

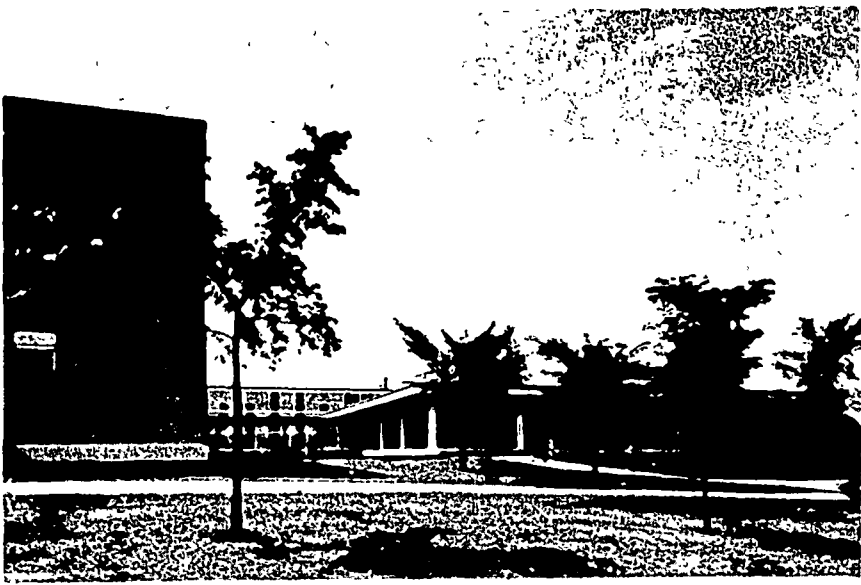
Brandon University

ALUMNI

Look carefully...

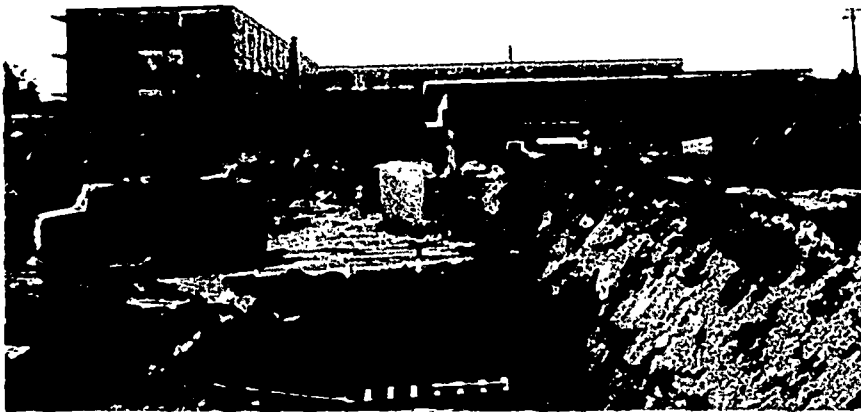
This scene is no longer





SCIENCE CENTRE BEGUN

Our cover picture shows a view of Brandon University campus as enjoyed by all last spring. This year presents a different scene as trucks and bulldozers make ready for the rise of the long awaited Brodie Science Centre. Sod turning ceremonies were held on Friday afternoon, May 26th and Mrs. J. R. Brodie was a welcome guest as she performed the duty of the day. Mr. W. W. Fatheringham of the University Board of Governors presided.



A small damper has been placed on the scene in the failure of the government to come up with the expected amount in funds and some of the proposed facilities may have to wait a while until the government is able to fulfill a larger commitment or other sources are found.

The picture is courtesy of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

PROGRESS ??? WELL, . . . YES.



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BRANDON UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

*Published quarterly by Brandon
University Alumni Association.*

JULY 1970

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Editor: Eileen Brownridge '62

The Alumni News is printed by Brandon University Print Shop by Mr. Joseph Slomiany. Composer is Mrs. Elspeth Denbow and typist is Valery Joy.



Dr. Andrew Lloyd Dulmage, 53 a native of Hamilton, Ont., and graduate of the University of Toronto who has been professor of mathematics at both the University of Alberta and the University of Manitoba, is the new president of Brandon University succeeding Dr. John E. Robbins, recently appointed ambassador of Canada to the Vatican.

Dr. Dulmage is now dean of arts and acting dean of the faculty of arts and science, University of Manitoba, also a member of the board of governors of the University of Manitoba.

Welcoming the choice, "a choice in which", he said, "all elements of the university, students, faculty, senate and board were represented", Lewis D. Whitehead, the chairman of the Brandon University board of governors, commented:

"We are confident that with continuing cooperation Brandon University will continue to evolve as an institution of character and distinction."

Dr. Dulmage's teaching career began in 1939 when he became a teaching fellow in the department of mathematics, University of Toronto. He has been associated with the University of Manitoba since 1940 except 1950 to 1956 when he was assistant professor and later associate professor, department of mathematics, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., and 1964 to 1966 when he was at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

At the University of Alberta Dr. Dulmage was head of the mathematics department.

A WORLD IN REVOLT

*Thomas Clement Douglas B.A. '30
Third Annual Spring Convocation
Brandon University, May 15th, 1970*

Future historians will probably designate the 20th Century as "The Age of Revolution". In our contemporary society three revolutions are going on simultaneously and interacting upon each other.

The first is the Scientific Revolution, bringing in its wake automation and cybernetics which are destined to have a profound effect upon our mode of living, travel, communication and industrial technology. The second is the Anti-Imperialist Revolution in which underdeveloped nations are throwing off the yoke of colonialism and demanding the right of self-determination. The third is the Social Revolution which is the protest of diverse minorities and disadvantaged groups against economic inequity and social injustice.

Ours is a society in a state of ferment. Every day's news sounds like a catalogue of doom, with wars, riots, uprisings and civil strife. We cry "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace. We call for law and order without seeking the underlying causes of social discontent. Great social changes are in the making and they will not go away merely because we deplore them. Our task is to understand the forces at work within our society and seek to direct them toward constructive ends. We need to ask ourselves some hard questions. Why are the peoples of Asia and Africa in revolt against the white man's domination? Why are the negroes of the United States and the Indians of Canada rebelling against discrimination and inequality of opportunity? Why are the youth of our land and other lands clamouring for fundamental changes in the power structure of our society?

OURS IS A MANIPULATED SOCIETY

We must face the fact that the youth of today are in revolt against our way of life. Don't be misled by the beards, long hair and miniskirts. These are merely the symbols of a generation which is disenchanted with the value system of modern society. In this contest I am on the side of youth. Their methods are often crude and their aims are sometimes confused but basically theirs is a protest movement against a society that has failed to meet man's deepest needs and impedes the realization of man's finest aspirations.

This generation has awakened to the realization that ours is a manipulated society. They read John Kenneth Galbraith's "New Industrial State" and learn about the "Oligopoly" and its techno-structure which dominates the economic life of the United States. They study Professor John Porter's "Vertical Mosaic" which analyzes and delineates the "Corporate Elite" which permeates the social and economic life of Canada. They have become increasingly aware of the fact that a few hundred powerful multi-national corporations have the power to set their own administered prices, generate their own capital and influence consumer buying patterns without any reference to the social needs of society as a whole. They

see this vast technostructure wielding almost dictatorial powers with no responsibility except to its own self-interest.

The major economic decisions affecting the lives of ordinary people are not made by Parliament, and often, not even by the Government of this country. They are made in the board rooms of giant corporations, many of which are located outside Canada. It is the realization that the power structure is beyond their control and unresponsive to the public will that has generated a spirit of revolt in modern youth. They are no longer willing to be mere puppets dancing at the end of strings manipulated by invisible hands.

To maintain its domination the technostructure has taken control of most of the mass communication media. The aim is to influence public thought, or better still, to prevent serious thought altogether. Most of our modern advertising is, at best, a cynical appeal to mindlessness, and at worst, an attempt at deliberate deception. The youth of this generation know the truth of Galbraith's statement when he wrote:

"We are becoming the servants in thought, as in action, of the machine we created to serve us."

REVOLT AGAINST OUR VALUE SYSTEM

There are those who condemn the revolt of modern youth. I am not among them, although I sometimes disagree with their methods and often wish they were clearer about their objectives. But I cannot condemn a generation which has shown such a commendable concern about the needs of others. In the main their protests have been on behalf of the poor,

upon it. They are protesting our materialistic scale of values and asserting that what really counts is not merely the quantity of our goods but also the quality of our lives. We have an abundance of cars and mechanical gadgets but pollution poisons the air and the water; we erect skyscrapers as prestige symbols but poor housing creates heartbreaking problems for young and old alike. We can find millions of dollars to re-tool a plant to make cars that are no better - - and certainly no safer - - but we are sadly lacking in funds to build hospitals, nursing homes for the aged, schools for the mentally

promise and then we slam the door in their faces because we have no meaningful role for them. Young people from broken homes, crowded schools and hostile communities become so resentful that they seek to affirm their identities by resort to violence. To be young and poor is sad; but to be young and hopeless is a tragedy.

We speak of equality before the law, but everyone knows that the application of the law can be vastly different for the client with highly paid counsel and an accused with no counsel at all, or at best, some junior counsel assigned to the case. When we cry for "law and order" we should first insist upon "law and justice" so that no citizen of this country can be tried and convicted without the services of competent legal counsel. Until we do this all talk of equality before the law is an unmitigated farce.

We talk smugly about peace and security as being guidelines of the Great Powers. But in the interests of so-called peace the United States has systematically bombed the people of Viet Nam and in the name of so-called national security the Soviet Union sent its tanks rumbling into Czechoslovakia. We worry about deserters and draft dodgers but we should begin to perceive that today we are dealing with a generation which has grown "wise" to our manipulations and whom we can't "con" much longer.



civil rights for minority groups, and against the barbarism of the war in Viet Nam. These causes are the hallmark of a generation which has a sense of social responsibility. They have been quick to recognize the alienation which is an inherent ingredient of our modern technological society. In the continuing contest between Big Business, Big Unions and Big Government they see the individual becoming a depersonalized cog in a vast impersonal machine.

The youth of today are in revolt against the value system of our society and the power structure that depends

retarded and educational facilities to meet the challenge of a technological age.

It is not surprising that youth sees a large measure of hypocrisy in our system of values. We speak glibly about equality of opportunity but how much equality of opportunity is there between children educated in some of our well-to-do suburban schools and those who must attend schools in our slums and in some of the depressed rural areas. Much of the violence we are witnessing in the cities of North America is deplorable but understandable. On the television screen we show young people a glittering world of

OURS IS A FEAR-RIDDEN SOCIETY

Increasingly the manipulated society has become the fear-ridden society. Some time ago a comedian on the Ed Sullivan Show said, "Nothing is safe anymore. The countryside isn't safe; the parks aren't safe and even the streets here in New York aren't safe. The only protection we've got is under our armpits." Like most humour, this has an element of truth in it. Our neighbour to the south is the richest and most technically advanced nation on earth. Yet its cities and university campuses are in almost constant turmoil. Why? Perhaps it is
(cont. on page 12)

1980! Between now and the Beginning of the next decade, one great issue may underlie all the others — and all the others may become a part of it. When flatly stated, this issue sounds innocuous; yet its implications are so great that they can divide faculties, stir students, and raise profound philosophical and practical questions among presidents, trustees, alumni, and legislators:

1980!

the nature of a university in society?

Until recently, almost by definition, a college or university was accepted as a neutral in the world's practical and ideological arenas; as dispassionate in a world of passions; as having what one observer called "the unique capacity to walk the razor's edge of being both in and out of the world, and yet simultaneously in a unique relationship with it."

The college or university was expected to revere knowledge, wherever knowledge led. Even though its research and study might provide the means to develop more destructive weapons of war (as well as life-saving medicines, life-sustaining techniques, and life-enhancing intellectual insights), it pursued learning for learning's sake and rarely questioned, or was questioned about, the validity of that process.

The college or university was dedicated to the proposition that there were more than one side to every controversy, and it would explore them all. The proponents of all sides had a hearing in the academic world's scheme of things, yet the college or university, sheltering and protecting them all, itself would take no stand.

Today the concept that an institution of higher education should be neutral in political and social controversies — regardless of its scholars' personal beliefs — is being challenged both on and off the campuses.

Those who say the colleges and universities should be "politicized" argue

that neutrality is undesirable, immoral — and impossible. They say the academic community must be responsible, as Carl E. Schorske, professor of history at the University of California at Berkeley, wrote in *Publications of the Modern Language Association*, for the "implications of its findings for society and mankind." "The scholar's zeal for truth without consequences," said Professor Schorske, has no place on the campus today.

Julian Bond, a member of the Georgia state senate, argued the point thus, before the annual meeting of the American Council on Education:

" . . . Every scholar who is also an active and perhaps passionate citizen . . . knows the pitfalls of ideology, fervor, and a priori truths as the starting-point of inquiry. He knows the need to beware of his own biases in his relations with students, and his need to protect their autonomy of choice as rigorously as he would protect his own

"Like the individual scholar, the university itself is no longer the dispassionate seeker after truth once it adopts controverted causes which go beyond the duties of scholarship, teaching, and learning. But

unlike the individual scholar, the university has no colleague to light the fires of debate on controverted public issues. And unlike the individual scholar, it cannot assert simply a personal choice or judgment when it enters the field of political partisanship, but seem to assert a corporate judgment which obligates, or impinges upon, or towers over what might be contrary choices by individuals within its community.

"To this extent, it loses its unique identity among our social institutions. And to this extent it diminishes its capacity to protect the climate of freedom which nourishes the efficiency of freedom."

1980! What will the College or University be like, if it survives this tumultuous decade? If it comes to grips with the formidable array of issues that confront it? If it makes the painful decisions that meeting those issues will require?

Along the way, how many of its alumni and alumnae will give it the understanding and support it must have if it is to survive? Even if they do not always agree in detail with its decisions, will they grant it the strength of their belief in its mission and its conscience?

"Man still makes war. He still insists on gathering material wealth at the expense of his fellows and his environment. Men and nations have grown arrogant, and the struggle of the Twentieth Century has continued. . . .

"And while the struggle has continued, the university has remained aloof, a center for the study of why men behaves as he does, but never a center for the study of how to make man behave in a civilized manner

"Until the university develops a politics or — in better terms, perhaps, for this gathering — a curriculum and a discipline that stifles war and poverty and racism, until then, the university will be in doubt."

Needless to say, many persons disagree that the college or university should be politicized. The University of Minnesota's

(cont. on page 9)

Should universities take ideological stands?

Visiting Lecturer Series

This term has added two much respected Canadian figures to our list of lecturers having visited Brandon University at the invitation of your Alumni Association. Both men, known for deep and timely concern for humanity's current stumbling quest for purity and truth, had wide appeal to a real cross-section of people; neither presented any solid answers — only perhaps the kind of frustration that leads to more thought and discussion.

In January, we received Mr. Sidney Katz, psychiatric social worker, broadcaster, writer and Features Editor for the Toronto Daily Star. Stanley Burke, former C.B.C. newsman and more recently crusader for a clean environment, was our February guest.

Sidney Katz, an extremely warm and energetic man, was active on our behalf full time during his two day stay — speaking and holding discussions and interviews from 8:30 a.m. on Friday until after midnight Saturday morning. Eager and adept at bringing the story and feelings behind the young societal misfits, the idealistic drop-out and the drug user, he spoke with students, faculty, social workers, local press people, Alumni and the general public.

Mr. Katz, a most qualified and articulate Canadian speaker on the sociological aspects of our changing times, is the author of more than a thousand articles in the field of health, welfare, human relations and social problems and twice winner of the President's Medal, given by the Governor-General's Award Board for the best article published during anyone year by a Canadian writer. He is also a winner of the first award given by Ohio State U. for radio and television programs of excellence and the recipient of a Canadian Education Conference Award for his articles on education. Thirteen years of his writing career were spent on the staff and as Associate Editor for MacLeans Magazine.



Stanley Burke arrived in Brandon on Thursday evening Feb. 16th to a reception sponsored by the city's United Nations Association, where representatives of the various Brandon organizations along with the general public welcomed him. An official greeting was given by the city Council and Mr. Burke's two day round of lectures, meetings and discussions was begun.

Highlights of his visit came in his references to such topics as the French Canadian question, Canada's Constitution,

Biafra, pollution and the communication possibilities available for the future with cable television. (In the latter he gave the C.R.T.C. credit for taking a reasonable interim stand). With each topic, the feeling was the same: people's human needs are being set aside for "paper" considerations and of course that green paper for which industry is defiling our land.

Stanley Burke evoked strong reaction in his listeners. Real frustration was felt in the question sessions when no real answers were offered to the problems posed. But then, if solutions can be given, what stimulation is left to go home and ponder, come up with some solutions of your own discuss them with others and A.C.T.!

These two names join those of Earle Birney, Dr. Hans Selye and Dr. Desmond Pacey in our list of Alumni sponsored, visiting lectures to the Brandon Campus. We feel that this project has been most successful and look forward to continuing to bring the influence of thinking people from outside to our students and general university and community population.

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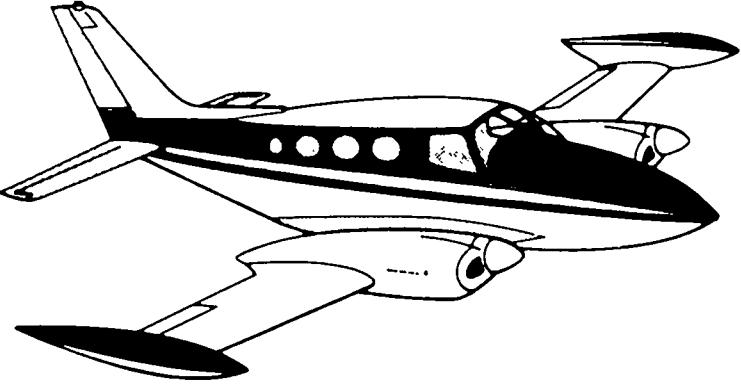
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HOMECOMING

'70

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President Malcolm Moos stated their case not long ago:

"More difficult than the activism of violence is the activism that seeks to convert universities, as institutions, into political partisans thumping for this or that ideological position. Yet the threat of this form of activism is equally great, in that it carries with it a threat to the unique relationship between the university and external social and political institutions.

"Specifically, universities are uniquely the place where society builds its capacity to gather, organize, and transmit knowledge; to analyze and clarify controverted issues; and to define alternative responses to issues. Ideology is properly an object of study or scholarship. But when it becomes the starting-point of intellect, it threatens the function uniquely cherished by institutions of learning.

" . . . It is still possible for members of the university community — its faculty, its students, and its administrators — to participate fully and freely as individuals or in social groups with particular political or ideological purposes. The entire concept of academic freedom, as developed on our campuses, presupposes a role for the teacher as teacher, and the scholar as scholar, and the university as a place of teaching and learning which can flourish free from external political or ideological constraints.

"This comment is from the 1970 'Moonshooters Report' which is prepared annually for Alumni publications by Editorial Projects for Education, a non-profit organization informally associated with the American Alumni Council".



The Annual Commencement Ball was held on the evening of Convocation, May 15, and once again we welcomed the Graduating Class into the Alumni Association.

The Ball was held at the North Hill Motel. The evening began with cocktails which were followed by a smorgasbord and a dance.

Master of Ceremonies of the occasion was the famous Rodney Mykle, and in his own inimitable style, he managed to insult our Executive President, the droll Jim Potter, several times without losing face. However, Potter didn't lose face either, as he replied with equal venom.

During the evening, the graduates presented Professor Alf Rogosin, their Honorary Class President, with an attachecase, in appreciation of a really great guy.

We enjoyed meeting the class of '70 and hope that they will become active members of the association.

It has been traditional that each graduating class presents a gift to the University. A highlight of this year's Commencement celebrations was the class of '70's presentation of a contribution to the J.R.C. Evans Loan Fund. This money will go into the Evans Fund and will be used over and over again to help finance the Education of needy students. Chris Speelman, President of the class of '70 is shown above presenting the cheque to Jim Potter, Alumni Executive President. This contribution kicks off the fund campaign for the J.R.C. Evans Loan fund which will begin this fall.

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CHANCELLOR



Stanley Howard Knowles who has been described as the "conscience of the House of Commons" is the new chancellor of Brandon University having taken office on July 1, the third anniversary of the creation of the university on the foundation of Brandon College.

His nomination for the post was put by a representative committee of the senate which included Brandon University students. The appointment by the senate was unanimous.

Mr. Knowles became a student at Brandon College in 1927 when his home was on the farm of his "Bailey relatives" at Carberry, Man. The son of a Nova Scotia born father and a New Brunswick born mother he had come to Carberry on his own at the age of 16 from Los Angeles, Calif. He speaks of Carberry as being his "original Manitoba home".

A classmate at Brandon College, then an institution of the Baptist church, was T. C. Douglas, M.P., also a candidate for the church ministry. The recently published history "Brandon College: A History 1899 - 1967" records that both were active. At the first chapel service in September 1928 Mr. Douglas spoke in praise of the newly appointed president, Dr. J. R. C. Evans, Dr. Robbins' predecessor, and "Stanley Knowles led the

students in cheers". Dr. Evans is quoted as saying when Mr. Knowles had graduated (B.A. 1930): "I greatly doubt if the (scholastic) record made by Mr. Knowles has ever been equalled in the history of the institution".

Mr. Knowles continued his education at United College now the University of Winnipeg and the University of Manitoba receiving the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1934. In his student years he was the recipient of two general proficiency medals and other awards. Stanley Knowles has stood and won in eight general elections — 1945, 1949, 1953, 1957, 1962, 1963, 1965 and 1968. He stood and lost only once — in 1958. In all this time he has represented Winnipeg North Centre, as chief whip and house leader of the New Democratic Party since 1962. In 1957 he was offered the speakership of the House of Commons by then Prime Minister Diefenbaker.

Mr. Knowles was a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations preparatory commission in London in 1945 and of the Canadian Delegation to the first general assembly of the United Nations in 1946 which was also in London. In 1959, 1960 and 1961 he was the worker's delegate for Canada at the meetings of the International Labour Organization in Geneva. From 1958 to 1962 Mr. Knowles was executive vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress, a member of Local 191, International Typographical Union, Winnipeg, having worked at the printing trade in various capacities, latterly as a linotype operator.

A minister of the United Church, he served a number of congregations between 1927 and 1940, mainly in greater Winnipeg. He was a Winnipeg alderman 1941 - 42. Mr. Knowles is an honorary fellow of the University of Winnipeg, and an honorary doctor of laws of Brandon University, the latter having been conferred at the university's first convocation in 1967.

Mr. Knowles is to be Brandon University's second chancellor succeeding Maitland B. Steinkopf, Q.C., whose three-year term ends June 30.

His photograph is courtesy Rapid Grip and Batten Ltd.

Five concerts have been planned for the month of July by the School of Music of Brandon University. Lorne Watson will be heard in a piano recital on July 7 as a prologue to his Piano Workshop. As a special Centennial feature, two concerts have been arranged through the co-operation of CBC. Albert Pratz, violinist with Leo Barkin, pianist, will be heard on July 9. A Manitoba artist, now resident in Toronto, Joan Maxwell, mezzo-soprano with William Aide, pianist, will appear on July 16. Both these recitals will be in the Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium. On July 14, a Noon Hour Recital by the brilliant young Guanese pianist, Ray Luck begins at 12:45 p.m. in the Evans Theatre. On July 21, Duane Hendricks will conduct the Brass Quintet; a group of young brass players who have been working together this year.

Summer offerings in 1970 at the School of Music at Brandon University will include:

A Piano Workshop for Teachers and Senior Students by Lorne Watson, Director of the School of Music, will be given July 8 - 11. Lorne Watson will lecture and demonstrate at Sessions on such topics as teaching of techniques, analysis of contemporary teaching material, pedalling, eartraining, and Keyboard Harmony.

Leonard Mayoh of the School of Music Faculty, will conduct sessions covering techniques of singing, pedagogy and repertoire. The sessions which will run from July 13 - 15 will be of interest to both teachers and students.

One University credit course, History of Music in Western Civilization, will be given by Dr. Bruce Lobaugh, acting-head of the School of Music, University of Saskatchewan Regina Campus. It is an illustrated survey course emphasizing the development of musical style. It also shows the correlation with the allied arts and the social, political and philosophical trends. The course runs from July 2 - August 13.

Class instruction will be available in brass and woodwinds which can be applied as Techniques Class credits toward the Bachelor of Music degree. Instruction will be available in piano, voice, brass and woodwind as well as in theory in the Conservatory Department, July 6 - 24.

The final Campus Concert of the School of Music on May 12th, Brandon University, presented a unique program — CORNELIUS CARDEW, British composer, pianist and exponent of Experimental and Electronic Music, in concert in the EVANS THEATRE.

ELECTRONIC MUSIC is the music of our age and has become very important since World War II, because of the new techniques it uses, and because its new resources are linked with new concepts of music and aesthetics.

Electronic Music traditionally means music made up of sounds created exclusively by electronic means, as distinct from music which is made up of sounds that already exist. Today, however, composers often combine the use of both natural and electronically produced sounds.

It grew out of research in the years 1958-60 (post-Webern generation) and was first closely tied to serial music. Its chief pioneers were composers K. H. Stockhausen, Eimert, Legity and Koenig at the West German Radio station in Cologne. Italy and France created electronic studios as well. In the U.S., pioneers John Cage, Ussachevsky, Baron and others developed studios at the Columbia University in New York. There are several other important centres in the United States and in Japan.

The fundamental idea of electronic music is the idea of unity of musical thought and musical material. The sounds themselves generating the composition.

Electronic Music is best listened to "in the round" and with a free mode of audience contact; with space for the audience to move around.

Cornelius Cardew was born in 1936 in the West of England. Musical education included being a chorister at Canterbury Cathedral. He studied piano, 'cello and composition at the Royal Academy of Music, London. He received his LRAM (performers) in piano playing, and Diploma in composition; a scholarship from the RAM for studies in electronic music in Cologne. He was assistant to Karlheinz Stockhausen in 1958-60, during which time Carre for four orchestras, four choruses and four conductors was produced as a collaborative effort. From 1960 onwards he did much concert-giving, lecturing and teaching throughout Europe.

MUSIC

He has been lauded by the press — "Continually probing and developing the very nature of music, Cardew is one of the precious few really intelligent and imaginative composers in England today." — Musical Times, November 1967.

The program included: Composition 1960 — Lamonte Young; For Strings — Howard Skempton; Stones — Christian Wolff; Two Schooltime Compositions; The Great Digest (fragment). The proceeds will go toward the School of Music Bursary Fund.

On May 14th a concert was presented in the Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium by current and past winners of Wawanesa string scholarships. Some of the scholarship students have combined with graduates Tom Williams, violinist now with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, violinist Erika Benedik and cellist Mary Payne, both presently members of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, in a program of works by Vivaldi, Beethoven, Gordon Jacob, Prokofiev and Mendelssohn. Chamber music was featured in a variety of combinations for strings ranging from duos to a double string quartet. In this latter work, the Mendelssohn Octet, six of the students will combine with cellist Malcolm Tait and violinist Francis Chaplin, both faculty members at the Brandon University School of Music.

This concert is being given to honor those individuals who have made this generous scholarship program possible. Most of the credit must go to two persons, Brandon University's past President, Dr. John E. Robbins who is now Canada's Ambassador to the Vatican and Dr. M. C. Holden, President of the Wawanesa

Mutual Insurance Company, Professor Lorne Watson, Director of the Brandon University School of Music, introduced the program.

The Wawanesa String Scholarship program began in 1965 and was seen as a means of combating the lack of qualified string players available to Canadian Symphony Orchestras. As a Canadian Centennial project, the Wawanesa Insurance Company allotted \$15,000 for a scholarship fund that was to be used to assist talented and deserving string students. At that time the program was under the direction of violinist Albert Pratz and since 1966 it has been guided by the string members of the Brandon University Trio, Francis Chaplin, violinist and Malcolm Tait who has succeeded Edward Bisha as cellist of the Trio.

When reviewing the progress of the program in 1968, it was decided by the Board of Directors of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company that its success merited continued support. As a Manitoba Centennial project, an additional \$15,000 was donated to the scholarship fund.

Since its inception, many students have received assistance through this scholarship program. Four have graduated and are now members of Canadian Symphony Orchestras. Two more will graduate in May and nine currently enrolled students at the Brandon University School of Music have received Wawanesa awards.

Taking part in the concert on May 14th were the following who are Bachelor of Music students: Velma Ko, Sigmar Martin, Joan Dillon, Mabel Enns and Conservatory student, Anne Mayoh.

SEMINAR FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

This year's seminar on the United Nations for high school students in Manitoba and Northwest Ontario is to be held at Brandon University Sunday to Friday, August 16 to 21. J. King Gordon, assistant director, Institute for International Cooperation, University of Ottawa, a former senior officer of the United Nations secretariat and author of "The U N in the Congo" is general chairman.

The theme is to be "The United Nations in 1970: Retrospect and Prospect" and the program will relate to the fact that this is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the League of Nations

The theme is to be "The United Nations in 1970: Retrospect and Prospect" and the program will relate to the fact that this is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the League of Nations and the twenty-fifth of the United Nations. The recently announced White Paper on Canadian Foreign Policy is to be on the agenda.

Manitoba born Lyon Weidman, counsellor, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York, is to be a member of the Resource Panel. He and his wife, the former Carol Freeman of Montreal, and their infant daughter, are to be in Brandon for the entire period of the seminar.

Mr. Weidman is a B.A., University of Manitoba, 1955, LL.B., 1960 and a member of the Manitoba Bar. In 1955-56 he taught English and attended the law faculty, Clermont-Ferrand, France, 1955-56. Joining the Department of External Affairs in 1960 he served in the Canadian Consulate General, subsequently the Canadian Embassy, Leopoldville (now Kinshasa), Democratic Republic of the Congo. From there he was posted to the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, Paris, where he received its diploma in 1964. Back in Ottawa he became head of the International Claims Section of the Legal Division. In May 1968 he became First Secretary of the Permanent Mission to the United Nations and in April last counsellor.

While a student of the University of Manitoba Mr. Weidman worked part-time for the Winnipeg Free Press.

(cont. from page 5)

because it has become more concerned with putting a man on the moon than with making man feel at home here on the earth.

The alienation of the poor and underprivileged is a problem we share with our American neighbours. The widening gap between the rich and the poor holds frightening prospects for the future. Thirty million Americans and five million Canadians live below the poverty line. Michael Harrington in his book "The Other America" placed this problem on the conscience of America. The Fifth Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada should have done the same for Canadians. The Revolution of Rising Expectations is not confined to the underdeveloped areas of the world. In our own country poverty and lack of opportunity in the midst of abundance will lead increasingly to frustration and violence unless we hasten to remedy the situation.

The value system we have established

and the scramble for the almighty dollar have set man against his fellows and destroyed the sense of neighbourliness which is the cement that makes community life possible. This is the inevitable consequence of accepting the concept that life is a battleground where "the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong". The crying need of our time is for a sense of social responsibility which recognizes the principle that we are "our brother's keeper" and as St. Paul said, "We that are strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak."

MEETING SOCIAL CHANGE

The crucial test for mankind has always been how we meet the problem of social change. Harold MacMillan's "winds of change" are not only blowing across Africa - - they are blowing around the world. To resist social change is an attempt to make time stand still. It can have fatal consequences. As the late President J. F. Kennedy reminded us, "Those who make peaceful revolution impossible make violent revolution inevitable". The forces of change are upon us. We can work with them or be overwhelmed by them.

How we bring about social change is of vital importance. Mere change for the sake of change can become cheap exhibitionism. To be effective change must be intelligent and meaningful. Some of those advocating change have no clear goals, and have failed to relate the changes they advocate to the totality of the human problem. In the process of social change it is easy to be sidetracked into backwaters that have little relevance to the mainstream of life.

Recently I saw a newsphoto of students escorting a Dean from his office. In my student days we were much more respectful of a Dean; we merely called him "Stinky" behind his back. But is forcing a Dean out of his office meaningful? The ease with which it can be done is the best measure of its irrelevance. Try escorting the President of General Motors from his office or preventing the take-over of Canadian companies by American conglomerates and you will find yourself in a much tougher league. By all means fight for changes in the power structure,

GOVERNMENT APPROVES STUDENT SENATORS

Having received government approval for the addition of eight students to the Senate of Brandon University, the Brandon University Student's Union has achieved a long sought goal. The eight student senators have been elected and are now serving as representatives for the following student sectors:

B.U.S.U. Executive:

Colleen McGuinness

Arts:

Brenda Pringle

Education:

Gordon Haslam

Music:

Peggy Emmond

Science:

Ron Jesson

The Student Body at large:

*Ken Campbell, Henry Lew
and Ron Hlady*

but go for where the power lies, and know what it is that you want to achieve. Always remember it is possible to change for the worse as well as for the better.

Change must be brought about by democratic means. The means we use largely determine the ends we achieve. There is little value in exchanging one form of tyranny for another, as the people of many totalitarian regimes have learned to their sorrow. Resorting to violence destroys the goals we seek even before we reach them. To accept the principle that "all power proceeds from the barrel of a gun" is to accept a society which will be dominated by those with the biggest guns. Whenever we forsake the democratic process and resort to force we turn society over to the most ruthless elements in our midst. Violence is an open invitation to the "man on horseback". Napoleon brought the excesses of the French Revolution to an end with "a whiff of grape-shot" and Stalin smothered the hopes and aspirations of the Russian people in a regime of ruthless repression.

If social change is to raise mankind to new uplands of human behaviour we must have more democracy - - not less. For surely democracy means more than voting periodically for representatives to the law-making bodies of our land. People want a voice in the decision-making process as it affects their daily lives. Canadians of this generation want to be involved in making the choices that affect their destiny whether they be students, industrial workers, farmers, professionals or consumers. Participatory democracy is the next logical step in the process of building a genuine democracy in Canada.

It is at this point that I would like to address myself particularly to the members of the graduating class. Like thousands of others who are leaving our universities, you will become leaders in the communities where you take up residence. Much will depend on the leadership you give in developing a democracy of involvement and participation. Inevitably the role of government is going to be extended in our complex society. This need not imply an erosion of freedom or a loss of initiative. On the contrary, the people of this country acting through democratically elected governments can assure higher standards of living and a better quality of life for all Canadians.

But this will only be possible if the people themselves take an active part in expanding the democratic process to embrace all our citizens. I would remind you of the warning Aneurin Bevan once gave the people of Britain. He said, "In Germany democracy died by the headsman's axe. In Britain it could die of pernicious anaemia." It is for you to see it doesn't die in Canada.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL VALUES

Since today's revolt is largely against our shabby scale of values it follows that social change must be concerned with social values. We must recognize that the economy was made for man and not man for the economy. We must be concerned not only with our standard of living but with the quality of our national life. We must be convinced that poverty, slums, poor housing, over-crowded schools and inadequate health services are even more of a national disgrace than not winning the world's hockey championship.

In short, we must set human well-being as the chief goal of all our endeavours. Nor should this be limited to Canada. We have a responsibility to needy people the world over. We must do our part to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and enhance the well-being of the fifteen hundred million of our fellowmen throughout the world who live in want and deprivation. I hope that some of you, and many other young Canadians, will be given the opportunity to spend part of your lives in distant lands as teachers, doctors, nurses and scientists so that we may share with others some of the benefits of modern civilization.

We need a value system which recognizes that while man must have bread to live, man does not live by bread alone. This concept goes all the way back to the Hebrew prophets and is found in all the great religions of the world. But in every period of social upheaval mankind must be reminded that materialism is not enough and that the things of the mind and the spirit should have a high priority in our scheme of things.

Likewise our personal value system is of paramount importance. Just as the whole cannot be greater than the sum of

its parts, so society cannot be better than those who make up its membership. There are personal values that do not change - - loyalty and integrity, courage and compassion - - these are characteristics that will endure. Without them social change can degenerate into a nightmare of anarchy.

Those of us who belong to an older generation are handing over to the youth of today a world that has seen two world wars, a major depression and a score of minor wars and revolutions. We are giving you a world with a nuclear bomb ticking inside it. Some may find this frightening. I find it challenging. I'm certain you will meet the challenge. Never has any generation faced such awesome problems; but never has any generation been better fitted for the task in terms of education, communications and scientific expertise.

Whenever I feel pessimistic about the future of the human race I recall a professor friend of mine at Chicago University who was a colleague of Dr. Charles Beard, the American historian and author. As they were walking home from a faculty meeting my friend asked Dr. Beard if he could put all he had learned from his study of history into one volume. Dr. Beard replied he could and after walking for a while, deep in thought, he said, "As a matter of fact, I can put it into four simple sentences". It is those sayings I want to leave with you with the hope they will help you to see the problems of today in the perspective of history.

The first was: "Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small". I think of all the millions of humanity who have patiently and painfully toiled for "vineyards not yet planted and cities not yet built".

The second saying was: "The bee fertilizes the flower that it robs." I think of all the conquerors who have ravaged the earth and yet unknowingly enriched the cultures of the people they exploited.

The third saying was: "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." I think of all the megalomaniacs from Alexander to Hitler who sought to conquer the world, only to be conquered by their own folly.

The fourth saying was: "It is only when the night is very dark that you can sometimes see the stars."

With the Grads

Judy Pilling '68

Bernie Hill B.Sc. '69 writes that he has successfully completed his pre-masters year in Chemistry at the University of Manitoba. He has transferred into the Department of Agriculture and entered an M. Sc. program in plant science doing pollution studies of herbicide residues.

Peter McGregor B.A. '69 writes that he is employed as a Social Worker in London, Ontario. He was married on December 9, 1969 to Nancy Marie Hoy.

Karen Fingas B.A. '68 hopes to receive her Masters Degree in Psychology this year. While working on her Masters she has also been doing research with Dr. Corfield at the University of Calgary.

Ron Saranchuk B.A. '68 is now living in the Pas where he is teaching for the Kelsey School Division. He was recently married to **Margaret Ann Hopper**, a second year arts student at Brandon University.

Jim Quinn B.A. '68 is studying Chartered Accountancy with Clarkson-Gordon and Company in Calgary.

Bryan Fuhr B.Sc. '67 received his M. Sc. from the University of Manitoba in 1969 and is now taking his Ph.D. in Chemical Research at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Diane (Preston) Henderson B.Sc. '67 writes of the birth of their first child, a girl, on February 3, 1970.

Lynn Potter B.A. '66 Ed. 1 '67 was married on July 26, 1969 to Richard Whidden. They are now living in Thompson, Manitoba.

Gary Belecki B.A. '67 received his L.L.B. degree on May 22, 1970. He will be articling with the Attorney General's Department in Winnipeg this year.

James Brolund B.Sc. '66 Ed. 1'69 writes that he is teaching school in Selkirk, Manitoba. He was married on July 27, 1968 to Glenys Turner of Minitonas.

Mel Montgomery B.Sc. '66 was married in August, 1969 to Shirley Buddick, Ed. 1A '69. Both are on staff at Carman Elementary School, Mel teaching grades seven and eight Science and Shirley with grade eight.

Cheryl Pomeroy B.A. '67 was married on May 2nd, 1970 to Mr. Brian Johnston. She writes that she is almost finished her first year of the Masters in Social Work program at the University of Calgary.

Morna (Patterson) Tuttle B.Sc. '67 has been awarded a Post-graduate Scholarship in Science Librarianship and Documentation by the National Research Council of Canada.



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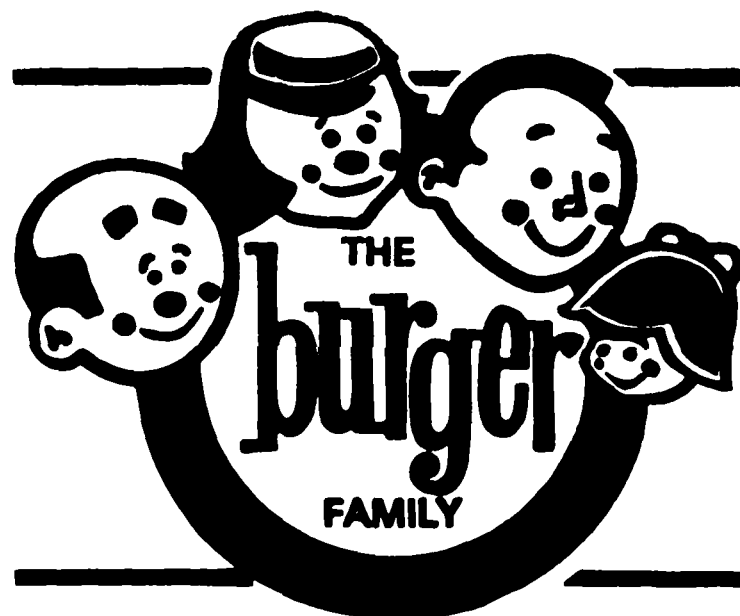
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Laurie and Treva (Clendenning) Ricou B.A. '65 are the proud parents of a son, Marc Laurence, born February 21, 1970, 6 lbs. 3 oz. They will be moving to Lethbridge, Alberta in August where Laurie will be Assistant Professor of English at the University of Lethbridge.

Reverend William Ballantyne B.A. '64 reports that he is presently acting as Hospital Chaplain in Burlington, Ontario.

Isabelle Mills B.A. '64 has been awarded the Frank Ross Chambers Fellowship from Teachers College, Columbia University in New York. She has been granted educational leave from her position as Associate Professor of Music at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon for the 1970 - '71 academic year so that she might accept the award. She will be pursuing doctoral studies at Columbia devoting much of her time to work on her dissertation which involves research in Canadian Music.

Elaine & Clark Mitchell B.A. '64 proudly announce the birth of their fourth child, a daughter, "Crystal" Elaine. She was born March 20, 1970, in Ottawa Civic Hospital; a wee sister for Drew, Scott and Laurel.

Garth and Lynda Hunter '62 write of the arrival of a son, Jeffrey Wade on July 30, 1969, a brother for Christie Lynn. Garth is still with Control Data as an applications analyst.

Larrie and Jean Seeback B.Sc. '62 report an addition, a boy, Morgan Lee, as of Valentines Day! He is their third child.

Bob Simmons B.Sc. '61 will receive his M.Sc. at the University of Toronto this spring.

Wayne Clendenning B.Sc. '58 has had his doctoral dissertation published through Oxford University Press under the title of "The Euro-Dollar Market".

Pat Coleman (Magnacca) '51 reports that she has been busy for the past two years as Library Chairman at Athline Elementary School, Winnipeg. She is also kept busy as a Grace Hospital Volunteer and with her three children, Greg 15, Jeff 13, and Barbara 8. She and her husband Bill are partners in an insurance agency "Patill Agencies" which they operate from their home.

Dr. Garth Bray B.Sc. '57 is now consulting neurologist in Montreal and Professor of Neurology at McGill University. He is the father of four - two boys and two girls.

Gordon Bradley B.A. '51 F.C.I.S. of Winnipeg has been appointed Special Assistant to the Premier of Manitoba.

Dr. F. A. Campbell B.Sc. '50 has been appointed as Acting Vice-President (Capital Resources) the University of Calgary. Previous to this appointment, Dr. Campbell was Professor and Head of the Department of Geology and has been serving as Chairman of the University Capital Resources Policy Committee.

Ron Kirbyson B.A. '59 a teacher at West Kildonan Collegiate is one author of a Canadian history text written by three Manitobans. Next year, it will replace the text now used in Manitoba high schools.

Nelson Lohnes reports that he is in the second year of a Bachelor of Music course at the University of Manitoba. He is also employed by CBC T.V. for the program "Hymn Sing", and has performed for such events as the Maureen Forrester workshop and the Womens' Music Club. He aims for a future career either in England or Toronto.

We very much regret having to tell the friends of Jim MacKay, B.A. '66, B.Ed. '68, who are away from Brandon, of his death here this winter.

We reported with joy his receiving one of the highest honours of the Canadian Paraplegic Association, shortly before his death on November 9th. Jim was being recognized for his outstanding accomplishments in education and service. Confined to a wheelchair and handicapped greatly in his bodily movement, Jim took his Teacher Training in 1963 and then went on to receive the B.A. and B.Ed. degree. His next step was to take on the position of Adjustment Teacher for the Brandon School System.

The plaque presented to him by the former Minister of Education for the province, the Hon. Geo. Johnson, read in part "for his outstanding example in overcoming the limitations of physical disability, his personal achievement in the academic field, and his efforts on behalf of his fellowman."



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