. Willem  Piket,  BA'64, to

Roberta  H. Sharp to Helen

Ward,  BA'61,  MSc'63 to Roberta

Bushfield,  BA'64,  in  Vancouver.

GREIG-COPE. Venerable H. J. Greig,

Archdeacon of Vancouver, to M.C.

Lillian Cope, BA'24, MA'40, July 12, 1965 in Vancouver.

HOLTBY-CAMERON. Mark E. Holtby, BSc'65 to Veronica M. Cameron, October

9, 1965 in Burnaby.

HOPKINS-MUNN. C. Newton Hopkins,

BSc'49 to Anne Cameron Munn,

BA'47 in Vancouver.

JENNE-JOHNSON-MCDONELL. Robert George Jennejohn to Lila Margaret McDonell,

BHE'65, October 5, 1965 in Van-

couver.

JOHNSON-WRIGHT. Sherwood James John-

son, BSc'64 to Gaile Nadine Wright,

BHE'65, August 21, 1965 in Van-

couver.

MCBRIDE-ACKLAND. Richard P. McBride,

BSc'64 to Phyllis Ackland, BA'64,

October 30, 1965 in Vancouver.

MOWINCKEL-CUSHING. Hugo Mowinckel to Honor E. Cushing (nee Vincent),

BA'40, MSW'63, in Vancouver.

PIKET-FAULDSD. Willem Piket, BA'64, to

Diana Faulds, July 16, 1965 in To-

ronto.

ROBINSON-KENNEDY. Alexander Maguire Robinson,

BSc'61, MSc'63 to Robera Day Kennedy, October 19, 1965, in Van-

couver.

SHARP-JOHNSON. Robert H. Sharp to Helen

Marlyn Hobson, BHE'64, July 24,

1965 at Lake Cowichan, B.C.

TRELEAVEN-GAUTIER. David H. Treleaven,

BASC'62 to Sharleen Gautier, July 22,

1965 in Ottawa, Ontario.

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Deaths

1921

Hattie May Sinclair, BA (nee Mc-

Arthur), on July 30, 1965. Mrs. Sinclair

was the first girl from Prince George to

attend UBC. She is survived by her

husband, Arthur Ralph, a son and a

daughter.

1925

Ralph M. Morton, BSc, on Septem-


1931

Margaret Fitzpatrick Carpenter, BSN,

wife of R. Burton Carpenter, BASc'29,

in Calgary.

1936

Alfred C. Buckland, BASc, in Vancou-

ver, November, 1965. He is survived by

his wife, the former Mrs. Clare Brown

Harris.

1940

John Keith Eddie, BASc, in an airplane

crash on July 8, 1965, with his wife,

Edna Phyllis. He is survived by four

children, his mother and four brothers.

1952

G. G. McKeown, BA, MSc'52, PhD

'56, on May 29, 1965, in Ottawa. Dr.

McKeown joined the Food and Drug

Laboratories, Ottawa, in 1952 and at the

time of his death was head of food

colors and alcoholic beverages, doing

direct fundamental and methological

research on those topics.

1954

Thomas A. Covello, BASc, in an air-

plane crash on July 8, 1965, with his

wife Dorothy. He is survived by four

sons in Winnipeg, his parents and four

brothers.

Births

MR. and MRS. HUGH CAMERON AIRD, 

BA'52, LLB'56 (nee RUTH MARGARET 

QUANCE), a son David Hugh on

September 2, 1964 in Burlington, Ontario.

MR. and MRS. RALPH A. (SANDY) FOWLER, 

BSF'65 (nee SHIRLEY MILLER), a son,

Glen William on July 8, in Vancouver.

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