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Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12

T.G. NORRIS PAPERS

UBC LIBRARY MSS COLLECTION

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER



39-12

VOM IPO  
January 27th 1975

Dear Hugh,

I note that I have not acknowledged receipt from you of the copy of your article on the Columbia River Treaty which I have found most interesting. I intended to discuss it with you at the time of the Christmas Luncheon but I was somewhat upset then.

I appreciated your good wishes at Christmas time and hope that you prosper during the New Year and that both of you have every happiness then.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Norris.

and warm regards  
WITH THE COMPLIMENTS/OF

HUGH KEENLEYSIDE

The attachment may interest you. H

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Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12

December 1st 1971

Hugh L. Keenleyside, Esq., C.C.,  
3470 Mayfair Drive,  
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Hugh,

I cannot find that I acknowledged receipt from you of the number of the Saturday Review for June of this year containing your article on "What's wrong at the United Nations". May I do so now. I have read it with a great interest and pleasure and unless you want it back I am keeping it for future use and reference.

We had a talk on Tuesday at the Round Table by Martin Riedermann of the Alkali Lake Ranch on the Moran Dam. I was sorry that you were not present to hear him. He was most interesting and what he had to say was extremely disturbing. He of course is against the Dam. Jim Stewart is in hospital again and I gather is in a very bad way.

My doctor, Murray Baird, died last week and the funeral is on Thursday. I knew him well in the Army. He was really a grand fellow and a fine doctor.

Don't stay away too much from the Round Table - we miss you.

Yours sincerely,

*HL*

To their use of the letter-

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CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
DÉLÉGATION DU CANADA AUPRÈS DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

Suite 250,  
866 United Nations Plaza,  
New York, N.Y. 10017.

December 9, 1970.

Dear Tom,

Thank you so much for your continued concern with the case of young Moilane. It was particularly kind of you to offer to write a letter designed to get some kind of a reduction in Taylor's bill.

I don't know what to say about whether it would or would not be worth while. I suppose that he would have some plausible explanation of why he charged so much and I imagine that it would be difficult to answer such a claim. On the whole I expect that the chance of getting any significant refund would be pretty remote.

My wife is leaving tomorrow for Victoria for the wedding of our eldest grandson and I shall ask her to take this letter with her, discuss it with Mrs. Kidd - and the Moilanes - and then add a note before sending it on to you.

Thank you also for the cutting about Pauline Jewett which I had not seen. I am sorry both for her and for Trudeau: neither of them gained any stature. This I regret as I have a high opinion of both.

With warm regards and all good wishes for Christmas,

Yours sincerely,

*Hugh*

H.L. Keenleyside.

The Honourable T.G. Norris, Q.C.,  
19551 Lougheed Highway,  
Pitt Meadows, B.C.

P.S. The Moilanes have now received the cheque for their award in this case, and none of us think there is any use pursuing the matter further. Their lawyer has been very uncooperative from the beginning, and we feel they made a mistake - a big one - in employing him! Thank you very much indeed for taking an interest in the matter.

Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12



DELEGATION DU CANADA AUXERES DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

and I do hope that you and your wife will  
have a happy Christmas and new year.

Very sincerely yours,

Katherine H. Keenleyside

For information  
10221 Montreal, Quebec

My dear Katherine,  
I received your letter of the 11th and was  
glad to hear from you. I hope you and  
your wife are well and happy. I am  
well and hope you will have a very  
happy Christmas and New Year. I am  
looking forward to seeing you and your  
wife when you come to Montreal.  
I am sure you will have a very  
happy time. I am well and hope  
you will have a very happy Christmas  
and New Year. I am looking forward  
to seeing you and your wife when  
you come to Montreal. I am sure  
you will have a very happy time.  
I am well and hope you will have  
a very happy Christmas and New Year.  
I am looking forward to seeing you  
and your wife when you come to  
Montreal. I am sure you will have  
a very happy time. I am well and  
hope you will have a very happy  
Christmas and New Year. I am  
looking forward to seeing you and  
your wife when you come to Montreal.  
I am sure you will have a very  
happy time. I am well and hope  
you will have a very happy Christmas  
and New Year. I am looking forward  
to seeing you and your wife when  
you come to Montreal. I am sure  
you will have a very happy time.



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

H. L. KEENLEYSIDE

1 - Treaty:

2 - Protocol

Clarified certain aspects of the Treaty, but as it made no substantive change it did not require Senate approval in the U.S.

3 - Sales Agreement: A consortium of U.S. utilities purchased the Canadian entitlement to downstream electrical benefits for a period of 30 years for which they paid \$273.3 million.

4 - Construction Record:

A - The Duncan storage project was declared operational on 31 July 1967, eight months ahead of the time specified in the Agreement of Sale relating to downstream power benefits. The early completion of Duncan Dam made it possible for the reservoir to be filled during the 1967 spring and summer run-off and, as a result, additional benefits valued at \$4,358,594 were received by the Authority. The financial advantages resulting from the early completion of this project included additional downstream power benefits and interest from the advanced payment of \$11.1 million in United States funds received by British Columbia for providing flood control.

B - The Arrow storage project was declared operational on 10 October 1968, nearly six months ahead of the time specified in the agreement for the sale of downstream power benefits under the Columbia River Treaty. As a result of the early completion of this project, and under the arrangements between the Canadian and United States Entities, the Canadian share of additional power was delivered throughout the year to the Authority by United States agencies and used in the Authority's system. The net value of this power, and interest earned from the advanced payment of \$55,909,812 received by British Columbia for providing flood control, produced financial benefits to the Authority valued at \$4,442,169.

C - Mica Project: Still under construction. On schedule.



COLUMBIA TREATY PROGRAMME SUMMARY

- 1971 -

- 1 - Treaty: Signed 17 January 1961; ratified 16 September 1964.
- 2 - Protocol to Treaty: Added by agreement between new (Liberal) administration in Ottawa after negotiations with Government of British Columbia and Government of the United States. Clarified certain aspects of the Treaty, but as it made no substantive change it did not require Senate approval in the U.S.
- 3 - Sales Agreement: A consortium of U.S. utilities purchased the Canadian entitlement to downstream electrical benefits for a period of 30 years for which they paid \$273.3 million.

4 - Construction Record:

- A - The Duncan storage project was declared operational on 31 July 1967, eight months ahead of the time specified in the Agreement of Sale relating to downstream power benefits. The early completion of Duncan Dam made it possible for the reservoir to be filled during the 1967 spring and summer run-off and, as a result, additional benefits valued at \$4,358,594 were received by the Authority. The financial advantages resulting from the early completion of this project included additional downstream power benefits and interest from the advanced payment of \$11.1 million in United States funds received by British Columbia for providing flood control.
- B - The Arrow storage project was declared operational on 10 October 1968, nearly six months ahead of the time specified in the agreement for the sale of downstream power benefits under the Columbia River Treaty. As a result of the early completion of this project, and under the arrangements between the Canadian and United States Entities, the Canadian share of additional power was delivered throughout the year to the Authority by United States agencies and used in the Authority's system. The net value of this power, and interest earned from the advanced payment of \$55,909,812 received by British Columbia for providing flood control, produced financial benefits to the Authority valued at \$4,442,169.
- C - Mica Project: Still under construction. On schedule.



D - On Duncan and Arrow Projects more than 10½ million man-hours were worked without permanent disability to any workman and without any fatal accident. This was, so far as is known, a world record and was the subject of a special citation from the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia.

E - The Arrow (Keenleyside) Dam (CBA Engineering) in 1970 received an Award of Excellence from the Association of Consulting Engineers and the magazine, Canadian Consulting Engineer, as an outstanding, and in one respect unique, civil engineering achievement.

- The Arrow Project was also given an Honour Award in 1971 by the American Public Power Association. The citation read in part:

"The engineering of the dam and lock and other facilities are of high order. Not only is this a handsome engineering and sound functional solution, but it has contributed greatly to the entire region surrounding the artificial lake... It has created a regional recreation facility in the lake and brought life back to a whole community up and down the lake."

The panel of judges represented the American Institute of Architects, the American Institute of Planners, the American Society of Landscape Architects and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

F - As a result of a prior agreement with all the Labour Unions involved there was - in over seven years of work at Duncan and Keenleyside - only one brief work stoppage. It affected 29 men and lasted 24 hours.

5 - Area Development: By end of construction at Mica B.C. Hydro and the B.C. Government will have spent \$60 million on providing facilities beyond replacement of "like by like" in the Columbia Valley. These include highways, townships, ferries, water and sewage provisions, diking, golf courses, parks, wharves, fish facilities, land fills. Flood control is permanently established in the whole Kootenay-Columbia area in Canada.



6 - Resettlement: Because of construction, properties had to be obtained from some 1380 private owners involving 3183 parcels of land, and \$ 18.5 million was paid for these acquisitions. Only 56 (1.4%) cases had to be dealt with by expropriation.

An Ombudsman, selected by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, was appointed in 1964 and served throughout the whole period of construction of the Duncan and Arrow projects.

7 - Financial Results (prospective): At the time of the ratification of the Treaty the United States utilities, as stated above, paid \$273.3 million for downstream power benefits and the U.S. paid \$68.3 million for downstream flood control benefits. Interest and extra payments have since added approximately \$112 million.

- It was originally estimated that this amount would cover cost of construction and rehabilitation at Duncan, the Arrow Lakes and Mica, and would pay about half the cost of machining Mica. This would result in power at Mica costing about 1.5 mills per kwh.

- Duncan, the first project completed, was built at less than the estimates. But because of inflation, the other projects will eventually cost much more than anticipated. The final result will be that the U.S. payments will pay for Duncan, the Arrow project, and about three quarters of Mica. Allowing for a continuation of inflation at the average rate during 1965-1970 the final cost of power at Mica will be about 3 mills per kwh.

- This will still be much the lowest cost new power to be obtained anywhere on the continent. (Purchasers who in 1964 were negotiating for power at 4 to 6 mills, are now (1971) paying 8 to 10 mills. Thus, comparatively, Mica power will be more rather than less competitive than it was when the Treaty was ratified.)

Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)



HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE

Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

29-12

November 30th 1970

Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside,  
Suite 250,  
866 United Nations Plaza,  
New York,  
N.Y. 10017

Dear Hugh,

Thank you for your letter of November 18th; I note what you say. It seems to me that Taylor should be required to tax his bill and as I view the matter now, it ~~does not~~ seems to me that the signing of the document of the 12th of November does not prevent taxation of the bill. From the documents I have, it would seem that Taylor got about \$1,900 from the other side and has charged your man \$3,237.50, ~~from the~~ documents which I have, the amounts are not exactly clear. I do not think it would do any harm to have a letter sent to Taylor pointing out to him the error of his ways and asking him to disgorge. You may not think that this is worthwhile, but if you do, I would be quite willing to write such a letter and see what it brings forth. (Of course I would not charge your man anything, but I would have to have a letter from him authorizing me to act for him in connection with Taylor's bill. Drop me a line and let me know what you think.

I am sorry that you are not going to be at the Round Table for the Christmas Dinner, but you have much more important things to attend to.

I do not know whether you saw Charlie Lynch's story in the Vancouver Province about Pauline Jewett. In case you have not, I enclose a copy. I have a very high opinion of her and his attitude with regard to her rather diminishes my previous opinions of the Prime Minister, but I suppose I should accept the proposition that politics is a cruel business.

Yours sincerely,

HL



HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE

3470 Mayfair Drive,



CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
DÉLÉGATION DU CANADA AUPRÈS DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

Suite 250  
866 United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017

18 November 1970

Dear Tom,

I was delighted to learn that you are now in such good health that you are back at chopping down trees - apple trees, like George Washington! But don't overdo it.

The latest word from Mrs. Kidd - received this morning - is that young Moilenan has signed the papers giving him the money awarded. I suppose that this pretty well closes the subject. It is probably too much to expect that Taylor can be influenced to disgorge any part of what seems to me to be his excessive charge.

*There is*  
~~me~~ One thing that has been a further annoyance to ~~her~~ - again, however, there is nothing to be done about it. Lawyer De Vooght told Mrs. Moilenan (according to her)

- a) that he was sorry the award was so small,
- b) that the Moilenans could have had \$35,000 plus all expenses had it not been "that bloody Dr. Keenleyside was so greedy and wanted twice as much". Actually, of course, Taylor told us in writing that Ollie could expect about \$90,000.

I am grateful to you for your interest in this matter, and am only sorry that it came up at a time when you were unwell. It is now up to me to see if I can help Ollie get some sort of suitable employment.

Please give my regards to the Round Table when you have the Christmas Dinner which I shall have to miss.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Hugh*

Hugh L. Keenleyside

The Honourable T.G. Norris, Q.C.  
Pitt Meadows, B.C.  
Canada

Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12



HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE

3470 Mayfair Drive,  
Victoria, B.C.

16 November 1970.

The Honourable Mr. Justice T.G. Norris, Q.C.  
19441 Loughheed Highway,  
Pitt Meadows, B.C.

Sir,

.....

In response to your letter of 9 November I  
enclose Xerox copies of documents which Mr. Taylor pre-  
sented to Mr. Moilanen and his mother on Thursday,  
12 November 1970, and which were signed as indicated.

I have repeatedly cautioned the Moilanens not  
to sign any papers until they had heard from Dr. Keenley-  
side whom I have kept informed, so far as was possible,  
of the developments here. If I have correctly understood  
Mrs. Moilanen, Mr. Taylor was anxious to have the case  
cleared away; the last day on which an appeal could be  
filed was 14 November; and they had neither the basis for  
an appeal nor the money. Accordingly, Olavi signed the  
papers. The cheque is to come from Vancouver and Olavi  
seems to think that so long as he does not accept or sign  
a receipt for the money, the case is not closed. This, of  
course, I do not know.

So far as I have been able to find out, there  
was practically no correspondence with Mr. Taylor,  
Apparently he telephoned whenever he wished to communicate  
with Olavi and usually asked him and his mother to come to  
his office.

I regret that this matter appears to have reached  
such an unsatisfactory conclusion.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

*P. Ross Kidd*

(Mrs.) P. Ross Kidd  
Executive Assistant

*Olavi E. Moilanen*  
Olavi E. Moilanen

Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

29-12



Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12

No. M 32/1969

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

OLAVI E. MOILANEN

Plaintiff

- and -

GRACE BURCHILL

Defendant

ORDER TO PAY

PLEASE ACCEPT THIS irrevocable direction to

pay out of the funds received from Harper, Gilmour, Grey & Company

the following sums:-

Dr. J.A. Roe	\$ 878.00	\$ 800.00
Dr. I.S. Kenning	75.00	
Dr. A.W. Perry	75.00	
Drs. Edmison, Lee, Muir & Wilson	78.00	
Dr. H.S. Ford	457.50	
Dr. J.A. Macdonnell	57.00	
Dr. Z.A. Tallan	419.50	
Dr. C.P. Singh	105.00	
Dr. M.P. Leith	20.00	
Dr. J.L. Andrews	32.00	
Victoria Medical Laboratory	4.50	
Victorian Order of Nurses	36.00	
William L. Hall	36.00	
Royal Jubilee Hospital	277.50	
C.U. & C.	368.45	
Cox, Taylor, Holmes & Barber	5,776.41	

\$8,695.86

DATED the 17<sup>th</sup>.

day of November, 1970.

Olavi E. Moilanen  
Olavi E. Moilanen



No. M 32/1969

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

OLAVI E. MOILANEN

Plaintiff

- and -

GRACE BURCHILL

Defendant

BILL OF COSTS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	
1	Letters, interviews	\$ 10.00
2	Process for commencement of cause	75.00
6	Reply	25.00
7	Motion for jury	25.00
8	Payment out of Court	10.00
11	Discovery of Plaintiff	30.00
11	Evidence de bene esse of Dr. Tallan	30.00
18	Process relating to setting down	25.00
19	Preparation for trial with witnesses	100.00
23	First two days of trial with witnesses	200.00
26	Process relating to signing of Judgment	25.00
27	Taxation of costs	35.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 590.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,770.00
		<hr/>
		Amount involved over \$30,000.00 multiply by 3
		Additional allowance for third day of trial
		200.00
		<hr/>
		Carried forward
		\$ 1,970.00

agreed st.

2538 91

35  
40 HK  
x 3  
120

Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12



Brought forward \$ 1,970.00

Disbursements

Paid issuing Writ	20.00
Paid for transcripts	22.50
Paid filing Notice of Trial	10.00
Paid for transcript of	
Dr. Tallan's evidence	22.30
Paid extra hearing fees	10.00
Paid witness fees:	
Dr. Ford	50.00
Dr. Perry	25.00
Dr. Wilson	75.00
Dr. Roe	75.00
Dr. Kenning	25.00
Dr. Tallan	75.00

Olavi Moilanen	6.00
Mrs. Moilanen	6.00
Miss Hoshal	6.00
Mr. Turner	6.00
Dr. Keenlyside	6.00

Paid for Medical-Legal Reports

Dr. Roe	50.00
Dr. Tallan	50.00
Dr. Kenning	50.00
Dr. Perry	50.00
Dr. Ford	7.50

Paid Stockers	16.65
Paid Royal Jubilee Hospital	13.26
Paid City Police	2.00
Paid long distance call	1.50
Paid Air West	5.00
Paid serving document	2.40
Paid for Reasons	.80

1,970.00	688.91
688.91	

\$ 2,658.91

120

Taxed off

2538.91

Taxed and allowed at

\$ 2538.91

DATED at Victoria, British Columbia, this

day of October, 1970.

REGISTRAR.



Keen/cyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12

The Honorable T. G. Norris, D. C.

*Pitt Meadows, B. C.*

Nov 9<sup>th</sup> - 1970

Spente 250

866 United Nations Plaza

New York N. Y. 10017.

Dear Hugh:

I thank you for your letter  
of October 26<sup>th</sup>. I am quite fit  
now and in fact have been  
cutting up an old apple tree today  
with my chain saw.

I am quite glad to do anything  
William as ~~anything~~  
I can for  
I continue to be in good standing  
on the Law Society Rolls, I do not  
practice law, <sup>in the ordinary way</sup> and limit my  
activities to the poor and friendless  
and those who have not had a  
fair deal and cannot afford a  
lawyer. I enclose copy of my letter of  
today's date to Mrs. Kidd, I expect it  
willly the account of Taylor surprises  
me. I will get details from de Voe to the  
other lawyer. All the best.  
Joe



The Honourable T. G. Norris, D.C.

West Ministers, B.C.

Thurs 9<sup>th</sup> 1970

Mrs. P. Ross Kidd.

Executive Secretary

to Hugh L. Keenleyside Esq.

3470 Mayfair Drive,

Victoria B.C.

Dear Mrs. Kidd:

Thank you for your letter of November 27<sup>th</sup> and for the information contained therein. Did Mr. Taylor

send Mr. Wilman a detailed bill -

if so will you get it for me.

Did he collect costs from the other

side - as is usual - and did he

account for them as against his

bill. Did Mr. Wilman have any

correspondence with Mr. Taylor on

the matter. If so I would like to

have it. I may be able to get

some information from Mr. de Voigt

in Vancouver after I have heard from

you. Yours very truly,

H. Keenleyside



The Honorable F. G. Harris, D.C.

Phil Meadows, B.C.

Nov 9<sup>th</sup> 1970

Hugh L. Keenleyside Esq (C.L.)

Suite 250

866 United Nations Plaza

New York N.Y. 10017.

Dear Hugh:

I thank you for your letter of October 28<sup>th</sup>. I am quite fit now and in fact have been cutting up an old apple tree today with my chain saw.

I am quite glad to do anything I can for ~~William~~ as although I continue to be in good standing on the Law Society Rolls, I do not <sup>in the ordinary way</sup> practice law, and limit my activities to the personal and financial and those who have not had a fair deal and cannot afford a lawyer. I enclose copy of my letter of today's date to Mrs. Kidd. I expect it will be the account of my last meeting with you. I will get details from de Vries to the other lawyer. All the best.

John.





CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
DÉLÉGATION DU CANADA AUPRÈS DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

Suite 250,  
866 United Nations Plaza,  
New York, N.Y. 10017.

October 28, 1970.

The Honourable Mr. Justice T.G. Norris, Q.C.,  
19441 Lougheed Highway,  
Pitt Meadows, B.C.,  
Canada.

Dear Tom,

I am exceedingly sorry that my letter about the Moilenan family's problems reached you at such an unfortunate time. I do hope that your operation turned out successfully, and that you are now well on your way to recovery.

In the circumstances, it is particularly kind of you to offer to give your advice to the people concerned. I shall provide below as many answers to your questions as I can substantiate here. I shall also write to my Executive Assistant in Victoria, Mrs. P. Ross Kidd, and ask her to send you answers to other questions which I cannot at the moment answer.

I know the Judge's name perfectly well, but my mind has gone blank on the subject. Mrs. Kidd will supply it. She will also send you the name of the insurance company and of their lawyer. The Moilenan's lawyer was Rodney Taylor, whose services I have since been informed have been deteriorating in recent times because of alcoholism and family problems. My own opinion was that he did a very poor job. I believe that Doctors Roe, Kenning, Perry, Wilson, Ford, Macdonnell and Tallan appeared in court and that Doctors Singh, Leith and Andrews did not. The trial did take place in Victoria in the first week in September.

I do deeply appreciate your willingness to give advice to the boy and his family. To save the time involved in writing to me and my passing the information on to Victoria, perhaps you would be so good as to tell Mrs. Kidd what steps the family should take. She is in frequent touch with them and can pass on your suggestions. In the meantime, you may expect to hear from her within a day or so within receipt of this letter.

Again, Tom, I do hope that your recovery is proceeding rapidly and well. And I shall look forward to seeing you in person following the end of the sessions of the General Assembly.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. H.L. Keenleyside.

Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12



Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12

HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE

3470 Mayfair Drive,  
Victoria, B.C.

3 November 1970.

The Honourable Mr. Justice T.G. Norris, Q.C.,  
19441 Lougheed Highway,  
Pitt Meadows, B.C.

Sir:

I have today received from Dr. H.L. Keenleyside a letter transmitting the questions that you had raised with respect to the case of Olavi Moilanen which was heard in the Supreme Court at Victoria on September 8, 9 and 11, 1970. To the best of my knowledge the answers to the questions are as follows:

1. Plaintiff - Olavi E. Moilanen, lawyer Mr. Rodney Taylor.  
Defendant - Grace Burchill, lawyer Mr. Peter J. deVooght.
2. The trial for damages was before the Honourable Mr. Justice Wootton.
3. A copy of the statement of expenses which Mr. Taylor gave to Mr. Moilanen is attached. Beneath the name of each doctor I have placed his field of specialization as indicated in the Examination for Discovery of Olavi Moilanen, in the Supreme Court of British Columbia before the Examiner. At that time Mr. Rodney Taylor appeared for the Plaintiff, Mr. D.B. McKinnon for the Defendant. Date June 30, 1970.
4. Mr. Moilanen was critically injured. He was in the Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria from February 22, 1968 (the date of the accident) until 25 March, 1968. He was readmitted to hospital on April 2, 1968, and was there until mid-August; the precise date is not given.
5. "Reasons for Judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Wootton" are presented in document No. M32/1969, Victoria Registry.

If there is any additional information that you require, Sir, I shall endeavour to provide it.

I am, Sir,  
Yours sincerely,

*P. Ross Kidd*  
(Mrs.) P. Ross Kidd  
Executive Assistant



General damages	\$28,250.00	
Special damages	2,286.35	
Anticipated costs	<u>2,650.00</u>	\$33,186.35
 Dr. Roe (family physician)		
- medical-legal report	50.00	
Court appearance	75.00	
preparation fee	100.00	
services	<u>653.00</u>	878.00
 Dr. Kenning (not indicated)		
- medical-legal report	50.00	
Court appearance	<u>25.00</u>	75.00
 Dr. Perry (internist)		
- medical-legal report	50.00	
Court appearance	<u>25.00</u>	75.00
 Dr. Wilson (not indicated)		
- Court appearance	75.00	
services - Dr. Muir	<u>3.00</u>	78.00
 Dr. Ford (surgeon)		
- medical-legal report	7.50	
Court appearance	50.00	
services	<u>400.00</u>	457.50
 Dr. Macdonnell (radiologist)		
	57.00	57.00
 Dr. Tallan (rehabilitation specialist)		
- medical-legal report	50.00	
Court appearance	75.00	
services	<u>294.50</u>	419.50
 Dr. Singh (urologist)		
		105.00
 Dr. Leith (general medicine)		
		20.00



- 2 -

Dr. Andrews (anaesthesiologist)	32.00	
Victoria Medical Laboratory	4.50	
Victorian Order of Nurses	36.00	
William L. Hall	36.00	
Royal Jubilee Hospital	277.50	
C.U. & C.	368.45	
Cox, Taylor & Company - fees and disbursements	5,650.00	
	<u>126.41</u>	
		8,695.86
		<hr/>
		24,490.49
		850.00
		<hr/>
		\$23,640.49
		<hr/>

Less advance payment





CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
DÉLÉGATION DU CANADA AUPRÈS DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

PERSONAL

Suite 250,  
866 United Nations Plaza,  
New York, N.Y. 10017

October 7, 1970

Dear Tom,

I am taking the liberty of writing to ask you for some informal and off the record advice.

The son of our part-time housekeeper was very dangerously injured 2½ years ago in an accident for which he had no responsibility whatever. This was not disputed; only the amount that the insurance company must pay was at issue when the case went to Court.

For some time the boy's life was in jeopardy. He was a remarkable athlete (one of the best basketball players who ~~was~~ developed in British Columbia). He will never be able to play again or do anything involving physical labour. He will have frequent recurrent and severe pain for the rest of his life. He is not a very good student and his great hope had been a professional career in sports including eventually a coaching position. This is now impossible.

His Victoria lawyer who, on the basis of my two or three talks with him and his performance in Court where he was outplayed by his opposite number, was not very competent. He told the boy and me (I have it in writing) that an award of \$90,000 or thereabouts might be anticipated. The actual award was as shown on the attached statement.

The lawyer saw the boy and his family about 6-8 times in the course of some 30 months. He spent part of each of ~~these~~ <sup>(3)</sup> days in Court. He is now billing them for nearly \$6,000.

The boy and his family are Finnish immigrants, now Canadian citizens, not at all well off. I know these facts should not influence the Judge but they do influence me in trying to help them.

My question is whether there is in British Columbia, as I am told there is in some Provinces, any organization which could be asked to consider the size of this legal bill. I don't know what

The Honourable Mr. Justice T.G. Norris,  
19441 Lougheed Highway,  
Pitt Meadows, B.C.,  
Canada

.../2

Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

29-12



Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12

- 2 -

is customary in such matters but it does seem to me that to charge that amount for what could hardly have been more, all told, than about a fortnight's work, is excessive. (The lawyer was selected on the family doctor's recommendation; advice which the doctor subsequently told me he regretted).

Any help that you can give me either by way of information or advice would be deeply appreciated.

I hope that you are now in good health and enjoying life. Please give my regards to our friends of the Round Table.

With warm friendship,

Sincerely,

Hugh

H.L. Keenleyside

P.S. If you would send your reply to me here at the U.N. I would receive it more quickly than if it went to Victoria to be forwarded.

Dr. Macdonnell  
Dr. Tallan  
- medical-legal report  
Court appearance  
services  
Dr. Leith  
Dr. Andrews  
Victoria Medical Laboratory  
Victorian Order of Nurses  
William L. Bell  
Royal Jubilee Hospital



Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

39-12

General damages	\$ 28,250.00	
Special damages	2,283.35	
Anticipated costs	<u>2,650.00</u>	\$ 33,186.35
Dr. Roe		
- medical-legal report	50.00	
Court appearance	75.00	
preparation fee	100.00	
services	<u>653.00</u>	878.00
Dr. Kenning		
- medical-legal report	50.00	
Court appearance	<u>25.00</u>	75.00
Dr. Perry		
- medical-legal report	50.00	
Court appearance	<u>25.00</u>	75.00
Dr. Wilson		
- Court appearance	75.00	
services - Dr. Muir	<u>3.00</u>	78.00
Dr. Ford		
- medical-legal report	7.50	
Court appearance	50.00	
services	<u>400.00</u>	457.50
Dr. Macdonnell		
		57.00
Dr. Tallan		
- medical-legal report	50.00	
Court appearance	75.00	
services	<u>294.50</u>	419.50
Dr. Singh		
		105.00
Dr. Leith		
		20.00
Dr. Andrews		
		32.00
Victoria Medical Laboratory		
Victorian Order of Nurses		4.50
		36.00
William L. Hall		
		36.00
Royal Jubilee Hospital		
		277.50



Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

89-12

Page 2.

C.U. & C.	\$ 368.45	
Cox, Taylor & Company - fees and disbursements	5,650.00	
	<u>126.41</u>	
		8,695.86
		<hr/>
		24,490.49
		850.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 23,640.49
		<hr/>

Less advance payment



copy  
Dec 18/69

HIGHER EDUCATION IN B.C.:  
SOME COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS

Dear Tom -

advised 14/70

I apologize for the  
delay in sending you this  
article on Victorian Universities  
and Notre Dame University - have  
interfered with my duties.  
Sorry good wish for 1970.

31. XII. 69.

H. L. KEENLEYSIDE

An address to the Vancouver Institute

6 December, 1969

Vancouver, B.C.



copy  
Dec 18/69

HIGHER EDUCATION IN B.C.:  
SOME COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS

by

Hugh L. Keenleyside

An address to the Vancouver Institute

6 December, 1969

Vancouver, B.C.



Being, as my friends all know, very much like Bobby Burns' little mouse "a wee, . . . cow'rin, timorous beastie" I am more than somewhat alarmed by the presence tonight of so many distinguished academic lions. So far as I can recall I never plucked a thorn from the paw of any one of them, so I can expect no overt assistance.

Or, to change the analogy, I find myself like Daniel in a den of lions, but without Daniel's unclouded faith that the Lord would look after him. Daniel's lions, moreover, were inarticulate. They were probably dumb, in both senses of the word. But who ever heard of an inarticulate professor?

However, our Chairman has assured me that there is a rear exit readily accessible from this table. With that comforting thought I shall do as I have been directed and put before you some personal comments and proposals about higher education in British Columbia.

Perhaps I should justify my temerity in entering the discussion of these matters by reminding you that in all of Canada, but in British Columbia in particular, we are at a critical period in our educational history. Reports and surveys have been made and are being produced in phenomenal numbers. Here in British Columbia we are now awaiting with special interest - and with some impatience - the Perry Report on higher education; and the Government's reaction to it. Surely this is the time for anyone with ideas on higher education to let them be known. If he fails to do so he may later be advised with some justice to "hereafter forever hold his peace".

\* \* \* \* \*



I start off with an assumption which is often stated, seldom questioned and, so far, never practised: that no boy or girl in our wealthy Province should be prevented by external barriers from having access to as much education as he is capable of absorbing and putting to advantageous use. Or, to use the words of the Ontario Commission on the Aims and Objectives of Education (popularly referred to as "the Hall Report")

"we accept the concept that any child.....is entitled, as of right, to the opportunity of access to the education and training facilities for which his talents qualify him; that no condition of race, religion, language or background shall be allowed to impede his progress....."

The same point is made in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, formulated with Canadian assistance by the United Nations, which reads in part

"Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit."

We do not need our student activists or political critics to convince us that we in Canada fall far short of this ideal goal. In spite of some progress it is still obvious that our universities, and to a lesser extent our high schools, are effectively open mainly to young people of middle and upper middle class families. \*

Apart from the gross injustice of this situation we should recognize the increasingly obvious fact that by limiting the access of a considerable percentage of our potential leaders to the values of higher education we are causing direct harm and adding to the dangers facing our society as a whole. I am sure that Dr. Walter Koerner will tell you that when the Economic Council of Canada repeatedly emphasize that money spent

\*In the current issue of Maclean's Courtenay Tower reports that in Canada today, in families with an income below \$4,000, only one child in eight goes beyond high school.



on education is a good investment they have not been referring only to economic values. They have also had in mind that students entering the universities now will spend a large part of their active lives in the 21st century - assuming that humanity has a 21st century. In a recent and admirable article on the Nature of the Contemporary University Dr. Carlton Williams, President of the University of Western Ontario, quoted a Chinese proverb to the effect that "the worst thing that one can wish for his enemies is to be born in a time of change". If this is true, which I do not myself believe, we must be the unhappiest generation in human history.

But it is important that we should recognize the phenomenal rate at which our material conditions are changing - and the way in which the rate of change itself is rising. As I have said in another place

"...this process of change is not slowing down; on the contrary it is still accelerating with unexampled rapidity. The time between the great discoveries has become shorter and shorter until today each decade sees more scientific, technical and material progress than marked the previous century. Representing man's separate existence on earth as twenty-four hours, there has been an infinitely greater material change in the last thirty seconds than in the whole preceding period."

Thus it is essential that we should marshal every possible human asset to meet the demands of the present and the infinitely greater demands of the years just ahead.

Another reason for giving priority to expanded facilities for higher education in countries that can afford it is the grim fact that in the world as a whole, each year now sees a net increase of about 35 million illiterates and of about 40 million people living in the degradation of poverty, injustice and disease. To me these are not only sad but very frightening figures.



All of this is to underline my first argument that here in British Columbia, among some of the most favourable conditions ever enjoyed by human beings, we should do far more than we are now doing to make opportunities for advanced education available to all of our young people capable of using them.

\* \* \* \*

In British Columbia today there are four universities and four colleges. Of the universities, three are controlled by the people of the Province through their elected representatives; the fourth is Notre Dame. As the last is clearly in a state of transition (and because of my peculiar relationship to it) it may, for the moment, be disregarded. Though not, I hope, for long.

Any discussion of higher education in British Columbia must necessarily revolve around the University of British Columbia. Any other course would be like trying to describe Melville's most famous novel without referring to the great white whale. Examination of the whale stranded on Point Grey is basic to any review of our university problems.

The University of British Columbia is the oldest and the largest institution of its kind in the Province. It has had a long record of scholarship and is in some areas at least one of the most academically distinguished universities in Canada. It is today, and for many years ahead will have the responsibility of remaining, the dominant centre of higher education in British Columbia. Its status and the high quality of its leadership should be a matter of concern to all residents of our



Province and not least to those associated with other universities and colleges which will themselves be both directly and indirectly influenced by what happens, or does not happen, at Point Grey.

But U.B.C. now illustrates in a rather dramatic way one of the great perils facing almost every institution of higher education in a semi-egalitarian society such as ours. It has become so large that it has changed not only in size but in character; not only in numbers but in nature. The first and inevitable effect of bigness whether in commerce, government, religion, labour, industry or education, is depersonalization. But education is such an intensely personal matter that any reduction in the status of the individual, any severance of direct, habitual and easy contact between the teacher and the student affect the very essence of the learning process. As the Chinese say, not even a load of books is equal to one good teacher.

It may not be true that the ideal college is a pine log with a student at one end and a Mark Hopkins at the other but such a combination certainly comes closer to creating an atmosphere in which true learning can flourish than do the vast, impersonal, over-organized, bureaucratic educational machines through which today thousands of students are processed like aluminum ingots with little concern for their personal and individual qualities, idiosyncrasies, potentialities and needs.

This is not said in criticism of the University; it is we ourselves who have forced this situation on the faculty and the administration. As the Board of Governors itself said years ago the student body at Point Grey was then already outrunning the provisions of both plant and staff.



Its present facilities might be more or less adequate for a student body of 15,000 yet most of us, including apparently the majority of the Senate Committee on Long-range Objectives, look forward more or less complacently to a rapid increase to about 30,000! Yet the same Committee agreed unanimously that "changes are essential to create a more personalized environment for students and faculty" and a majority added: "We want to provide all students in their first year with an effective opportunity for direct contact with a faculty member". But they were then content to suggest that in cases where there are no separate tutorial of laboratory provisions classes should not exceed 150 students! The quality of the current situation can be estimated when this is looked upon as an improvement! What it means in practice is illustrated by the experience of Dr. Curtis Cecil of McGill - and remember that McGill is much smaller than U.B.C.

"I deal with far too many students....I don't know them at all, except for a few with striking personality or appearance. When the written work is very good I make a point of finding a face that goes with it, but I would be dead in six weeks if I tried significantly to reach these students, while continuing to talk at the others, shuffle the papers that cross my desk, read and watch and think. Something has to be left out; to a small degree it is scholarship, but most of it is communication with students.

"In a group of 137 I don't try to elicit responses. I try to keep them from falling asleep.

Then in talking of examinations Professor Cecil added:

"You can see how impossible it is for me 'to give much of an opinion of a student' when I may literally never have heard his voice."



The U.B.C. faculty-student ratio is now about 1:15 which is higher than that in ten other leading universities in Canada. In usable space per student the situation is almost equally deplorable. Except in a comparatively few cases students in the freshman and sophomore years - the very time when university influences should be most important - have no personal access to, or hear, or except by chance even see, any of the faculty group apart from teaching assistants, graduate students, or junior instructors whose qualifications of knowledge, experience, training and erudition do not greatly exceed their own.

It is fortunately true that at U.B.C. certain deans and senior professors and, I believe, the President himself, to their great credit, make gallant efforts to meet and help the first and second year students. But the flood of numbers makes this increasingly difficult and indeed, in any individually significant way, almost impossible. Student disappointment or alienation is a frequent and natural result. This unhappy situation will continue unless a far more serious and successful programme can be devised to bring even first-year students into some kind of meaningful contact with the senior staff. While the present academic elephantiasis persists students will be likely to gain more in the way of true education by attending some other kind of institution.

\* \* \* \*

Now I suppose at this point it might be appropriate for me to say that I am not "attacking" the University.



When I said much the same things in an address a few months ago most of the persons who were asked for comments by the press recognized that there was nothing really new in what I had said and that, however difficult to rectify, there was much truth in my description of conditions in the University. They made sensible comments and some useful criticisms. But there was a surprising number of senior campus inhabitants whose literary appetite appeared to have been satiated by the consumption of newspaper headlines.

- May I interject that while the newspaper accounts of my talk were reasonably accurate the headlines, as so often happens, tended to concentrate on one or two, shall I say, colourful phrases.

I understand that a few Saturdays ago Paddy Sherman - for whom I have the highest regard as a person, as an athlete and as an editor - told the members of the Institute that newspapers on this continent are improving in their recording of the important but non-sensational elements in the news. Well, Mr. Sherman has a much more extensive knowledge of the subject than I can claim, but when I read the typical North American newspaper I still get the impression that the land is populated almost exclusively by men who bite dogs.

In this connection I think that we should remind ourselves of what Dr. Hare said when reports of student turmoil at U.B.C. were in all the headlines, namely, that during the period under discussion something like 99% of all classes proceeded without incident. It is also worth remembering that sometimes representatives of the news media join with demonstrators in trying to create excitement. This happened here at the time of the occupation of the Faculty Club. Dr. Williams in his article to which I have referred quoted a colleague who re-wrote Wordsworth on this subject:

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be a student leader  
But to be on the C.B.C. was very Heaven."

But to return to my own little experience.

For my description of conditions at U.B.C. I was variously described as a traitor, a moron, and - and this was new to me - a



hypocrite. The accusation of traitorous conduct arose from the apparent belief among some of the more mentally-deprived members of the faculty that I was "attacking" the University, my own Alma Mater. Anyone who could believe that could believe anything. What I was trying to do, of course, was to protect its future.

However, I propose now to give my critics another chance. At last count eleven members of my family had studied at U.B.C. I myself owe the University a very great deal. I entered U.B.C. in its first year. When it moved to Point Grey in 1925 I returned and spent two happy years teaching here, (in an office which I had the good fortune to share with Dr. Soward). Our eldest daughter was the first child born on University Hill and has a silver cup to prove it. I have two degrees from U.B.C. (one of which I worked for, the other was a cherished gift). For six years I was a member of the Senate. It has always been and still is my hope that our University will become the best, as it is now only the largest University in Canada. But in spite of my sentimental attachment to U.B.C. it would be only in very special circumstances that I would today advise one of my grandchildren to come as a Freshman or Sophomore to this campus. "If this be treason, make the most of it."

\* \* \* \*

If our University is facing the kind of problems I have described what can or should be done about them?

The first, and in my opinion the most important step, which should be taken as soon as it becomes at all feasible (and I recognize that this will take years to accomplish in any significant measure) is not



- 10 -

just to prevent further expansion of the number of students but to make a reduction of at least one third and preferably one half in the present enrolment. Years ago the Board of Governors suggested that U.B.C. should never be allowed to exceed 18,000. My own figure would be a maximum of 12,000.

This does not contradict my first argument that we should make college and university education more widely available to the young people of the Province. I hope to see a large reduction at U.B.C. but a much larger growth in enrolment elsewhere. I accept the fact that even if we eliminate from the universities the drones, the play-boys and those otherwise incompetent, there must be a great increase in the number of college and university students and that this will mean a corresponding - or, if we do the job properly, more than a corresponding - increase in the costs of education to the taxpayers of the Province. Of this I shall say more in a moment.

I am, of course, aware of the argument that the content of many university courses now demands large expenditures on equipment and technical facilities of many kinds and that it would obviously be wasteful to try to duplicate these facilities in every university and college throughout the Province. But in many fields size has little significance in relation to the quality of the work accomplished. Let's take the case of my own graduate school for example. It was Clark that brought Freud to America and was responsible for many achievements in modern psychology. Most of the basic work in the development of the rockets which have made space exploration possible was done at Clark by Robert Goddard. And these things were done when the student body totalled less than 600.



Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Johns Hopkins can hardly be considered less academically effective than California, Louisiana or Michigan State. In British Columbia through the use of contemporary techniques of library management, computer employment and other cooperative and exchange arrangements it should be possible for other provincial institutions to obtain access to specialized resources provided at U.B.C.

The situation at Point Grey could be vastly improved by the transfer away from the present campus of certain academic units that make little demand on specialized and expensive equipment. Such a transfer of instruction and research to other provincial universities and colleges could go far towards ensuring that the quality of the guidance and the facilities provided by our educational system are not diluted either by duplication between universities or by over-extension of any one. For historical and economic reasons certain major professional schools (medicine, for example) should obviously be maintained at U.B.C. But this does not apply to all faculties or other academic units.

Commerce would be just as close to the business community of Vancouver if it were at Simon Fraser as it is at U.B.C.

Surely the best residential area of the city of Vancouver is not the most appropriate spot to study agriculture and forestry.

There might also be some advantage in having geology, mineralogy, mining and related activities closer to the mineralized areas of the Province rather than to the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

Training in educational techniques and home economics could be distributed in eight or ten provincial centres without adverse effects.



I realize, of course, that these may not be the fields of study best suited for transfer but this whole situation should be seriously reviewed. Conglomerates are being examined with increasing scepticism in other fields. I know of no evidence to suggest that they are likely to be beneficial in higher education.

It is, of course, important as President Gage has pointed out, that there should be no limitation of enrolment at U.B.C. in fields which elsewhere as yet are not available/in the Province.

It seems to me to be of particular importance that heavy emphasis should be placed on the Graduate Faculty which ideally might include at least one quarter, or even one third, of the student body. This University, and particularly the Graduate School, should be British Columbia's chief resource centre (of technical services, documentation, knowledge, opinion, experience and, hopefully, even of academic wisdom) in all those fields that have not been specifically assigned to some other institution.

\* \* \* \*

If the University of British Columbia is to have its undergraduate student-body reduced to a wholesome and rational size, every encouragement should be given to the establishment and development of other universities, and of regional colleges or similar institutions, throughout the Province. A fair start on such a scheme has, of course, already been made and, for this occasion at least, I am assuming that there is pretty general agreement among us that the system of junior colleges is a Good Thing - and that it should be extended. Incidentally let me here say a word in praise of Dr. Leonard Marsh's report on The Case for and Nature of Regional Colleges.



The successful creation of a Province-wide complex of colleges and universities will require the establishment of a uniformly high standard of instruction, and a set of clearly defined and honestly administered terms of transfer throughout the system. An arrangement which includes a number of universities and regional colleges will only succeed if each component is enabled to do work of such quality that interchanges between one institution and another can be readily effected at all comparative levels. That this will mean more money and more effort is obvious but more money and more effort are in any case going to be required to meet the rapidly rising demand for university training. And if serious students find that they have to go to U.B.C. or Victoria or Simon Fraser direct from high school unless they are prepared to run the chance of losing one or more academic years, the resulting financial loss to the Province, as well as to the students and their parents, will be higher than would result from the establishment and maintenance of an integrated but decentralized system of high academic quality.

There is another step that could be taken to assist in the rationalization of a university and college system. That is to prevent the wasteful allocation of time, staff and facilities to the teaching of subjects that do not belong in any sensible system of higher education. Did you know that on this continent in 1969 university courses are being given in Lovemaking, Witchcraft, Alchemy, Pre-marital Sex, Bartending, Dishwashing, "Pictures, Profits and Popcorn" (how to run a cinema) and Direct Mail Advertising? I hasten to add that so far as my researches disclose British Columbia students are not having the benefit of



university instruction in these intellectually stimulating subjects but an examination of our calendars will disclose some rather astonishing ingredients.

Many American educators have been angered by the fact that over 100 universities in their country are working for the U.S. Government on projects designed to improve methods of killing human beings including aspects of Chemical and Biological Warfare.

*Toronto  
York  
Montreal*

But will someone tell me why the University of British Columbia in 1969 has been carrying on <sup>at least</sup> three research projects financed by the Pentagon? Is it for this that we provide facilities at Point Grey? Do we excuse ourselves by citing the fact that twelve other Canadian universities are also being subsidized by the Armed Forces of the United States?

\* \* \* \*

already

From what I have said it will be apparent that I agree with every other student of the subject that in the years ahead the people of British Columbia will have to spend far more money on higher education than is being done at present.

The cost of post-secondary education in British Columbia in 1969-70 is estimated at \$115.5 million. This is for approximately 40,000 students. It is estimated that the number of students will be over 60,000 by 1975. Eliminating those who should be eliminated, and adding those who should be added, the total may be even higher as every earlier forecast has been exceeded by the facts. The cost under present procedures but allowing 5% per annum for escalation, would be of the order of \$220 million.



If the other proposals that I suggest are adopted the direct cost to the Government and thus to the taxpayer would probably be increased to something like \$250 million. Direct costs to the individual parents and students on the other hand would be significantly reduced.

These are enormous sums, even in years of fantastic expenditures and inflated taxes.

But let's keep things in perspective. In round figures the people of British Columbia now spend annually on alcohol some \$175 million, on tobacco \$135 million, on cosmetics \$ , on private motor cars \$390 million.

I am not so unrealistic as to believe that we can expect our people to reduce significantly their consumption of alcohol, to eliminate their neurotic use of tobacco, to be more tasteful and therefore economical in their employment of cosmetics or to give up their compulsive addiction to new model cars. I know they won't make much progress in these things.

But as long as we as a society indulge in such extravagant and feeble-minded expenditures I refuse to take very seriously complaints about the cost of a decent education for our children. I make my proposals for an expansion of our expenditure on university and college facilities with full realization that they will cost a great deal of money but without at all agreeing that they will cost more than we can afford.

To be significant comparisons in matters subject to annual fluctuations are difficult to support. But it is surely indicative that in the last three years per capita allocations for post-secondary capital



expenditures in the most comparable Provinces have been: Ontario \$53.84, Alberta \$80.77, B.C. \$17.36. Comparable figures for provincial operating grants have been Alberta \$108.86, Ontario \$83.16 and B.C. \$81.04.

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To some extent the inevitable rise in costs of higher education can be restrained by a greater rationalization of our practices. I believe that in certain respects we have been failing to put first things first - and that this is costing us money.

In my view, material facilities and services are much less important than the acquisition and retention of a faculty distinguished both in quality and in comparative numbers. As Dr. Angus said in his review of U.B.C. history "It is not buildings but men make the city". Rich library and laboratory facilities are, next to staff, of the highest importance. The faculty-student ratio is infinitely more important than swimming pools, auditoria, and residences which are more nearly luxurious than many of the student-users are likely to enjoy in later years.

In this connection it is worth remembering that in the University's first decade the physical plant could hardly have been worse (shacks, abandoned churches and houses, a segment of a hospital). Yet the comparative over-all achievements of U.B.C. as recorded in terms of scholarships and general academic recognition were at least as high then as they have been at any later period. In my opinion, the major explanation of this early success was the fact that for the whole four-year period of undergraduate study the students had the benefit of constant access to even the most senior members of the faculty and administration.



What money was available was put into staff rather than physical facilities.

I am not, of course, arguing that shacks and old houses should be accepted as satisfactory accommodation for a university today. Apart from other considerations much of the scientific equipment and many of the teaching aids which are now so desirable were unknown in 1920. But at the present stage in the evolution of our educational system, and of our Province, we should be able to record excellence in basic facilities, in staff - and in student achievement.

This may be an appropriate place to say that I would have no objection to permitting student initiative to follow one of the mediaeval traditions recently revived in a variety of forms in Toronto and many other centres especially in the United States. This is the establishing of what are sometimes called "free universities" in which the students select - and also usually pay - the professors. The degree of recognition that should be accorded the work done in such an institution would, of course, have to be decided in each case in the light of proven achievement. One would hope that such experiments would not result as they did in some mediaeval universities where, as Jacques Barzun wrote in a recent issue of the Saturday Review, at the University of Bologna, for example,

"professors and doctors could not leave the university under penalty of death, or even go out of town without permission. They had to swear absolute obedience to the student-elected student rector, who at the behest of the general assembly could pass or change any rule. The students collected the fees, paid the salaries, and issued the working rules: If the teacher cut a class, he was fined; likewise, if he could not draw five students, if he skipped a chapter or a difficulty, or if he kept on talking after the ringing of the



bell. At any time the lecturer could be interrupted by a beadle summoning him to appear before the rector and learn of his misdeeds.....A historian of the time who, as legal representative of the university, cannot have been prejudiced against it says: "Studies were in chaos .... the rooms on one side were rented to students and on the other to whores. Under the same roof was a house of learning and of whoring."

Unfortunately current reports by student participants themselves on practices in some of the new experimental centres have not been too encouraging. A quick summary of the experience in some of these institutions would seem to indicate that their educational procedures consist of almost endless bull-sessions but with adequate time out for pollution of their immediate surroundings, for political agitation, and for more or less indiscriminate fornication.

One incident that might be considered rather amusing occurred at Rochdale in Toronto. A few of the more nearly square inhabitants put locks on their doors but they were immediately accused by ardent neighbours of violating the spirit of freedom on which the whole venture was based - and the locks were torn off. As one melancholy ex-student remarked: "If, as the Prime Minister said, the State has no right in the bedrooms of the nation, neither have our neighbours".

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So much for the framework.

But there are certain footnotes that I wish to add.

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The first falls in the field of public relations - which, essential as it often is, I approach with some scepticism and distaste.



Everyone connected with higher education in B.C. - and not only in B.C. - must recognize that among many people, including some in positions of authority, there is a feeling, indeed a growing feeling, that the academic life is something of a racket. Such people look at professorial salaries, which are no longer at a starvation level, they know of professors (especially what Carlyle once described as "respectable professors of the Dismal Science") who by accepting consultancies add 20 to 50% to their academic salaries, they hear stories of professors who lecture only two or three times a week, they look at the long summer vacations and the growing custom of sabbatical leave, they think of the physical plant which, inadequate as it usually is in dimensions, is in quality a tremendous improvement on the old nostalgically idealized ivy-covered stone buildings - and then they contemplate the results. They read about the growth of what they consider subversive ideas, the attacks on cherished customs and beliefs, the disregard for authority, for tradition and convention, and in extreme cases they hear about sit-ins, about riots, destruction, illicit sex, drugs and degeneracy. I sometimes think it astonishing that our elected representatives, depending, as so many of them do, largely on newspaper and television accounts of university life, do not react even more strongly than they do.

That these journalistic reports give a generally distorted view of academic life is, I am sure, recognized by everyone here. But there is just enough truth in them to make it necessary for us to ensure that the real facts become more widely known - and to try to correct abuses when they exist.



The task of a university professor can be either the easiest in the world - or the hardest.

The conscientious, sensitive, industrious instructor carries many burdens. Not only is he under the strain of keeping up with every important development in a rapidly changing art, profession or science; his task also involves the enormously difficult duty of trying to understand and to assist young people in their most sensitive, most susceptible and most responsive years. He is in constant touch with one of the most fragile of all known entities, the mind and spirit of a young human being. He knows that beyond the classroom his responsibilities may increase rather than diminish. In most fields of knowledge he must struggle to distinguish between what is permanent truth - if there be such a thing - and what is currently believed to be true. He must endeavour to implant or to strengthen in every student he encounters a love of truth, an appreciation of beauty, a sense of responsibility towards and a love for his fellow men. Obviously these tasks are heavy and no one can be fully satisfied with his achievement in meeting them. No honest man, facing such a task, can be complacent. But the true instructor must persevere - and must constantly lament his failures. We are fortunate that in our faculties there are so many men and women of this kind.

But it is also true that the antithesis of this type, although uncommon, is not extinct. There are professors whose visits to the classroom, or the seminar, or the laboratory, are notably infrequent and whose contribution through research or the creative arts is an inadequate substitute for the other duties evaded. We can all think of instructors who, having spent two or three years in working up a set of notes and



who, having been granted tenure, thereafter do the minimum of study and expend the minimum of effort required to avoid public scandal; who relax for the rest of their academic lives. A little exaggerated perhaps, and fortunately not common, but such people do exist. Thus a man with a soporific conscience can enjoy the easiest of jobs, embellished with ample leisure, an adequate income, a certain social status and acceptance. It is instructors such as these who provide critics with their most effective ammunition. Regrettably there is not very much being done about it because academics are almost as reluctant as even physicians to police those once admitted to their arcane fraternities. Perhaps ten-yearly re-examinations for doctors, and decadal reviews of tenure for professors, might bring benefits to society.

But something more can and should be done to ensure that legislators, editors and the public generally are more adequately informed about the truth of professorial life. The present situation of growing alienation is dangerous for the universities and for our society as a whole.

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Before leaving this general aspect of my subject perhaps I should interject here another suggestion applicable to our situation in British Columbia.

I am not going to propose wholesale adoption of the trimester system because that is already under trial in many places and I think this experimentation should continue for a longer period before its value can be confidently assessed. But I wonder whether we should not reconsider the length and the arrangement of the time presently required to obtain the Bachelor's degree.



What I have in mind is the advisability of reducing the undergraduate course, at least in Arts and basic Science, from four years to three.

As you know our academic year in British Columbia is shorter by at least one month than that in most places on this continent. This was started in British Columbia, as I understand it, to give students a better chance to earn money to pay their academic way. This was obviously more important 30 or 40 years ago than it is today because of the recent increases in the various forms of student aid which are now available and which in my submission should be further expanded.

It seems to me that it is at least worth thinking about the possibility of reducing the summer break from over four to something just under three months, and of compensating by reducing the years from four to three. The total time spent at the university would not be very different - just a bit over three months. And if this should make it necessary to increase slightly the pressure on the students and staff the burden would still be not insupportable.

\* \* \* \*

It was my intention originally to include in this address certain comments on internal and domestic aspects of our university arrangements. These I shall now abbreviate.

First, should we not give renewed consideration to the unicameral rather than the bi-cameral government of our universities?

Having served on the single Board of each of two not undistinguished institutions of higher learning I think that there is much to be said



for the practice of tying academic policy and over-all financial and administrative responsibilities more closely together. Both might well profit. This seems to me to be perhaps particularly pertinent in the case of U.B.C. where the Senate has not become an obvious monstrosity.

President Locke Robertson of McGill - who is known to most of us in B.C. - in describing the Senate of his university said not long ago

"This key body through which so much of the important business of the University must flow had previously, when it was comprised of 39 members, encountered difficulties in getting things done; now with 65 members the difficulties are compounded."

The Duff-Berdahl Report said that no Senate should exceed about 50 members. But the U.B.C. Senate now has 101 members - one more than is required to guide the United States of America!

I do not, of course, suggest that any of the present members of the U.B.C. Senate are what someone has described as academic psychoceramics (crack pots, that is) but what an ideal spot for such a person to confuse university affairs should one ever turn up!

\*

I had also thought of suggesting that our academic mentors should give further thought to Dr. R.J. Baker's recent suggestion of the establishment of a standard first-year course to cover at least some of the basic arts and sciences in all our post-secondary institutions in the Province. This should facilitate the transfer of students from campus to campus. On the other hand it might seriously interfere with the values to be derived from independence in the individual institutions and diversity in the system as a whole. But at least it is worthy of further thought.

\*



I should like to talk about the importance of teaching as distinguished from research. And about what I consider to be the tremendous over-emphasis on academic publication for publication's sake. And about the unwisdom of making the Ph.D. degree a prerequisite for faculty appointments. This degree is no Hallmark of quality, nor is its absence proof of incapacity. Or, to change the metaphor, there are better forms of litmus paper.

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We might well spend some time in consideration of the widely-supported proposal that the Provincial Government should set up a Board of Regents to supervise, and coordinate and review the problems and progress of higher education in B.C.

\*

I should also like to make a plea for governmental acceptance of the practice of making financial allocations on a long-term (at least a three-year) rather than on an annual basis. I know the difficulties involved but having had a prolonged experience of the disadvantages of annual and uncertain budgeting I know that the present system makes for waste of effort, inefficiency and increased costs.

\*

It would be useful to hear further debate on the proposals of Dr. Belshaw for the establishment of Colleges with a large measure of independence in place of the present faculty system. At least it would contribute to the establishment of a closer relationship between student instructor.



These and many other matters must, however, be passed over. My time and your patience are alike rapidly ebbing.

Before closing, however, I do want to say something about the really important element in all this discussion - the students.

\* \* \* \*

Nine years ago in lecture to this Institute Dr. Claude Bissell who was and is certainly one of the most perceptive of Canadian academics, said that the undergraduate of that day (1960) was normally regarded as "an ineffective student who is just amiably about the place". These are hardly the descriptive terms that would be used today. That the change is not unconnected with what has been happening in human society in the last decade would seem to be pretty obvious.

When one thinks of human nature in its personal and historic manifestations it can hardly be surprising that many of our young people are now in revolt against the way of life that has accompanied the prodigious economic and social changes of the last two hundred years. We live in a new world of spreading affluence and of appalling poverty, of scientific marvels, of dangerously spawning numbers, of philosophical disorganization and of never-ceasing national and international conflict.

What do young people see as they look at the world 2,000 years after Christ, 2,500 years after Buddha?

First, it is a world in which war is constantly denounced and assiduously practised; in which all the great powers have solemnly agreed in the most formal manner to abandon war as an instrument of national



policy, and all have broken that pledge; in which official lying by national governments, particularly the governments of the most powerful nations, and by business organizations, is as constant as it is blatant, is even defended without much shame and accepted without much protest; in which the most powerful nations the world has ever seen are feverishly engaged in devising new methods of human extermination; in which, almost without protest a large proportion of our scientists (by definition our searchers for verity and lovers of truth) are prostituting their talents in this nefarious vocation.

Second, we live in a world in which racial, national, religious and other prejudices, though frequently and fulsomely denounced, are persistently and almost universally in evidence, even in our most enlightened societies, including that of Canada.

Third, it is a world in which we devote fifty dollars to research in the natural sciences for every dollar we use to study the human and social problems which afflict us with ever-growing pressures; in which many of our leaders still publicly and blandly assert old beliefs about the origin, the purpose, the destiny of human life that are obviously contradicted by the rapidly expanding knowledge of the physical universe in which we live; in which established and relatively easy distinctions between right and wrong have been questioned, qualified, or even abandoned in almost every realm of human interest.

These are among the things we should remember when we are disappointed, or shocked, or angered by the way in which many of our boys and girls, our young men and young women, have reacted against the world to which we have introduced them.



In fact I think that perhaps the best thing our generation has done has been to produce a new generation - our children and our grandchildren - who want to discard much of what they have inherited and who, in rapidly growing numbers, are trying, through CUSO, the Peace Corps and a thousand other agencies, to rectify past mistakes. We hope that they will also recognize that it has been during the lives of their parents and grandparents that enormous advances have been achieved in the recognition and relief of human suffering. And of a general acceptance of common responsibility for the welfare of all peoples. But perhaps the most that we can ask is that our youthful critics should credit us with giving them the standards they use to condemn the society which we have failed to reform. On our part I think we should recognize and be thankful that never before in history have so many young people been working so hard, so persistently and on the whole and in spite of the extremists, so intelligently to spread justice, and decency and kindness among all peoples.

\* \* \* \*

It is an important part of the duty of our universities to encourage students to recognize the mistakes and the weaknesses of society, and to try to do something about them. But this does not mean that we should hand over control of our universities to the students. There should be no doubt about our position in this matter. Students are entitled to be recognized, to be represented, to be consulted, but not to make final decisions on matters of academic policy. With, of



Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

- 29 -

of ourselves, is so to provide and so to organize as to protect and encourage this fire and help to direct its cleansing light into the still dark places of our individual and our community life.

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Keenleyside, Hugh (1969-1975)

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December 18th 1969

Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside,  
3470 Mayfair Drive,  
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Hugh,

I was not able, because of illness, to attend the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on December 6th, but I read the press reports of what you had to say and also the comments made by Dean Armstrong. Through your courtesy I have now received the text of your address.

With respect may I say that I agree thoroughly with everything you said in the address. As is usual with you, you have covered the matter of higher education in B.C. thoroughly and capably. I cannot find the slightest ground for the attack on you, made by Dean Armstrong - entirely apart from the fact that the personal nature of the attack was in thoroughly bad taste. Your address was objective and thought-provoking and I am grateful to you for letting me have the copy which you gave me.

I hope that now you have retired from hydro, you will continue to give leadership to our people, who badly need it, and I look forward to hearing, or at least reading, your further contributions to the consideration of public questions. I will be grateful if you could see that I receive copies of your writings, or at least a note from you advising me of such and where they have been published. I am hopeful that sooner or later you will see fit to see that they are all collected in book form, so that there may be a permanent record of such material available for reference.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

P.S. Since the foregoing was written we have heard over the radio today that you have been made a Companion of the Order of Canada. We are of course delighted that you have received this honour which is so well deserved.