



BRANDON

# ALUMNI NEWS

Published Quarterly by Brandon University Alumni Association

No. 2

BRANDON, MANITOBA

JULY, 1968

## GRADUATION

### ALUMNI REPRESENTED AS ANDY HARRIS AND DR. PERDUE HONOUR ALMA MATER

Representing the Alumni Association at graduation this year was Andrew Harris '67. Andy is the youngest graduate to have toasted his Alma Mater at this time but, as you will see, his recent graduation has made his message to this year's class all the more meaningful in its fresh view.

As students, we rarely appreciate the great privilege we have given to us — to be able to pursue a course of studies. Often the purpose of study is lost or clouded by trying to memorize the molecular structure of DNA or cramming for a psychology test. It is not until one has graduated and worked for a time that the real value of a University Education shows itself. I have only been part of the "working world" for about ten months and I am only now finding out education's impact on my life.

Brandon University, dating back to 1898, has progressed to a point unrecognizable by its founders. There are many fine new buildings, an ever increasing staff and a vision for even better fields in the future. Even with the expansion the University has still maintained the advantages of the small campus. The faculty-student relationships, the small classes and the virtual one-hundred percent student participation are unknown on larger campuses.

It is my pleasure this evening to represent the Alumni Association at this Banquet. The Alumni Association is set up to allow former students of the University to maintain contacts with the Institution and to participate in its activities.

Within a few months each graduate will become an alumnus. May I issue an invitation to all of you to participate in the Alumni Association and in so doing make the University a part of your life.

With the thoughts of graduating alive in our minds, as we look around at this fine class, is, as we look back on the past years, we have spent here, and think of the many friends we have made and the storehouse of knowledge we have built up, let us now rise and give a toast to Our Alma Mater.

We have had various indications of special interest in and requests to reproduce the following reply to Andrew Harris's toast to the Alma Mater by Dr. H.S. Perdue.

"It is with mingled feelings that I accept the privilege of replying to this traditional toast so ably, sincerely and thoughtfully proposed by Mr. Harris. Recollections of nearly forty years of attendance at this annual celebration, memories of more gifted speakers on this same toast, reflections upon those previous occasions when I attempted to carry out this responsibility — all this, plus the realization that due to the accumulation of years this evening's response will probably be the last time this honor will be accorded to me, gives one cause for reflection. Therefore, I think I understand, to a degree, the mingled feelings of the married man who had just seen his unloved, unwanted and unjust Mother-in-law miss the turn in the mountain road and plunge down the cliff in his brand new Cadillac.

Two things still puzzle my simple Irish mind. First, I wonder why a man is always chosen to reply to this toast. Motherhood has never been intimately associated with males and I can recall but a single instance of a lady being allowed this honor, and she was an unclaimed Jewel. Perhaps in this, as in too many other areas of human endeavor, the less one actually knows the more objective and the more assured and positive one becomes. Furthermore, it has never been proved that man is more vocal, nor has it ever been indicated that man ever has the last word.

It also puzzles me that the "Bounteous Mother" image arose from among educational institutions which were entirely composed of male members and which are today still dominated by males. I can only assume that since it was Eve, who, reputedly first acquired knowledge this toast is based upon that event of long ago.

Be that as it may I accept the privilege of speaking on behalf of your "Alma Mater" and deem it an honor to do so:

Your "Alma Mater" had had a most interesting and perhaps unusual existence. As a girl she was sponsored by the Baptist Convention in 1899 and became allied with the University of Manitoba until 1911. I suppose we could say this alliance was blessed by the Church. In 1911 she formed a new union with McMaster University, again a move obviously blessed by the Church. This association was at long range, as it were, and she nurtured her growing family without significant assistance or interference. The depression of the '30's took its toll and the Church reluctantly left the Mother and her family in possession of the home but without support.

A combination of welfare and relief from several sources guaranteed minimum support and she again was permitted an alliance with the University of Manitoba. This alliance was polygamous because four others were similarly attached to Manitoba. However, it was not this fact that prevented the church from blessing the union but rather the fact that a portion of the financial support was on the understanding that the institution would become non-denominational. So a very valuable association with a group which had done so much both materially and spiritually to nurture our Alma Mater, was necessarily curtailed with mutual reluctance. This meant inevitably that more materialistic, humanistic and to a degree agnostic tendencies gradually evolved.

Then, on July 1st, 1967, the mid-point of our Canadian Council Centennial, this mature, experienced, self-assured, and perhaps more worldly, lady gained her independence in a very real sense. She is not a widow, she is not a divorcee. She has not been abandoned, yet in a way she has experienced some aspects of all these in her varied existence. This unusual background has provided a growing family which chronologically speaking, has groupings, associations, and memories which differ due to the changing patterns of her life.

Now, in a real sense, she is becoming rapidly more modern, her home is growing, her furnishings are more elaborate, her curriculum has increased both in extent and depth and her family reflects the trend of the times and gives her the worries and cares which every modern Mother experiences.

Each year a group leaves the scholastic home to merge into a social environment which is undergoing more rapid and more pronounced change than has been experienced in the so-called halls of learning. Your Alma Mater hopes and prays that each one will possess the understanding and the wisdom to adjust and readjust while maintaining ideals and standards which will ensure full development of each one's potential, a very real sense of worthwhile accomplishment and a balance which will produce the maximum of true happiness. Like a true Mother your Alma Mater will maintain her interest in each and everyone regardless of the degree of success, eminence or wealth. Like a true Mother she thrives on affection and treasures the news of her flesh. She thrills when her grandchildren return to quicken fond memories and to make her proud. She is grateful for gifts for the home. She loves re-unions. She treasures visits.

To each of you she has given bountifully and her love and affection are yours wherever you go and whatever you do. Your Alma Mater is ageless on the one hand and yet possesses the wisdom of countless generations. She has her memories of the past but she looks ever to the future. She desires the continual blessing of an ever growing family to share the precious gifts of learning that all her graduates have been privileged to acquire. She trusts that each of you will do his or her part to see that the family carries on.

To your Alma Mater you owe much but like a true Mother she makes no demands, but your affection, your loyalty and your contributions to a better life, are her life blood.

May God grant to you, the strength, the resolution, and the determination to be faithful to the high hopes she holds for each member of this year's graduating classes.

## homecoming

Reports are that the Students Union is planning to go all out to make the October Homecoming the best yet for returning graduates. Thanksgiving weekend has proven to be an inactive time here because of the exodus home of students so the date has been put forward a week to October fifth. The usual football game and dance are to be supplemented by a gala parade and many other high jinks yet to be announced. With our fine School of Music and the ever increasing activity in art collection and exhibition, cultural events on campus have become wonderfully frequent. October's celebrations will give both our visitors and those few Brandonites who have not as yet availed themselves of these opportunities full measure of the pleasures they present. The fare in our Dining Hall is known far and wide for its scrupulous quality.

The Homecoming Game (Saturday afternoon at 2:00 p.m.) will see the Bobcats taking on the Fort Garry Mustangs.

And there you have it. Good company, good entertainment, good food, good sport and stimulating artistic enjoyment! Last year we had record attendances. Let's keep up the spirit of Centennial and Charter Year for the 1968 season as well.

# HONORARY DEGREES

Honorary degrees were conferred at the May 17, 1968 First Annual Spring Convocation on two sons of Western Manitoba, Mr. Stuart Criddle, famed naturalist of Treesbank, Manitoba, and Mr. Morris Strong, originally of Oak Lake, now Director General of the External Aid Office in Ottawa.



Stuart Criddle's mother was an associate of Thomas Huxley at Cambridge University and his father was educated in law and medicine and was known as an accomplished musician. They came to Manitoba penniless. Their children never went to university but their learning was such that the government of Canada established an entomological laboratory on their property.

Mr. Criddle was publishing in the Canadian Field Naturalist and other journals as early as 1915. He "was a keen observer of animal life and his field notes are a meticulous, week-to-week record of events regarding their welfare, habits, foods and behaviour." His record of the arrival and departure times of migratory birds are among the most extensive and detailed for this area. In his 91st year at his present home at Sidney, B.C., he is working on a paper on the winter feeding habits of shrews. He was interested in paleontology and located the skeletal parts of what may prove to be an extinct species of bison. He is a charter member of the American Society of Mammalogists.



Mr. Strong, 52 years younger than Mr. Criddle, began his career at the age of fifteen in the Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post on Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson Bay. At eighteen he formed his own company for purposes of mining exploration. In 1947-48 he was a member of the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York and 1948-51 he was with James Richardson & Sons as statistician specializing in analyses of oil and mining securities. In 1951 he became Assistant to the President, Dome Explorations (Western) Limited now Dome Petroleum Limited and in 1952-54, accompany his wife, took a two-year trip around the world visiting more than thirty countries including the Middle and Far East and Africa. On October 1, 1966 he resigned all his business positions to accept his present position. He is currently president of the National Council of YMCA's of Canada and member of the advisory board, York University School of Business Administration. He addressed the Convocation not only on the role of Canada and especially Canadian universities in providing external aid, but service in the work with organizations like Canadian University Students Overseas.

At the ceremony, one hundred and nine students received the first degrees and certificates granted by the university since its incorporation last year as an independent degree granting institution.

## W. F. McGregor Memorial

In his opening address at the First Annual Spring Convocation on May 17th, Dr. Robbins described the most outstanding event for Brandon University over the past year with great regret as having been the death of Mr. Wilfred E. McGregor on April 10th, 1968.

"A year ago he developed an incurable condition that eventually resulted in his death last month. His wise guidance and quiet and devoted interest in the College and University will be very difficult to replace. In appreciation of his service, his fellow members of the Board of Governors at their last meeting resolved to establish a W.F. McGregor Memorial Fund for the support of work in the University. It is expected that many in his wide circle of friends will wish to share in the establishment of this memorial for him."

Mr. McGregor was an Honorary Degree recipient here in October. He became a member of our Board of Directors in 1954 and was first chairman of the University's Board of Governors at the time of his death. He was recognized in October by Dr. E.J. Tyler for the "consistent excellence of his community service".

## AWARD SIEMANS

### PENNY TAYLOR WINS GENERAL PROFICIENCY

David Albert Siemans of Boissevain has been recognized as the graduating class's most distinguished academic student during his three years at the University. Mr. Siemans is a major in History under Dr. Charles W. Lightbody. Also a student of Dr. Lightbody, Miss Penny Taylor of Virden has been awarded the Brandon University gold medal for "general proficiency" (80% or over).

To Thomas Williams of Lethbridge, goes the newly established gold medal for Music.

The gold medal in Education as determined on the basis of academic achievement and practice teaching has been taken by Wes Hockley of rural Brandon.

The Education 1 medal has been awarded to Ken Smith '67.

# SPECIAL STATUS ?

As final speaker in the Brandon University Forum's 67/68 series The Future of Canadian Federalism, Mr. Ian McDonald, Ontario's Provincial Treasurer and Chief Organizer of the recent "Confederation of Tomorrow Conference" as instigated by the Ontario Government, added the views of the academic to those of two politicians, Mr. Robert Stanfield, leader of the Progressive Conservative party and Mr. David Orlikow, NDP Member of Parliament for Winnipeg.

An exceedingly fine choice to end the series, the Forum presented a man to whom the Future of Canadian Federalism has now been his daily preoccupation for over three years. His presentation was an optimistic one but he qualified that we would have to combine the attributes originally invested in the union of this country, sympathy, understanding, tolerance, and compassion with additional quantities of creative ingenuity, and commitment to change. Our conviction must be to serve the next century rather than reflect on the glories of the past one hundred years.

He himself was an embodiment of that very conviction in the statement that remaking and reshaping "should, must and will come about". We must try to arrive at honest, prejudice-free answers to the problems of our confederation knowing all the while that the answers we produce may occasion the very great risk of the future of our country's unity.

Stating the aim of covering the four topics of changing structure, events leading to and necessitating the confederation for Tomorrow Conference, current dilemma's and options and possible directions, he began with the first describing the non-unitary nature of our nation as strength rather than weakness. The possibility was put forth that with our particular history and regional divergencies the present form of our government may be the necessary one. The forming institution, however, should be complementary. The constant squabbling which has become the rule in inter-provincial and federal-provincial relations is lamentable.

Our government had proved itself able to adapt its form and functions through war and peace to assure the benefit of the people as a whole. Provincial authority however, grew as a natural outcome of the people-oriented quality of its fields of endeavours e.g. education, welfare and jurisdictional matters began to foster contention and distribution of expenditures became intricately involved.

The B.N.A. Act, source of reference along with past procedure is valid not in its actual relevance to our time but in our view of its relation to our present problems.

It is important that we now look at this document and the one hundred years of judicial interpretation in its wake in the spirit of inquiring what changes should be made to better it in the service of Canadian federalism. Premier Robards in introducing

the Federalism for Tomorrow Conference posed the question, 'Do we control change by molding our practises and institutions or does it control us? We must attempt change and learn to implement it as readily as possible.

Going on to describe the thinking behind and objectives of the conference he outlined three convictions which sustained the planning. The first: means have too often been placed ahead of aims. There have been difficulties in approaching the problem in the past because the desired environment and the goals of federalism had never been agreed upon. The second: the feeling exists that federal-provincial affairs are being worked out behind closed doors in conferences which are not a part of our constitutional apparatus and that the public is being exposed very little to the practises and methods involved. The third: the conviction that too much of the dealing in Canadian federalism has revolved around the Federal Government, Ontario, and Quebec. The fourth: the creation of an apparatus for the voices of all other provinces as well.

Backing up the first conviction on goals was the feeling of frustration after the 1966 federal provincial financial negotiations. Mr. McDonald felt that a prevalent course of unrest was the failure during those negotiations to outline or even discuss the overall aims which were hoped to be accomplished by the session. More important, the acts of making decisions and drawing up policies resulted in a number of separate choices not co-ordinated in any over-all aim. This was in part behind the decision to approach this conference free of the necessity for decisions on particular problems.

The Chief organizer feels that the Federalism for Tomorrow Conference was approached by the participating politicians with a serious of purpose and that it is generally agreed that getting the issues down first there contributed greatly to the efficacy of the subsequent conference of the Constitution. The first conference crystalized the three issues of language rights, regional economic disparities and the need for constitutional change.

With regard to language, the first problem is reconciling the French-English gaps; then we must tackle Canada-Quebec relations. They are certainly not the same thing.

In the language dilemma about bilingualism there is misapprehension and a misunderstanding that everyone is being asked to become fluent in two languages. The Ontario government has taken the stand that in areas of concentrated groupings of Franco-Canadians it is right and proper for the provincial government to insure them of education and representation in their own language. This is based on the proposition that all members of the two founding societies should be able to feel at home in any part of the country. If this costs some money, the price is not great to pay for the survival of the

country.

The government is often accused of appeasement which will only lead to further demands. The alternative is to sit back and risk the country's dissolution. That is no alternative so we must, he feels, open our hearts and make generous provisions for our neighbouring provinces.

On the question of special status for Quebec he posed a problem in political science. Is it better to have Quebec as special and the others as one or should all be equally free? The movement toward special status is inexorable. The trap in making everyone equal is parity to the point of the disintegration of federalism. Special status for Quebec or equal concessions for all? "This is clearly the central issue."

In the constitutional question we have the Federal Government justifying any expansions of its authority, with the federal spending power clause which allows for activity in any realm, the Federal Government having responsibility for the general welfare of all the people. The real question here is whether we should think in terms of making provisions for the French in the rest of Canada or come right down to the question of Constitutional change. The Federal position is to concentrate on parity of the two languages across the country. Achieving this would negate Quebec's role as spokesman for and defender of the French population. Then the problem can be dealt with in terms of functional federalism. The Ontario position differs slightly in that the second should not be delayed for the complete accomplishment of the first.

Mr. McDonald openly questions this country's present constitutional practice and strongly urges change whether this might lead to special status centralization or decentralization. One must think in entirely new terms starting from scratch in relationship possibilities and considering every kind of variable status. We should not be bound by the past but should re-examine all our institutions including the Senate and the Superior Court in a way that will result in the most effective use of our system.

One question which is often foremost in the minds of Westerners was posed by a student who brought up the factor of the many racial groups existing in our area, — Ukrainian, German, Indian, Jewish — the French not being even the second largest group. How were we to greet demands from these others once the French-speaking had been given special concessions?

In a less than perfect answer Mr. McDonald replied that we are living in a less than perfect world where there are certain options available and that those he advocated he felt were right for this country at this time. By making concessions to our French population though we are insuring that one third of our people find this country a more satisfying place to live.

# A MODEST PROPOSAL

The following address was prepared by Dr. E. J. Tyler, Head of the Psychology Department for delivery to the thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Chambers of Commerce on March 28th.

Its suggestions were greeted with some incredulity by some at first because of the expense and seemingly radical nature of the proposed ventures. One need only look one province to our west to see that similar measures have been accepted elsewhere. The recent C.B.C. Public Eye program on Manitoba presented a dismal and depressing look at a dying rural culture and economy with little hope of solution for the people caught in the middle of what was presented as an inevitable transition. Perhaps then Manitobans were eagerly relieved at the wide press coverage of the gist of these suggestions. We are happy to bring to our graduates, all of whom were, for at the very least, three years of your lives, and for many, much more, residents of Manitoba, the complete text of the address.

"Discussion and description of change in Manitoba are as common as the daily newspaper. Everyone seems to know that great changes are occurring. But I suspect that surprisingly few people are really aware of the significance of these many changes, so evident throughout the province; and even fewer have considered the social implications of these changes, for their implications are often more hidden than revealed by the details of change reported by the daily press. What has happened in Manitoba has happened in all of Canada, and what has happened in all of Canada has been a change from a "rural" to an "urban" culture. Now, what does such a statement mean?

"In the first place, Manitoba, and in fact all of Canada, was dominated by rural values for the first half of this Twentieth Century. Actually, the words "rural" and "farm" were synonymous, and certainly up until 1950 Manitoba was clearly farm oriented in its thinking.

"The rural culture that dominated Manitoba until 1950 was based on the belief that the more small land owners and small businessmen the province had, the better off the province would be, from both an economic and a democratic point of view. In this type of a culture the adequacy of the individual, his ability to be self-sufficient, his ability to do all of the things that were necessary to maintain himself and his family and hence, to survive, was fundamental. A whole set of social structures apparent in education, in religion, and in the various forms of local government, were based on this type of thinking. If there is a single word that characterizes this type of culture and its value-structure, it is the word 'independent'.



"The pioneer culture that characterized Manitoba from its formation in 1870 until about 1950, stressed the concept of the independent, self-sufficient individual. It was a cultural system that was related to production and the cost of production, marketing and the returns from it. It was a culture with a value-structure related to economic survival. In that rural culture, work was not only a necessity, it was a virtue, and a moral ethic. Failure to work was immoral. Thrift was a virtue, Frugality was a virtue. Debt was immoral. The independent, self-sufficient man, who owed nothing to anyone was the backbone of this culture.

"Since the early 1950's a new type of value-structure and cultural system has come to be characteristic of Manitoba, and all of Canada. It is an urban culture, and it is based on the belief that the smaller the percentage of the Nation's population required to produce or distribute food, goods, and services, the more labour and capital are freed for industrial and other pursuits, indicative of and essential for economic progress. Thus, it is claimed, the economic progress of the nation and of the province is directly related to reduction in the number of small operators, businessmen or farmers.

"Urban culture is marked by an emphasis upon technology, and technology is fundamentally a corporate or a group phenomenon. It is a city phenomenon. Urban culture reflects and requires citizens who possess highly developed skills. These citizens are the product of specialized education and training. Expediency and ingenuity in coping with day-to-day problems so essential for survival in a pioneer, rural culture, is replaced in an urban culture by research and preparation and planning for problems before they arise. In fact, research and planning and technology, coupled with innovation, may actually determine whether or not a particular

problem will arise as well as how problems that do arise will be solved. If there is a single word that characterizes this type of culture, an urban culture, it is the word 'interdependent'.

"Unlike rural culture, urban culture emphasizes the consumption rather than the production of goods and services. It is a consumer-oriented culture. Thrift has little place in it. The key to individual status and national prosperity in an urban culture is based firmly on credit - - "a dollar down and a dollar a week". Work can scarcely be an ethic in a culture in which the ultimate in consumption is the consumption of time, that is, leisure; where the ultimate in consumption is evidenced in "living the good life".

"When we say, then, that social changes characteristic of Manitoba, the Prairie Region, and all parts of Canada, are changes characteristic of transition from a rural to an urban culture, such a statement can become meaningful. It means that fundamental changes in our economic and value systems have occurred. It helps us to understand why more money is now being spent and still more must be spent on education, and why education is being and must be increasingly stressed. It helps us to understand as well why many of our formerly significant social structures are no longer able to survive. The rural municipality, the one-room rural school, the rural church - - all of these are disappearing.

"Just as the broad structural outlines and characteristics of the emerging urban culture are already apparent, so are some of the implications of these. Take for example, the observation that one characteristic of an urban culture is that of population mobility.

"Nearly everyone has seen some of the implications of population mobility. Newspaper reports have delineated the movement of population from rural to urban areas in Manitoba over the last twenty years. Unfortunately, the rural-urban population shift is only the visible portion of a whole range of problems associated with mobility. The rural to urban population movement represents more than a major shift in population - - it represents a major shift in political power. In fact, political power has moved steadily from the hands of the rural voter to that of the urban voter, and when redistribution currently before our provincial house is completed, the transfer of political power from country to city will be all but complete.

"Another product of population mobility, not so readily obvious, is that of increasing communication difficulties between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of the province. It is very difficult for metropolitan areas to understand and appreciate the kinds of problems existing in non-metropolitan areas of Manitoba

where rural values and rural institutions are still present. It is equally difficult for the non-metropolitan areas to appreciate the indifference and neglect of their problems by the now powerful metropolitan groupings whose behavior is dominated by urban values and urban institutions.

"Population mobility is at least a factor in another social trend readily observable within the Canadian scene, namely, the growing interdependence of the nation. This trend is apparent in the development of regionalism. Even a very casual observation reveals that decisions reached by one section of the Canadian society, with their resulting actions, may have almost immediate effect on decisions and resulting actions of other groups in society. There was a time when any group in the province, or in Canada, might have assumed that they could plan or act as they pleased, on the reasonable assumption that their actions affected only themselves and were solely their own business. In fact, this assumption has long been an implicit cornerstone of the laissez-faire or free enterprise economy. This concept of independence has been the basis upon which many business and industrial enterprises were justified in the name of 'profit' and 'progress', even though these same operations may now be identified and condemned as examples of 'exploitation' and 'pollution'.

"The interdependent urban world, corporate in nature, now demands both individual responsibility in action, and corporate responsibility in planning and action. Any organization or any group, even a metropolitan area, if it is to be respected and tolerated by other organizations or areas, must plan its actions in a responsible manner and with a full awareness of the implications of these actions for other organizations and areas.

"Population mobility has special implications for metropolitan areas. It is obviously correlated with a whole range of problems indigenous to urban living, problems of poverty, problems of slum living, problems of inadequate housing, problems of apathy and alienation.

"Just as mobility has brought problems of housing and poverty in metropolitan areas, so it has steadily depleted the human resource base of non-metropolitan areas, and human resources are basic to the productivity of these areas, and basic to the social structures of these areas, as well as basic to the democratic institutions in these areas. The question is, "How do we give the non-metropolitan areas of our province a massive infusion of human resources essential for their healthy development in an urban culture? How do we go about changing the human resources already in these areas to assure the emergence and effectiveness of local leadership so critically essential if these areas are to cope successfully with an urban culture?"

"Remember, the urban, technologically oriented culture now typical of Canada, replaces the hard work of rural pioneer culture with 'efficiency'. It replaces individual self sufficiency and small manage-

able units of operation with 'bigness'. It replaces the personalistic small community with massive impersonality. It replaces individual initiative and ingenuity with education and research, and with coordinated, integrated corporate planning and action.

"Our question might be rephrased. Instead of asking how we can revitalize and develop the non-metropolitan areas of Manitoba, we might ask instead, "Do we wish to develop the province of Manitoba, or do we wish instead to continue building the city state of Winnipeg?"

"Research would help to determine our answer to this question. Research would show many things. There is abundant research to indicate that the bulk of the major social problems that lie ahead in the Twentieth Century are apt to be problems associated with and often generated by the development of large metropolitan centers. We have only to look to the United States to get a vivid picture of some of these problems. We can look to centres like Montreal and Toronto and see clearly the emergence of the types of problems implicit in and associated with the growth of Canadian metropolitan centres. Now, the question is, "Do we wish to inherit these kinds of problems?" If we do, then we will proceed to build the city state of Winnipeg instead of the Province of Manitoba. If, however, our research convinces us that metropolitan centres are not in the best interest of people in general, nor of the province as a whole, then we will plan and act differently.

"Suppose our conscious decision is to develop the province of Manitoba. One of the most obvious necessities facing us then, would be the development of major population centers outside of Metropolitan Winnipeg. Premier Weir, in a recent television program, suggested that one basic cause of problems faced by the Province of Manitoba has been the concentration of over half its population in one metropolitan center. This problem undoubtedly could be solved. Let us therefore organize our research program, and with its findings plan, utilizing technology, a series of innovations designed to establish counterbalancing population centers within Manitoba, outside of the City of Winnipeg. This would be consistent with what is evident in Saskatchewan and in Alberta, provinces which certainly seem to be developing more effectively and more rapidly than Manitoba.

"Now it has been noted that an urban culture is a consumer oriented culture, and in such a culture the bulk of people will be employed in service occupations, rather than in so-called production occupations. Further, service occupations represent a range of activities that have only recently become significant. For example, increasing numbers of people are being employed and are going to be employed in the field of Education, because, clearly, the range and scope of education in an urban culture will expand far past the point of being the sole prerogative of the

young, to the point of being a fundamental requirement of all, regardless of age or occupation. Hence, there will be an ever-increasing number of people employed in an ever-widening range of educational ventures.

"Similarly, increasing numbers of people will be employed in health services, and in welfare services. Major areas of employment will be found in recreation services, in libraries and in such fields as art, music, entertainment, areas so far virtually untouched in the province of Manitoba as employment areas. Of course, one of the biggest areas of employment is and will continue to be the area of government services and just a little research readily verifies this fact! In a like manner, limited research shows clearly that transportation is essential for the development of any area, and that air transportation can be of vital significance for community development.

"If new centres of population are to be established and in the process the human resource base of the non-metropolitan areas of the province are to be re-established, an employment basis for large numbers of people must be established in these areas. Similarly, adequate transportation services for these areas must be assured.

"Since education is a major source of employment, and since government is a major source of employment, it would seem logical to move major units of educational activity and of government services out of Winnipeg to other areas of the province. Such action would move a large population out of Winnipeg to new centres. Such action would provide the new centres with a major infusion of excellent human resources. Therefore, let us move the Faculty of Agriculture from the University of Manitoba to Brandon University, to be followed by other faculties, and areas of graduate study. Let us also move the Department of Agriculture from Winnipeg to Brandon. Let us move, in addition, the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, from Winnipeg to Dauphin. Then let us move as many offices, Boards and Commissions, such as the Farm Credit Corporation, the Municipal Board, the Liquor Board, and so forth, out of Winnipeg to areas such as Brandon and Dauphin.

"Both Brandon and Dauphin would benefit by such action. They would experience a major human resource input of first quality executive personnel and such people have a profound impact upon their community, as well as in their areas of employment. Further, Brandon and Dauphin would certainly provide a quality of living for these people comparable to that they now enjoy in the suburbs of Winnipeg where they live.

"There would be obvious benefits to the metropolitan area too. Traffic and transportation problems in the metropolitan area would be reduced; so would housing problems, and the need for new, larger schools, and hospitals -- just to name a few benefits representative of the range of benefits that would accrue to the metropolitan area.

"There could be a problem though; the problem of getting to work. Here is where technology comes in. It is exactly one half hour's travel from Brandon to Winnipeg in a good aircraft. That is about the time it takes to drive from one of the suburbs to downtown Winnipeg. This would mean, then, that government employees, whose presence in Winnipeg was essential, would commute there daily - - by air. That's what these people do now - they commute, from home to office, from suburb to city. Of course, this would make it necessary for Dauphin and Brandon to receive the kind of air facilities and air transportation they have been seeking for so long and do not have now; and in the process all of Western and Northern Manitoba would gain access to air services they badly need if they are to develop.

"Further, in case anyone is doubtful about the effectiveness of air travel, another kind of technology could be employed, namely, the rapidly developing technology of communication now in the hands of the Manitoba Telephone System. The long distance telephone that can tie in with computer, data-processing equipment, that can tie in with closed-circuit television, and so forth, could be pressed into service to bring any government or university office in the Western and Northern part of Manitoba into almost direct contact with any comparable office in Winnipeg on a moment's notice. Of course, business men in Brandon and Dauphin are aware of this. They have had this possibility pointed out to them repeatedly by their colleagues in Winnipeg.

"It might be argued that such action would require major expenditures for the development of new office buildings, new houses, new schools, new hospitals, and so forth. This is to be expected. But this would be nothing new. New office buildings for the civil service are even now being built - - in Winnipeg. In fact, increasing numbers of departments of government are no longer situated in the Legislative Building - a fact that anyone who seeks to contact some of our province's innumerable Boards and Commissions soon finds out. Therefore, the building of government offices, the building of houses for civil servants, the building of university classrooms and staff homes; the employment offered by consumer services necessary for an enlarged population, all of these could become major factors in the economic development of Dauphin and Brandon, and of major significance in the development of surrounding communities that supply the centers of Dauphin and Brandon with manpower, goods and services.

"The argument that all of this would be too costly would certainly be raised. We would be urged to take a hard headed look at this ivory tower theorizing. But what has been identified as 'hard headed' by some may well be termed 'thick headed' by others!! I suspect, that research would reveal rather clearly that in terms of cost-benefits, our proposal would be no more costly and might well be as beneficial to the province as a whole as is the Red River Floodway.

"Premier Weir has recognized the difficulties in communication between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of Manitoba and has indicated his willingness to bring his Cabinet out of Winnipeg into the Province, so that the communications can be improved. I would respectfully suggest that Premier Weir's laudible plan would not improve communication nearly as much as the presence of large groups of civil servants and scholars, living in Brandon and Dauphin but related to Metropolitan Winnipeg. These people would soon become conversant with the problems and views of their neighbors in the non-metropolitan areas. They might even come to share them; and certainly they could effectively convey these to their colleagues in the metropolitan areas of the province.

"There are many other facets to our proposal, and many alternative proposals worthy of discussion. But the proposal submitted is adequate, I hope, to establish a point.

"What I have been saying is that a different kind of culture and a different set of cultural values have emerged in Manitoba, and implicit in these is the urgent necessity to alter our thinking about community development.

"Organizations, such as the Manitoba Chamber of Commerce, must become intimately aware of the nature of the urban culture in which they now must function. A culture that will require each and everyone to look far beyond local communities and local interests; that will require thinking in terms of the

province as a whole, and of the various regions of the province, rather than in terms of specific local communities.

"But there is yet another, equally significant problem, posed by the emerging urban culture, that must be faced. It is the problem of redefining concepts such as 'democracy' and 'freedom' in terms of an urban value-structure. As I see it, democracy in Manitoba is becoming increasingly definable in terms similar to a definition of freedom used by one of my friends. He states that he is free to do whatever he wishes, so long as neither his boss, his wife nor the police object. Democracy in our province, and freedom too, is coming more and more to mean that a community, or an individual, is free to make any decision, or take any action - - so long as that decision or action is approved by some Board, composed of civil servants, or some Commission composed of political appointees. Perhaps this is really the basic problem, the problem of how to retain the individual, and his dignity and his freedom, as the significant concern in an urban culture. It is the problem of guaranteeing that individuals are capable of being, and that they actually are active participants in a planning society - rather than pawns in a planned society.

"Mr. Chairman, I have offered you a modest proposal for community development. I earnestly hope it will serve to excite your interest, to stir your thoughts, and to stimulate your actions on behalf of the development of the Province of Manitoba."

## "And I Quote"

The last page of the Dr. W. G. Bigelow address which appeared in the December Alumni News wasn't legible in our copy. Mrs. Hembling and I regretted this greatly. What went before was outstanding. Our trust is that it proved a lasting inspiration not only to students, but to the entire university authority as well. As Dr. Bigelow suggests, universities generally tend to teach conformity rather than to arouse reflective thought. I quote, "I am suspicious that our system of education tends to produce graduates with a closed mind." I myself would make this stronger by saying there is not the slightest doubt. Someone has said, "Conformity is the enemy of education."

Some few years ago in conversation with a student who had won the Governor General's medal in each of his first two years in University, I suggested that more than half of those attending U.B.C. should not be there. His judgment was that it did them some good. Mine was that the benefit was not enough to undo the harm suffered from their presence by those for whom higher learning had some real purpose, those who actually were students. More recently, when I made similar remarks to a professor of the institution, I

was surprised to learn that he not only agreed with me, but made it much worse. His assessment was that of twenty some thousand there might be as many as twenty five hundred who would actually qualify. He was heartily in agreement that degrees have become nothing more than a status symbol. No doubt a similar proportion is true of halls of learning generally. I would like to think that Brandon is different.

A normal school teacher once said to a class going out into the world, "Can you entertain another person? Can you entertain yourself? Can you entertain a NEW IDEA?" In the hope of arousing some thought, I am sending under separate cover to the library the following:

The Northwest Technocrat,  
I am the Price System,  
Make Way for Social Change,  
My Country Right or Wrong,  
America Must Show the Way  
The Energy Certificate.

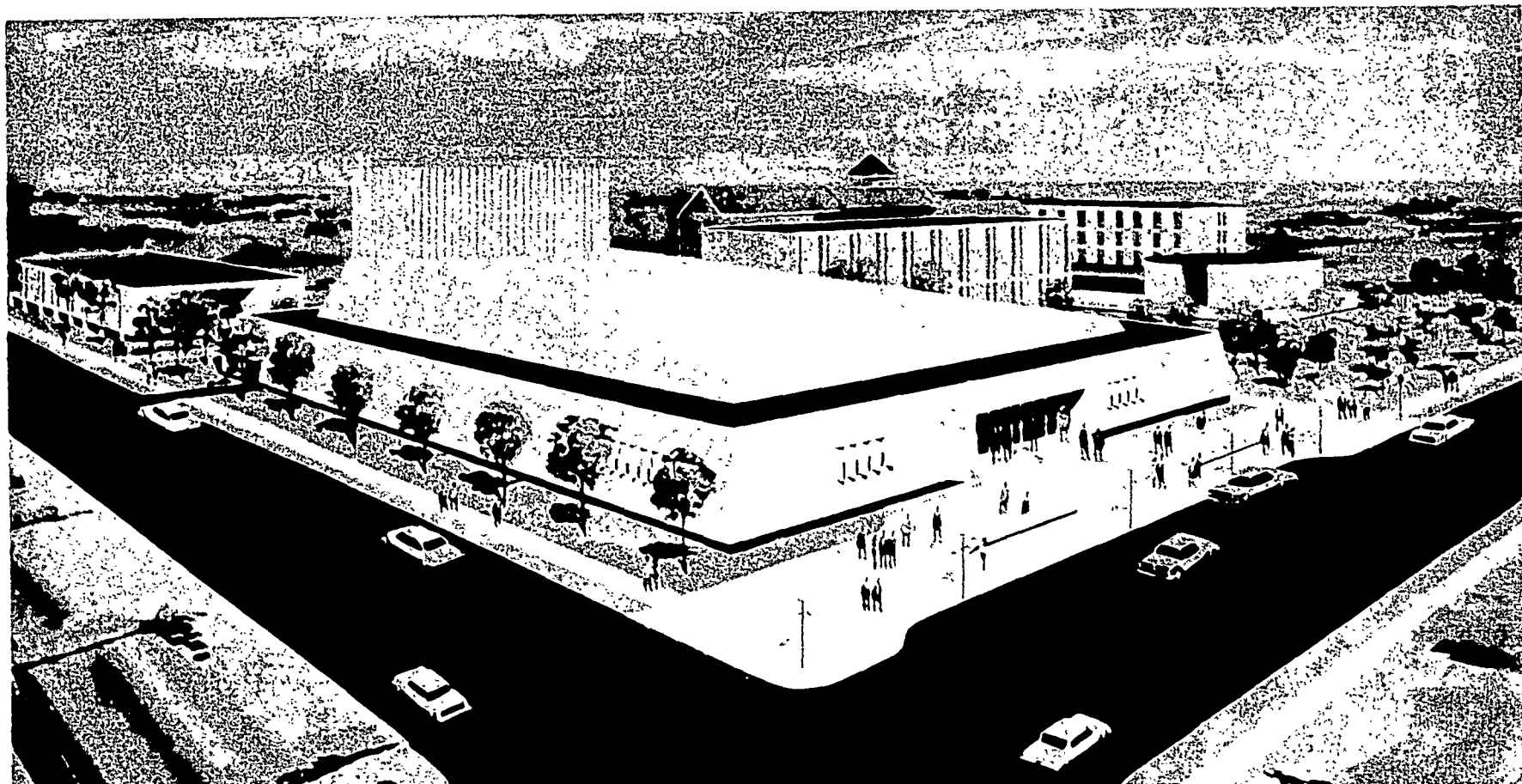
In addition I have subscribed to the Technocracy magazines for a year. With every good wish.

J.C. Hembling '26  
256 Eckhardt Avenue East  
Penticton, B. C.

# LADIES and GENTLEMEN

## ... BE SEATED

The seats will soon be installed in the Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium. You, the Alumni of Brandon University, are being asked to help us in finishing this most worth while addition to the Brandon University Campus.



The Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium located on the Brandon University Campus.

The new Auditorium is the largest community centennial project in Canada not being financed completely with Federal funds. It is a master-piece of planning and execution, featuring:

- \* a fully rigged stage
- \* excellent acoustics
- \* complete banquet facilities
- \* There are 886 full-view seats with provision for smaller audiences.
- \* The auditorium is ideally suited for music, drama, dance, conventions, professional and business meetings, dealer displays, and other social, business, or entertainment functions.
- \* clear sight-lines
- \* continental seating
- \* art gallery

Brandon University and its Alumni have a stake in the Centennial Auditorium. It is connected directly with the Music Building and other Campus facilities. Together with the University, it will become the hub of Western Manitoba's Cultural Centre. Financing, to date, has been accomplished by: appeals to national corporations, business and professional people in Western Manitoba, and those citizens interested in Brandon University and the Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium. As an important part of this latter group, the Alumni of Brandon University are now being asked to do their share.

We are reserving 50 seats only for non-resident Alumni. A \$250.00 donation (income tax-deductible and payable over a five year period) will procure an inscribed plaque on a seat in the Brandon University Alumni section of the Auditorium. Sample inscriptions and other information are listed on the card enclosed with this issue of the Alumni News. Won't you sit down now and send your donation or pledge today?

Evan H. Pepper  
Chairman  
Western Manitoba Auditorium  
Seat Sale Campaign

A visit to the Alumni Office of one of our earlier graduates, Eva Calverley '22 has resulted in a fascinating hour for your editor and some interesting reading for you. Of the many one meets who want to talk about Expo I have spoken to no one whose impressions were so vivid and memories so alive. We only wish we could bring you the gleam of mischief and enthusiasm in her eye as well as these remarks which she has been persuaded to pass along to you.

## REFLECTIONS on EXPO

### FROM THE ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES — GUYANA AND BARBADOS

I am an old lady and it was a very cold windy day in May as I trudged along Ulysses Avenue on Notre Dame Island. Every day the winds had pierced through my clothing to make me shiver, so today I must have been wearing everything I had brought to Montreal in my suitcase. I surely would have won first prize, had there been one, for masquerading as the Rag Woman.

Suddenly walking toward me I observed a joyful group of teenage boys and girls, coming hand in hand. As we met, one young man detached himself from the group and approaching me put his hand on my arm. "Don't mock me, young fellow," I thought to myself. "I should remind you of that old cafe sign. Don't complain about the tea. You may be old and weak yourself some day."

To my amazement this was what he said and said it with the greatest enthusiasm, "Lady, have you visited the pavilion of Guyana and Barbados yet?" Now, I had judged that there were others more worth a visit and I replied in the negative. "Then, lady, you must go there. Promise me you will. It's the greatest at Expo," and with a friendly good-bye he was off to catch up to his group.

Now, I don't even pretend to understand teenagers today but I was curious as to why this particular pavilion so attracted that boy, so I immediately went right to it — and this pavilion I have nicknamed, "House of Warmth and Gaiety." The south entrance led to a carpeted display area. The hostesses were in gaily colored native costumes. So many pavilions produced the modern mini-skirted variety. As my smiling hostess stamped my passport I observed two rectangular rotating cylinders on her counter. The first dealt with secondary education in the islands and the second with university level. "This accounts for the impeccable English," thought I, "but why is this subject dealt with first — a rather unusual order of things."

So I asked questions. My hostess made me feel that just now I was the most important person in the world to her. It was a regular doctor's bed-side manner. I so wish a little bit of it could brush off on me. My hostess pointed out displays of colleges of arts and sciences of the University of the West Indies. She informed me that other faculties of this university are located in Jamaica and Trinidad. This is because the one-time British West Indies Islands now exist in a sort of Confederation. Right here, two closely knit islands are exhibiting in one pavilion. Later a

hostess for the Barbados explained to me the differences in the two islands. Guyana is largely a jungle forest covered island, 84% of it being covered with forest. Guyana wood is very important then. I was shown pictures of the exteriors and interiors of the homes, and one of a Georgetown Church which is quite modern in design. A map of the islands, a photo of the prime minister, their coat of arms and their motto — ONE NATION. ONE DESTINY — were all displayed. The capital city is Bridgetown in the Barbados for both islands but the two are as different from each other as Day from Night. The Barbados hostess who had in reality come from Guyana to be one of the hostesses at Expo admitted that Barbados was the Day Island; Guyana — the Night one.

Having done the serious educational bit, we turned to something more colorful. Now one thing I skipped in the pavilions was the collection or dozen of collections of black and white photos which are supposed to explain the country the pavilion represents. I thought I preferred to buy National Geographic and study about these places while reclining on my chesterfield at home. But this time I didn't skip the photos. Why? Because they were in beautiful warm colors. Here were representations of the fauna of the islands and gorgeous brilliantly plumaged birds. First comes the pheasant, next the king vulture. There is the Ankinga or you may call it the Perroquet Jaune and there's the Guyana Cock of the Rock — all yellow and orange. And as for the lower species of animals just think about the ant-eater, the Fourmiller Giant, the Porcupine, the great Armidillo, the Tatu Giant, the Paca or Luba spider and the monkey, Capybara, told us that South America wasn't very far away.

By now I was ready to sit down so I went down a step or two into the circular bar section. Choosing a table I secured a menu or should I say 'Drink List', which read: soft drinks 30 cents, orange juice 55 cents, straight rum, scotch, gin, vodka, \$1.10, Bam-bam-bam \$1.25 and Planter's Punch \$1.50. I wondered which the kids had become exuberant on! In the centre of the bar room was an octagonal stage surrounded by greenery. On the stage were two kinds of drums, a chair and a microphone. I seemed not to be present at the proper time for the performances that were repeated here several times daily. I was informed that theirs is a calypso music. A very tall white parrot cage was hanging from the ceiling and near it was a wooden support for the Tochan when he left his wire home to do his performances. If I am

not confusing the next fact with Trinidad, Tobago Pavilion, I understand that four birds were sent to school to be trained for Expo but one was a female and they had to get rid of her from the pavilion because she'd learned too many bad words.

All around were displays of black or black and white pottery, one glazed wooden bowl, one purple bottle-like jar, one brown clay jug, a purple liquid container with a queer spout, and one piece of embroidery. I presume it was a case of quality, not quantity. Nature called so I left the bar room with the screaming noise of those gorgeous blue-green and yellow parrots (Macaws) still ringing in my ears. The north room of the pavilion was good to me. The hostess ushered me into a most attractive little rest room done in yellow, so I wrote in my note book — "God bless Barbados."

I was now ready to hear about this Day Island. My hostess was just as charming as the previous one and very informative and if anyone found many such at Expo, I think I'm ready to eat my shirt. Barbados frankly is out to attract tourism. The Bashans, as they call themselves, claim to have an island of great variety with various priced hotels and beaches (good for everything, except, because of their rocky nature, swimming). There are beautiful resorts and lovely scenery except on the Atlantic side, and there's lots of night life.

Of course, they do have another means of livelihood. Their principal industry is the sugar business and so, naturally, they are famous for their rum which when first produced in 1600 was named Hot Still. Later it was distilled and enriched to give it its beautiful color.

Because of its almost perfect climate there is a Tuberculosis Sanatorium to which patients from all over the Caribbean are sent. They are justly proud, too, of their modern Elizabeth Hospital. In Bridgetown, some place or other one comes across this caption on a wall: The Winds of Change Blew Over the Barbados in the Nineteenth Century, and the last great change, I suppose, is that here a high altitude project was begun in 1962. It is to be used to put satellites into space. The plan is to use the old Jules Burse technique of shooting them through a gun, the longest in the world — 1800 feet.

On their national day, at Place des National, their prime minister, Mr. Barnum, and his wife officiated. God bless them and their warm-hearted, honest country, that so openly says, "Come and see us, Mr. and Mrs. Canada. We want you as tourists. We'll give you a warm welcome and show you a good time."



"As the summer of '68 comes creeping around the corner, we hear Mayor Drapeau of Montreal loudly proclaiming that Expo '68 is to be bigger and better than that of '67 and so we should all be considering a revisit to that way-out wonderland of a year ago. I sneak away to my memory box in which I filed the notes I made on the pavilions I visited in '67. I beg your indulgence while I share those memories with you.

It is my desire to guide you through two contrasting pavilions; one large and pretentious, the other small but filled with the warmth of hospitality and the sounds and sights of gaiety and color.

The first—the very large one-story glass enclosed structure of CZECHOSLOVAKIA. It was the Czechoslovakian pavilion that won first prize at the Brussels World Fair and it was a great favorite in Montreal.

The Czechs say of themselves: "WE ARE A MOSAIC PUT TOGETHER BY FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND YEARS OF CIVILIZATION." Dear reader, consider this fact—Canada was first settled by Champlain about three hundred and fifty years ago and the first fifty years after that could hardly be called civilized living. Put our little three hundred years against twenty-five thousand.

Let us take a look at this mosaic as portrayed by the pavilion. Here is a very glittery crown, dated 1346 — a replica of that placed on the heads of their kings at that early date it carries decorations of very large garnets and some few pearls. So they, the Czechs, were a nation of considerable importance as long ago as 1346. Meanwhile the Slovenes or Slovonic tribe, if you prefer, were under a dynasty of their own, the Premysel, at least a thousand years back, so the two had been quite separate nations. Display cases then endeavored to interpret the trend which was to lead to the future unification of the two which they describe as a Mosaic.

Paleontology too has played its part in emphasizing that this is indeed a nation of great age. One case shows separate bones that have been dug up which, when placed in the proper positions, show the skeleton of a very ancient man. A huge statue of an we passed through the shepherd phase in our growing up". Then the shepherd became an agronomist, indicated by a wall display. On a cream and brown background there is depicted a realistic portrayal of primitive agriculture.

One step more in progress and man became a miner, digging in the bowels of the earth for minerals and what did the Czech miner find? Precious stones, no less. "SEE OUR GARNETS! REGARD OUR BRILLIANT RED AND GREEN STONES!" the next display case seems to say, "But man does not live by bread alone." Early in his journey of life he is conscious of his creator. So the following display has to do with the Christian Religion. Here is Floggery, the monk. And the Bible or rather, I should say, Bibles; for there were several hand-painted books — one was not sure whether they were Bibles or history records, but we preferred to think they were the former. Students will recall that a certain John Huss led the reformation movement in Czechoslovakia with the result that, in large, the people became Protestant. But the Roman Church, by promising complete amnesty, enveigled Huss to Germany and there had him put to death. This was a bitter cruel blow to his people and in their minds the belief became, "treachery thy name is Roman Church". An inscription read — "1369-1415 was the turning point in history for Czechoslovakia". My Webster New World dictionary states that these are the dates assigned to Jan Hus (English spelling — John Huss). Bohemian religious reformer and martyr.

Now comes one of my favorite displays. THE LAST SUPPER SCENE. It is so different from the painting we Canadians are familiar with! Here the disciples are portrayed in life-size bronze statues. They sit on both sides of the table, four with backs to us. There is a vacant place in the centre of the side where those with their backs to us are seated. This allows us to look straight through to the face of the Christ. The disciple, John, is asleep. Jesus has a loving hand on his shoulder. This was a most fascinating display. One could scarcely move away. But nearby, a very large master panel revealed a most beautiful painting of the Virgin Mary, dated 1508-1517 and signed De Levindia.

Opposite stood a group of statues, four bronzes, and one in some kind of white material. They stood one and a half feet tall. On the right three of the bronze appeared to be women. Could they be the three Mary's? In the most prominent spot stood the white-clad man, The Christ, and lastly stood the fourth bronze, a man, no doubt a priest, holding a Bible.

Finally one arrived at an unusual wall display. Here were mounted nine panels from the chapel of KARLSTEIN CASTLE located near Prague. In all the chapel contains one hundred and twenty-nine of these almost priceless treasures painted by one known as MASTER THEODORIC. Each panel was framed by what looked to be a one and one-half yard square frame constructed from wood. But in truth the material, although not wood, was something unknown to me. I said to myself, "How privileged we are to have nine of these treasures here for our viewing, and to enjoy them all the more because the aesthetic influence was increased by continuous organ music emerging from some mechanical device, and the comprehension increased by a painting of the whole cathedral displayed on the seat of a bench which stood in front of the panel.

One last display in this section pleased me for another reason. Here I read the following words: "AMOS COMENIUS — TEACHER OF NATIONS". — 1592-1670. There was a black and white photo of the gentleman and it seemed so fitting that he should be holding four books in his hand. And how true the underlying thought —

## Dream Realized

Twelve years ago the town of Eyebrow, Saskatchewan purchased two motion picture projectors with carbon arcs, cinema scope lens and power rectifiers, along with the cinemascope screens for their community viewing. The value was six thousand dollars. Due to unforeseen religious objections to its use, the equipment has largely been left idle. Of late, the people of Eyebrow have eyed the rather antiquated restroom facilities in their town hall with a wish for the means to renovate. The result was the appearance of the following ad in the Western Producer.

FOR SALE—TWO 35 MM BALANTYNE motion picture projectors with carbon arcs and two rectifiers. Equipped with cinemascope lens, purchased in the late 1950's and only used part time. Also one 10x20 cinemascope screen. Contact Frank Sander, Eyebrow, Sask. 5-5-2-p

Mr. Don Adams and Mr. David Eaton, Lab Instructors in Chemistry and Physics, along with Ed Shepherd of maintenance staff who is a licensed projectionist, made the trip to Eyebrow to find the equipment in excellent shape. They were able to purchase it for one thousand dollars. They found the townspeople to be very friendly and helpful and extremely pleased that the equipment was going to a university. Brandon film buffs consider the transaction to be "another attack on the cultural poverty of Western Manitoba". The ability to show 35 mm. films will open an entirely new field of opportunities to our Film Society and the Annual Film Festival. Other clubs, organizations, conventions, etc., will also be allowed the use of the equipment.

## department of german

For the past three years one of our students took part each summer in a trip to Germany sponsored by the Canadian—German Academic Exchange Association. This year, however, we are fortunate in having two students accepted under this scheme.

Miss Wilma Embury was selected for the "worker Students" — program and will be employed for two months in a summer resort on the Island of Fohr (North Sea); in a 3rd month of her stay she will be on her own and able to travel in Germany.

Mr. Terri Colli was awarded a scholarship which will allow him to improve his knowledge of German by attending an 8 week summer school course in Bavaria offered by the Goethe—Institut. He too will spend the last month sight—seeing in Germany.

Both students have also been invited by the German government to go on a special three day trip to Berlin.

Thus ends my story. I read in a recent edition of Time magazine that the Czechoslovakian pavilion is being dismantled and its structure donated to Newfoundland where it is to be constructed as two buildings. So with this idea in mind, I shall report the rest of my visit as that of a visit to a second and different pavilion display. May I entitle this as:

### THE WORLD OF THE CRAFTSMAN

I began by quoting Czechoslovakia as concerns its present day large middle European nation as a Mosaic, and I referred to the eventual union of the Czechs with the Slovenes. But these were not the only separate states that came into the "mosaic". Of the several others that might be mentioned perhaps Bohemia is the best known to us. This country in former times was famous not only for its gypsies but more especially for its hand-blown glass. We viewed blown glass on steel rods twenty four feet high, all emerging out of an indoor pool of water. That was a wonderful sight. On a modern glass wall was displayed the children's world of "pop-art". However the newest display of all was the glass trophy presented by this pavilion to the 1967 Stanley Cup winners. You may be sure this won the approval of the crowd. On view were quantities and quantities and quantities of hand-blown glass.

I should like to attempt an organization of some of the displays.

**DISPLAY NO. 1: THE STATE CROWNS AND STATE JEWELS.** The crowns appeared to be made of silver or white gold. There were two of them and they were much jewelled.

**DISPLAY NO. 2:** If I interpret my notes correctly the background was a large tapestry and the foreground a group of statues portraying THE ANNUNCIATION. The virgin, three feet in height is kneeling. The angel, four and one half feet in height, is standing. If I am interpreting my notes correctly, these figures were in bronze.

**DISPLAY NO. 3: A COLLECTION FROM THE INDUSTRIAL ART PAVILION—OF PRAGUE:** A large Bible with metal corners; a square chest with pigeon holes containing boxes; glass decorated with gold; old metal jugs and plates.

**DISPLAY NO. 4: ART:** Ramer — A mountain landscape with a waterfall; P. Biandi — Elizah in the Wilderness (a nine foot oil); Biandi - 1665 Guarding Angel (a nine foot bronze on a stand); all kinds of scenes in cream color; a wall of baroque gingerbread forms. Relief figures were cast seven feet long. The highest figure was not one and one half feet tall.

**DISPLAY NO. 5: THE FOLK CERAMICS'** Jugs and etc. of 19th and 20th centuries; white lace on a white apron; embroidery similar to Ukrainian with black lace; wood carving Czechs and Slovenes 18th century to 20th century; folk painting on glass (Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia); crystal — machine for cutting design on crystal, black on crystal, gold on black, white opaque glass with enamel of 18th century; large colored mosaic; case of modern glass; case of huge glass bottles and vases.

If you were at Expo '67 and missed the last display I am about to describe and the Kinomat — audience participation cinema, you would have had a totally satisfactory visit. The display was old, old craftsmanship; the movie a thing for the twenty-first century. I gave my own name to the display — THE HILLSIDE VILLAGE. Two humble village craftsmen with only small knives (I was told but this may not be true) took forty years to carve in wood a model 24' long, 3' wide and 10' high. Everything was there — the homes, the churches, the flora and fauna, the people. Perhaps I should have said, mountain instead of hillside, since the torrent which poured down to run the mill was too powerful to come from just a hill. This had the German model of a similar theme beat a mile and that German Disneyland affair was marvelous in its Black Forest style carving and painting. But it was in miniature and this — well, stupendous is the only word I have for it. I had three terrific regrets; I didn't have a flash camera; I was too short and couldn't see over the taller folk; and the crowd was too great. One was pushed until finally little me was out of the scene altogether.

I cannot do the Kinomat in a paragraph. I should have to write a separate article about it. Nor did I visit the restaurant or restaurants which were reputed to be a part of the pavilion.

When I visited the Russian Pavilion, a host said to me, "What does the U.S.A. Pavilion show of MAN AND HIS WORLD?" On reflection, I believe one might ask the same about the Czech Pavilion. In contrast to so many others including the beloved tower-like structure of Great Britain, it did not display millions of black and white photos, nor hundreds of captions on the walls. It did not show today — its agricultural development, its transportation facilities, its modern educational set-up. I could fill this page with what it omitted. Yes — I believe that it was strictly what its past has contributed to our world of today. So maybe it didn't deserve the prize but anyway there wasn't any prize in '67. The Czechs dared to be refreshingly different and the long continuous queues awaiting admission testify to its popularity. My three hours of observation within its glassed walls were all too short.

## FACULTY ADDITIONS

**J.M. Alleyne, B.A. (Sir George Williams), Ph.D. (Johannes Gutenberg),** who comes from Memorial University of Newfoundland, to be Assistant Professor of Sociology.

**John H. Bottril, M.A. (Edinburgh), F.R.S.S.,** Asst. Prof. of Psychology, who comes from St. John's College, Winnipeg.

**James G. Campbell, M.A. (U.C.L.A.),** Asst. Prof. of Economics, coming from California.

**Oleh W. Gerus, M.A. (Manitoba),** a doctoral candidate at the University of Toronto, to be Assistant Professor in the Department of History. He has been lecturing at the University of Manitoba this year.

**James Hardy, B.A. M.Ed. (Manitoba.), Ed.D. (Toronto),** of Winnipeg, retired Personnel Selection Officer, Canadian Forces, to be Assistant Professor of Education.

**Gary L. Howard, B.P.E. (S. Dakota) M.Ed. (Oregon),** to be instructor in Athletics and Physical Education, coming from Oregon.

**Guy Landry, B.A. (U.B.C.), M.A. (Oregon),** Assistant Professor of Economics, coming from Oregon.

**Penny Martin '68, B.A. (Brandon),** to be Language Laboratory Instructor in French.

**A.P. Miller, M.Sc. (Sask.),** of Lampman, Saskatchewan, candidate at McMaster University, to be Assistant Professor of Physics.

**C.R. Stadel, Ph.D. (Fribourg),** coming from Hamilton, Ontario, to be a Lecturer in the Department of Geography.

**Malcolm Tait,** coming from the University of New Brunswick to be Assistant Professor of Cello, and cellist of the Brandon University Trio.

**Paulette Turenne, B.A. (Man.)** of St. Pierre, Manitoba, a graduate of St. Boniface College, to be Teacher of Oral French.

---

## gifts

The Manitoba Teachers Society has presented a new television set—monitor to Dean McLeish of the Faculty of Education. The equipment can be used either as a regular television set or as an additional monitor with micro—teaching closed circuit television.

The Library has received an eighteen volume set entitled "History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages" by Ferdinand Gregorovius as a gift from Mr. Lewis D. Whitehead.

The University Women's Auxiliary has presented a cheque for \$200.00 to Dr. Robbins for the expansion fund. The presentations were made by two of our members, Mrs. Shirley Craig and Mrs. Elaine Rust.

# geography department strikes gold!

With the Western World in general recovering but slowly from the recent rush on bullion, the Geography Department has bravely reaffirmed its confidence in the dollar. Members of the Department, ready as always to demonstrate their faith in the country, have willingly (very willingly!) accepted grants from several sources, so as to put more money into circulation and boost the Canadian economy!

Professor Welsted has received grants totalling well over \$4,000.00, from the National Research Council and from the Defence Research Board, to finance his continuing study of the coastline of the Bay of Fundy. Tom Carter ('67) will be working on the project again this year, for part of the summer at any rate, by way of a break from his studies at Saskatoon.

Professor Tyman has received another grant from the Canadian Council, worth a little over \$5,000.00. With this kind of money in his pocket, and a year "away from it all" at Oxford, he hopes to be able to complete his (preliminary) study of pioneer settlement in Western Manitoba. As in previous years, Dave McDowell ('65) will be helping him during July and August, before heading off to grad school in September.

Dr. Hewitt, who has recently completed an article on "The New Geography — Trends and Prospects in Canadian Universities" (written at the request of the editors of the Canadian Scientist), has landed another research contract from the Manitoba Boundaries Commission. This time he is to produce a report on "Population Trends in Manitoba's Northland, 1951-1966". In this way Ross Eastley ('69), who helped with a similar project last summer, will be kept out of mischief for a few months.

Jack Watts ('65) has now finished the course work for his M.A. at the University of Manitoba and is expected to be popping in and out of Brandon this summer while working on his thesis. We've also heard from Larry Clark ('67) at the Lakehead. He seems to have adjusted well to life as a university lecturer (also to additional family responsibilities!) In the process, so he tells us, he has awakened to the fact that university profs are mere mortals after all!

So much for old faces: there's also a new one deserving of mention — that of an addition to the Department's staff, Christoph Stadel by name. Dr. Stadel hails

from Southern Germany. He studied first at the University of Freiburg, and for a time also at Kiel, before moving to Switzerland for graduate work at the University of Fribourg, where he received his doctorate in 1964. He specializes in the fields of urban and social geography and has a particular interest in the Arab World, having travelled widely in both the Middle East and North America.

Raised amid the atmosphere of "the new Europe" Dr. Stadel is fluent in four languages. Before coming to Canada he spent three years at a noted international boarding school in Switzerland, where he instructed in the English, French and German languages. His wife is fluent in these three tongues and in Spanish also, and was for several years employed as an interpreter in Geneva.

## PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Dr. E.J. Tyler, Chairman of the Psychology Department, will serve as chief resource person and lecturer for an In-Service Leadership Training Program conducted by the Youth Department of the Province of Alberta, at Lethbridge Junior College, May 5 - 11, 1968.

In his capacity as Conference Chairman, Dr. Tyler will preside at the Plenary Session of the Annual Conference of the Council of Associations of University Student Personnel Services, to be held in Calgary, June 17 - 20, 1968.

He will also preside at the Annual Meeting of the University Counselling Association to be held in conjunction with the C.A.U.S.P.S. Conference. Dr. Tyler is President of the University Counselling Association.

### MORE TRAINING FOR PSYCHOLOGY

Professor N.E. Spence '60 is presently at Ohio State University in Columbus, where he is completing requirements for his Ph.D. after conducting extensive research at Brandon University during the winter.

Mr. Barry Kelly will begin teaching responsibilities at the University of Winnipeg this fall. We wish him every success there.

Mr. Clare H. Pangman '63 will enter University of Manitoba Graduate School of Psychology this fall, where he will complete requirements for the M.A. degree.

All three laboratory instructors in psychology move to graduate work this fall. Mr. Wally Lamont '64 will begin studies in Clinical Psychology at University of Saskatchewan, Regina. Mr. Ken Daniels '66 has received an assistantship to enter General Experimental studies in Psychology at University of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Jim Reid '67 has received a teaching assistantship at University of Victoria, B.C., where he will begin his graduate training in Clinical Psychology.

## EXHIBITS

The foyer of the School of Music has been the scene during April of a one-man show of paintings by former Brandon University student and School of Music Secretary, Mr. Paul Panton. Paul is a native of Melita who now resides in Boissevain and works as compositor for the Boissevain Recorder. He began serious painting and drawing study with Helen Douglas in New Westminster where he later studied with Joe Plaskett (one of the artists represented in last year's contribution of paintings to the University by Dr. Lawren Harris). His most recent study has been under Steven Repa, formerly of the Brandon Allied Art Centre. Mr. Panton's main theme has been Manitoban landscape; several of his paintings are now in the University's permanent collection.

An interesting exhibition has been on display in the Lower Lounge of the Education Building. It is a unique showing of twenty nine contributors of the results of leisure hours spent on hobbies and crafts by faculty, wives, staff and students. . . drawings, paintings, embroidery, knitting, ceramics, metal work; fascinating collections of dolls, driftwood, stamps, clay concretions and sculpture.

Of outstanding interest are: Mr. Francis Bahyrycz's (library staff) collection of Canadian Clay Concretions. Nature produced these natural "free form" figurines. . . Doctors Virgil and Lillian Logan's exhibit of 3 fine specimens of sculpture from their collection. . . Mrs. Sigrid Green, (film library), has miniature doll house — furniture and equipment which has received unusual attention.

For laughs, one exhibit labeled, "My Hobby — You've Got to be Kidding" has turned out to be the most photographed exhibit in the show. It is hoped that this will become an annual event to display the unusual talents of Brandon University personnel.



Printed In  
Brandon University  
Print Shop

# Chemistry Research

# CLASS of 1945



Honorary President E.A. Birkinshaw  
 President Glen Tillotson  
 Secretary-Treasurer Nettie Weselowski  
 Social Convener Pat Frith

Mrs. Nettie (Weselowski) Schurko suggested last year, as a centennial project for the Class of 1945, this newsletter. The following list of sketches is the result of her carrying the project out.

Genevieve (Fuloski) Teed, B.A.'45, B.S.W., has successfully combined marriage and an active career as a social worker. During the "Medicare" issue in Saskatchewan, she participated as a group leader in her district. Her husband, Lorne, is a teacher of art. They have a fine family brood.

L. Louis de Groot, B.A.'45, M.A. (Hartford '49), B.D.(Knox '58). After graduation, Louis studied at Knox College, Toronto, graduated with honours and later became ordained as a Presbyterian minister. Following this, he received an appointment to overseas missionary work. Studied at Hartford, Connecticut with an emphasis on Chinese. After this preparation he served as a missionary (1949-1955) in Formosa. In particular, teaching in the Taipei Theological Seminary and acting as auxiliary chaplain to the American military mission, as well as serving as the secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Following on his missionary work, Louis returned to Canada to become pastor in the church at Kemptville, Ontario from 1956-1958.

During 1958-1961 Louis served as Minister of St. Matthews Presbyterian Church in Montreal. He resigned from this latter post after a coronary attack. At present, he is Minister of the Dixie Presbyterian church at Cooksville, Ontario. Louis married in 1948 to Emma Seres. Their children are Helen 17, Edward 15, and Robert 14.

At present in addition to his duties as a pastor he serves as an Associate editor of "Presbyterian Comment" and as a member of the General Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Louis is an ardent fisherman (when time permits), still smokes a pipe, has less hair and what remains is grey.

Lenore (Gusdal) Dinsdale, B.A.'45, B.S.A.'48 (Toronto), was married in 1947. She has served in her profession as a social worker and as a volunteer. She has lectured to various organizations, done research

and social planning as well as finding time to sit on various health and welfare boards. As president of the Ottawa branch of the Mental Health Association she received a citation of merit.

The Dinsdales have five children, Gunner 18 (suffering from a brain tumor which has required neuro - surgery), Gregory 16, Elizabeth 14, Eric 12, and Rolf 16 months.

Lenore's husband has been very active in Parliament and has served as Minister of Northern Affairs. The Dinsdales have travelled extensively throughout Canada and the far north. In their travels they have visited in Scandinavia, the Orient, Europe and the U.K.

At present they maintain two homes and borrow her mother's cottage at Clear Lake.

To Lenore the past seems like yesterday in some respects and far gone from another view.

Marion Jackson, B.A.'45, at present acts as staff advisor to the Inter Varsity Fellowship at the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario.

Andrew Judson, B.A.'45, M.A., Ph.D. (Toronto). For his thesis at Toronto, Andy wrote on the "Economics of the Prairie Commercial Fishing Industry". After his Ph.D. studies, Andy spent an interval at Queen's University doing research. In 1965, he spent two months in Malaysia studying the fisheries of that country. He completed this trip by going all the way around the world. Recently Andy spent a year as head of the Economics department and Dean of Social Sciences at the University of Guyana. He has not returned to Bishop's University at Lennoxville, P.Q.

Zenella (Koester) Judson, B.A.'45, A.T.C.M., M.A.'63. Zen stayed at Brandon one year after the rest of the gang then left to marry Andy. After the death of her second child (leukemia) Zen returned to University work and obtained her M.A. For her masters degree she studied the works of John Donne. While she and Andy were in the southern hemisphere Zen took a course in Caribbean History.

Zen and Andy's family consists of Bruce 12, foremost in high school Science and French, Keith 6 (adopted) as bright as day, musically inclined, and Paul 4 (adopted) is quiet and artistic.

R. Judson Stade, B.A.'45, B.D. (McMasters), at present is serving as minister of the Calvary Baptist church in Sudbury. Judson is connected with the "Lifeline" movement and has been active in helping to build a church camp. He has seven children and one grandchild.

Can't next issue.

The Chemistry Department at Brandon University has been actively engaged in research work for the past several years. This phase of academic endeavor was greatly facilitated when the College provided a research laboratory for this purpose in 1963. At that time, the National Research Council of Canada began their financial support for research work in the Chemistry Department at Brandon College. Thanks to this generous support, the research facilities for Chemistry have been substantially improved in recent years.

Professor P. Letkeman is conducting research in the field of inorganic Chemistry. His interest centers around the determination of stability constants of coordination compounds, formed in solutions of polyaminopolycarboxylic acids with transition metals. A Sargent XXL Polarograph is employed to investigate the stability, kinetics and structure of the above mentioned complexes.

Prof. Letkeman delivered a paper on his research topic at the Vancouver C.I.C. conference (June 4/68). He received an N.R.C. grant of \$2800 to conduct further research. This summer, Miss Lynn Flock (a second-year student) will be employed as a technical assistant under his direction.

Dr. H. Hutton is working in the field of physical Chemistry. In his research projects he is using a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer to investigate hydrogen bonding, solvent and substituent effects on the coupling constants of some substituted benzene compounds.

Dr. Hutton received a research grant of \$6300 from N.R.C. for 1968-69. Stuart Koensgen (a second-year student) will be his summer assistant. Dr. Hutton is beginning a new phase of research, i.e. infrared spectroscopy to tie in with the N.M.R.

Dr. W. Rodewald is doing his research work in the area of organic Chemistry with the aid of an ultra-violet spectrophotometer. He is concerned with the determination of iron complexes of salicylic acids and evaluation of their formation constants. An attempt is being made to correlate these formation constants with electronic effects within the acid molecules.

Dr. Rodewald has accepted a post-Doctoral fellowship at Talahassee, Florida and will be away for the academic year 1968-69.

We hope to devote our fall issue to "Research at Brandon University" and to bring you at that time, full stories on these projects and others being undertaken here, to be written by the researchers themselves.

After the great success of this past term's major production and much urging on the part of various individuals, the University is undertaking to present for the first time this summer, a theatre school. The course will be under the direction of Dr. Evan Pepper of "Oh Dad" fame (see last issue). Dr. Pepper has had considerable experience in this field and was host to a weekly television series in the United States.

The plan is for a non-credit course in production. There are no entrance requirements and the sessions will be open to everyone including high school students, and especially high school teachers — people who are likely at some time to be called upon to assist with or direct the production of high school productions.

The instruction will be rudimentary in terms of theory and practise in all aspects of theatre, acting, directing sets, make-up, costumes, lighting, sound. Lectures will form a background for what is considered to be the most vital aspect, learning through doing in the workshop sessions. The work will culminate in a two night play to be chosen by the members of the class and carried out completely under their own initiative and with the knowledge they have gained.

The course will run from July 2nd to August 14th. The fee is \$25.00. There will be no conflict with regular summer school courses.

## Education?

Schools are like jails where the prisoners are conditioned to behave in socially acceptable ways. The needs and interests of the inmates are given very scant attention. It is more important that the pupils walk in straight lines between classes (no talking!) than that of any real learning take place.

Universities are really places where job training is carried out. They turn out unquestioning robots who will fit docilely into the slots in the corporate machine. They are needed to turn out the goods to meet the artificially induced needs of the people who have been conditioned to become "good consumers" in the schools. (And of course to provide new jailers to turn out new batches of consumers.) It works well — profits are made by the few — but what about the meaningless, consumption-oriented lives led by the robots?

These were the sort of ideas that were brought out and discussed at the Eleventh Annual Seminar of the Canadian Union of Students held in Winnipeg May 19-28. Elspeth McNaughton, Warren Brown and Don Adams were delegates from Brandon University.

The program included visits to Winnipeg schools where the delegates could see the "education" system actually operating. Solutions for the present mess in education ranged from slow methodical change through proper channels to complete social resolution. It was an interesting seminar and raises important, if disturbing, questions.

## PLAY PRODUCTION



## SCHOOL of MUSIC

For the first time since the opening of the Music Building in 1963, the School of Music will offer a four-week session of instruction in applied and theoretical subjects. The dates are July 2 - 29. The faculty will include: Piano (Yvonne Francq, Donald Henry, Lawrence Jones, and Peggy A. Sharpe); Harpsichord (Yvonne Francq); Violin and Viola (Francis Chaplin); Voice: (Leonard Mayoh - July 2 - 13 only); Harmony, History, etc: (Donald Henry, Lawrence Jones and Peggy A. Sharpe). Prof. Sharpe is Director of this Conservatory Summer School.

Running concurrently and extending to August 17 will be an Arts course, History of Music in Western Civilization. Prof. Lawrence Jones, who will be the instructor has been on sabbatical studying this past year at the Juilliard School of Music in New York City.

Throughout the summer a series of recitals will be given by faculty members and by visiting artists. At least one national CBC recital will originate on campus.

Special fees have been arranged for junior students.

For further information and for application form please write the Secretary, School of Music.

## DIRECTS

## PIANO WORKSHOP

Professor Lorne Watson, Director of Music, will direct the week-long Music Teachers and Piano Students workshop at Quetico Centre near Atikokan, Ontario, this August. A graduate of the Toronto Conservatory, Indiana University and New York University, he is described as one of Western Canada's leading music personalities. The purpose of the workshop is to provide a valuable refresher course for teachers allowing them to meet in an out-of-the-setting in order to exchange experience and share a heightened learning experience. The plan to explore the piano teacher's objectives, his problems and aspects of his increasing importance in broadening the cultural life of individuals and communities.

The course will be a practical one with opportunity for discussion with instructors, lecture demonstration and round table discussion.

The Quetico Centre is a cultural retreat surrounded by tall pines and overlooking Lake Eva. Courses in communication, art, theatre, crafts, film, music and dance are offered

# APPOINTMENT



The Prime Minister has announced the appointment of Robert D. Howland '35 as Chairman of the National Energy Board effective July 1, 1968, to follow his Vice Chairmanship of the past nine years.

Dr. Howland was born on June 1, 1909 in Bexley, Kent, England, and was educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Faversham, Kent. He came to Canada in 1926 and continued his education at Brandon College, going on to attend the London School of Economics where he obtained his doctorate in Economics.

Doctor Howland was Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, 1943-47; Secretary to the Royal Commission on Coal (Carroll Commission), 1944-1946; Vice-President of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, 1947-1950; a member of the Royal Commission on Saskatchewan Coal Mining Industry, 1949; Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Nova Scotia, 1950-1953; Economic Adviser to Nova Scotia Government, 1950-55; Economist for the Royal Commission on Energy, 1957 - 59; a Director of Cossor (Canada) Limited and is a member of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science.

## film making

Dr. M.V. Naidu, Acting Head of the Department of Political Science, who has had considerable film making experience in India has attended Quetico Centre AMATEUR FILM WORKSHOP partly sponsored by the Extension Department of the University. The leadership of the workshop is being provided by the National Film Board. Is a movie/photography club of students and faculty a possibility here? Dr. Naidu has undertaken to assist with such a project and while his Atikokan experiences are fresh in his mind and has reported to an interested group on campus The drama groups, art department and closed-circuit television programing might conceivably be involved in the club suggested.

The following is a list of Brandon University Graduates of whom we have temporarily lost track. Can you help us out by informing us of any of their present addresses?

NAME	LAST KNOWN ADDRESS
Robert Boughen '67	R.R. 4, Dauphin, Manitoba
William Gohl '67	General Delivery, Thompson, Manitoba
Douglas Thompson '67	Pine Crest Villa, Cloyne, Ontario
Jack D. Warkentine '67	912 Holt Street, N. Kamloops, B.C.
Patricia L. Carter '66	64 - 4th Street S.E., Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
Cyril P. Fox '66	Brookdale, Manitoba
Lindsay Gibson '66	2 Dorchester Avenue, Winnipeg 9.
William G. Sparling '66	902 Portage Avenue, Ft. Frances, Ontario
Kenneth C. Whittington '66	Ste. 106, Westwind Apartments, Grand Prairie, Alberta
Corrine Walker '66	Swan River, Manitoba
Rod Brown '65	2435 Abbott Street, Kelowna, B.C.
Myung Soo Lim '65	331 Pyongwondong Wonju City, Korea
Robert Miller '65	Medora, Manitoba
Robert L. Staines '65	Ste. 759 Winnipeg Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Gordon Williams '65	Ste. 101, 1850 Lincoln Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
William B. Ballantyne '64	Box 134, Cypress River, Manitoba
Masako Ban '64	248 - 4 Chome, Midoricko, Japan
F. Keith Haskins '64	Reston Manitoba
William D. Johnson '64	1420 - 20th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta
Donald R. Lawrence '64	Department of Transport, Cold Lake, Alberta
Murray J. McLeod '64	1927 - 12th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta
Mrs. Teenie Molgat '64	11, 3585 Rue Belanger East, Montreal 36, P.Q.
Moody A. Roebuck '64	Sandy Lake, Manitoba
Peter Stobbe '63	Killarney, Manitoba
Mrs. Faye (McLean) Lowes '63	404, 10 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg 1 Manitoba
K.L. May '63	Dunrea, Manitoba
Robert Charles Ferris '62	104 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Verna Jean Tate '62	Box 340, Arborg, Manitoba
Mrs. Elizabeth (Lane) Noble '61	Box 116, R.R. 2, Ottawa, Ontario
Dunc Robertson '61	Virten, Manitoba
Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Alford '60	Interns Residence, St. Boniface Hospital
A. MacKenzie-Elliott '60	4433 - 62nd Street, Camrose, Alberta
Mr. D.T. Ross '60	E.16322 - 106 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
Mrs. Grace Searle '60	16 - 1119 Grant Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba
Mr. C. Moerman '59	27 of 4, Nagamineyama Oishi, Nada-Ku, Japan
Mrs. Lorraine (Benson) Kaczer '57	482 E - 16th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
R. R. Ramsden '57	206 - 484 Greay East Kildonan, Manitoba
Dr. George Bell '56	3, 1151 - W 12th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.
R. A. Hilton '56	Box 1946, Camrose, Alberta
Mrs. Norma (McDonald) Zukerman '56	Unit 7 - 670 Sir J.A. MacDonald Blvd., Kingston
Mrs. Elizabeth (Cannon) Hulme '56	3840 Alabama Street, Bellingham, Washington
A. A. Penner '53	1515 S - 10th Street, Omaha 8, Nebraska
Mr. and Mrs. J.K. Struthers '53	35 Cowburn Crescent, Regina, Saskatchewan
Mrs. Airel (Genik) Wadsworth '53	19 Fawell Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario
Capt J. H. Scott '50	Box 486, Camp Borden, Ontario
Lorne R. Scott '50	422 Brownlee, Richmond, Vancouver, B.C.
Robert W. Byron '48	R.R. 3, Pickering, Ontario
Mrs. Elva (Cook) Balluff '49	313 N 17th Street, Grand Forks, N.D.
Mrs. Geraldine (Sanders) Dedmon '49	3, 275 Brynmar Avenue, Brynmar, P.A.
Mrs. Marjorie (Fleming) McNair '49	10 Crowson Bay, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba
Mrs. Doreen (Kite) Shanks '48	Lynn Lake, Manitoba
Mrs. Edith McFadden Bales '42	150 - 49th Avenue, Lachine, Quebec
John Crane '45	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Mrs. Jean (Hutchison) Barnett '41	295 - 9th Avenue, Montrose, B.C.
Jean Downing '41	Ste. 14, 1048 Rae Street, Regina, Saskatchewan
Douglas Wesley '41	2871 Athol Street, Regina, Saskatchewan
H.J.O. Williams '40	241 Windemere Road, Calgary, Alberta
Mrs. Elva (Way) Grierson '39	12 Valley View Crescent, Edmonton, Alberta
Dr. W. N. Ingham '38	2617 Bayview Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario
Mrs. Helen (Perdue) Davison '37	410 North Harold Street, Fort William, Ontario
Jack Oldham '37	1179 Mona Road, Port Credit, Ontario
Rev. C.D. Rupp '37	131 Canora Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Mrs. Ailie (Winter) Caldwell '36	4216 - 45th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta
Mrs. Edna (Cannon) Alexander '35	3906 Southridge Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C.
J.K. Smith '35	Riviere Qui Barre, Alberta
John P. Buss '34	35 Elloitt Avenue, North Kingsway, Toronto 18, Ontario
Mr. and Mrs. A.P. Brown '33	507 - 346 Brock Street, Kingston, Ontario
Mrs. Agnes (Lund) Fraser '33	231 Stanley Drive, Waterloo, Ontario
Mrs. Margaret Fraser '33	20 Wenlock Grove, Armdale, N.S.
Mrs. Marionne (Scott) Jamieson '33	659 Jamieson
John W. Thompson '29	Morden, Manitoba
E. Wellwood '29	Siriba College, Maseno, Kenya
A.P. MacPherson '26	924 Telephone Building, Omaha, Nebraska
Miss A.M. Hornfeldt '25	Bloor Street Collegiate, Toronto, Ontario
William Lewis '23	Dept. of Education, Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies
L.O. Harris '22	2469 McKay Street, Regina, Saskatchewan
Rev. J.S. Peterson '22	2469 McKay Street, Regina, S
Miss S.H. Hall '21	1315½ South Pine, Lansing, Michigan
Miss Jean Avery '18	Thompson, Manitoba
Mrs. Barbara Newcomb '07	9 - 57 Cornish Avenue, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba

With the . . .

# GRADUATES

John Wilson '33 after serving the Flin Flon School Division since 1937 as teacher principal and superintendent, has been awarded the Centennial medal.

Henry Norden '42 is the recipient of a silver Centennial medallion in recognition for his forty years of teaching and community work in Brandon.

Dave and Margaret (Lockie '52) McClure moved last year from Orillia to Sault Ste. Marie where Dave teaches at Sir James Dunn Collegiate and Vocational School as Head of the Geography Department.

Harold '55 and Joan Woods are in Orillia. Harold is teaching in the Adult Retraining Program and Joan attending the program.

Allan Johnson '56 is Head of the Science Department at Gordon Bell High School in Winnipeg.

Trevor and Rhoda (West, TTC '58) Lambert '62 wish to announce the birth of their first child, a daughter, Heather Kris, in Swan River on March 6th.

James Melvin '59 is Assistant Professor in Economics at the University of Western Ontario. He received his Ph.D. in economics in 1967 at the University of Minnesota following his M.A. from the University of Alberta.

Bob and Mary (Pothorin '61) Coleman '61 are now in Cooksville, Ontario. Bob is still with MacMillan Bloedel, now Product Manager of Kingtrim for a subsidiary, Kingsway Lumber Limited. Mary is working with pesticide residues at the Ontario Research Foundation.

Florence English '62, was married, July 15, 1967 to Mr. Ernest H. Phillips of Somerset, Manitoba

Pat Young '62 has very exciting plans. She will be leaving her position as Head of the Children's Section of the Port Arthur Public Library with some regret but sails for Auckland, New Zealand for a working holiday there tentatively to continue up through Tasmania and on to Brisbane for a planned trip of about two years. Lots of luck Pat, we hope you will report to us now and then.

Larrie Seeback '62 and Jean have a second daughter, Robin Linsey, as of October 12. Darin Leslie is now two years old. Larrie joined the staff of Canadian Motors January 1st and is now an insurance adjuster for Motors Insurance Corporation. Any of the 'old gang' who plan to take in the Calgary Stampede this summer are invited to visit the Seebacks.

Garth and Lynda (Foster TTC '62) Hunter '64 are happy to announce the arrival of their first daughter, Christie Lynne in Ottawa on October 20, 1967.

Dick '63 and Verda (Peden '55) McDonald announce the birth of their third son, Daren James, born February 28.

Gerald Butler '63 and wife, Carman, are the parents of twin girls, Diane Annette and Suzanne Adelle, born March 22.

Malcolm Davidson '63 was married on October 27th to the former Gwen Woodrow, in Cranbrook, B.C., where they are making their home. Malcolm is with Mgore Business forms, Limited.

Muriel (Baker) Anderson '65 teaches in the High School at Sioux Lookout where she plans to continue.

Donna Firby '65 has been teaching at Souris High School where she plans to continue next term.

Mitch '65 and Anne (Franklin '65) Taylor, write with a "welcome" to Brandon University people, especially 1965 vintage to drop in as they pass through Kamloops. Mitch is Sales Representative for Imperial Oil and Anne teaches grades 8 and 9 at John Peterson Secondary School.

Don Wilkie '65 has been awarded a National Research Council scholarship for post graduate study in Psychology. During the past two years he has been completing his master's degree under Dr. J. Peal at the University of Manitoba.

Bryan Fuhr '67 has been awarded a post graduate scholarship for 1968-69 from the National Research Council. He will work this summer under Dr. T. Schaefer at the University of Manitoba.

Ron Moffatt '67 is now employed in Regina by Velsicol Corporation of Canada as a Technical Sales Representative.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McKinnon '67 proudly announce the birth of their first child, Ian Cameron, on April 3, 1968.

Denny Kells '68 Student Union President was married on May 4th to Eryl Nevin Ed. 1A '68.

Thomas Williams '68 has been awarded a Canada Council Grant with which he plans to further his musical studies at the Julliard School of Music in New York. Among the many awards and recognition he has received, notable are the Wawanesa Centennial String Scholarship which he has held for the past three years and first prize in the C.F.M.T.A. Young Artists Series Competition; he was runner up in the Centennial String Festival Finals in Saint John, N.B.

## With The Faculty

### DEPT. OF BOTANY

Dr. Evan Pepper has had two scientific articles published recently: "Barley - Aging, Disease and Protein" (North Dakota Farm Research Vol. 24 (12): 11-12 and "The Isolation and Identification of Brown Barley Pigment" (Cereal Chemistry, January, 1968).

Miss Betty Gibson' will take up full time duties as a member of the Faculty in the fall. Her resignation from the position of Assistant Superintendent of Schools was accepted with regret by the Brandon division school board. Miss Gibson attended the S.R.A. conference on non graded education May 4 to 6th.

Professor Huntley Cameron attended the annual convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec in Montreal in March. He is an adjudicator of the music festival at Fredrickton.

Drs. Virgil and Lillian Logan attended the International Reading Conference held in Boston, Mass. April 23rd to 28. The Logans left May 20th to spend several weeks visiting schools in the British Isles. McGraw-Hill will publish their language

text this summer under the title "Teaching the Language Arts".

Professor M. Spack began this spring to write a weekly column on golf for the Brandon Sun entitled "Tee-Up."

Dr. G. Rimmington has been appointed Director of Research for the Faculty of Education. His concern will be to identify valuable areas of educational research and then to arrange for the planning and development of projects.

### FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Dr. J.A.B. McLeish, Dean, and Professor Spack attended a meeting of the Deputy Minister and senior officers of the Department of Education on March 29 to describe the work of the Faculty and the student teaching program here.

### LIBRARY

Miss E.M. McFadden has been reelected President of the Brandon Council of Women.

# Sports Report

## Bobcats Enter W.C.I.A.A.

The calibre of hockey being played at Brandon University continues to improve with plans to enter the Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association during the 1969 - 1970 season. This means that the Bobcats will be competing against the very best "intercollegiate teams" in Canada.

The team had a very good season this past season in both the south west league and their intercollegiate exhibition games. Next season they will play a tougher schedule with the highlight of the season being a trip to Montreal for two games.

On Friday, February 14th, the Bobcats under coach Jim Mann, will fly to Montreal and play Macdonald College and then play Loyola College on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday evening the boys will attend a Montreal Canadian hockey game, flying back home Sunday evening.

The Bobcats may ice the strongest team ever as they prepare to enter Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association this coming season. Only four players will be leaving via the graduation route and several ex-junior players as well as some top juvenile players from Winnipeg and rural Manitoba have indicated they'll be trying out for a spot on the team.



### B.U. BOBCATS 1968

Front Row: left to right. Jim Mann, Coach; John Graham; Wally Peel, Captain; John Findley John Birnie; "Doc" Hannah  
 Second Row: left to right. Ken Dando, Manager, Bill Henderson, Wilf Taylor; Gary McDonald; Lawrence Bertran; Ra?ph Gardiner; Dennis Sparling.  
 Third Row: left to right. Bruce Taylor; Glen Edwards; Tom Mitchell; Gene Collins; Wayne Palidwar



Dr. Robbins has presented a new award this year, the President's Team Award to the Ladies' Curling team at the Annual Colour Night. This award is to be presented annually to the Brandon University team that best meets the following qualifications:

- a) Successful record throughout the year in Competition.
- b) Shown outstanding Sportsmanship.
- c) Good representatives of Brandon University on and off the field of play.

Team members are Miss Leslie Woodman, Miss Nancy Brownlee, Miss Bonnie Kaey and Miss Bonnie Low, Mr. Leland Clark, Registrar and Lecturer in History, was the coach for the team.

### DO YOU KNOW

promising young students  
in your area?

Alert them to the  
opportunities offered by  
"Brandon University."

## BRANDON UNIVERSITY ALUMNI NEWS BRANDON, MANITOBA

Mr. & Mrs. R. G. McDonald DA'65  
1475 Applewood Day  
Brandon, Man.

If address change, notify  
**EILEEN BROWNRIDGE**  
Brandon University Alumni Assoc.  
Brandon, Manitoba

Annual Membership \$3.00  
Life Membership \$50.00