

UBC REPORTS

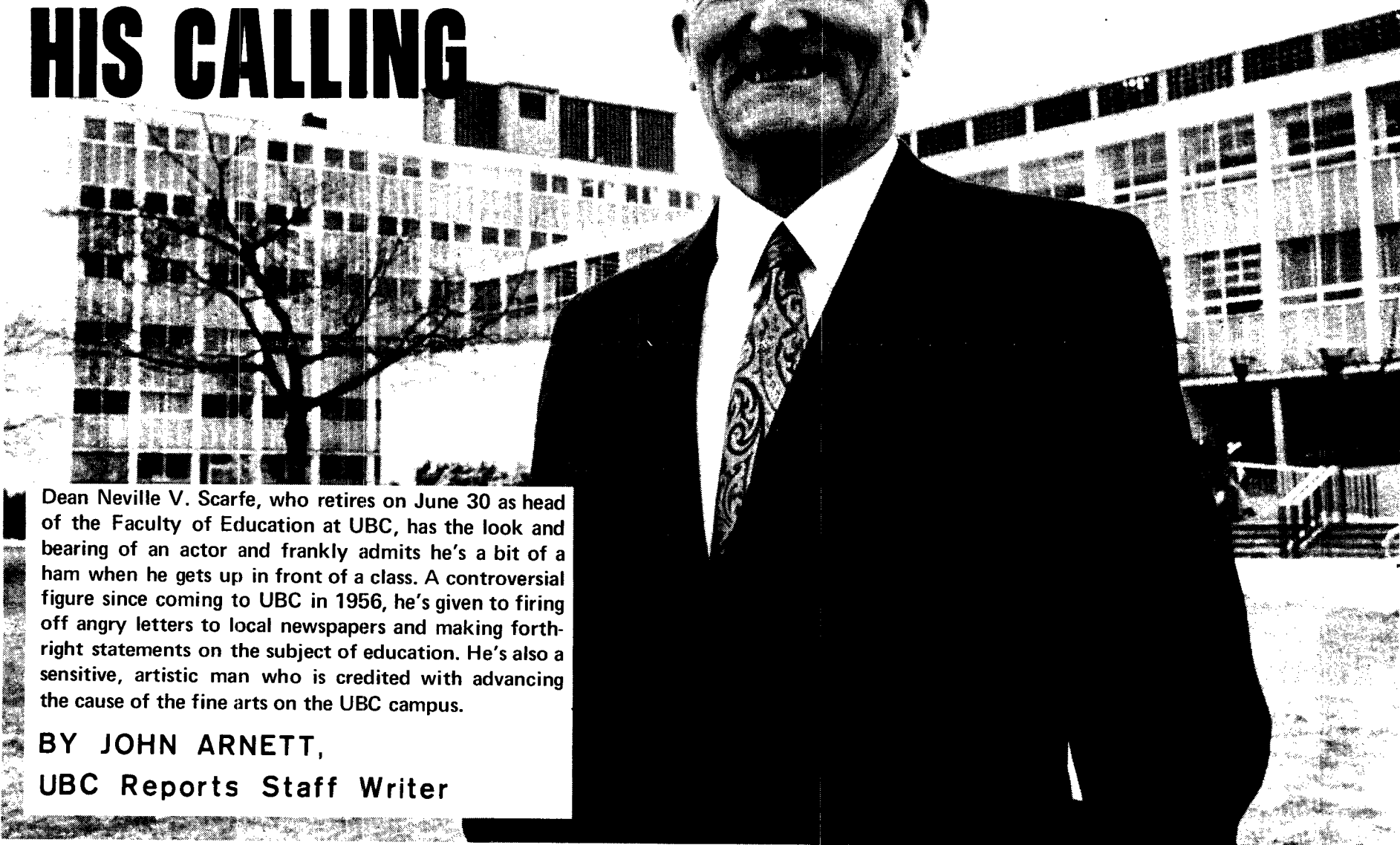
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THE DEAN WHO MAY HAVE MISSED HIS CALLING



Dean Neville V. Scarfe, who retires on June 30 as head of the Faculty of Education at UBC, has the look and bearing of an actor and frankly admits he's a bit of a ham when he gets up in front of a class. A controversial figure since coming to UBC in 1956, he's given to firing off angry letters to local newspapers and making forthright statements on the subject of education. He's also a sensitive, artistic man who is credited with advancing the cause of the fine arts on the UBC campus.

BY JOHN ARNETT,
UBC Reports Staff Writer

TWO immediate impressions when setting out to write something on the retirement of Neville Vincent Scarfe as Dean of the Faculty of Education at UBC:

Impression No. 1 — The fat file of press clippings about him in the UBC Information Services library is studded with letters to the editor written by Dean Scarfe.

The dean dashes off an angry missive critical of the "scare-headline type of publicity" about an over-supply of teachers when in fact, he says, the surplus is only in the Lower Mainland and in certain subject areas. The dean expresses his concern about the tax waste in erecting a fence around the University Golf Course. The dean blasts the Social Credit government as being "totally unethical" (during the 1969 election campaign) when it reproduced a favorable comment that he had made about education in B.C. in a full-page election advertisement. Dean Scarfe writes to correct a "false impression" given in a headline reporting an address to the Vancouver School Board. The headline? — an embarrassing "Dean Admits UBC Isn't Turning Out Top Teachers."

Impression No. 2 — The walls of his spacious office

on the sixth floor of the Education Building are lined with works of members of the Art department in the Faculty of Education — a view of the Thompson River by Gordon Smith, a semi-abstract waterfall by Sam Black, an abstract by James A.S. Macdonald, an English country house by Sinclair Healy and a tapestry by Doris Livingstone. These paintings are rotated on loan from the Art department through the dean's office. His home in West Point Grey contains his own collection — four Smiths, five Blacks, a couple of Healys, plus a Lawren Harris, a small Van Gogh and more.

These first two impressions pretty well sum up the life-style of the man who has headed the UBC Education Faculty since it was founded in 1956 and who, through the influence that he has had on teacher education, has done as much as any individual to shape the course of education in British Columbia.

He's forthright and outspoken in his views on education with a predilection, it seems, for controversy, knowing that it stirs up public interest in the subject.

He's a sensitive, artistic man, with a great love for painting, theatre and music, a love which his close friend and colleague, painter Gordon Smith, says has been one of the greatest forces in stimulating the development of

fine arts to the high degree that they now exist on the campus.

Actually, those who know Neville Scarfe best say that he probably missed his calling, that he should have been an actor because he's only really happy when he's in front of an audience turning a speech into a performance. Beautiful articulation, well-modulated, middle-class English accent, a little bit school-teacherish in delivery perhaps, with careful emphasis to make a point and deliberate pauses for effect.

Of course he learned at the feet of the Master.

"During the Second World War I was assigned to the British Ministry of Information as director of press censorship. One of my jobs was distributing copies of Winston Churchill's speeches to the press.

"The originals were the most carefully-prepared manuscripts that you ever set eyes on. The lines were quadruple-spaced. Every sentence was a paragraph, with spaces to indicate pauses and heavy accents over words that should be stressed. One evening when Churchill was visiting our office somebody asked him what he did in

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DEAN McCRAE'S ALWAYS BEEN WH

BY JOYCE BRADBURY

There are two very different views of UBC's retiring Dean of Women, Mrs. Helen McCrae — her own, in which she regards herself as an extension of her office, and that of almost everyone else, who see the office as an extension of Helen McCrae.

Consider, first, the view of those who know her: President Walter Gage, who has known her for years: "It's going to be hard to find someone who combines Helen McCrae's academic excellence with her special qualities."

An old friend: "When Helen McCrae retires, people will notice that suddenly there is a vacuum where none existed before."

A women's lib supporter: "I have an enormous respect for Helen McCrae. I feel as though she has been our educator and that more than anyone else she has helped the University administration to understand us."

And then there's Helen McCrae's view. It is characteristically modest and firmly impersonal: She speaks about herself as an educator, as an ombudswoman and advisor. From that point it is just a step to her impressive curriculum vitae which begins in 1929 when, as an undergraduate at the University of Toronto she was awarded the Prince of Wales gold medal, and goes on to record, among many other achievements, her authorship, with Pauline Jewett, Madeleine Goveil and Marianne Smith, of the 1968 Brief on the Status of Women in Canadian Universities for the Status of Women Report.

And it becomes clear that there are actually two Helen McCraes — the Helen McCrae whose career marks her as one of the most impressive Canadian women today and the Helen McCrae who has time to

visit a sick student in hospital and, in the words of one student, "makes other people feel important."

Helen Dalrymple McCrae was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and received her Bachelor of Arts degree at Victoria College at the University of Toronto in 1929. As an undergraduate she won the Hamilton Fisk Bigger Scholarship and the Prince of Wales gold medal. After completing a year at the Ontario College of Education in 1930, she began her teaching career in Lindsay, Ontario, where she married Charles H. McCrae in 1936. After his death in 1942 she came to British Columbia and enrolled in UBC's School of Social Work, receiving her master's degree in 1949. She took further graduate work at the New York School of Social Work and at Smith School of Social Work.

Before joining the UBC School of Social Work as instructor in case work in 1950 and as field work director in 1951, she was district supervisor of the provincial Social Work branch in New Westminster from 1948 to 1950. In 1953, at the request of the United Nations, she went to Sweden to serve as a consultant on child welfare and in 1954-55 on case work.

In 1959 she was appointed professor and Dean of Women at UBC.

Her associations with community and professional organizations have included such groups as the Vanier Institute of the Family, of which she is a director, the International Conference on Social Work, the Child Welfare League of America and the YWCA.

Behind this formal biography, however, are the people who, through the years, Dean McCrae has met and influenced.

Dr. Conrad Schwartz, consultant psychiatrist in the

University Health Service for students, reveals one aspect of her work on campus.

"She is a tremendous influence on campus in a personal way. She gets very involved with the problems of students. The Dean of Women's office is one of the key portals for students in financial or emotional stress." Mrs. Mary Tadych, a former UBC faculty member, says that many students have said to her they couldn't have finished University if it hadn't been for Helen McCrae.

Mrs. Betsy McDonald, now an instructor of special services at Vancouver City College, says that Helen McCrae is a skilled mediator. She remembers a conference held several years ago in Toronto to discuss the relevance of women's volunteer community organizations. At the conference there was a conflict between the established groups and the community activist groups.

"I remember that it was Helen McCrae who put her finger on our differences and helped us work them out. She was able to pull us together. Mrs. Betsy McDonald also points out that Helen McCrae's influence has not stopped at the University gates. "She has gone out to the community and talked to women about their possibilities."

RELEVANT OFFICE

A view of her relationship with women, particularly on campus, also reveals something of Helen McCrae.

Miss Shelagh Day, author of the controversial Report on the Status of Women at UBC, pauses incredulously when you ask her if she believes the Dean of Women's office is relevant today.

"Although the needs of women have changed

EDUCATION DEAN

Continued from Page One

his spare time and he retorted, 'Young man, I spend my time preparing impromptu speeches!'

Neville Scarfe, come to think of it, even has the look and bearing of an actor. Carefully-brushed snow-white hair, aquiline nose, jutting jaw and the most active set of facial muscles that you ever saw.

"When I get up in front of class, I'll admit it right now, I'm a ham actor. I remember I was once demonstrating how to teach in one of the schools in London. Finally one of my students said to me, 'You know, if I had an India rubber face like yours I could do it as well as you'."

Seated comfortably on a settee in his office, Neville Scarfe tweaks an ear, fixes an intent stare on the interviewer and talks about his first visit to British Columbia, in 1954, to speak to the annual general meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation. He came at the invitation of Federation General Secretary Charlie Ovans (who also, coincidentally, is retiring this year).

Dean Scarfe was dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Manitoba at the time and a couple of years after that initial visit he got a call from UBC's then deputy president, Dean Geoffrey Andrew, inviting him to come to UBC to head up the brand-new Faculty of Education. This very act of moving to UBC stirred up controversy.

"When I made the move to UBC the entire faculty at Manitoba decided to come with me — Harry Stein, Joe Katz, Grace Bredin and Ben Whiting. The two secretaries, the janitor and the pet cat also left. There were great headlines in the Winnipeg papers about me taking the entire staff across the mountains and leaving the University of Manitoba high and dry."

The fledgling UBC Faculty was housed in a group of old army huts adjacent to the Armory with a pledge (fulfilled six years later) from the provincial Department of Education that funds would be forthcoming "very soon" for a spanking new Education Building.

The guidelines for the new Faculty had been carefully drawn up by the then president, Dr. Norman MacKenzie, Geoffrey Andrew and the then acting dean of Education, Walter Gage, before Dean Scarfe, billed as "one of Canada's most distinguished scholars in the field of education," arrived.

The Faculty was to be completely integrated into the University — a new departure in teacher training in North America. The Faculty was also to have autonomy and independence, with none of the traditional control

over teacher training that other provincial departments of education exerted.

Through the integration process other Faculties on the campus would be responsible for the academic content of the students' work while the Faculty of Education would concentrate on the professional aspects of teacher training.

"My contribution was that I insisted that there be small tutorial and counselling groups. I was also adamant that students in the Faculty of Education should achieve higher marks than if they had stayed in the Faculty of Arts. Students had to have a 60 per cent pass mark instead of 50 per cent. So we stepped up the quality of the students as well as the training."

As the war-baby boom hit the schools the demand for teachers far outdistanced the supply and the Faculty of Education grew faster than any other Faculty at UBC, peaking, in 1968, with an enrolment of 3,800 (enrolment has since levelled off at around 3,200).

Dean Scarfe hired the best qualified people that he could find as faculty members, many who were then, or later to become, international figures in their fields and the Faculty achieved a number of notable firsts in teacher education in Canada.

NEW PROGRAMS

"I established the first Adult Education department with a degree in adult education, in this country; the first Department of Special Education to deal with the needs of handicapped children; the first diploma course for the teaching of the deaf; the first degree program for teaching kindergarten and pre-school children. This Faculty has become internationally-known for the promotion of ideas on early childhood education, the education of the emotionally-disturbed, the deaf and . . ."

The buzz of the intercom interrupted him in mid-sentence and, with a soft, "Damn, I said that we weren't to be disturbed," the dean was informed that a UBC Reports photographer had arrived. The ham actor emerged briefly: "If I'm going to get my picture taken I'd better fix my hair" and he disappeared into the washroom, returning moments later, hair slicked back and tie straightened. He inspected the photographer's equipment.

"One of my only real hobbies is photography. I spend far too much money on camera equipment and film, but I don't suppose that is going to keep me busy when I retire. I haven't had time to read as much as I would like, except technical stuff. I'll probably have to find

other things to do in my spare time when I'm through with this job."

Does the interviewer detect a note of wistfulness in his voice? The prediction is that this restless, active man is going to find retirement something of a letdown.

With the electronic flash exploding in his face, Dean Scarfe brightens considerably as he picks up the thread of conversation, recalling some of the things that have given him the most satisfaction over the years.

"Establishment of the Faculty of Education permitted this University really to forge ahead in the development of fine arts education — music, painting and drama — and, through our graduates, this cultural element has been disseminated throughout the province. We have also raised the quality of industrial education, home economics and physical education, subjects that used to be considered second-class subjects."

The disappointments have been many, always struggling to keep up with the burgeoning enrolment, lack of facilities, funds, staff. A familiar story for every University Faculty.

"But the greatest disappointment of all has been the lack of funds for research purposes. Because education is a provincial concern and not a federal matter we have never been able to claim research funds like medicine or engineering or architecture. Even the Canada Council has resisted giving grants to education. So we have been low man on the totem pole."

At the urging of the photographer, the dean moves outdoors, spurning a topcoat, though there is a nip in the air on this bright spring day. He poses on the lawn in front of the Education Building. His building.

"I am very proud of this building. I worked very closely with the architects on it. Many of the ideas are mine, including the color, blue. I wanted it to be distinctive from the other drab grey buildings on the campus."

Over wiener schnitzel, at the Faculty Club, the dean expresses cautious concern about the trend of education today. He is worried that the pendulum toward humanizing education, which he helped start moving not so long ago, is starting to swing too far.

He emphasizes that while he is firmly opposed to regimented discipline in the schools, children and teachers must learn the difference between freedom and licence.

"Freedom doesn't mean that you can do what you like. Freedom means that you have a series of worthwhile choices and it is up to you to make a selection. Children don't have freedom to do nothing at school, but there is freedom if they are willing to work hard. Abandoning children to their own devices isn't giving them freedom, it's abandoning them, period."

HERE IT'S HAPPENING WITH WOMEN

through the years women students do have problems and do need representation in university. I think that most women — students, staff and faculty — are naive about where the power lies. Helen McCrae, particularly, as Dean of Women helped our group understand how the University structure works; she was enormously helpful to us; she attended many of our meetings and told us what she felt would work or wouldn't work."

Dean McCrae, in fact, has always been where it's happening with women. And, in her quiet way, she has often been there before most people. Her 1968 brief on university women, for example, drew many of the same conclusions which are now considered controversial in the Status of Women Report. In 1968, at least three years before the women's liberation movement on campus gained any momentum, the office of the Dean of Women was sponsoring a fledgling organization on campus called CUE, an acronym for Continuing University Education. CUE was formed to encourage women to return to university and to offer support to those mature women students who had already returned. Like many of these women Helen McCrae had herself, after the death of her husband, returned to university as a mature student. Perhaps this is one reason why the Dean of Women's office has been so closely associated with CUE.

Mrs. Anne Bryant, a past president of CUE, remembers: "Many of us felt we couldn't justify what we were doing and it was Helen McCrae who made us feel worthwhile. She was a person you could trust implicitly."

But there are many other organizations on campus which have received the unobtrusive assistance of the



Picture by IMC Photo Department

DEAN HELEN McCRAE

Dean of Women's office. It was, for example, a friend of Dean McCrae's who happened to mention that she thought Speakeasy, the student-run counselling and information service at UBC, had received support from the Dean of Women's office. And she thought, too, that the Dean of Women had offered assistance

An open house in honor of UBC's retiring Dean of Women, Mrs. Helen McCrae, is planned for Monday, April 30, at Cecil Green Park, 6251 Northwest Marine Drive, from 5 to 8 p.m. Faculty members, staff and students are welcome at the event, which will include a cold buffet and no-host bar. Admission will be \$2 per person and those planning to attend are asked to call 228-2415 or 228-2416.

in the two-year effort to obtain the first women's studies courses ever offered for credit by the University. Senate has approved the courses, which will be offered this fall.

And then there was this year's Lady Godiva ride, which drew criticism from many of the women's groups on campus, including the Dean of Women's office. The open letter, addressed to the Engineering Undergraduate Society, said in part, "[The engineers' attitude] is completely inhospitable to women and is clearly an obstruction to any movement towards equal education opportunities at UBC."

When Dean McCrae was appointed Dean of Women at UBC in 1959 she had the responsibility of administering the women's residences. At one time she even had to order the cleaning materials and supervise the housekeeper. "But," she says, "it

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His words recall the celebrated battle that he had with former fellow UBC Dean Sperrin Chant over the report of the Chant Royal Commission on Education in 1960. The report recommended a return to the traditionalist approach to education, with more emphasis on the three Rs and a striving for academic excellence. Scarfe called for a more humanistic approach with more freedom for both teachers and students, less emphasis on exams and innovations such as open area schools and team teaching. Time has proved that Scarfe's approach was the right one.

REPORT CITED

"The really important things that have happened in British Columbia are not a result of the Chant report but of the Macdonald report on higher education [authored by former UBC President John B. Macdonald] calling for the establishment of new universities and community colleges. British Columbia now has a higher education system that offers alternatives to students — a system that is much better than most other provinces."

He's happy with the quality of education in this province and believes that the standards set by the Faculty of Education over the years have helped B.C. attain the distinction of having the best-qualified teaching force and the highest-paid teachers in the country.

"I consider that our young people are getting a first-class education. Sure, everybody criticizes the schools but that's a popular thing to do. The critics should go into our schools and see the imaginative and innovative things that are going on. Certainly it is different from what they are used to. But just because it's different doesn't mean that it is bad."

A French pastry and coffee gave him time to reflect on the life and times of Neville Vincent Scarfe, born March 8, 1908, on a small farm in central Essex, 35 miles north of London.

A brilliant student, he won a scholarship from the small rural school he attended to go to King Edward VI Grammar School in nearby Chelmsford, Essex. Top of his grammar school graduating class, he won a scholarship to the University of London, where he was admitted to the honor school in geography. At age 19 he headed the class for the Bachelor of Arts degree, one of the youngest men ever placed head of the University list in the final honors examination.

(Many years later, his sons were to continue his winning ways in the academic field. Brian, 30, an associate professor of economics at the University of Manitoba,

was a Rhodes Scholar; Colin, 32, now associate professor of astronomy at the University of Victoria, won a Commonwealth Scholarship to Cambridge, and Alan, 26, one of Canada's best-known actors and directors, won a Canada Council scholarship to attend the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art.)

"I have always practised what I preached in raising my own family. All three boys went to nursery school and kindergarten because I believed that they should have an opportunity for serious play and have access to materials that they didn't have at home. At home they always had their own play area where they could work with clay and water and sand. They had their privacy and we respected it. We made group decisions. The boys decided, for example, that they didn't want a television set though the adults felt they might have liked one. When we finally decided to get a set, the boys had their say as to location, times of usage and how we would make sure that it didn't annoy people."

Neville Scarfe's first and only secondary school teaching job was at Bemrose School, Derby, where he was a senior geography master from 1928 to 1931. From there he went to the University of Nottingham to lecture in geography and earn a master's degree in 1932. In 1935 he was named senior lecturer and head of the Geography department at the University of London Institute of Education, remaining in that position until 1951 when he went to the University of Manitoba. In 1948-49 he was visiting professor of education at Syracuse University.

Dean Scarfe has been honored nationally and internationally for his achievements in education; he has served as president of two national organizations — the Canadian Association of Professors of Education and the U.S. National Council for Geographic Education — and has found time to write 10 books and 120 articles on education and geography. He has also travelled to all parts of the world on educational missions.

Extremely proud of his international reputation both as a geographer and educator, Dean Scarfe was chosen by UNESCO to head up an international seminar on "The Teaching of Geography for International Understanding" in 1950. He also headed the International Geographical Union's International Commission on the Reading of Geography for four years.

"I am recognized in many countries of the world as an authority on early childhood education. In fact my article 'Play is Education' has been reproduced in at least 20 different publications and in several languages. My article 'Aims of Education in a Free Society' has been published in several countries and I have spoken at international conferences in Yugoslavia and Japan on early childhood education."

Outdoor education and environmental studies are a big thing in the schools today but Dean Scarfe, through his interest in geography, was concerned with the environment and ecology at a time when many people would have had to go to a dictionary to look the words up.

"In England, prior to the Second World War, I was one of the people who founded the Land Utilization Survey of Great Britain — a sort of modern version of the Domesday Book. I led many field studies with students in Britain and Europe to study the environment and ecological disintegration."

His wife, Paddy, herself an honors graduate in geography and an experienced high school teacher, has taught part-time in Geography departments at the University of Manitoba and UBC and is an enthusiastic potter.

The day was half-over but the busy Dean still had a full day's work ahead of him as he prepared to take leave of the interviewer. Time for one last question. Does he think that he was ahead of his time in education?

"I guess it sounds somewhat arrogant to say so, but I do believe that I was ahead of my time in education. Certainly events have proven that I was ahead of my time when the Chant report was issued because the majority of people agreed with him that there should be greater emphasis on the three Rs. But then I had the advantage of watching trends in education from a unique vantage point, as dean of this Faculty, as a teacher with a lifelong interest in children. I had also visited many parts of the world and attended conferences and talked with specialists. I believe that I could sense the changes long before they actually took place."

VAST CHANGES

The bright morning sunshine had given way to a hazy overcast and a mischievous breeze whipped the thatch of white hair into disarray as the dean and the interviewer walked out to the Faculty Club parking lot.

There have been vast changes in the educational process since that young Essex farmboy enrolled in that small rural school and he has done as much as anyone to help create those changes to make education, and life, more meaningful to all of us.

"The whole idea of getting on in the world, of making money, of achieving material gains, is dying. Instead, people want to live rich lives, to develop their personalities, to enjoy art and music and leisure. They want freedom to think and to grow as human beings."

Neville Scarfe still sounds like a man ahead of his time.

UBC ATHLETES GAMES IN

BY MICHAEL TINDALL

A record number of UBC athletes will represent Canada at the World Student Games to be held in Moscow during August. Still others will represent British Columbia at the Canada Summer Games in Burnaby and more than a dozen will benefit from experience picked up at last year's Pan-American Games or at the Munich Olympics.

Where do these world-class athletics come from? Well, most of them progress through UBC's strong junior varsity teams before competing at the senior level. Take the women's basketball team, the Thunderettes, for example.

The junior team, which is composed almost exclusively of first-year students who have never played together before, placed fourth in its league. The Thunderettes won both Canadian championships — the Canada West series, and the Canadian national series. As if that wasn't enough, five of the girls hope to travel to Moscow as part of the national team, and UBC coach Norm Vickery was chosen to coach the nationals.

In intercollegiate track and field, Olympic bronze medal holder Thelma Wright led UBC to victory in the cross-country event. Strong showings by Pan-Am Games silver medallist Penny May and Pan-Am team member Patti Loverock helped UBC dominate the track and field events.

Male gymnasts Ron Hunter, Bill Mackie and Gord Mackie contributed to victories over the Universities of Alberta and Calgary. The trio also placed high in the national collegiate championships and hopes to qualify for the Moscow games.

High jumper John Beers was selected by the B.C. Sports Federation as B.C. University Athlete of the year for his sixth-place finish in the Munich Olympics and for setting a native national record of seven feet, two inches.

The men's basketball team, in contrast to their 1972 season when they took both the western and national championships, fared poorly this year. A slow start, illness and injuries resulted in a disappointing third-place finish.

Both the men's and women's field hockey teams won their leagues and the Canada West series as well. Sue Rich toured England with the Canadian national team and Shelley Winter won the Watson Trophy as most valuable player in the Vancouver league. The men, who will tour England in May, managed to place six members in consideration for the national team.

ROWERS PREPARE

The UBC rowing team is concentrating its efforts for the Canada Summer Games and on preparing crews for the Canadian trials that will determine the teams for the Moscow Student Games.

Judo coach Doug Rogers, who represented Canada at the last Olympics, is pleased with his team's showing this year and with their second-place finish in the Canada West Series. New member Hizakazu Takahama, a fourth-degree black belt, has been assisting with training and ought to be immeasurably useful in future tournaments; his average time to defeat every man he has met while fighting for UBC is ten seconds.

The football Thunderbirds won three of their last four games in the 1971-72 season. This year they won three of their early games and looked forward to further victories that never came. Possibly the only excitement for the team during the last half of the year was the drafting of Canada West all-star defensive end Brian Westell by the Toronto Argonauts.

The men's hockey team came second in the Canada West series after losing a hotly-contested overtime game to the University of Alberta Golden Bears. Right winger Doug Buchanan and defenceman Arnie Pederson were named to the Canada West all-star team.

Cricket and fencing, two sports that you don't hear much about on campus, have a loyal following and place strongly in any tournaments they enter. The cricket team played exhibition games against teams from California and the West Indies and placed well up in the top half of its league. Peter McDonald of the UBC team has been selected to tour on the Canadian Colts national team this summer.

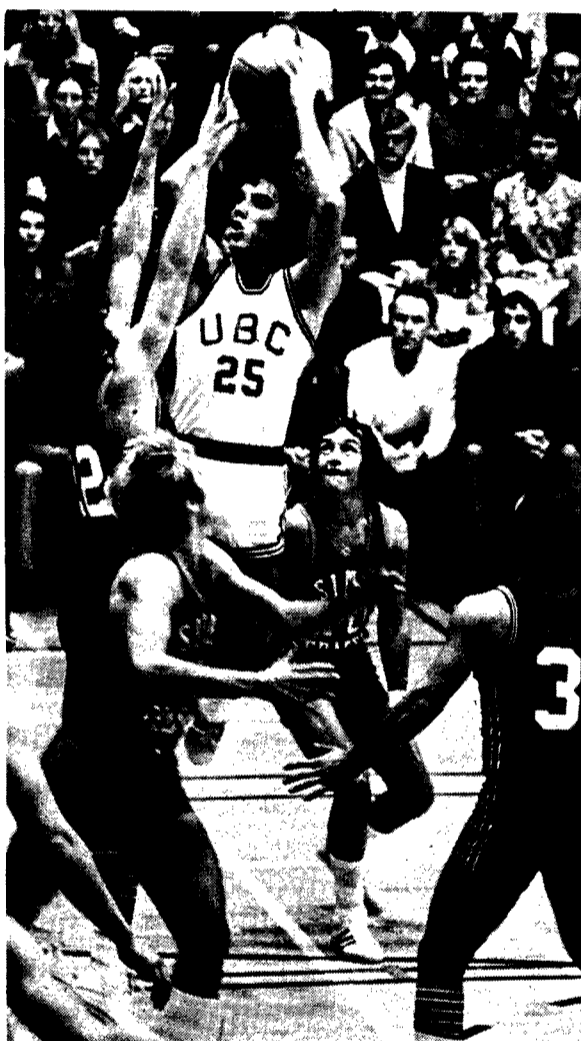
The fencers, who have been without a coach this



Prof. Robert Osborne, centre, head of UBC's School of Physical Education, presented 1973 Robert Gaul Trophy to rower Rod Bell-Irving, left, and Spence McTavish, of the rugby team.



UBC women volleyballers (in light jerseys) swept aside all opposition to win Vancouver, Canada West and national collegiate championships in 1973.



Despite sterling efforts of Thunderbird basketball captain John Mills (25), 1973 team failed to match its national championship standard of 1972.



UBC rugby team (in dark jerseys) beat the University of Oregon for the second straight year to take the Northwest Intercollegiate Conference title.

BOUND FOR MOSCOW

year, have been getting good results in local competitions and play host to a pair of tournaments during May; the Steve Lazar Memorial Tournament, May 5 and 6, and the Canadian national championships, May 18 through 21. If you've never seen a fencing match, here's your opportunity.

Men and women skiers used their rigorous pre-season "dry-land" training to good advantage, beating universities and colleges from California to Alaska to take the Northwest Collegiate championships.

The rugby 'Birds had another of their better years, winning both the Canada West and Northwest championships, and providing eight members for national and international teams.

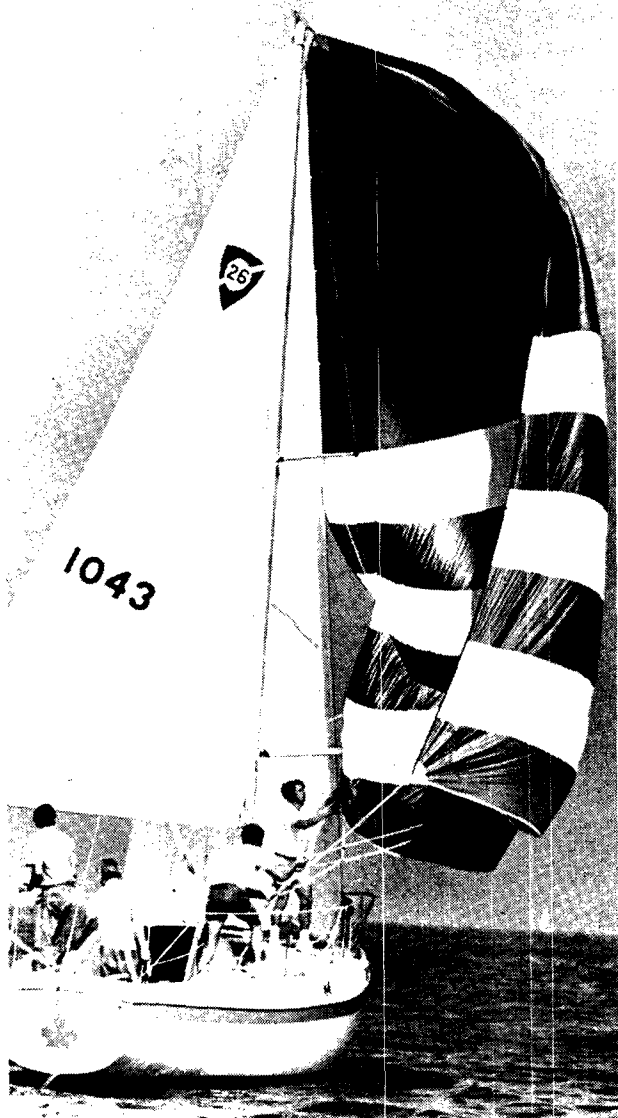
TOP TEAM

Women's volleyball, another of the top teams this year, won the Vancouver City League "A" Division, the Canada West series and the National Collegiate championship. Three Pan-Am and national team members, Maureen Fishleigh, Sandi Vosburg and Betty Baxter, provided the impetus.

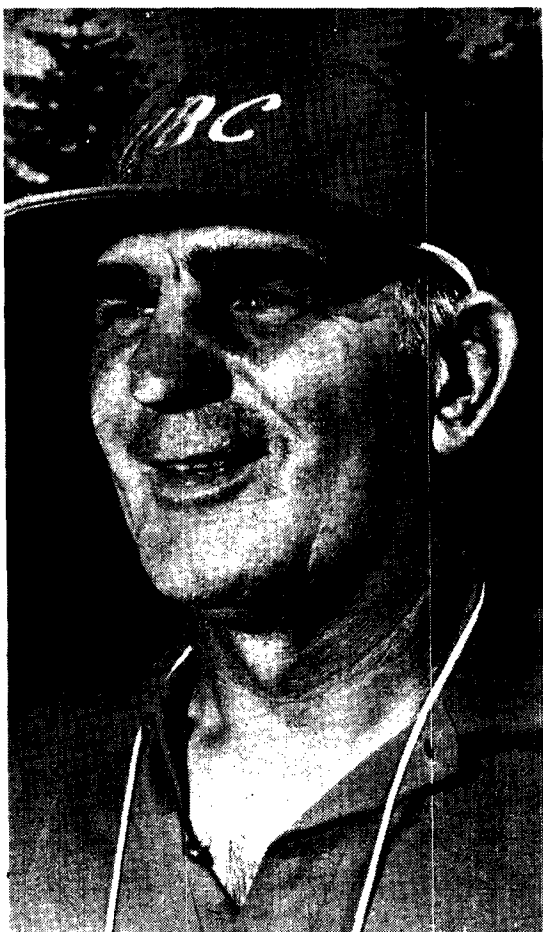
For only the third time in its history the Bobby Gaul Trophy awarded for outstanding excellence in sportsmanship, athletics, contribution to athletics and scholastic ability, was awarded to two men. The dual honor was shared this year by Rod Bell-Irving of the UBC rowing team and Spence McTavish of the rugby team.

The Sparling Trophy for the top female athlete displaying world-class calibre also went to a "team" this year; swimmer and Canadian Olympic team member Karen James, and Pan-Am and national-team member Maureen Fishleigh of the Thunderettes volleyball team.

Will there be future world-class athletes to take the place of those graduating and moving on? If you talk to current team members and the coaching staff they'll tell you, "Of course." They'll point to the strong showing of junior members, the coaching and assistance of the experienced seniors and the incredible enthusiasm that permeates the new teams each year. Of course there will be other international athletes: they pop up every year at UBC.



UBC sailing team captured the northwest inter-collegiate championship and qualified for North American collegiate competition later this year.



FRANK GNUP



NORMAN THOMAS

Frank Gnup Now an Elder Statesman

BY JIM BANHAM
Editor, UBC Reports

Frank Gnup took a puff on his inevitable cigar, narrowed his eyes against the enveloping cloud of acrid smoke, and said: "Hell, I'm an elder statesman now. I'm gonna relax a little and play a lot of golf this summer."

And that's about all the comment you'll get when you ask gravel-voiced Frank Gnup to discuss his recent "decision to withdraw from football coaching" after 18 years of directing the UBC Thunderbird football team.

EXPRESS THANKS

The surprise announcement that Frank had "asked to be released from his football coaching duties, to devote full time to teaching and other responsibilities in the School of Physical Education and Recreation," was made on March 30.

Prof. Robert Osborne, head of the School, made the announcement to the Men's Athletic Committee, which "expressed its sincere appreciation to him for the contribution he has made to football and athletics in general at UBC over the years."

Well, no matter which way you slice it, the announcement means the end of a unique era in the history of athletics at UBC. Quite apart from the fact that Frank Gnup has probably coached the losingest football teams in the history of any North American university or college, it seems unlikely that his successor will be able to match his abilities as a father confessor, summer job-finder and provider of money (some of it from his own pocket) and victuals for generations of football players who found themselves in a state of either penury or hunger.

It very likely means the end, too, of the Pigskin Party, an annual bun feed that Frank organized in honor of his latest football team and which provided him with an opportunity to put the arm on former players who are doing well financially to provide summer jobs for his boys and underwrite the cost of the food.

The party was always enlivened by an hour-long commentary by Frank, during which he good-naturedly insulted former UBC presidents and

deans as well as other assorted acquaintances, and passed out a dozen or more homemade trophies to commemorate everything from the previous season's best performance to the year's biggest football boo-boo.

The trophy for the latter is known as the Gnup Cup, and no further description of it will be provided here. Ask the man who owns one.

For the record, the football teams Frank Gnup coached won 55 games, lost 102 and tied five.

Not every year was a bad year. In the early 1960s his teams three times captured the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship.

As long as UBC was the only university in B.C. Frank Gnup could always count on a reasonable pool of talent to build his football clubs. And this despite the fact that UBC has a long-standing policy which prohibits athletic scholarships and player recruitment — a policy that Frank Gnup had no quarrel with.

When Simon Fraser University came into existence and embarked on a football program that included athletic scholarships and successful participation in an American football conference, the player resources available for the UBC teams became even thinner.

It hardly seems likely, therefore, that Frank's successor, 31-year-old Norman Thomas, a UBC graduate and one of Gnup's coaches since 1968, will have much success in improving on UBC's past football record.

Mr. Thomas, like other athletic coaches at UBC, is also a member of the staff of the School of Physical Education and Recreation, where he holds the rank of assistant professor. He was an outstanding halfback for the UBC Thunderbirds from 1962 to 1964 and played on Frank Gnup's 1962 championship club.

HAD TRYOUT

He played professional football for the Montreal Alouettes and the Edmonton Eskimos after graduation and even had a tryout in 1967 with the Miami Dolphins, which earlier this year won the Super Bowl, the American professional football championship.

Operation Step-Up Helps The Kids Nobody Wants

BY JOHN ARNETT
UBC Reports Staff Writer



At Kimount Boys' Club in the Mount Pleasant area of Vancouver UBC students have been helping school dropouts to improve their educational qualifications in a program called Operation Step-Up. Second-year Arts student Miss Vicki White, seated right, and Mr. Rod Peterson, standing right, a fourth-year Education student, work with dropouts on a one-to-one basis. Picture by IMC Photo Department.

They're the kids that nobody wants. The street kids. The schools don't want them; their parents are at a loss to know what to do with them and the juvenile and family courts, before which they appear, don't know what to do with them.

So they roam the streets, or sit around the pool halls, or sniff glue in the parks, or vandalize property, or steal, their futures as bleak and miserable as the rainswept Vancouver streets that they hang around.

The boys proudly wear the uniform of the Greaser — matted long hair, heavy boots, worn jeans, plaid loggers' shirts, workmen's vests and shiny black leather jackets studded with rivets.

They swear loudly, using searing four-letter words, and they take long, lung-expanding drags on their cigarettes and let the smoke trickle lazily out of their nostrils, looking just like some of those really tough characters who are always on the wrong side of the law in the television shows.

They're hard-rock kids and they're losers in a society that prides itself increasingly on its care for the aged and the alcoholic and the crippled and the mentally handicapped, but washes its hands of its young, such as these who have been expunged from the school system and rejected by the world outside.

INTEREST SHOWN

They're even too young to be clamped into jail and they're too poorly educated and immature to undertake anything but the most menial jobs, if indeed it was possible to find a menial job.

The kids that *nobody* wants? . . . well, not necessarily any more. *Somebody* is at last showing an interest in them, thanks to the efforts of a City of Vancouver probation officer, an assistant professor in UBC's Faculty of Education and a dedicated group of UBC students.

They've embarked on a project called Operation Step-Up, which is designed to give young delinquents a chance to improve academic and social skills and, hopefully, give them enough job-training to find some kind of useful employment.

It's been a struggle all of the way. Operation Step-Up failed to qualify for an Opportunities for Youth grant a year ago, though it did manage to get some OFY money last summer by operating a part of another project that qualified for a grant.

Last fall the going got easier when the Vancouver School Board, Vancouver Social Planning Council and the Panel for Rehabilitation in Victoria recognized the importance of the project and came through with grants.

Originally located on the top floor of an East End warehouse, the project was housed in the Kimount Boys' Club, 395 East Sixth Ave., through the past winter, moving in the early spring to a converted apartment at 2158 West Fourth Ave.

"The young people with whom we are working just don't belong anywhere," says Dr. Margaret Csapo, an assistant professor in UBC's Faculty of Education, who, with Mr. Bernie Agg, a Vancouver Family Court probation officer, launched Operation Step-Up in October, 1971.

"The Family Court policy in British Columbia is based on treatment for young people who come before it, yet treatment facilities are non-existent for young people with the types of problems that these young delinquents have," said Dr. Csapo, who teaches courses related to emotionally disturbed and behavior-disoriented children.

Mr. Agg said probation officers are frustrated in their attempts to deal positively with these young people. "They are school dropouts, following a long history of failure at school. They are nail polish and glue sniffers, frequently depressed, extremely troublesome to other people and to their parents, repeatedly charged with offences, and they have little motivation to conform to normal community expectations."

A less-dedicated probation officer might have been content to cast such youngsters adrift knowing that they would soon be netted and dealt with by the law, but not Mr. Agg.

After a fruitless search for some kind of treatment facilities he approached Dr. Csapo and they decided to tackle the problem together.

Dr. Csapo welcomed the opportunity because the

Picture by IMC Photo Department

project fulfilled a twofold purpose: providing a learning experience, where none previously existed, for the young delinquents and giving UBC students who wished to volunteer valuable practical experience.

"Talking about emotionally-disturbed children and using case histories from text books is a poor substitute for the real thing. I felt that it would help greatly to develop sensitivity toward these children if we could set up a situation where our students could work with them, learn to appreciate and understand their problems and learn how to work with them productively," she said.

Operation Step-Up officially got under way in October, 1971, on the top floor of the warehouse in East Vancouver, with young people being directed there via the family courts as a condition of probation. Student volunteers made up the staff.

The educational program consists of UBC students working with the young people on a one-to-one basis to try to help them upgrade their academic skills. It runs mornings only.

"The education of some of these young people has been so rudimentary that I think we have some very legitimate questions to ask of the school system," said Dr. Csapo. "Why, for example, does the school system permit 15- and 16-year-old boys to read at a Grade I level without apparently doing anything about it? Why is it necessary for these young people to fail year after year without anybody coming to their rescue?"

"Many of them are of average intelligence; in fact tests show that some are rather bright. Their major problem is that they haven't achieved in school and apparently have never been motivated to achieve."

The aim of Operation Step-Up is to develop the student's ability to read and write and do arithmetic. An important by-product is helping the young people to learn to get along with others.

"When we first called for student volunteers to help with the program we got an enthusiastic response," said Dr. Csapo. "But for many of them it was a traumatic experience; they had never met young people like this before. Some of the students felt inadequate, threatened and even frightened in dealing with the young delinquents and soon dropped out.

"However, a real hard core of interested students remained. Volunteers have also come from other Faculties in the University. They were interested in the children either as a social problem or a psychological problem or out of plain concern for their fellow human beings and they have continued to man the program quite successfully."

One student who has been involved in the program practically from its beginning and who has decided, as a result of his experiences, to switch from a teaching career to working full-time with young delinquents, is 22-year-old Mr. Rod Peterson, a fourth-year Education student.

"I responded to Dr. Csapo's call for volunteers because I really felt that someone should be helping these kids," said Mr. Peterson, who is now the project co-ordinator. "The kids have been completely turned off school because they experienced nothing but criticism and failure. We operate on the theory of continual and positive reinforcement."

KIDS ENCOURAGED

Encouragement and praise come not only verbally but in the form of a monetary reward based on a points system. The kids refer to it as "pay."

A maximum of 60 points, or 60 cents, is allocated to each student each day. Twenty points are given for behavior, 15 for achievement in arithmetic, 15 for English and the remainder for attendance.

"The kids really value these points and they really work hard in trying to achieve their 60 points each day," said Mr. Peterson.

The program has been running through the winter with an average of 15 students daily. Five paid staff members receive salaries ranging from \$100 to \$400 a month and there are 16 student volunteers representing seven different Faculties on campus.

Mr. Peterson said that while the majority of young people are attending as a condition of probation, some have continued even after the probation period has expired. "I think they realize the value of what we are trying to do," he said.

One of the purposes of Operation Step-Up is to

Picture by IMC Photo Department



Counselling a student involved in Operation Step-Up are Dr. Margaret Csapo, assistant professor in UBC's Faculty of Education, and Mr. Bernie Agg, a Vancouver Family Court

measure the achievement of the young people and some remarkable results have been recorded to date, particularly in the area of reading, which is the responsibility of volunteer Mr. John Sutherland, a retired reading specialist with the Vancouver School Board.

One boy surged ahead three years in reading ability in two months and another gained two years in the same period of time. One reason is that Mr. Sutherland can spend hours with one youngster, giving him the kind of attention and encouragement that he could never receive in the school system.

Truancy has not been much of a problem at Operation Step-Up; one boy who had a 75 per cent truancy record at public school did an about-turn and attends Operation Step-Up 77 per cent of the time.

Everybody is particularly proud of another boy who started out as a behavior problem and ended up almost a model student, enrolled in Vancouver City College to complete his Grade XII with the intention of continuing on to UBC.

"He came to us in October, 1971, a real behavior problem, who had been in all kinds of trouble," Dr. Csapo said. "We maintained contact with him throughout the year and eventually he started to come out to the campus for two hours each day to assist us in our work with emotionally handicapped children in the Special Education experimental unit. This gave him a real impetus to continue his studies because he began to perceive himself as somebody who can do things for others. He is now continuing his education, though he still maintains close contact with us. We are very proud of him."

While Dr. Csapo is critical of the school system for its failure to cope with the types of young people who land on Operation Step-Up's doorstep, she does see improvements on the horizon, with the Vancouver School Board establishing learning assistance centres and special counselling services to deal with students with severe learning problems.

The Board has maintained a continuing interest in Operation Step-Up. The Board's deputy superintendent, Dr. John Wormsbecker, got a first-hand example of just how alienated these young people are from the school system during a recent visit to the project.

"We had told the kids that a top official of the School Board was to visit us on a certain day and that we wanted to extend to him a courteous welcome because of all of the help that the Board had given us," Dr. Csapo said.

"Attendance had been running at about 15 students a day so we felt that we could put on an effective demonstration for Dr. Wormsbecker. On the day that he made his visit only two students showed up, much to our embarrassment. Next day we were back to our normal complement of 15 and we were offered a variety of excuses for lack of attendance. But the reason was quite obvious, the kids just didn't want to have anything to do with the school system."

Dr. Csapo said the School Board had offered Operation Step-Up the use of a portable classroom on

probation officer. Mr. Agg and Dr. Csapo launched Operation Step-Up in 1972 with the aim of improving the academic and social skills of school dropouts.

the grounds of one of the schools. "But we knew that that would never work with these young people either."

And what do the youngsters themselves think about Operation Step-Up?

Mary, aged 14, is working on Grade VII math and taking Grade VIII English by correspondence. "I dropped out of school because I just didn't want to go any more. If I wasn't coming here I wouldn't be doing any school work at all, that's for sure. I seem to be doing better now. I might even go back to regular school next fall."

Jim, 16, spent three years at high school but never completed any of the grades. "At school they'd write it on the blackboard and then expect you to do the work. Here they sit down and explain it to you and it makes the work easier."

David, 15, who dropped out after Grade VII, likes the program "because there's not 50 people ahead of you that the teacher likes better."

STRONG DESIRE

Mr. Agg says all indications are that the young people who get involved with the program and stick with it do have a strong desire for an education, "but they have been unable to reach even the minimum goals that most children attain so easily.

"From my own observations of the young people with whom I have been directly involved, the program seems to be succeeding. A number of kids who were heavy glue-sniffers a year ago now seem to be more optimistic about their future as a result of Operation Step-Up. They are much more relaxed in their relationships with their parents and other people; they don't have that defeatist attitude that they had a year ago.

"Police officers who used to deal with these kids regularly tell me that they don't see them hanging around in the same places all of the time and the kids don't seem to be getting involved in the same kinds of petty vandalism as in the past."

With an academic upgrading program well under way and the recent move to new headquarters on West Fourth Ave., Dr. Csapo and Mr. Agg hope to expand the offerings under Operation Step-Up to include work experiences and job-training.

"Their limited academic skills and unwillingness to return to the public schools rules out vocational training and they are not eligible for Manpower training programs," he said.

"The ironic thing is that while avenues to gainful employment in the community are severely restricted to these young people, opportunities for delinquent action abound."

Funding for Operation Step-Up is a continuing problem. "We are hopeful that OFY funding will see us through the summer and that the grants that we received for this winter's work will continue," said Dr. Csapo.

If not, there's a real danger that Operation Step-Up, like the future of so many of the young people it helps, will go down the drain.

Language Looms Large in

The Commission on Canadian Studies, established in 1972 by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, visited the UBC campus on April 9 and heard representations from UBC faculty members and students.

The Commission, which is headed by Prof. T.H.B. Symons, former president of Trent University in Peterborough, Ont., has been asked to "study and report upon the state of teaching and research relating to Canada at Canadian universities." The Commission's work has been divided into two parts — gathering factual information on the scope of present programs and initiating a public discussion on the present state and future possibilities of Canadian studies.

Briefs may be sent to the Commission through Prof. Walter Young, head of the Department of Political Science, who is UBC's liaison person with the Commission.

What follows are excerpts from some of the state-

ments made to the Commission when it held public hearings on the UBC campus on April 9.

PROF. SYMONS: . . . One of the useful functions the Commission can serve . . . is putting people in touch with one another who are already at work in this area [Canadian studies], without knowing what's being done by someone else at another university at another end of the country. I think one of the things the Commission must urge will be regular means of communication, perhaps through a national association or other ways, of those who share an interest in Canadian studies, because they're not in touch with one another, by and large. . .

One of the things that we are finding is that while there are some superb special collections that serve or could serve Canadian studies, one of the great problems is that no one knows they exist. They're not very accessible, they're often completely off limits for undergraduates, it's very difficult for graduate students to get at them and even professors at other universities may not be aware that a collection of papers, documents or

archival resources is available at a neighboring institution. . .

Many people working in [various scientific fields] . . . are reluctant to be identified [as working in the area of Canadian studies] because they have a strong feeling that their work is of international concern, though it's done here and has special relevance here. And there is some notion that for the work of a person even in applied science to be described as Canadian studies may downgrade it or detract from it to some extent. . . This has been one of the most difficult sensitivities that the Commission has encountered, a feeling from a very large section of the scientific community that anything that smells of nationalism implies intellectual limitations, truncated horizons and is therefore pretty dangerous and pretty unhealthy to the internationality of knowledge.

My own feeling is that it's a common-sense matter. If one is concerned with fresh-water biology, it's a pure science, an international discipline and of value in itself. But it's tremendously and immediately relevant to

WESBROOK? WHO'S WESBROOK?

WESBROOK AND HIS UNIVERSITY. By William C. Gibson. Vancouver, The Library of the University of British Columbia, 1973. xii, 204 p., 33 illustrations.

At the corner of University Boulevard and the East Mall on the UBC campus is a building bearing the name of Wesbrook. Wesbrook? Who's Wesbrook?

That Wesbrook was the first president of this University is a fact known to some. But almost no one knows *who* Frank Fairchild Wesbrook was. He died 55 years ago, and there are not many left of his contemporaries and colleagues. The results of his labors are buried by a half century of University development and are taken for granted. Neither the man nor his contribution should have been so easy to forget. Fortunately, his trip to oblivion has been stopped short by the appearance of Dr. Bill Gibson's biographical study *Wesbrook and His University*, wherein not only the individual is brought to life again, but also the times and places in which he lived and worked.

The tendency to yearn for the good old days is a natural one, particularly when there are unhappy aspects to the present. Those of you who long for a smaller, simpler University should be warned that there were many days in Frank Wesbrook's life when he must have experienced a similar yearning for an easier life. And those bad days must have come as something of a surprise to him, because his life and career progressed smoothly enough before he decided to become a university president.

The son of a Winnipeg businessman, Frank Wesbrook was a successful student who emerged from the Manitoba Medical College to pursue his studies at the great European centres of Marburg, Oxford and Cambridge. Specializing in pathology, immunology and bacteriology, he seemed destined to become an English don, when he accepted an invitation to become the first professor of pathology at the University of Minnesota in 1895. Nine years later he became the dean of medicine, and guided his school to the forefront of medical education in the United States.

By 1913, when he was 45 years old, he enjoyed an international reputation as an outstanding scientist and educator and was obviously destined to assume a university presidency. Wooed by B.C.'s Minister of Education, Dr. Henry Esson Young, he responded to the challenge of establishing a new university, and to promises of support from the government and the community. But the superintendent of education, Mr. Sandy

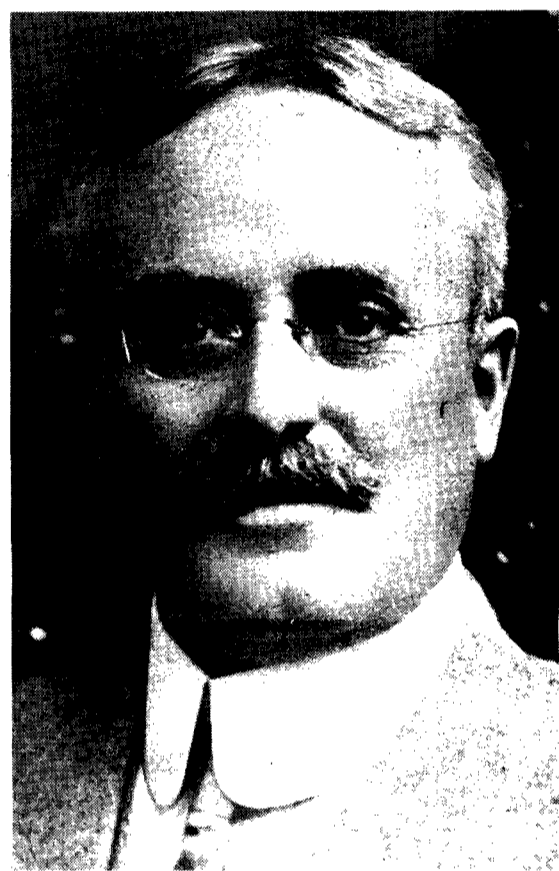
Robinson, cautioned him in a personal letter: "You will pardon me for taking the liberty of saying that an immense patience should be your prime characteristic for the next four or five years."

As it turned out, Wesbrook had an opportunity to demonstrate his patience and, in addition, his indomitability. No one had foreseen the First World War and its effects on the economy; short on revenue, the provincial government held back its support from the new institution, and Wesbrook's plans and dreams crumbled about him. Having been promised by Premier McBride a budget of nearly \$1.5 million, Wesbrook was to receive only \$175,000. Despite such setbacks, Wesbrook did establish the University, and he did it almost singlehanded. At one and the same time he was the business manager, curriculum planner, recruiter, public spokesman and negotiator for UBC.

Inundated with detail, he proved to be the master of it while never losing sight of his ideals: "We have been so richly endowed in British Columbia that we owe it to ourselves and the rest of the world to properly conserve and intelligently develop and use our material resources, the chief of which are the men and women, both those who are here now and those who are coming. We cannot stand still if we would. Our object is to found and maintain a provincial university devoid of provincialism."

This was accomplished, but at a price. Dogged by illness, forcing himself to walk ten miles a day in an effort to strengthen his constitution, Wesbrook was beginning to fail. During the summer of 1918, three years after UBC opened its doors, Wesbrook turned his attention to the problems which would be posed by the sudden increase in student numbers, bound to occur when the war ended. He was not to live to see the problems solved. Three weeks before the war ended, Frank Wesbrook was dead at the age of 50.

Dr. Gibson's work, based on papers in the University archives and many personal interviews, is a biography of this remarkable man, a history of the early years of the University he created, and a record of his times. The narrative is enriched by anecdotes, sidelights on medical, educational and provincial history, and enlivened by quotations. The book may be purchased from the University Bookstore, or ordered from the University of B.C. Press, Old Auditorium: \$7.00 prepaid, \$7.50 for billed orders. — *Basil Stuart-Stubbs, University Librarian.*



Dr. Frank F. Wesbrook, above, president of UBC from 1913 until his premature death in 1918, is the subject of a biography by Dr. William C. Gibson, below, professor and head of the Department of the History of Medicine and Science in UBC's Faculty of Medicine.



Debate on Canadian Studies

Canadians who live in an environment where fresh water is such an important factor.

DR. GEOFFREY C. ANDREW (former deputy president of UBC and the recently-retired executive director of the AUCC): . . . In political science, when we discuss comparative government, we always discuss the U.S., Great Britain, and the USSR. To hell with Canada as an example of federalism. But it is a most interesting one. . . We have now come to a focus . . . where we are more specifically concerned with Canadian problems and we want people who have the competence to deal with those problems in the classroom and research laboratory. . . For 40 years, to my knowledge, we've been attempting to get sufficient financial support to make a real attack on the scientific and humanistic problems in the North and we haven't yet got adequate support. . . In the past, the money has been handed out on a *laissez faire* or *laissez aller* basis — anyone who has an idea has a chance of support. . .

PROF. IRVING FOX (director of the Westwater Research Centre, UBC): . . . One area that deserves more attention is what might be called resource policy studies with a specific Canadian orientation. . . There are a number of areas that would warrant greater attention through research at Canadian universities. One of these is the energy field, where I think it's quite evident from the discussions that are taking place that here is an area that not only needs attention from the technical point of view but also from an economic policy view in the broad sense of the word. . .

RESOURCE PROBLEM

Another type of problem area in the resource field that I think deserves attention is the general question of how the wild areas of the country, areas that have been relatively unexploited, can be used to best advantage, how the problems can be examined and decisions made with regard to these issues before . . . problems arise rather than after the problems come forward. . .

With regard to course work . . . we could give further emphasis to the examination of these policy issues in the Canadian context. . .

MR. STEVEN SCHACHTER (Fourth-year Anthropology student, UBC): . . . One of the things I'm concerned about is this myth of internationalism and brotherhood among scholars . . . in reaction to limiting the numbers of, let's say, Americans teaching on Canadian campuses. I was curious about whether the Commission has heard about that and how do we react, let's say, to American graduate students coming to Canada, using Canadian funds and Canadian resources and then just picking up and leaving. . .

My suggestion would be that Americans or other Commonwealth or third world [students], especially those in the social sciences. . . are incurring a debt in Canada, and rather than discourage that sort of internationalism, efforts should be made to recognize that debt and to have it interpreted in terms of remaining in Canada for a period of time and working in Canada. . .

PROF. SYMONS: . . . A major question about Canadian studies is the language question and certainly on the Prairies we've been told again and again that if a pre-condition to any adequate approach to Canadian studies is a willingness of students to even have a reading knowledge of French, that this is a serious impediment to the development of Canadian studies. . .

We were told firmly by, I think, every university in [Manitoba] that the requirement of a reading knowledge of French was a serious disability to recruiting students for Canadian studies programs. It's going to be pretty hard to make a country on that basis.

PROF. JOSEPH KATZ (Faculty of Education, UBC): . . . A couple of years ago I did a very brief survey of texts used in the teaching of French in secondary schools with the aim of finding in each the references to Quebec and France. I think the ratio was 90 per cent references to France and between five and ten per cent references to Quebec. . .

PROF. GERARD TOUGAS (Department of French, UBC): . . . Things have improved, because a few years ago you couldn't have found anything about Quebec in any book in the French department. . . A number of years ago there wasn't any university to speak of in the English-speaking part of the country that had courses on French Canada and its literature. And now this has completely changed. There are very few universities where something is not being taught or where efforts are

not being made to increase that percentage. It's still much lower than it should be. . .

PROF. SYMONS: If a reading knowledge of French is a serious psychological barrier to students, is there a case for courses in which they study French-Canadian literature in translation?

PROF. TOUGAS: I think that would be very defeatist. . . Why can't students learn to read French? There's something wrong if they can't. One of the drawbacks is that they don't know English. Students coming to the university are illiterate in English. . .

PROF. KATZ: . . . There has to be, at the federal level, some form of a national office of education. . . If we are going to talk about Canadian studies becoming strong in the universities . . . it's time for both provincial and federal governments to reconcile their differences sufficiently to establish a national office of education which would serve the purpose of collecting and disseminating information. . .

PROF. CLIFFORD ANASTASIOU (Faculty of Education, UBC): . . . It is tragic in Canada that no encouragement is given at the provincial or federal levels for the development of Canadian curriculum. . . I and my colleagues have put together a project known as the Vancouver Environmental Education Project . . . [which] has put together a number of booklets that are Canadian-oriented. We find it extremely difficult to obtain funds to do this sort of thing. If you don't have funds you can't involve teachers and Canadians generally in the development of curriculum. A certain amount of money is coming to teachers from the federal government through the Canada Studies Foundation.

However, it seems to me that this money is avoiding university involvement . . . for some strange reason universities in Canada have been avoided when it comes to funding for the development of curriculum. Here we have a great resource — the university libraries, the knowledge of professors . . . being avoided by the Canada Studies Foundation in its allocation of funds for the development of curriculum.

PROF. KATZ: . . . A good proportion of textbooks used in secondary schools and in universities . . . come from outside Canada and in quite a number of cases have very little reference to what is going on in Canada. This means that in many cases students are being prepared to live not in Canada but elsewhere . . . If we're going to help Canadian studies we had better begin by having some Canadian books.

MR. NEIL SUTHERLAND (associate professor of Education, UBC): . . . There has been a strong expression of dissatisfaction with what is going on at the elementary and secondary [school] level not only with relation to Canadian studies but the curriculum in general. . . What's wrong is the model we have for training the people who go into the schools.

We have good instructors at the University who have sound knowledge, we have people who are committed to becoming good teachers. . . The way in which the two connect is not satisfactory. . . Merely taking more courses doesn't improve teaching. I know teachers with an M.A. . . . who are not doing as good a job as people with much less training.

Somewhere along the line we have to restructure this . . . so that some sort of co-operative effort can go on where teachers and the University community can work together to develop things that are academically sound . . . and also suited to what children can learn and understand at different stages.

UNPOPULAR SUBJECT

One of the reasons why Canadian studies is the most unpopular subject in the secondary school curriculum . . . is that what we teach them is adult Canadian studies, concerns that interest academicians or historians. . . An enormous amount of time is still spent on such topics as the development of responsible government in Canada and so on. . . These are important subjects, but at the level at which children are studying we haven't worked out ways of transforming the knowledge that the University community possesses into ways that they can understand and enjoy and learn from it. . .

The main means we use at universities to communicate is to tell students things. The lecture is the standard mode of presentation . . . and that's the model our students see most used and it is the one they're most likely to use when they go out and teach students.

Talking to elementary and junior high school children is not the best way of teaching them. . .

PROF. SYMONS: . . . There is a pretty widespread concern about the staffing matter and who is teaching what. The degree and nature of concern varies tremendously from one part of the country to another. This concern is most vocal and probably most widely shared in Ontario. It is shared in the Maritimes and in the West but not to the same degree as in the large urban universities in Ontario. It isn't a major area of concern for universities in Quebec. . .

We have received a tremendous number of representations on the matter of appropriate qualifications of faculty and a great many of these regard nationality, or the experience that's implicit in nationality, as a qualification. We've had a wide variety of proposals on this, from those who would decapitate Americans yesterday to those who feel that it's a betrayal of everything that's implied in the ideal of a university to build barriers against freedom of thought.

QUOTA SYSTEM

And, in between, a range of suggestions, some arguing for a quota system, which might or might not be retroactive, some arguing that for tenure at a Canadian university a person should be a Canadian citizen or in the process of becoming a Canadian citizen.

Others strongly oppose that and feel there should be a good deal of inducement, that there should be some built-in additional consideration when one is hiring faculty that gives a preference to people with Canadian experience. Others argue that for any senior academic or administrative appointments that citizenship should be a pre-condition.

MRS. MARYA HARDMAN (senior instructor, UBC English department): . . . In the [UBC] English department there is a good deal of resistance to the dissemination of Canadian studies. Three weeks ago I went to the English 100 committee on request. All I asked was that one Canadian textbook be assigned to the course and half the poetry selection be Canadian. From the look of mild surprise and indifference you might have thought I'd asked for hard-core pornography. In fact I think hard-core pornography would have been accepted sooner. This is an attitude, lip service is paid, you see, but you are told if you want promotion, you want a position in the department, do something serious. *Canadian Literature* [a journal published by UBC], is referred to as a house organ. . . This is largely due to the fact that we have tenured members in the department with a narrow American background, who are condescending to Canadian literature, who do not want to teach it, who tell us to our face that the Canadian novel is mediocre. . . And I'm not exaggerating . . . in fact I'm speaking with restraint.

MR. PHILIP RESNICK (assistant professor of Political Science, UBC): . . . Some months ago I went through the [UBC] *Calendar* and looked at the backgrounds of the teaching staff in the various departments of the Faculty of Arts and Science. I was interested in seeing if various faculty had done at least one of their university degrees, either undergraduate or graduate, at Canadian universities. . .

The overall statistics, for example, for the Faculty of Arts, were that 39 or 40 per cent of the entire faculty had done at least one degree in a Canadian university. In the Faculty of Science it was slightly higher — 44 per cent. That isn't quite the same thing as citizenship, but it certainly shows a Canadian background.

UBC
REPORTS

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UBC NEWS ROUNDUP

Dr. Dennis Chitty, professor of Zoology, and Dr. Geoffrey Durrant, professor of English, are the 1973 recipients of the Master Teacher Award at the University of B.C.

The eighth and ninth recipients of the award will share a \$5,000 cash prize that goes with the honor.

The 12-member selection committee responsible for screening a record 38 nominees for the annual award also awarded Certificates of Merit to six other UBC teachers. All remain eligible for the award in future years.

Certificate of Merit winners are:

Mr. Keith Alldritt, associate professor of English; Mrs. Elizabeth A.E. Bongie, assistant professor of Classics; Prof. James P. Kutney, of the Department of Chemistry; Prof. R. Stephen Milne, of the Department of Political Science; Dr. Jon T. Schnute, assistant professor of Mathematics; and Mr. G. Glen Young, assistant professor of Forestry.

MEDAL AWARDED

Dr. George Woodcock, one of Canada's best known literary critics and writers, has been named the 19th winner of the University of British Columbia Medal for Popular Biography.

Dr. Woodcock, who is editor of the UBC journal *Canadian Literature* and a lecturer in the UBC English department, was awarded the 1972 medal for his 133-page book entitled *Gandhi*, published by the Viking Press in New York and Fontana Books in England.

The book deals with the life of Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948), the Hindu religious and political leader who led opposition to British rule in India through non-violent disobedience and non-co-operation with government authorities.

AWARDS OFFERED

The parks branch of the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is offering a series of \$2,000 scholarships for graduate studies in the fields of natural parks and outdoor recreation and historical archaeology and restoration architecture.

The scholarships will be awarded to Canadian citizens and are tenable at foreign universities only if required courses are not offered at Canadian universities. Applicants should submit biographical material, including a record of degrees held and a transcript of marks as well as study proposals to: Director, Parks Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 400 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ont.

ELECTED PRESIDENT

Dr. Roy L. Taylor, director of UBC's Botanical Garden, is the new president of the Biological Council of Canada.

The Council, which is made up of 13 major national biological societies representing some 5,000 Canadian scientists, is an important voice for biologists in the development of national science policies.

CONSTRUCTION START

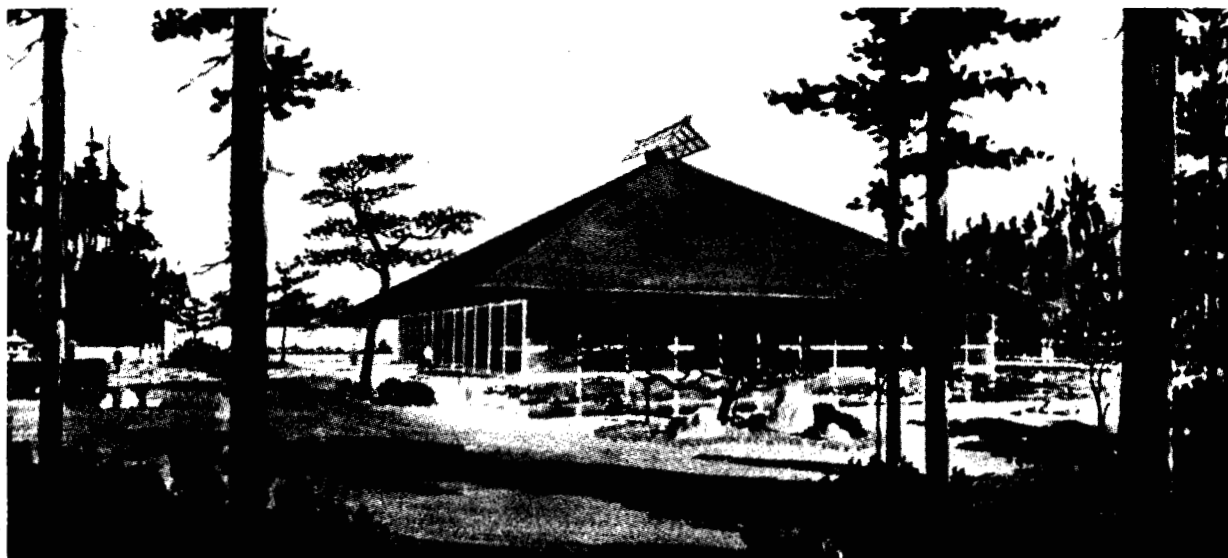
UBC's Board of Governors has awarded the first contract leading to construction of the Museum of Man to house the University's collections of anthropological artifacts.

The \$28,000 contract, awarded to Joda Construction Ltd., provides for a rough excavation for the main Museum building and the installation of drainage to help check erosion at the site.

The Museum will be built on the site of the former Fort Camp residence north of Northwest Marine Drive overlooking the Strait of Georgia and the North Shore mountains.

The Museum will house UBC's famed 10,000-piece collection of Northwest Coast Indian art, valued at close to \$10 million, the Walter and Marianne Koerner masterwork collection of tribal art, and other collections.

The decision of Dr. Koerner, a former member and chairman of UBC's Board of Governors, and Mrs. Koerner to donate their collection to the UBC Museum was instrumental in the decision of the federal government to appropriate \$2.5 million to aid construction of the building.



Artist's conception of UBC's proposed Asian Centre

\$300,000 Closes Gap

UBC's Board of Governors has given a Vancouver architect, Mr. Donald Matsuba, authorization to proceed with preliminary drawings for the \$1.9 million Asian Centre which the University plans to build adjacent to the Nitobe Gardens on the western edge of the campus.

The building to be used for the centre is the Sanyo Electric Co.'s pavilion which was one of the hits of Japan's Expo '70. The steel girders that formed the structural components of the building were dismantled and shipped to Vancouver in 1971 as a gift from the people of Japan in honor of B.C.'s Centennial. The girders are now in storage on campus awaiting a start on construction in time for completion by the summer of 1975.

Funds for the construction of the Centre are being raised in Canada and Japan. To date the provincial government has given \$400,000; another cheque for \$400,000 from the federal government was expected by April 30; \$200,000 has been pledged from the profits of Japan's Expo '70 and the Federation of Economic Organizations in Japan is conducting a campaign to raise \$600,000. This leaves \$300,000 to be raised in Canada.

Chairman of the Canadian fund-raising committee

is Mr. Alan Campney, well-known Vancouver lawyer and president of both the Vancouver Board of Trade and the Canada-Japan Friendship Society. Honorary chairman is Dr. Norman MacKenzie, former president of UBC.

UBC has given land valued at \$160,000 as the site of the Centre and has also agreed to undertake the cost of maintenance.

About one-half of the centre will house the University's 180,000-book Asian Studies library. The remaining half will be divided into a public area for cultural displays and performance facilities and a section housing offices for faculty and graduate students in the Department of Asian Studies and the Institute of Asian and Slavonic Research.

"This centre will represent a major step in the cultural and economic exchange between Asia and Canada," said Mr. Campney. "It will be the first such centre providing facilities available to interested groups and the general public. This is why such a large portion of the centre, one-quarter, is being designed for art and artifact displays and special performances."

Donations to the public campaign may be directed to the Asian Centre Fund, Suite 15 - 1030 West Georgia, Vancouver.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

You quote the "parson's egg" and give a garbled explanation of the allusion. It was, however, the "curate's egg." The bad egg was not inflicted by a lady parishioner, but by a high dignitary of the church.

The Punch caption reads: "Right Reverend Host: 'I am afraid you've got a bad egg, Mr. Jones!' The Curate: 'Oh no, my Lord, I assure you! Parts of it are excellent!'"

Does one detect in you the corrupting influence of the establishment apologist - anti-feminist at that? You wish to portray the victim as a respectable member of the establishment at the table of a female outsider - rather than as the lowly curate suffering at the hands of the top brass. Shame on you, Sir. We expect straighter reporting than that.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

M.H.L. Pryce,
Professor,
Department of Physics.

We are grateful to Prof. Pryce for correcting the allusion which was used in the opening paragraphs of the story entitled "Jobs: The 1973 Outlook," which appeared in the March 29 issue of UBC Reports. We vigorously deny any anti-feminist sentiments, however, and emphasize that we pride ourselves on straight reporting. -Ed.

Dear Sir:

I have a small problem for which I ask your help. My wife, Anne Wood, a Ph.D. candidate, wishes to obtain (beg, borrow, buy, or steal!) a copy of the following report: *British Columbia. Survey of the School System, 1925*, by J.H. Putnam and G.M. Weire, Victoria, Banfield, xi-556 p. Perhaps you would be good enough to bring this

to the attention of your readers. Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,
Conna T. Wood, B.A.'54
116 Dufferin Road,
Ottawa, Ont., K1M 2A6

DEAN OF WOMEN

Continued from Page Three

appeared to me that much of the potential helpfulness in the function of a Dean of Women was being vitiated by having that responsibility. Some people in the University and the community believed that I performed a disciplinary function. They would say 'This girl is not properly dressed, please speak to her.' I never saw my role in this light."

To some degree, perhaps, Helen McCrae has always had to deal with the traditional view of a Dean of Women's office as the last bastion of conservatism, particularly where women's morality was concerned. Yet, through the years, Dean McCrae believes that the Dean of Women's office has been able to stay alive at UBC because it has managed to evolve and has been "open and flexible and conscious of the opportunities that are available." She believes that one reason it has managed to maintain its relevance when similar offices are closing their doors on campuses all over North America is because the office has never been political. She says that she has regarded herself as an ombudswoman and advisor rather than as a lobbyist for any particular group or philosophy.

"Often I have lent my personal name because I have had to follow my conscience, but I have always felt that the office of the Dean of Women should be open to every group of students and that as Dean of Women I could never take sides. Because of this the Dean of Women's office has never been popular, but it has stayed alive."

Perhaps the office hasn't been popular, but no one said that about the Dean of Women.

NEW RESIDENCE CHARGES APPROVED

New rates for rentals and room-and-board charges for student residences were approved by UBC's Board of Governors at a special meeting April 6.

At the same time the Board gave students a greater voice in residence administration, through a new committee structure.

The increased rates will apply to Summer Session students occupying the Place Vanier Residence from July 1, 1973; to single Winter Session students in Place Vanier, Totem Park and Walter H. Gage Residences from Sept. 1, 1973; and to new students moving into the Acadia Park high-rise-and-townhouse family residence after April 6, 1973.

The increases are 6.5 per cent for rentals in Acadia Park (see Schedule A), 4.9 per cent for room-and-board charges in Place Vanier and Totem Park and 3.7 per cent for the Walter H. Gage Residence, where board is not provided (see Schedule B).

There will be no increase for married students living in converted army huts at Acadia Camp.

NO INCREASE

Students currently living in Acadia Park will not be subject to increased rents so long as they continue their studies at UBC and remain in their present accommodation. Should family circumstances necessitate a change in accommodation (e.g., where an addition to a family makes a larger suite necessary) during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1974, the Director of Residences, Mr. Leslie Rohringer, is authorized to provide the new accommodation at the pre-increase rate.

Until March 31, 1974, the increases at Acadia Park will apply only to new students at UBC. Prospective Acadia Park tenants who are currently registered at UBC will be charged the old rate.

The Board of Governors warned that additional increases for single students may be necessary in the years ahead.

Finally, the Board asked for advice from the Administration on the future of President's Row. This consists of 21 suites on Toronto Road which were originally built to provide low-cost housing for junior faculty members, at a time when inducements were needed to attract academic staff. President's Row is now occupied mainly by post-doctoral fellows. Student organizations have contended that President's Row should be turned into a student residence, or that rents there should be increased substantially to subsidize student housing.

The Board of Governors' actions culminated

two months of discussions between Administration officials and representatives of resident students, and the publication of an unprecedented amount of information about the finances and operation of UBC residences. At its April 6 meeting the Board received briefs from the Inter-Residence Action Committee and the Totem Park Residence Association. The Board discussed the briefs, and questions to which the students still sought answers, with a delegation of 15 representatives of six residence organizations.

Following this discussion the students and Administration officials retired, the Board adjourned and its Property Committee discussed the student briefs and the Administration's recommendations (published in *UBC Reports* March 7, 1973).

CHANGES LISTED

The Board then reconvened and approved the recommendations as modified by the Property Committee. The approved recommendations are printed below with new or altered wording in *italics*.

1. That no rent increase be levied on married students now living in Acadia Park or Acadia Camp so long as they remain in their present accommodation, and continue in their courses of studies at UBC; *and that, should family circumstances necessitate a move within campus residence accommodation, the Director of Residences is hereby directed to consider the circumstances of each individual case and, if so warranted, to charge the existing rate for the fiscal year April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974.*

2. That rentals for new tenants moving into Acadia Park be increased by approximately 6.5 per cent (see Schedule A) and that *students presently registered at UBC and who apply for and qualify for admission to residence, will be charged the existing rates for the fiscal year April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974.*

3. That the rentals for Acadia Camp, which have been unaltered for more than ten years, be retained at their present levels, both for existing tenants and for new entrants into the Camp.

4. That room rentals for the Walter H. Gage Residence be increased by approximately 3.7 per cent and room-and-board charges for Place Vanier and Totem Park by approximately 4.9 per cent (see Schedule B), from Sept. 1, 1973, for Winter Session students. New rates for Summer Session students are also recommended in Schedule B, to be effective from July 1, 1973.

5. That students be put on notice that further increases in rentals and room-and-board charges in the single-student residences *may* be necessary in the years ahead.

6. *The Property Committee recognizes the need for greater involvement by residence students in*

the administration of student residences and suggests:

(a) That provision be made for student representation from the elected officers of the [Acadia Camp] Householders' and [Acadia Park] Tenants' organizations in an Acadia Co-ordinating Committee.

(b) That provision be made for representation by elected officers of the students' organizations in Place Vanier, Totem Park and the Walter H. Gage Residence in a Single Residences Co-ordinating Committee.

(c) *That a committee be created upon which representatives from the two preceding committees will sit as members.*

7. *That the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors provide the above committees with the annual short form of the financial statement in respect of residences operation.*

8. *That the Administration review the use of President's Row and submit its recommendation through the President to this Board for consideration.*

SCHEDULE A

ACADIA PARK FAMILY RESIDENCES - 1972-73 AND 1973-74 RENTALS

High-Rise Apartments			
Floor	Present	Proposed	Units
1	\$110	\$117	4
2	\$110	\$117	8
3	\$110	\$117	8
4	\$110	\$117	8
5	\$110	\$117	8
6	\$110	\$117	8
7	\$111	\$118	8
8	\$112	\$119	8
9	\$113	\$120	8
10	\$114	\$121	8
11	\$115	\$122	8
12	\$116	\$124	8
14	\$117	\$125	8
			<u>100</u>
Townhouses			
	\$125	\$133	160
	\$140	\$149	15
			<u>175</u>
President's Row (Faculty Occupancy)			
	\$140	\$149	18
	\$150	\$160	3
			<u>21</u>

SCHEDULE B

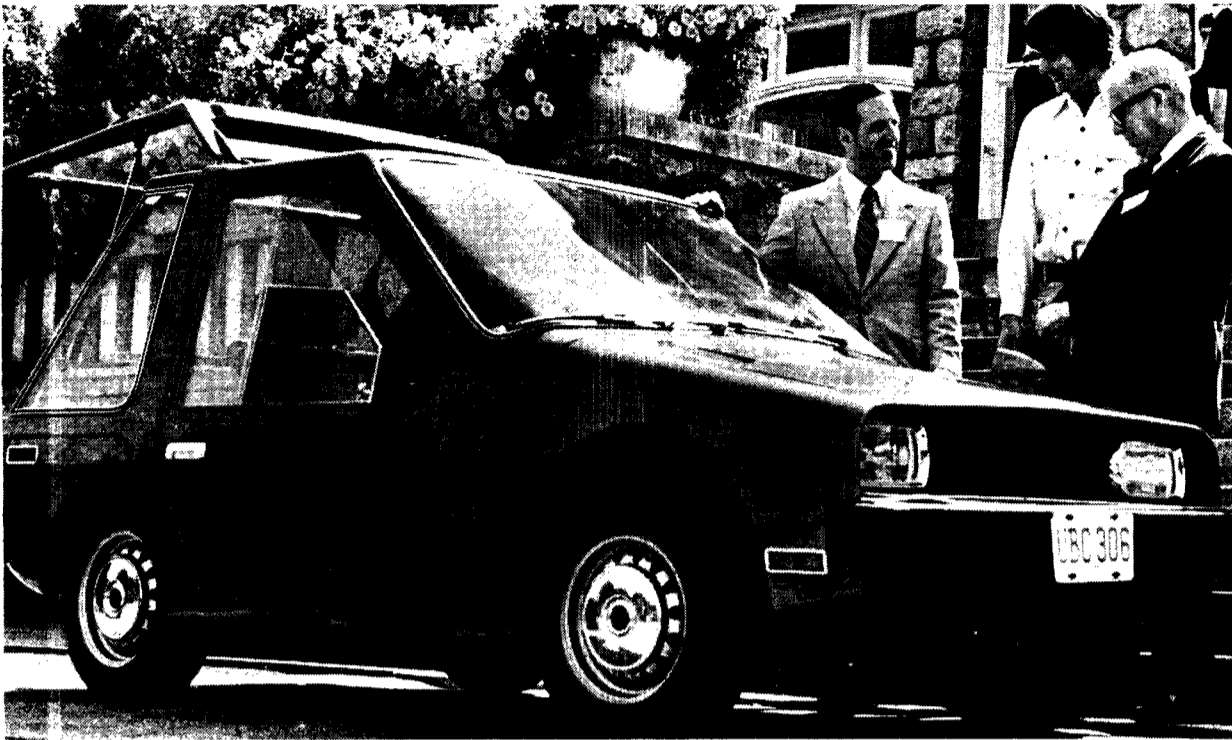
SINGLE-STUDENT RESIDENCES

Winter Session 1973-74 Rates (1972-73 Rates in Brackets)

	Fall Term	Spring Term	Total	Daily
Walter H. Gage Residence (Room Only)				
Single Room				
in High-Rise Quadrant	\$264 (\$252)	\$302 (\$291)	\$566 (\$543)	\$2.56 (\$2.47)
Shared Suite				
in Low-Rise (Double)	\$264 (\$252)	\$302 (\$291)	\$566 (\$543)	\$2.56 (\$2.47)
Totem Park Residence (Room and Board)				
Senior Single Room	\$454 (\$429)	\$521 (\$497)	\$975 (\$926)	\$4.41 (\$4.21)
Single Room	\$419 (\$396)	\$480 (\$458)	\$899 (\$854)	\$4.07 (\$3.88)
Double Room	\$402 (\$379)	\$461 (\$439)	\$863 (\$818)	\$3.90 (\$3.72)
Place Vanier Residence (Room and Board)				
Single Room	\$419 (\$396)	\$480 (\$458)	\$899 (\$854)	\$4.07 (\$3.88)
Double Room	\$402 (\$379)	\$461 (\$439)	\$863 (\$818)	\$3.90 (\$3.72)
1972-73 Fall Term 102 days, Spring Term 118 days, total 220 days.				
1973-74 Fall Term 103 days, Spring Term 118 days, total 221 days.				
	1972	1973		
Summer Session (Room and Board)				
Single Room (per day)	\$4.50	\$5.00		
Double Room (per day)	\$4.30	\$4.78		

UBC ALUMNI Contact

PREPARED FOR UBC REPORTS BY THE UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



ADMIRING the award-winning Wally Wagon on the terrace of Cecil Green Park are (left to right) Alumni Association first vice-president Mr. George

Morfitt, design team co-ordinator Mr. Dean MacKay, B.A.Sc. '72, and UBC President Walter Gage. (See below for details of the B.C. Wally Wagon tour.)

Wally Wagon On Tour

Alumni living in many Vancouver Island and Interior communities will have a chance to see UBC's award-winning urban vehicle, the Wally Wagon, this spring.

The UBC Alumni Association branches committee, with the co-operation of UBC engineering students and the B.C. Automobile Association, has arranged for the Wally Wagon to make a special tour of the Interior and the Island.

Designed and built by a team of UBC engineering students, the Wally Wagon, in case you've forgotten, won the over-all award for excellence in a continent-wide Urban Vehicle Design Competition in Michigan last year, beating out 92 entries from Canadian and American universities.

Following is the Wally Wagon itinerary.

Monday, April 30 – **Penticton**; Tuesday, May 1 – **Kelowna**; Wednesday, May 2 – **Vernon**; Thursday, May 3, and Friday, May 4 – **Kamloops**; Saturday, May 5 – **Williams Lake**; Sunday, May 6 – **Quesnel**; Monday, May 7 – **Prince George**; Tuesday, May 8 – en route to Prince Rupert, check local papers for stops at **Terrace**, **Burns Lake** and **Smithers**; Wednesday, May 9 – **Prince Rupert**; Friday, May 11 –

Campbell River; Saturday, May 12 – **Port Alberni**; Sunday, May 13 – **Nanaimo**; Monday, May 14 – **Duncan, Victoria**.

Conference Set

Renewal – a process of evolution and change – is the theme of the 1973 American Alumni Council conference July 8 to 12 in Vancouver.

Over 400 delegates from Canada and the United States will be attending the series of meetings covering all areas of alumni activities, including leadership, alumni giving, records, publications, government relations and community colleges. A special panel discussion on Canada – U.S. relations will be moderated by **Mr. Stuart Keate**, publisher of *The Vancouver Sun* and a former member of UBC's Board of Governors.

A local co-ordinating committee under co-chairmen **Mr. Harry Franklin**, Association executive director, and **Mr. I.C. (Scotty) Malcolm** Alumni Fund director, is arranging hospitality, special events and publicity for the conference.

For further information contact the Alumni Office (Harry Franklin), 228-3313.

ALUMNI NEWS ROUNDUP

GEOPHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY REUNION: It's the tenth anniversary of the founding of UBC's Department of Geophysics and Astronomy in July and they plan to celebrate the event in style. An informal cocktail party on Thursday, July 5, is the first event on the reunion schedule, which ends with a dinner on Saturday, July 7. Both events will be held at the Thea Koerner Graduate Student Centre. During the dinner **Dr. Vladimir Okulitch**, who was Dean of Science at the time of the formation of the department, and **Dr. Jack Jacobs**, first head of the department, will be honored for their contributions to the development of the department.

The rest of the reunion is quite informal – tours are being arranged of the Geophysics and Astronomy Building, the Geological Sciences Centre, the MacMillan Planetarium and Vancouver harbor. All past and present students and faculty of the department and their families are invited to attend (children are welcome at the daytime activities). For further information contact **Dr. Bill Slawson**, Geophysics and Astronomy, UBC (228-2696).

COMMERCE ANNUAL MEETING: Commerce Division alumni held their annual meeting at the Bayshore Inn on April 11, 1973. Guest speaker was **Mr. David McLean** of the Vancouver Square Development. A new executive, headed by **Michael Ferrie**, was elected. For further details check the up-coming issue of *Commerce Comments*.

REUNION DAYS RETURNS: The 1973 edition runs Oct. 19 – 20 and local area alumni are needed to help the Alumni Association staff with the preparations. Representatives are needed from Education '58, and '63 classes in Arts, Commerce, Education, Nursing, Science, Physical Education, Social Work and Forestry. If you'd like to help call the Alumni Office, 228-3313.

DENTAL HYGIENISTS MEET: UBC's dental hygienist diploma graduates formed the Alumni Association's newest division at their first meeting on Feb. 28. They elected an executive committee with **Mrs. Sandra (Cowden) MacKintosh** as interim chairman. All graduates in dental hygiene qualify for membership in the new division. Contact the Alumni Office for program details.

Annual Dinner



An Evening with S.I. Hayakawa

The guest speaker, Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, is an internationally known semanticist and author. A native of B.C., he recently retired as president of California State College.

**Monday, May 28, 1973
Hotel Vancouver 6 p.m.**

The evening's program will include the Alumni Association's annual meeting.

For reservations after May 18, phone the Alumni office, 228-3313 (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

Mail to: Annual Dinner
UBC Alumni Association
6251 N.W. Marine Dr.,
Vancouver 8, B.C.
(228-3313)

Please send me tickets for the UBC Alumni Association Annual Dinner. Enclosed is my cheque (payable to the UBC Alumni Association, \$6.75/person) for \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

NEW NURSING CURRICULUM: The new curriculum in UBC's School of Nursing will be the topic when **Dr. Muriel Uprichard**, director of the School, speaks to Nursing Division alumni on Thursday, May 10, at 7:30 p.m. at the Instructional Resources Centre.

CHICKEN BARBECUE FOR '73 GRADS: After the graduation ceremony and reception on Wednesday, May 30, and Thursday, May 31, plan to bring your family and friends down to Cecil Green Park for the annual chicken barbecue sponsored by the Alumni Association.

Tickets are \$2 per person and early reservations are advised (we sold out last year). Call the Alumni Office, Cecil Green Park, 228-3313, for reservations. The chicken barbecue will be served from 5:30 to 7 p.m. and will be followed by a Young Alumni Club party with live music. You're invited.

YOUNG ALUMNI CLUB: Summer of '73... for the YAC starts May 3 and continues to the end of August on Thursday evenings from 8 p.m. to midnight. Summer memberships are \$2 at the door.