Budget travel: the cross-Canada hitchhike

SPECIAL FEATURE

UBC prof pioneers academic relations with North Korea

Harry Potter and the quest for first editions
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TRAILBLAZER
An innovative concrete developed at UBC has been used to build the world’s first self-repairing road

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Student Admissions 101
Who gets into UBC and why?

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Two UBC grads thumb their way across the country on a shoestring budget

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**Impediment-Free Pondering**

I always find it ironic when someone uses the expression “think outside the box.” Having long lost its original freshness, it’s now about as inside the box as you can get. I’ve rarely attended a brainstorming session, though, where it wasn’t slipped into the introduction – hardly a model for creative thinking processes.

Old habits die hard, but when you allow yourself to coast in your comfort zone (another hackneyed expression – instead of let’s say “sleep in your smug slot”), it’s easy to miss opportunities for new and improved ways of doing things. Just this week, I dined in a restaurant so dimly lit I could barely read the menu. The waiter there accused me of being old school, because instead of using the flashlight on my smartphone to read the menu, I held up one of the table candlesticks. It isn’t as if I’ve grown up in an age of tappable screens, it just didn’t occur to me to use my phone (less a case of old habits dying hard, and more of new habits being a difficult birth).

The same stuck thinking doesn’t apply, thank goodness, to UBC scholars, who through their impediment-free inventing and mastering new tools, frequently come up with novel ideas and new approaches. Take Nemy Bantha, PhD’97, the engineering scholar who is finding a way to bring infrastructure to rural, remote, and resource-poor communities. He and his team have developed the world’s first self-repairing concrete for building cheaper and more durable roads. They have developed a process to inhibit or kill pathogens and subsequently result in the development of mould.

*The majority of post-harvest fungal pathogens are opportunistic,* explains Wallace, who is working with UBC biology professor Louise Nelson. “If a fruit is physically damaged, it is at an increased risk of rotting during storage. So a tiny blemish on the fruit from harvest or handling can turn into a conduit for attack by fungal pathogens and subsequently result in the development of mould.”

The fungal pathogen Penicillium expansum, also known as blue mould, destroys millions of stored apples each year. Post-harvest rot can result in yield losses of up to 20 per cent in developed countries such as Canada, while developing countries can lose up to 50 per cent of the crop. Wallace says, “Traditionally, post-harvest rot has been controlled with chemical fungicides, but Wallace says these treatments have become less effective as the pathogen has developed resistance and there is consumer pushback to the chemicals. The research by Wallace and Nelson aims to provide a safer and more sustainable alternative to fungicides.

Wallace suggests the solution may lie in a particular bacterium specific to Saskatchewan soil. Penicillium flavescens, due to its pear-like roots, can survive in cold storage – a characteristic that is key to dealing with cold-stored produce like apples.

During tests conducted at the British Columbia Tree Fruits Cooperative storage facility in the Okanagan, Wallace determined that these bacteria can prevent blue mould from growing on McIntosh and Spartan apples while in storage. In addition, the bacteria provided control of blue mould on apples that was comparable to a commercially available biological control agent and a chemical fungicide.

“What is novel about our research is that we show the bacterial isolates we tested have an array of mechanisms to inhibit or kill Penicillium expansum on apples, while fungicides generally act only by a single mode,” Wallace says. “These findings suggest that the development of resistance by blue mould against our soil bacteria is unlikely.”

She does warn that while all three isolates of Penicillium flavescens tested provided control of blue mould, the level of control provided by each isolate varied with apple variety.

**SINGING A DIFFERENT TUNE**

Two birds that took the same, but have songs so different they can’t recognize each other, should be considered distinct species, suggests UBC research.

“Songs are important for birds because they choose mates with,” says Benjamin Freeman, a Banting postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Zoology. “Birds evolve different songs and we wanted to find out which populations are so different in song that they should be considered different species.

Among the 72 related populations of Central and South American birds the researchers tested, they found evidence for 21 new species. Organisms that mate and create offspring that resemble their parents to a committee of ornithologists who are authorities, suggests UBC research. “If a bird continued on with its natural behaviour and ignored the speaker and sound, it indicated that the song being played did not represent a threat to territory or mating potential. If a bird got angry and started to try and kick the ‘intruder’ out, it indicated recognition of the song as that of a competitor. In short, the birds distinguished between songs and reacted accordingly.

Historically, scientists have identified new species by finding birds that look different enough or occupy different geographic locations. “It’s interesting that with one study in one year we came up with good evidence that there are 21 new species that authorities should recognize,” said Freeman. “We know so much about birds, but this demonstrates that we still have a lot to learn.”

This research is part of a larger pursuit to learn about the evolution of bird songs and why birds develop different songs. “As a birder in tropical forests, you have no choice but to get interested in songs,” said Freeman. “As you walk through the forest, you hear 35 birds for every one you see. As a biologist, I wanted to know – is it important that the birds sing differently and is it a little important or a lot important?” Freeman and his colleagues have submitted their findings to a committee of ornithologists who are responsible for naming and recognizing bird species of South America.

**CHEAPER, SAFER BIOFUELS**

Research from a professor of engineering at UBC’s Okanagan Campus might hold the key to biofuels that are cheaper, safer and much faster to produce.

“Methane is a biofuel commonly used in electricity generation and is produced by fermenting organic material,” says Cengiz Eskicioglu, an associate professor with UBC’s School of Forestry and Natural Resources. “The process can traditionally take anywhere from weeks to months to complete, but with my collaborators from Europe and Australia we have developed a new technique that can cut production time nearly in half!”

Starting with materials commonly found in agricultural or forestry waste, they have developed a new process and technique and found that Douglas fir bark – Eskicioglu compared traditional fermentation processes with their new technique and found that Douglas fir bark in particular could produce methanol 72 per cent faster than before.

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Engineers have traditionally driven flood prevention programs and structures, and that’s present to the public and for consideration to provincial levels of government.

What is the role of design in flood-proofing our cities?

Engineers have traditionally driven flood prevention programs and structures, and that’s good and positive. But landscape architects can provide a broader perspective that considers co-benefits and spatial qualities. For example, dredged sediments from the Fraser River can be used to nourish coastal wetlands or grow artificial dunes to protect our coastline. Bypass channels can be designed to temporarily store water during high water events while creating new wetlands for urban or nature development.

The Room for the River project in the Netherlands has shown how a portfolio of solutions can be designed to temporarily store water during high water events while creating new wetlands for urban or nature development.

The bias was smaller for Quebecois firms whose CEOs had US work experience, or US-based board members or financial analysts. The study, which was co-authored by Naife Rahaman of the University of Hong Kong and Rafael Rigo of UBC, found that UK institutional investors exhibited a similar bias against Quebec firms while investors from France did not.

“Our results indicate that language differences may be a real deterrent for institutional investors,” says Lundholm. “This could be a consequence of perceived costs associated with translating documents, a fear of being less informed than investors who speak the same language, or simply feeling less familiar with the firm.”

The findings were based on data collected from the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE) and the Thomson Reuters Institutional Holdings database. The researchers examined all firms headquartered in Canada and listed on the TSE between the years 2000 and 2012, representing 2,046 companies, of which 233 were located in Quebec.
**NEW BIO-INK FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL ORGANS**

UBC researchers have created a new bio-ink that may soon be used to successfully fabricate artificial organs out of human tissues and organs. Keekyoung Kim, an assistant professor at UBC Okanagan’s School of Engineering, says this development can accelerate advances in regenerative medicine.

Using techniques like 3D printing, scientists are creating bio-ink products that function alongside living cells. These products are made using a number of biomaterials including gelatin methacrylate (GelMA), a hydrogel that can serve as a building block in bio-printing. This bio-ink – made of living cells, but can be printed and moulded into specific organ or tissue shapes. The UBC team also demonstrated that the cold-soluble GelMA produces consistently uniform droplets at room temperature. This makes it an excellent choice for use in 3D bio-printing. Three times cheaper than porcine skin gelatin, cold-soluble gelatin is used primarily in culinary applications.

"We hope this new bio-ink will help researchers create artificial organs and lead to the development of new drugs, tissue engineering and regenerative therapies," Kim says. "This development can accelerate advances in the field of regenerative medicine."

**ARTIFICIAL BONES MADE WITH 3D PRINTER**

Human bones are incredibly resilient, but when things go wrong, replacing them can be a painful process requiring multiple surgeries. Traditional bone grafting is used to treat anything from traumatic fractures to defects, and requires moving bone from one part of the body to another. But Hossein Montazerian, a research assistant with UBC Okanagan’s School of Engineering, has discovered a new artificial bone design that can be customized and made with a 3D printer for stronger, safer and more effective bone replacements.

"When designing artificial bone scaffolds, it’s a fine balance between something that is porous enough to mix with bone and connective tissue, but at the same time strong enough for patients to lead a normal life," says Montazerian. "We have identified a design that strikes that balance and can be custom built using a 3D printer."

Montazerian analyzed 240 different bone graft designs and narrowed it down to those that were both porous and strong. He printed those that performed best using a 3D printer and then ran physical tests to determine how effective they would be in real life.

"A few of the structures really stood out," he says. "The best designs were up to eight times stronger than the others, and since they have properties that are much more similar to natural bone, they’re less likely to cause problems over the long term."

Montazerian and his collaborators are already working on the next generation of designs that will use a mix of two or more structures. "We hope to produce bone grafts that will be ultra-porous where the bone and connective tissues meet, and extra-strong at the points under the most stress. The ultimate goal is to produce a replacement that almost perfectly mimics real bone."

While his bone graft designs are well on their way, Montazerian says the technology still needs some advances before it can be used clinically. For example, he says other researchers in the field are starting to refine biomaterials that won’t be rejected by the body and that can be printed with the very fine 3D details that his designs require.

"This solution has enormous potential and the next step will be to test how our designs behave in real biological systems," he says. "I hope to see this kind of technology clinically implemented for real patients in the near future."

**HOW COMPUTERS CAN DETECT EMOTION ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

By Sachi Wickramasinghe

Human emotions can be difficult to understand, even for trained professionals. But what if you could ask computers to do it for you? Researchers believe it’s possible to do this. The possibility is a step closer to becoming reality, thanks to a computer program that can detect with near-human accuracy nuanced emotions using Twitter data. In this Q&A, Montreal artificial intelligence professor Lyle Ungar talks about his team’s research and the impact of social media on emotion.

**What is the emotional text detection software able to do?**

The software is able to detect nuanced emotions using Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat. It can even detect emotions in emoji hashtags. The researchers have developed a system that can detect 24 nuanced emotions, including anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, anticipation and dropout. Since emotions can be contagious – in that we are all affected by the emotions of people around us – emotional chatbots can be used to improve the overall well-being of people by exposing them to more positive emotions on social media. With proper consent and privacy guarantees, it can also help identify and mitigate mental health problems.

**What types of emotion detection are being investigated?**

The system is currently focused on detecting emotions like anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, and sometimes anticipation and dropout.

**How did you address these challenges?**

Recent advances in "deep learning" – a branch of artificial intelligence inspired by information processing in the human brain – show that, given enough labeled data, it should be possible to build better models. Manual labeling of data, however, is expensive, so it is desirable to develop labeled emotion data without annotators. When the proliferation of social media has made it possible for users to create large datasets with rich labels in the form of hashtags (in the case of emotion), those labels are not always reliable.

For example, while the tweet "I can’t wait to eat my lunch in this amazing Vancouver waterfront restaurant with my friends. #clearlyveryhappynotathing." My kid gets to play angry birds to learn basic physics. And she’s complaining about it?!

Proud having solved that.” This can increase engagement and reduce student frustration and dropout.

**What are the potential applications?**

The potential applications are numerous. For example, researchers could use the software to help students stay motivated by sending messages like, “I know that is a frustrating topic from a traditional academic perspective, but I’m absolutely thrilled that you’re on the right track.” The researchers are also looking at how to engage kids in civic engagement.

**What are the future plans for the software?**

In the future, the researchers plan to enhance the system to be able to perform in real time. The researchers are also looking at how to engage kids in civic engagement.

**What would you say is the biggest challenge in developing this software?**

The biggest challenge in developing this software is collecting labeled data. The software requires a massive amount of labeled data to be effective. In addition, the researchers are also working on developing a system that can detect emotions in images and videos.

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there is a word in North Korea, Juche. Loozely translated as “self-reliance,” juche has served as a central pillar of North Korean foreign policy since the country retreated from the global community nearly 70 years ago. More than a patriotic code word, juche is a guiding principle of the country’s national identity, and, for most of us in the West, it’s one of the few things we actually know about the famously closed society.

But being self-reliant doesn’t mean losing one’s curiosity about the rest of the world, and, thanks to Professor Kyung-Ae Park at the School of Public Policy and Global Affairs, UBC has been granted a rare window into life in this reclusive state. For more than 20 years, Park has been carefully navigating the complexities of Asian-Canadian affairs, bypassing the maze of political entanglements to establish relationships—and eventually collaboration—between scholars in Canada and North Korea (officially the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, or DPRK).

In 2010, she created the Canada-DPRK Knowledge Partnership Program (KPP), a unique scholarly enterprise designed to facilitate academic exchanges between UBC and six North Korean universities. Founded on the belief that sharing knowledge is necessary for building human capacity, the KPP has cautiously avoided the peaks and ditches that litter the political landscape, serving as an unofficial ambassador between our two countries by using what’s known as a “Track II approach to international relations, an unofficial channel that becomes handy when Track (I) government goes off the rails.

“Since 2011, we’ve been hosting North Korean professors at UBC every year, which means we were able to do it every year regardless of the political situation,” says Park. “I don’t have any political agenda. But I have a strong belief that access to education, access to knowledge, is a universal human right. So I was just trying to provide such access for North Korean scholars, and was hoping to improve bilateral relations through these scholarly exchanges.”

Perhaps one of the keys to KPP’s success is its clarity of purpose. Focused exclusively on the areas of economics, finance, trade, and business, the KPP hosts six North Korean scholars at UBC every year for a period of six months. Arriving in early July, the scholars use the summer to study English, then spend the fall semester alongside undergraduate and graduate students in courses focused on international trade, finance, economics, and management. The visitors then use what they learned at UBC to create a group research project, which they take back to the DPRK and present to their academic peers.

Augmenting the visiting professor program are occasional KPP conferences in North Korea, where Park organizes seminars and workshops between the DPRK and foreign scholars. The first two of these conferences in 2013 and 2014 focused on special economic zones in North Korea, bringing together more than 20 foreign experts and nearly 200 domestic scholars and government officials. In addition, KPP organizes study tours abroad for North Korean experts, providing them with opportunities to interact with foreign scholars outside of their country and gain practical, hands-on experience.

Although the KPP officially launched in 2011, the idea of an academic exchange between the two countries first took root in Park’s mind in the 1990s. After earning her political science degree from Yonsei University in South Korea, and her PhD at the University of Georgia in the United States—where she focused on political development in China and North Korea—Park arrived at UBC in 1993. Just as Canada was beginning to engage North Korea on the potential for normalized relations.

From 1995 to 2000, Park made several visits to North Korea and hosted seminars for a North Korea delegation at UBC, all stones along the path to establishing official diplomatic relations between the two countries in 2002. But the honeymoon was short-lived. In January 2002, US President George W. Bush declared North Korea an “axis of evil,” rejecting the “sunshine policy” negotiated by the previous administration and South Korea and severely straining the DPRK’s relationship with the West. By the end of the year, concerns over North Korea’s weapons program had led to US sanctions against the country. And Canada was frozen out along with the rest of the West.

“From 2001 on, there was not much interaction at all between North Korea and Canada compared to the latter part of the 1990s,” says Park. “So I thought we might want to consider interactions in the non-political arena—academic exchanges, knowledge-sharing programs, scholarly exchanges, those sorts of non-political activities.”

After much consideration and careful negotiation, Park proposed the KPP to North Korea in 2010. A year later, the first six scholars arrived in Vancouver, establishing UBC as a pioneer in academic relations with North Korea.

The West’s relations with North Korea have long fluctuated between diplomatic engagement and turbulent flare-ups that threaten stability and peace. Meanwhile, a UBC academic program quietly keeps open a channel of communication even during the most acrimonious of times.

In October 2016, Professor Park (facing participants, wearing white) organized a conference in Pyongyang on the issue of sustainable development.
As the centerpiece of the KPP, the visiting professor program has proved beneficial for both countries, offering surprises to UBC faculty as well as to the DPRK scholars. “Given how much we hear about North Korea and how little we know, these interactions allowed us to learn quite a few things,” says Yves Tiberghien, who met with the visitors while he was director of the Institute of Asian Research from 2012 to 2017. “In conversations, the scholars were quite humorous. They were very, quite blunt, and we had good discussions. I gave one group a list of guest lecture topics about the economy, and the first thing they picked was Chinese economic reforms. For me it was edifying to discover that there is an amount of tension and misunderstanding between North Korea and China – often in the West we don’t realize it. So I would take this Canadian scholar to talk about the economy of China to them.”

As enlightening as it is for UBC faculty and students to work side-by-side with people who have never before left their home country, it is positively eye-opening for the visitors themselves. “They take tons of pictures – they go around and look at things with fresh eyes,” says Ernie Svedic, a lecturer at the Sauder School of Business who serves as this year’s academic advisor to the visiting scholars. “It’s kind of nice to see them really enjoying their time and trying to absorb as much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home country, so it’s a big culture shock for them because they’re much as possible. It’s very unusual to see people who have never before left their home
The village of Thondebhavi in Southern India is set amid lush hills, bright green palm trees, and ruddy fields sown with crops. On a blistering day in June, farmers in traditional cotton sarongs pause to chat underneath leafy trees, palm trees, and ruddy fields sown with crops. On a blistering day in June, farmers in traditional cotton sarongs pause to chat underneath leafy trees, palm trees, and ruddy fields sown with crops.

BY ALIA DHARSSI, BA(HONS)’09

the outside world was a mud road. It would become so mucky during the annual monsoon rains that mosquitoes hovered above it, and farmers struggled to transport their crops - including aromatic flowers, pulses and vegetables - to market. “It was in terrible shape,” grimaces Yashodamma, a middle-aged woman who sits on the elected village council. “It used to be impossible to walk on the road. Old people would slip and fall.”

The new hi-tech road runs through Thondebhavi, population 4,800, for farmers transporting produce, children walking to school, women commuting to work in garment factories and anyone else with a place to go. While the villagers go on their respective ways, a team led by UBC civil engineering professor Nemkumar Banthia, PhD’87, is monitoring the U-shaped road, which has sensors buried inside and is an active research project. “For this little village in South India to have the most advanced road system in the world, it is made from cutting-edge concrete developed in a lab almost 13,000 kilometres away at UBC. We used to go bike and we had no roads to actually bike on,” he laughs.

Banthia is the CEO and scientific director of the India-Canada Centre for Innovative Multidisciplinary Partnerships to Accelerate Community Transformation and Sustainability – or IC-IMPACTS for short. Based on UBC’s Vancouver campus, the initiative tackles pressing social problems through solutions that involve research collaborations between India and Canada, and helps build trade linkages between the two countries. Banthia’s self-repairing concrete is one such collaboration.

“Development always meant a lot to me. Coming from a very poor community in India - with no water, no infrastructure – I think those are the things that stick with you,” says Banthia, who speaks thoughtfully in precise sentences. He became an engineer in the hope that he could make a difference, studying structural engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology in New Delhi before beginning doctoral studies at UBC in the 1980s.

When the federal government put out a call for an India-Canada research centre, Banthia consulted Canadian and Indian researchers and companies to develop IC-IMPACTS’ vision to tackle social challenges common to both countries. Banthia won the funding for UBC to build a centre, in partnership with the University of Alberta and the University of Toronto, with a mission to “develop and implement community-based solutions to the most urgent needs of each nation: poor water quality, unsafe and unsustainable infrastructure, and poor health from water-borne and infectious diseases.”

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Canada and India may seem worlds apart on measures related to GDP, climate and poverty, but Banthia saw what he called an “obvious” connection between the challenges facing his native and adopted countries. He draws parallels between the more than 100 First Nations communities facing brimmed water advisories and the tens of millions of Indians who lack access to safe drinking water. He also recalls the De La Concorde Bridge that collapsed in Montreal in 2006, killing five people and injuring six others.
The road in Thondebhavi is also a model for environmentally friendly construction. The mixture makes use of fly ash, a by-product of coal plants that would otherwise go to waste, while the high strength of the concrete makes it possible to use less cement.

That was far from the case. “These things” were actually steel fibers that were added to the concrete to improve the strength of the road. The mixture also contains special nanocoated fibers that attract water and are one of the key elements of Banthia’s concrete. When concrete reinforced with these nanocoated fibers cracks, it can repair itself with a small amount of water, which could come from rainfall or another external source. The water hydrates the cement at the site of the crack, resulting in a chemical reaction that bonds the road to reintroducing the same product that gave the concrete its original strength. The technology works in all kinds of climates, though it performs under extreme cold.

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We Canadians need these new materials – crack-healing materials,” explains Banthia. “As much as we need it in Thondebhavi, we need it in Montreal too.”

In Canada, there are fibres in this concrete that are keeping the crack narrow and, as the crack is formed, they bond. It’s like a stitch,” explains Banthia, placing his palms together, then pulling his fingers apart before interlocking them. That was far from the case. “These things” were actually steel fibers that were added to the concrete to improve the strength of the road. The mixture also contains special nanocoated fibres that attract water and are one of the key elements of Banthia’s concrete. When concrete reinforced with these nanocoated fibers cracks, it can repair itself with a small amount of water, which could come from rainfall or another external source. The water hydrates the cement at the site of the crack, resulting in a chemical reaction that bonds the road to reintroducing the same product that gave the concrete its original strength. The technology works in all kinds of climates, though it performs under extreme cold.

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The old road was in terrible condition and quickly disintegrated (Photo: IC-IMPACTS)

The new road has several benefits for the villagers. (Photo: Alia Dharssi)

The mixture performs under extreme cold.

The mixture makes use of fly ash, a by-product of coal plants that would otherwise go to waste, while the high strength of the concrete makes it possible to use less cement.

That was far from the case. “These things” were actually steel fibers that were added to the concrete to improve the strength of the road. The mixture also contains special nanocoated fibers that attract water and are one of the key elements of Banthia’s concrete. When concrete reinforced with these nanocoated fibers cracks, it can repair itself with a small amount of water, which could come from rainfall or another external source. The water hydrates the cement at the site of the crack, resulting in a chemical reaction that bonds the road to reintroducing the same product that gave the concrete its original strength. The technology works in all kinds of climates, though it performs under extreme cold.
Admissions 101

How many students apply to UBC and how many get admitted?

Every year, we receive more than 40,000 applications for our undergraduate programs. This includes students who applied directly and those who applied through the provincial entrance exam (UBE). A smaller number of students, who are not UBE eligible, are accepted through alternative admissions processes such as those of the Faculty of Vancouver and Kelowna campuses. Of those students, more than 70 per cent are from BC, 20 per cent are from the rest of Canada, and 10 per cent are international students from about 150 countries.

Admission to UBC is competitive. The admission criteria are determined by three things: (a) how many domestic students apply, (b) the grades they present, and (c) how many new first-year students are available (as determined by government targets and funding). Demand from international students does not affect any of these factors. In addition, UBC looks beyond applicants’ grades and considers their personal profiles: what kinds of things have they done outside of the classroom and what have they learned from those experiences? As a result, having high grades does not, and in fact guarantees admission, particularly to our most competitive programs.

In addition to grades, how else are applicants evaluated?
UBC uses broad-based admissions criteria, in addition to grades. The information helps us determine whether an applicant is a good match for UBC. It also helps us ensure that our admissions process determines the marks required to gain admission and of itself, guarantee admission, particularly to our most competitive programs. In some private US schools, these types of programs, often referred to as legacy admissions, are more prevalent.

What is the difference in admission standards between UBC Vancouver and Okanagan?
Admission standards vary by how many domestic students apply, the grades they present, and how many new first-year seats are available (as determined by government targets and funding). Because those factors differ for the two campuses and for our many programs, admission standards vary.

How much tuition do international students pay versus domestic students?
UBC’s undergraduate students pay a higher tuition fee than domestic students that is based largely against fees charged for similar programs at peer institutions in Canada and reflective of the value of a UBC degree. Tuition revenue from international students enables UBC to provide an outstanding education and enhance the student experience. For all students.

For international undergraduate students, the admission average for new first-year students at Vancouver campus is 90.5 per cent and at the Okanagan campus is 84.0 per cent.

Sarah and Matthew are the most common names of students at UBC
Among new students, the most common names are Sarah and Matthew.

What is the difference in admission standards between international and domestic students?
International students are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The university first evaluates domestic applicants to ensure a level playing field before considering international applicants. Factors such as academic performance, extracurricular activities, and personal essays are all considered.

How does UBC decide how many international undergraduate students to accept?
The number of international undergraduate students we can admit is determined by individual faculties and approved by the UBC Senate in accordance with our commitment to provide equal education and appropriate levels of support for all students, including counselling, advising, library services, experiential learning opportunities, and so forth. Do international students take spaces away from domestic students? Are international students subsidized by BC taxpayers?
No. The provincial government funds UBC for a set number of domestic students. Domestic and international undergraduate applicants are considered separately, and they do not compete for the same spaces. Domestic applicants compete against each other for the government-funded spaces, while international students compete with each other for the university-funded spaces. We have always enrolled more domestic students than we are provincially funded for. International undergraduate students pay significantly higher tuition fees, usually funded through domestic and international student fees.

Is it easier for international students to get accepted?
The university first evaluates domestic applicants to ensure that the most qualified students are offered admission to the domestic, government-funded spaces. This competitive process determines the marks required to gain admission to typical top universities. With the wide range of educational systems found around the world, it is impossible to precisely equate grades (for example, a 95 per cent mark in maths is not the same as a 95 per cent mark in BC Education's Advanced Placement Calculus BC course). Through the competitive process, UBC establishes admission criteria for international students that is reflective of the educational system, and this ensures that all students can demonstrate their abilities and potential.

Is it easier for international students to get accepted? How does UBC ensure global engagement isn’t just one-way street?
International engagement is the hallmark of a globally-ranked university like UBC. It is among Canada’s best universities, and it’s one of the compelling reasons students from BC and the rest of Canada come here to study. They know that they will have an opportunity to learn from top faculty members drawn from around the world and to interact with students from other countries.

We encourage our domestic students to broaden their horizons through internationally-focused learning opportunities – enabling them to become global citizens ready to meet the challenges of the world. More UBC students go on exchanges, research, and study abroad programs than students at any other university in Canada. UBC’s Go Global program, for example, partners with 900 universities worldwide, and administers over $15 million in international learning awards.

What advice would you give to a prospective applicant to UBC?
We look for each prospective applicant as a whole person with a combination of talents, interests, and passions. Our students have a wide variety of backgrounds, experiences, and skills. What we look for is a student with a broad range of interests and readiness to take advantage of the many opportunities provided.

If you would like to find out more about the student admission process, please see pages 3–4 for details on an upcoming presentation.

Quick facts about UBC students of 2017/18:
- 63,370 students at UBC 
  (Vancouver and Okanagan campuses)
- 3,231 undergraduate students
- 11,049 graduate students
- 14,921 new undergraduate students
- 2,002 new graduate students
- 47,048 domestic students
- 16,221 international students
- 7,165 first-year students at the Vancouver campus
- 2,124 first-year students at the Okanagan campus
- 759 Indigenous students, including 293 new Indigenous students (students with Indigenous basis of admission)
- Over 131 countries
- On average, UBC’s undergraduate students come from 131 countries
- Among new students, the most common names are Sarah and Matthew.
- Among returning students, the most common names are Nicholas and Emily.

The most popular food item in student residence at the Vancouver campus is the salad bar
- The most popular beverage in student residence at the Vancouver campus is Water from the water fountain, followed by coffee

Overall, UBC’s student body represents 131 countries

Where do the majority of UBC’s international students come from?
Among international students, 759 Indigenous students, including 293 new Indigenous students (students with Indigenous basis of admission)
On June 1, the icebreaker Polar Prince set sail from Toronto on a 150-day journey to Victoria. It traversed all three Canadian coasts on a 23,000 km route that included navigation of the Northwest Passage. The epic adventure was a signature project of Canada 150 and aimed to engage millions of Canadians in national discussions centred around four key themes: reconciliation, diversity and inclusion, the environment, and youth engagement. Three hundred lucky Canadians were selected to fill a passenger list representing a cross-section of our society. It included scientists, artists, musicians, Indigenous elders, historians, politicians, business leaders, youth, newcomers, journalists, celebrities, and teachers. Each passenger was assigned to one of 15 legs of the journey, during which they enjoyed community events and cultural activities, both on board and ashore. Alumnus Trevor Corkum was writer-in-residence for Leg 6 of the route, a week’s sailing from Nain in Newfoundland and Labrador to Iqaluit in Nunavut. One of his shipmates was alumna Nadine Caron, MD’97.

I first met Nadine on the streets of Kuujjuaq in northern Quebec. Our plane had left Montreal two hours earlier and dropped our Leg 6 group off at Kuujjuaq Airport. On the descent, circling down, thick boreal forest rose up to meet us, punctured here and there by sombre grey lakes. As there were delays in boarding the chartered plane to Labrador, our group decided to take a walk through town.

Kuujjuaq is the administrative capital of Nunavik, the Inuit homeland of Quebec. As the heart of Nunavik, it was a fitting entry point for our journey north. Like many northern communities, Kuujjuaq is a sprawling town, houses spiralling around dusty, unpaved roads, hemmed in by the harsh beauty of rocky hills. Snug in our puffy coats—even though it was late July—Nadine and I lagged behind the rest of the group, lost in conversation.

I remember we spoke at length about books. She recommended *The Truth About Stories* by Thomas King, and I told her how I’d loved Madeleine Thien’s *Do Not Say We Have Nothing*. She spoke about her daughter, husband, and their life in Prince George. I talked about my partner. When I asked about work, she told me she was a doctor. We soon fell into a comfortable silence, watching kids at the community centre play pick-up ball.

It was only later, after the group boarded the ship and formal introductions were made, that I realized Nadine was Nadine Caron, co-director of UBC’s Centre for Excellence in Indigenous Health and Canada’s first female Indigenous surgeon. Turns out I had even seen her before on TV, in a moving one-on-one interview with Peter Mansbridge.

But I knew her first as simply Nadine. Engaged conversationalist. Voracious reader.

We were an eclectic group of 25 Canadians that included a Yukon Supreme Court justice, a ceramic artist, a Conservative MP, a comedian, and an advocate for those with Down syndrome. We departed Nain, Labrador, on a retired Coast Guard icebreaker, the Polar Prince, which powered its way alongside the spellbinding Torngat Mountains en route to Iqaluit.

A typical day would see us boarding a flotilla of Zodiacs to zoom ashore for a community or cultural event, like learning to cook Arctic char with Inuit elders. Days were full and emotions high. In the evening, we’d gather to debrief. Stories were shared, themes engaged, and sometimes, in the intimacy of these late hours, wounds and private memories revealed.

It was hard not to be moved while travelling through Nunatsiavut, the magical homeland of the Labrador Inuit. Or when meeting with Inuit youth...
who are reshaping the world’s understanding of their people through activism and story. Or connecting with elders like Sophie Keelan and John Jararuse, whose lives had been turned upside down when Inuit living in the village of Hebron, where a mission had been established in the 1830s by the Moravian church, were forced to relocate in 1959, after the Newfoundland government halted services. Disaster ensued as families were split apart, the village of Hebron, where a mission had been established in the 1830s by the Moravian church, were forced to relocate in 1959.

Inuit scattering to unfamiliar communities in the south. One of the most powerful moments on our journey was a ceremony in the refurbished church in Hebron. A dilapidated building in Hebron, NL. The community was forced to relocate in 1959. (Photo: Jackie Dives)

A dilapidated building in Hebron, NL. The community was forced to relocate in 1959.

Anchorage Cathedral, overlooking the harbor. (Photo: Jackie Dives)

Helicopter leaves Hebron, Labrador. (Photo: Peter Miska)

Eclipse Sound Canyon. Aboard a Zodiac in the straits of Labrador. (Photo: Martin Lipman)

Laughter is a form of resilience for many Indigenous communities. It means that we survived. It means that we’re still laughing. It means that we’re still here.

Laughter is a form of resilience for many Indigenous communities, she explained. “It means that we survived. It means that we’re still laughing. It means that we’re still here.”

Focusing forward, she says it’s the duty of all Canadians to apply the spirit of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s Calls to Action in their day-to-day lives. “Figure out what that might mean to you personally. How are you going to take those calls to action, interpret them through the lens of your own profession and do something to be part of the change we need? If you are a health care practitioner, how can you address your care of Indigenous Canadians through that lens? And if there’s something you don’t understand, it’s your responsibility to ask. It’s everyone’s responsibility.” She sees the icebreaker Polar Prince as an apt metaphor for Canada powering its way into the future. “By seeing where we’ve come from, by knowing where we’ve been, we are better able to redirect the country to where we’d like it to be in the future.”
A coming of age ritual shared by young men and women over the eons has been the grand travel adventure to vaguely romantic, unknown places. In 19th century England, for example, some young adults ventured to Italy and France to live in villas, drink wine and write intense, intellectual novels, while 20th century middle-class youths from North America (when they weren’t fighting in wars) took to the byways of Europe or Asia to find themselves, drink wine and write wistful novels of love and alienation.

This summer, Ori Nevares and Philippe Roberge, two BASc’17 grads, chose the budget-conscious Canadian version of the travel adventure: they decided to hitchhike from Whitehorse to St. John’s, to learn a little bit about themselves and a lot about their own country. They called their project Expedition Canada 150 for two reasons: Canada’s 150th, obviously; and because they carried just $150 each in cash. They hoped to prove that frugal travel was still possible in this expensive age, and to take the pulse of Canadians vis-à-vis our reputed friendliness and generosity.

“Last year we took some friends and did a tour of the west coast of North America by car,” says Nevares. “We wanted to see how far we could get in six hours of nonstop driving. But this year we wanted to do something to celebrate Canada’s 150th. And since neither of us had ever really seen much of Canada, it seemed like the perfect opportunity.”

They decided to record their voyage with weekly video blogs, social media pages posted with their progress, and portraits of the men and women they met along the way. They plan to produce a documentary (“We have more than 600 gigs of video,” says Roberge), and write a book about their adventure.

To organize for the trip, they got sponsorships from Canon, who supplied the camera, L’Oréal (for sport sunblock) and Bergans, an outdoor clothing company from Norway. They made “Canada” signs, carried large Canadian flags, filled backpacks with clothes and camping gear, and prepared...
In Brandon, we went through a big storm and a tornado. That night we got to sleep under a bench at a Tim Horton’s, all wet and miserable.

“People were amazing, and incredibly generous,” says Nevares. “But they’d say how jealous they were of what we were doing, that they envied our life. And I’m thinking how exhausted I am, and that I have to sleep on the floor on the ferry to Newfoundland, using my sweater as a pillow.”

From the beginning, they were able to depend on the kindness of the strangers who had seen their blog and social media postings for food and, often, lodgings, but Winnipeg was the turning point. They were interviewed by the local CBC station, which plugged their social media presence and made a big deal of their adventure. From then on, they became minor celebrities. “We got way more offers for accommodation than we needed. It was amazing response,” says Roberge. They were even comped the ferry ride to Newfoundland. Ultimately, they ended up spending under $10 of the $300 they took with them.

“People were incredible. It’s the best adventure I’ve ever had in my life.”

For more on Expedition Canada 150, visit expeditioncanada150.com and facebook.com/expeditioncanada150
Looking east down University Boulevard, with the Robert H. Lee Alumni Centre on the left.

alumnicentre.ubc.ca
For the past 100 years, UBC alumni have proven they are capable of amazing things. This November, at the alumni UBC Achievement Awards, we will honour eight inspiring members of the UBC community who, through their extraordinary endeavours, have taken the lead on important issues to create positive social change.

Achievement Awards Recipients

**ALUMNI AWARD OF DISTINCTION**  
Indira Samaratunga  
O.C., Ph.D., LL.D.

**GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AWARD**  
Karim Damji  
MD'87

**FACULTY COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD**  
Dr. Yang-Ah Park  
Professor Park is the Krondal Chair at UBC and leads Track II diplomacy efforts between Canada and North Korea. A core component of his work is fostering scholarly relationships with his North Korean counterparts. His continued work on the North Korean brain drain, which has had a substantial impact on the wider community, has enriched the cultural life of Vancouver.

**FACULTY COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD**  
Dr. Mary Ann Murphy  
Dr. Murphy is well known for her advocacy around issues relating to elder abuse and developed the first undergraduate aging specialization within a Canadian School of Social Work. She has built strong links between UBC Okanagan and the wider community, giving her students unique learning experiences that address complex social needs and challenges.

**HONORARY ALUMNI AWARD**  
Nancy Hermiston  
O.C.

**VOLUNTEER LEADERSHIP AWARD**  
Ian Robertson  
BSc'86, BA'88

**RESEARCH AND INNOVATION AWARD**  
Dr. Kyung-Ae Park  
Professor Park holds the Korea Foundation Chair at UBC and leads Track II diplomacy efforts between Canada and North Korea. A core component of his work is fostering scholarly relationships with his North Korean counterparts. His continued work on the North Korean brain drain, which has had a substantial impact on the cultural life of Vancouver.

**SERVICE AWARD**  
Lianping Ti  
Ph.D.'15

**YOUNG ALUMNI AWARD**  
Dr. Burt co-founded Canada’s Centre for Drug Research and Development to support the commercialization of innovative academic discoveries. She has built strong links between UBC Okanagan and the wider community, giving her students unique learning experiences that address complex social needs and challenges.

For more information, or to find a dinner, visit alumni.ubc.ca/100dinners

For the past 100 years, UBC alumni have proven they are capable of amazing things. This November, at the alumni UBC Achievement Awards, we will honour eight inspiring members of the UBC community who, through their extraordinary endeavours, have taken the lead on important issues to create positive social change.

**For more information, or to find a dinner, visit alumni.ubc.ca/100dinners**
In 1998, Stan and Rose Arkley donated their extensive private collection of children’s literature to UBC Library’s Rare Books and Special Collections (RBSC). Stan was a member of the class of 1925, whose members had earlier donated the ostensible Alice in Wonderland in 1963. Collection mark the 100th anniversary of the original publication of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland and the 40th anniversary of their graduation.

Today, through purchase and donation, the Arkley Collection of Early and Historical Children’s Literature comprises more than 12,000 Canadian, British, and American children’s books, serials, and manuscripts. It has always prioritized popular works or “books that children actually read”, so it seems incredible that as late as spring 2015, it did not include a single Harry Potter book – the neediest moment in a series spanning several generations. Yet it wasn’t until that summer that the RBSC began the process of acquiring complete sets of the US, UK, and Canadian first editions of the Harry Potter series. As books were added to the collection, RBSC learned more and more about the profound and surprising connections that Vancouver shares with the Harry Potter phenomenon.

As most fans know, the story of Harry Potter began in the summer of 1990, a delay prevented from Manchester to London, when the seven-year saga of a young, orphaned wizard “simply fell” into the mind of author J. K. Rowling. The story of Harry Potter in Vancouver began at Arkley’s former flagship location on West Broadway in the fall of 1998. The store’s co-owner, Kelly McKinnon, saw a reference in Publisher’s Weekly to the debut novel in the series and asked her partner, alumna Phyllis Simon, MLS’73, whether she had heard of this book that was making such a splash in the UK. She hadn’t, but following a quick phone call to London, she ordered 200 copies of ‘Harry Potter & the Philosopher’s Stone’ and said to Raincoast Books, a local wholesale and distribution company, “We’ll take these on consignment. We’ll order the first 200 books within two or three weeks and ordered another 200, followed by another 400 – selling them all by word of mouth throughout that fall.

Despite the humble beginnings of the Harry Potter series, by the fourth book, Goblet of Fire, was published in 2000, the phenomenon and the fandom were in their full glory. The series was the topic of front page stories in major newspapers such as Maclean’s. With 1990 pre-orders for Goblet of Fire, Kidsbooks began preparations for a midnight book release party.

Stop one: hosting a fantastic Harry Potter party is creating a truly magical environment. Kidsbooks did this by hiring Vancouver interior designer Catherine Youngren to turn their 25-metre storefront into the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Youngren created the design for the enormous hand-painted wooden facade, and Karl Holands, AFA’74, a UBC alumnus in technical theatre, built and installed it. The 500 free tickets to the first release party were distributed within six hours. Many fans arrived in costume and enjoyed a sorting ceremony (Hogwarts’ method for assigning students to different school houses), magic tricks, lightning-bolt tattoos, games, and, most importantly, the release of a new Harry Potter adventure. According to a National Post story published after the midnight party, Kidsbooks sold 500 copies of Goblet of Fire in just seven- and-a-half minutes. They went on to host another three midnight release parties, the final one taking place on the great lawn at VanDusen Botanical Garden. Ticket sales for the party were capped at 3,500, and 3,000 books were ordered.

In a 1999 interview in the Vancouver Sun, Kidsbooks founder Phyllis Simon said of the Harry Potter phenomenon: “I’ve never seen anything like this, neither in children’s nor adult publishing... Not since Charlotte’s Web or The Cat in the Hat and the Wrodles... but it’s so different, what’s happening with Harry...” Simon saw the phenomenon as reflective of the moment in which the series was born: a rare “magical reading experience” crossing both gender and age gaps, combined with the powerful promotional tool of global media. In terms of the lasting impacts of the series, Simon feels that the books legitimized children’s literature, bringing new respect to the entire genre.

While Vancouver-based Kidsbooks was the first bookstore in Canada to carry ‘Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone’, it carried Raincoast Books that truly brought the series to Canada. In October 1998, Allan MacDougall, founder and then president of Raincoast Books, a local wholesale and distribution company, made his annual visit to the Frankfurt Book Fair. MacDougall knew that Kidsbooks was doing a brisk business with Philosopher’s Stone and happened to run into an old friend, Barry Cunningham, J. K. Rowling’s original editor at Bloomsbury Publishing. After making inquiries, MacDougall found that all Canadian rights for the first two books were still up for grabs. A quick phone call to London secured Raincoast’s distribution rights. A few weeks later, Bloomsbury offered Raincoast the opportunity to not only distribute UK editions of the existing Harry Potter books, but to publish Canadian editions. Between the rights acquisition in 1999 and publication of the final book in 2007, the company’s annual revenues at least tripled, with reported sales of 1 million Potter titles.

In an interview with MacDougall, MacDougall acknowledged that the company was “proud of what we’ve accomplished – we were never out of print, never fell out of bookstores. Harry Potter gave us the chance to show that a small Canadian publisher is quite capable of doing what multinational houses do.”

MacDougall was also responsible for bringing not only the Harry Potter series to Canada, but also all the United States, all the rights to Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone. In March 2000, he attended a dinner at Goldsmith’s Hall in London in honour of Harry Potter’s international publishers and found himself sitting beside the author. Over the course of the evening, MacDougall, with his characteristic charm, persuaded her to make her first trip to Canada in October 2000 for two historic appearances in Toronto and Vancouver. While in Vancouver, Rowling held a press conference with junior journalists, conducted interviews, and gave two readings for more than 10,000 fans at the Pacific Coliseum as part of the Vancouver International Writers Festival.

Given the local impact of the series, the RBSC’s collection of Harry Potter contains more than 10,000 copies of these works, which can be properly cared for and made accessible to Canadians for generations to come, but allows UBC to tell the story of the effect this literary phenomenon had on the people, the business, and the cultural landscape of Vancouver.

To the delight of the people who gave the book tour the name, which appears as “J. A. Rowling” on the flap. This proved was signed by J. K. Rowling at a book tour stop at Carnegie Hall in New York on October 12, 2003. If the first UK edition of Philosopher’s Stone is scarce, the uncorrected proof of the book is even rarer, so any copies of the proof produced, while the book contains errors of the text that are not in the first edition of the book, it is in the possession of the author’s name, which appears as “J.A. Rowling” on the flap. This proved was signed by J. K. Rowling at a book tour stop at Carnegie Hall in New York on October 12, 2003.

Sometimes a book is special not because of the particular edition, but because of its provenance. This paper-cased copy of Philosopher’s Stone was previously owned by Felicity Walker, a young actress from Hendonbrooke, England, who was the body double for Emma Watson’s Hermoine Granger in the first three Harry Potter films, during which time she collected a wealth of unique mementos from the productions. The title page of this particular book is signed by Daniel Radcliffe (who played Harry), Rupert Grint (Ron), Emma Watson (Hermione), Tom Felton (Draco Malfoy), and Harry Melling ( Dudley Dursley). The book, which bears the date November 23, 2000, would have been signed during the filming of the first movie, when the young stars ranged in age from 8 to 15. Now all grown up, they have gone on to enjoy successful careers. But these childhood signatures remind us that they were once kids who had been given the opportunity of a lifetime to become part of a magical world.
It seems unlikely that a fictional game in which the players fly among the clouds on broomsticks chasing a magical sphere called a snitch would ever make it as a college sport. But a generation brought up on Harry Potter and all things enchanting wasn’t about to give up on their dreams of rising above Muggledom.

In the Harry Potter universe, Quidditch is a fast-paced, dangerous sport with students screaming around on broomsticks. It’s athletics trying to win. You get a huge competitive rush when you’re on the field. Also, there’s the social aspect of the sport. You get to meet an amazing variety of people from all faculties and sports.

But what happens when students who haven’t been exposed to Harry Potter come along in the next few years? Will quidditch appeal to them? “We have new players who’ve never read any of the Potter books,” says Kandola, “so we have to be a little more relaxed with our practice schedule. Some of our players have already graduated from UBC and just want to keep playing.”

Still, quidditch is a vigorous, demanding sport, regardless of which team one joins. “It’s really intense,” she says. “It’s not a bunch of nerds running around on broomsticks. It’s athletics trying to win. You get a huge competitive rush when you’re on the field. Also, there’s the social aspect of the sport. You get to meet an amazing variety of people from all faculties and sports.”

The TSC team, flying under the T-Bird banner, is the most focused, competitive group. “We tend to get the stronger players,” says Gloria Cuthbertson, a 2nd year law student who graduated from UBC and just want to keep playing.”

In 2010, the AMS team split in two, forming an additional squad as a Thunderbirds Sport Club (TSC). This team soared to the top and won the regional competitions that year, and came fourth at the national competitions in Victoria. This September, tryouts were held for both teams and attracted more than 50 enthusiastic students. Twenty-six of these will make up the TSC team, while the rest will play for the AMS team.

The TSC team, flying under the T-Bird banner, is the most focused, competitive group. “We tend to get the stronger players,” says Gloria Cuthbertson, a 2nd year English student. “Also, our practice schedule is fairly intense. A lot of our players come from rugby and soccer, and they take it quite seriously.”

The AMS team is more community focused. “You don’t have to be a student to play for the AMS team,” says Kandola, “so we have to be a little more relaxed with our practice schedule. Some of our players have already graduated from UBC and just want to keep playing.”

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PREZ LIFE
Highlights from the busy schedule of UBC president Santa J. Ono. Follow him on Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter @UBCprez

For a video message from Professor Ono with an update on UBC’s strategic planning process, please visit trekmagazine.alumni.ubc.ca

Met Arthur McDonald, Nobel laureate in physics.

Visited the Stewart Blusson Quantum Matter Institute at UBC.

Went to Ottawa to advocate for the support of fundamental science, with profs Phil Hieter (biochemistry) and Liisa Galea (psychology).

Thanked the Zero Waste Squad for making sure Homecoming was sustainable. (Photo: V. Saran)

Surfed the crowd at Homecoming. T-Birds beat the Huskies 31-10. (Photo: V. Saran)

Met some T-birds alumni – members of the 1997 National Championship Football Team.

Added himself to the alumni UBC 100 Global Map (alumni.ubc.ca/map). So can you! (Photo: V. Saran)

Played his cello at a concert in support of suicide awareness.

Met a T-Birds enthusiast not afraid to show his true colours.

@UBCprez

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PRESIDENT’S DESIGNATE VICE PRESIDENT, DEVELOPMENT AND ALUMNI ENGAGEMENT
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ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT, ALUMNI / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ALUMNI UBC
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Barbara Anderson, BSc’78

MEMBERS AT LARGE (TERMS ENDING 2018)
Stephen Brooks, BA’72
Randy Findlay, MA’73, PEng, K.O.D
Leslie Lee, BCom’78
Faye Wightman, BSc’81 (Nursing)

MEMBERS AT LARGE (TERMS ENDING 2019)
Amir Adani, BA’91
Aleem Bandali, BA’90
Valerie Casselton, BA’77
Patricia Mohr, BA’70, MA’71
Gregg Saretsky, BSc’82, MBA’84

MEMBERS AT LARGE (TERMS ENDING 2020)
Barbara Anderson, BSc’78
Shelina Esmail, BA’93
Ross Langford, BCom’89, LLB’89

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The Hundred-Year Trek: A History of Student Life at UBC Heritage House, $32.95. Order through the UBC Bookstore.

Sheldon Goldfarb, 1972-1974, has been the AMS Archivist at UBC for more than 20 years. In 2014, a year before the Alma Mater Society’s 100th anniversary, he began the gargantuan task of writing a book to tell the story of a century of student life and politics at UBC. The result - The Hundred-Year Trek: A History of Student Life at UBC can now be ordered from the UBC Bookstore (bookstore.ubc.ca) and a portion of the revenues goes to the AMS. As a tenant Goldfarb shared with Trek magazine some of the fascinating topics he has uncovered during his project.

What do you consider to have been the most inventive student protest?

Making a complaint to the UN about tuition was pretty inventive, though it backfired on the AMS president who did it. Then there was Pat Marchak, the UBC Okanagan Athletics Vancouver - a year before the Alma Mater came to campus, he wanted to reason with people to convince them not to apply to work for them. As revolutionaries go, he was rather quirky, maybe more hippie comedian than hardliner. When Dow Chemical came to campus, he wanted to reason with people to convince them not to apply to work for them. His harder-line fellow activist, Gabor Mate, said, Oh, yes, two in particular from the past 50 years: Stan Persky and Kurt Preinsperg. Persky was one of the leaders of the revolution in the late 60s, an unorthodox president of the AMS, and student attitudes have changed about things like Indigenous peoples and feminism. The student body no longer pretends to be an Indigenous group, with the Totem for an annual publication. We still use the name Thunderbird, of course, but we eventually got permission for that from a chief. But the biggest change, though this probably ultimately affects the student leadership more than the general student body, is that since the wild 60s turned everything upside down, the students have obtained a say in running the university, or at least have representation on the Senate and Board of Governors, and on various university committees and faculty bodies. They are also supposed to be consulted on tuition increases and the like. There was very little of that before 1965. In fact, the students didn’t even have full control over their student society; one of those early constitutional changes I mentioned was vetoed by the University Senate, and Student Council used to have to submit its minutes to the university for approval.

What have been your most unusual discoveries about UBC’s student history?

Over the decades, what aspects of student life have changed the most?

One was that the university has certainly changed a lot the last 60 years. UBC closed almost during the Depression, and that in the early days the students would rampage through the downtown streets in wild, linked-arm snake dances. And then there were the Revolutionary Trutchkeyites, which I discovered in the pages of the UBC alumni. They used the name for the Alma Mater Society – not that that constitution lasted very long. Within a year or two it was being amended. Amending its constitution, or at least its code and bylaws, is one of the oldest traditions at the AMS. We’re always changing things, then changing them back.

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The Geological Engineering class of 1955 was small – only three students – but it bore a wealth of talent. William Smitheringale, BA’55, PhD (Uni. of Toronto), was a professor at McGill and received the 1997 Logan Medal of the Geological Association of Canada (GAC) for his teaching contributions in meteorology, climatology and hydrology.

Robert Thomson, BA’62, has set up his own publishing company, Godwin Books (www.godwinbooks.com), and reprinted two of George Godwin’s books. The Eternal Forest (1930), which follows Godwin to France in WWI. Thomson has also published seven books of his own books, the most recent of which is Why stay we here? (1929) and its sequel Why did we stay? (1930), which he wrote to his fiancée over the course of his year-long university study in early 1960s Italy, and aims to capture the experience of a young and adventurous student in a distant land.

On June 3, 2017, Doreen Braverman, BSc’87, was presented with the Sovereign Medal for Volunteers by the Honourable Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, Judith Guichon, at Government House in Victoria.

Bill Donnelly, BSc’64, PhD, is co-author of a graduate-level physics textbook that has recently become available: Foundations of Nuclear and Particle Physics by T. W. Donnelly, J. A. Formaggio, B. R. Holstein, R. G. Miller and B. Surnow, Cambridge University Press (2017). Although Bill is retired from a career of 38 years at MIT, he continues to be active as a nuclear theorist and is working on another book.

John Kalbfleisch, BSc’78, has written the novel A Stain Upon the Land (Cheesline Press). The book focuses on the 1827 shooting of prominent Montreal official Robert Watson. The murder horrified the bustling city and launched a mystery that endures to this day: who killed Watson, and why? Blending fact and fiction, A Stain Upon the Land is a tale of intrigue, passion and violence that ranges from the Highlands of Scotland to the backwoods of Upper Canada, from the war of 1812 to a cholera epidemic that scourged Montreal in 1832. The novel follows the fortunes of a young woman and the two men who love her – and not all of them can survive. Though several people had reason enough to want Watson dead, no one was ever punished for the crime.

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Volunteers by the Honourable Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, Justin Trudeau, hosted a town hall at UBC’s Okanagan campus on September 6, and more than 2,500 people attended. It was his first visit to UBC since taking office.

1960s

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Larry Nickel, BCom’79, LLB’80
was awarded his PhD in music from UBC in 2007. His doctoral thesis was writing his oratorio Requiem for Peace. It has since been performed by choirs all over the world. Recently, Dr. Nickel directed the Carnegie Symphony Orchestra in NYC for its performance of Requiem for Peace. Dr. Nickel was commissioned by The Tenors to write an arrangement of Dr. Nickel’s Requiem for Peace. It has since been performed by choirs all over Canada. Nickel is an active writer and illustrator and recently published her first children’s book, Big Blue Forever (Red Deer Press, 2016). More details about his career can be found at www.larrynickel.com.

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1980s

In his third collection of stories, entitled Red Moon, tours the rural Jamaican world in which he was born and raised, the island’s towns, and even ventures to Toronto, Canada. Miettunen is an active writer and illustrator and recently published her first children’s book, Big Blue Forever (Red Deer Press, 2016). More details about his career can be found at www.larrynickel.com.

FIGHTING FENTANYL

As more “party” drugs like cocaine, MDMA, and ketamine are found to be cut with fentanyl and its analogues – opioids up to 100 times more potent than morphine – there is growing concern among members of the nightclub and underground party scenes about the risk of accidental overdoses at their events.

This is why, in fall 2016, registered nurse Orla Adams, who had launched a series of workshops at clubs around Vancouver to teach promoters, club employees, and party-goers on first aid techniques, recognizing symptoms of an overdose, and how to administer the highly-opioid antidote Naloxone. Previously, Adams had worked at Insite – one of Vancouver’s supervised injection facilities – where she helped to treat and prevent many overdoses.

According to Adams, club- and party-goers are a difficult population to target for health education. “They are predominantly young people who don’t regularly interface with the health care system,” she says. In Vancouver’s Downtown Eastside, however, the culture of drug use is more open, and the population of drug users who regularly interact with health care providers is well educated in overdose prevention and management. “They look out for each other and care for one another.”

Adams’ concern is personal: more than a nurse, she is also a DJ, dancer, and long-time participant in the nightlife scene, and has witnessed first-hand the effects of its culture of secrecy. While working on an important year-end talk at St. Paul’s Hospital, she provided care to people who had overdosed on fentanyl or its analogues when they believed they were taking other drugs. Although some patients survived that night, others never made it out of intensive care.

These situations, she says, are preventable. “I want party-goers who are going to be using recreational drugs to get one more shot at earning some money in the United States. We are shown the impact of political violence on the life of a Rastafarian, and we meet a group of men in the country who are determined to carry out the wishes of a dead man. We even meet the impact of political violence on the life of a Rastafarian, and we meet a group of men in the country who are determined to carry out the wishes of a dead man. We even meet...
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ORIGINS OF THE GEORGIA STRAIGHT

The Georgia Straight, Vancouver’s iconic free weekly newspaper, is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. To mark the occasion, Straight journalist Doug Porter, the paper’s creator and publisher, has completed a new book legal acts than the Foundation is the largest community foundation in Canada, with more than 1,000 individuals and couples that specialize in work with families and children, both counselors specialize in work with families and children, both counselors are often asked to help navigate around poverty, language barriers, and neighbours who aren’t always friendly or helpful. Dr. Paul Dhillon, MSc, is a general practitioner in rural Saskatchewan and a clinical assistant professor at the University of Saskatchewan. He is co-founder of The Review Course in Family Medicine, which helps residents and international medical graduates prepare for their certification examination in family medicine. On the leadership front, he has served as president of the Professional Association of Interns and Residents of Saskatchewan, and in 2016 he captured the Canadian title at a 50th-place finish at the World Medical Football Championships in Barcelona, Spain. Dhillon has also served as a medical officer in the Canadian Armed Forces; worked in Sierra Leone in an Ebola hospital with Save the Children; and edited a book—The Surprising Lives of Small-Town Doctors—donating all of the proceeds to charity. The College of Family Physicians of Canada has honoured him with the Murray Stalker Award “for the Canadian family medicine resident most likely to become a future leader in our field.”

Julia Shaw, PhD’13, a litigation partner at McCarthy Tétrault, has been appointed vice chair of the Professional Association of Interns and Residents of Saskatchewan, at the University of Saskatchewan. He is co-chair of the Student Assistance Program for the Medical Education Aid Society, a charity that supports students in financial need. He has been a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada since 2010. In her book The Memory Illusion, Shaw explores the fallibility of memory and the ways in which our memories so often play tricks on us—such as how, if we understand their uncertainty and tenuousness, we can actually improve their accuracy. The result is an exploration into how much we can ever truly know about yourself. Think you know yourself?

Tish McLeod, forensic psychologist and memory expert, has recently expanded her counselling business in the Okanagan by offering a new program to help individuals and couples that aren’t always friendly or helpful. Dr. Paul Dhillon, MSc, is a general practitioner in rural Saskatchewan and a clinical assistant professor at the University of Saskatchewan. He is co-founder of The Review Course in Family Medicine, which helps residents and international medical graduates prepare for their certification examination in family medicine. On the leadership front, he has served as president of the Professional Association of Interns and Residents of Saskatchewan, and in 2016 he captured the Canadian title at a 50th-place finish at the World Medical Football Championships in Barcelona, Spain. Dhillon has also served as a medical officer in the Canadian Armed Forces; worked in Sierra Leone in an Ebola hospital with Save the Children; and edited a book—The Surprising Lives of Small-Town Doctors—donating all of the proceeds to charity. The College of Family Physicians of Canada has honoured him with the Murray Stalker Award “for the Canadian family medicine resident most likely to become a future leader in our field.”

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Q: Would you rather fight 100 duck-sized horses, Santa Ono: I’d rather fight the 100 one horse-sized duck?

Toy was making a statement with it about what Chinatown – the world’s thinnest building, the origins of the Sam Kee building in Vancouver’s UBC history professor Henry Yu explains the second‑class members of Vancouver society.

Some of my students called the Sam Kee Building the “F– your land away for the ‘public good,’ giving them what they determined was fair market value. He had no say. They didn’t need the last six feet on the edge of his property, so left him a useless sliver with no value. As an example of protest, Chang Toy put up a building on that narrow piece of land anyway, so that the thinness of the building itself would serve him what they determined was fair market value.

“We were the beneficiaries of public parks and schools. We were gypsies. We trained where anybody would have us. So having this, it’s been worth the wait because this is stunning.”

The number of Olympic‑sized swimming pools that could be filled every year with fish pools that could be filled every year with fish.

And yet the leading cause of death for kids is kids kidnapped by a stranger is one in 14.

The number of computer operations that occur every second on CHIME, Canada’s new radio telescope (see page 43). This rate is equivalent to every person on Earth performing one million multiplication problems every second.

Amount paid for a journal believed to be the earliest first‑hand account of BC by an Englishwoman. The journal, new part of UBC’s Rare Books and Special Collections, was written by Susannah Weston, née Hack, 1821-1901, wife of Captain Alexander John Weston of the Hudson’s Bay Company supply ship Cowlitz.

“Some Canadians may struggle with the concept of granting rights to an ecosystem or river. And yet it is far from unusual in our legal system to extend rights to non-human entities. For example, corporations are designated by the law as legal persons and enjoy a wide range of rights…. Recognizing that nature has rights could help us transcend the destructive perception that top humans are separate from our environment and superior to other creatures.”

UBC prof and environmental lawyer David Boyd, commenting on New Zealand’s move to recognize nature’s legal rights, which broke an impasse in land disputes between the government and the indigenous Maori people.

“It’s never been a safer time to be a child in Canada than it is now. The likelihood of getting kidnapped by a stranger is one in 14 million. And yet the leading cause of death for kids is kids kidnapped by a stranger is one in 14 million. And yet the leading cause of death for kids is kids kidnapped by a stranger is one in 14 million. And yet the leading cause of death for kids is kids kidnapped by a stranger is one in 14 million.

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“[In 1912], the city wanted to straighten the street that is now Pender, and so they took Chang Toy’s land away for the ‘public good,’ giving him what they determined was fair market value. He had no say. They didn’t need the last six feet on the edge of his property, so left him a useless sliver with no value. As an example of protest, Chang Toy put up a building on that narrow piece of land anyway, so that the thinness of the building itself would serve him what they determined was fair market value.

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Whitecaps president Bob Lenarduzzi, commenting on the official opening of the National Soccer Development Centre at UBC (News 1990, Sept 22).

“It’s very hard to find anything undesirable about raising taxes on high-value Vancouver property.... Politicians don’t like to irritate the kind of people who live in 15 million to 30 million homes. But there’s no good reason not to do it.”

UBC economist Thomas Davidson, commenting on why a mansion tax, proposed by long-time anti-poverty activist Jean Swanson, is not being put forward.

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Amount paid for a journal believed to be the earliest first‑hand account of BC by an Englishwoman. The journal, new part of UBC’s Rare Books and Special Collections, was written by Susannah Weston, née Hack, 1821-1901, wife of Captain Alexander John Weston of the Hudson’s Bay Company supply ship Cowlitz.
Dr. John M. Fredrickson, BASc'56, MSc'61, 23 April 1930 – 4 April 2017

Born in Winnipeg and of Icelandic descent, John was the son of Frank Fredrickson and Beatrice Fredrickson (née Peterson). He is predeceased by his parents, brother Frank, sister Marilyn, and Marilyn’s daughter, Melissa Pappiat (Frey, Stuart). He is survived by his wife Ailsie (née Gordon); daughters Kristin and Lisa; son, Erik; nieces Sigtry (Lovel), Silke (Frey), Dagfinn Johnsen, and nieces Francesco Robin and Manney (Laur, Laura) Pappiat.

Thomas Michael “Mike” Harris, BASc’36, 24 December 1929 – 4 June 2017

Mike was both scholar and adventurer. He graduated in engineering physics (UBC) and earned a master’s degree in aeronautical engineering (Institute of Aeronautics, UK). He served six years as a fighter pilot with the RCAF and four years as a test pilot with Comet Aeronautical Laboratory. An athlete and inventor, Mike moved with the RUC “Cinderella Crew” that won gold at the 1954 Commonwealth Games and invented the “Baseball Trajectory Analyzer.” He authored one non-fiction book, consulted on two others and wrote many technical papers. Michael is survived by his wife Virginia “Ginger”; children, Lynn, Brian, Leigh (Darrel Sussman) and April, and their mother; Patricia, grandchildren, Zoe, Chris (Declan) and Soni, and siblings, Mira, Johnston Block, Shelagh Simpson, Brian (Janet Knight) and Gerald (Sherry/)

Douglas Padma Omri, BASc’36, 5 May 1932 – 9 September 2017

He was driven to succeed and reached the peak of his career at Guelph as dean of Graduate Studies; however, in “retirement” at U Vic, he was able to return to his passion: teaching and directly guiding the learning of students. Doug had graduate students all over the world, and he managed to travel much of the world throughout the years. By all accounts, Doug had a very successful career and life, although he was plagued by mental health issues and, at age 75, was finally diagnosed with Parkinson’s disease. Doug would like to remind Davie, a contribution to an organization such as the Canadian Mental Health Association would be appropriate.

Anita Louise Brewster (née Richers), 85, 3 July 1932 – 4 July 2017

An adventuress spirit and a fascination with elephants took her and John on many photo safari trips to Africa and other foreign countries. A lifelong love of reading and books inspired her to organize a book club for her friends. She is survived by her husband of 64 years, daughter Leslie, son Victor, his wife Ola and their daughter Nikita.

Patricia Wadsworth (née Bird), 87, 3 May 1930 – 6 April 2017

Pat completed the five-year combined Nursing program at UBC and Vancouver General Hospital (VGH) in 1955 and a Master of Adult Education degree in 1970. She also completed Fellowships in both the Canadian and American Colleges of Health Care Executives. Pat held many senior positions in health care, including vice president of Nursing at VGH and executive director of the BC Health Association. Pat always had time to dedicate to nursing causes. Later in her career, Pat became a family caregiver after consulting to help her husband realize the dream of the Hospice program. Patricia was a most remarkable woman whose influence and inspiration has touched many others. Pat will go on to do whatever they wanted, regardless of gender. Pat will be greatly missed by many friends and family.

John George Sivert, BASc’42, LSc’51

Henry passed away in Shuswap Lake General Hospital on July 17, 2016, after living many years with dementia. He was born in Victoria, BC, on June 1, 1923. Both sets of grandparents lived in Sweden and Henry’s youth was spent there and in Vancouver. He graduated in law at UBC, then practiced and worked in Vancouver during the 1950s with Douglas, Smyth and Brinsden. He married Marguerite in 1951, and four children were born in that decade. The family moved to Salmo Arm in 1956, where Henry practiced law for the next 30 years until his retirement. Henry enjoyed his life in Salmo Arm, with skiing in the winter and boating and hiking in the summer. He remained in touch with his Icelandic roots at his cabin in Point Roberts, WA. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite, sons George (Valera), Chris (Gondjik), and daughters, Samantha of Vancouver and Kristen of Toronto. He was predeceased by his daughter Laurie. Henry was a good man and will be missed by many.

Madeleine A. Johnson (née McConald), 82, 19 March 1931 – April 5, 2017

She was born in Winnipeg and of Icelandic descent, Madeleine graduated with a BA from UBC in 1958, then taught school in Jamaica and, later, Langley, BC, where her Junior High School dance class won first prize at the Langley Waltz Festival. She continued her interest in teaching at the college level; her story life would not be complete without mention of his love for jazz and classical music. His has been a unique, eventful life. He will be deeply missed. The family thanks Windermere Care Centre and C.M. Maisie. In lieu of donations, donations can be made to Parkinson Society British Columbia.

Tikor Beazted, MD, PhD

Tikor Beazted, UBC professor emeritus of medicine died on March 21, 2017. A gentle man, he is survived by his loving partner in life, Mag. A colleague wrote: “He was best known as a compassionate teacher who was generous with his time and advice.”

Wayne K. Huffman, BSc, MSc (Mechanical Engineering)

Wayne Huffman, loving husband, father and grandfather, passed away on March 28, 2017. Wayne joined Firmin in 1951 as a sales trainee in Vancouver. He was assigned a sales territory in 1955, and worked in mining sales from 1958 until 1972. For the next four years he was in management with Richita Brothers Auctioneers. In 1976 he started his own company, selling used heavy equipment. He returned to Firmin in 1978 as a sales representative in Vancouver. He subsequently became a consultant managing the company and became managing partner of used equipment. He took that experience across the Atlantic in 1980 to become general manager of used equipment for Firmin’s operations in Britain. Wayne retired in 2006 and returned to Vancouver. He enjoyed his retirement years, pursuing his love of trains and antique cars, while spending as much time with his family as he could. He married and his wife retired to Salmon Arm in 2007, where they spent many happy years. Wayne leaves behind his loving wife, Helen, his children (Cane, Kevin, Elle), Megan (Lee) and Mike (Julia), along with his grandchildren Tony, Shaun, Alanna, Elle, Liam, Taylor and Deyan.

Jim Keith Dungate, LSc’52, 1932 – 2017, 8 May 1932 – 10, 2017,

John was born July 7, 1932, in Vernon, BC. After graduating from the UBC Faculty of Law in May 1955, he moved to Prince George, where he practiced law until 2013. He is survived by his children, Trevor Dungate (Jenellie), Tammy Ramsay (Ian), Troy Dungate and Tina Dungate and his four grandchildren.

Also survived by his sister, Betty Smith (Gordon), sister-in-law Pat Dungate and many nieces and nephews. John enjoyed an active life of skiing, cycling, travels with family and friends and vacations with his children. He particularly enjoyed the 50-year celebration for the Class of 1965 from the UBC Faculty of Law. Donations in John’s name, if desired, will be gratefully received by the Okanagan Rail Trail project. Contact the Community Foundation of the Okanagan www.cfon.org or 250-842-0555

Raymond Troy Laass, BSc’64, MSc’71

R. Troy Laass passed peacefully, surrounded with the love and laughter of his family, on June 6, 2017, at Vernon, BC. Born in 1941 in Vancouver, BC, he was the beloved father of Andrew Laass and his wife Christine Ludlum; Marissa Laass and her husband Francis Harlow; affectionately Grandad to Gabrielle and Madisen Laass and Liam and
Charles Garner Harrison passed away on January 24, 2017, leaving an indelible mark on the hearts of those he touched. Born in London, England, on May 22, 1934, Charles was a Scientist in Chemistry who dedicated his life to his family, friends, and the pursuit of knowledge.

Charles received his BSc at UBC in 1956, and his PhD at the University of Toronto. As an alumnus, he was known for his kindness, caring, and love above all else. He was a Rotarian, a hardworking Halton Catholic District School Board Trustee, board member for the Centre for Education, and a long-time member of the “Walkers,” winning many shootouts and hockey pools. He was an active member of the “Walkers,” winning many shootouts and hockey pools. He was an active member of the United Church of Canada, and a long-time member of the “Walkers,” winning many shootouts and hockey pools.

In 1958, to celebrate BC’s Centennial year and his 40th birthday, Jan began teaching English at UBC, where he worked until his retirement in 1989. In 1987, he joined the editorial board of the University of Toronto Press, where he served for 15 years. In 1992, he founded the Centre for Education, which he directed until his retirement in 2002. Throughout his career, he received numerous awards and honours, including the Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of British Columbia in 2000 and the Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of Toronto in 2005.

Jan was predeceased by his mother, Jane Mary (nee Davis), in 1996, and his father, Arthur John Sansom, in 2014. He is survived by his wife, Betty; his children, Charles Garner (Chuck) Harrison, who lives in England, and Elizabeth (Bess) Harrison, who lives in Canada; and his grandchildren, Leon and Sophia.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to the Charles Garner Harrison Fund at the University of British Columbia.


danielle duRANT

It is with great sadness that the family of Danielle DuRant announces her passing on April 15, 2017, at the young age of 51. Danielle will be lovingly remembered forever by her parents, Dave and Dawn, her sister Amanda (Ian) Don, as well as her grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins and many friends. A trust fund has been set up for her sons, Miller and Porter, whom she adored.

Diana Chiara and family

Rani M. Shroff, BSc’77

Our one and only radiant, Rani M. Shroff, BSc’77, passed away suddenly in January 2017 at age 72. Rani was a well-loved wife, mother of two daughters, grandmother of three, a beloved aunt, aunt, friend, cousin and social worker. She was a modest woman who did not allow to define her, she was smart, feisty, courageous, funny and charming. In 1996, she had a consultation with American doctor Andrew Weil, who marvelled at her ability to stay well. For decades, her husband, and daughter formed an interconnected daily care team with Rani, so that she could still enjoy travelling, fine dining and adventures. Rani valued kindness, caring and love above all else.

She doted on all her family pets and used to ask, “What are they thinking, looking at me with those big, lovely eyes?” Her happy smile and lively humour were two of her best features and earned her much popularity as a psychiatric social worker at Riverview Hospital. Rani took on life for 72 years, laughed with her loved ones and friends, lived on three continents, travelled extensively, loved to read and known for his giant pumpkins, winning the Rosston Pumpkin award many times. In 2017, Rani also loved to hunt, fish, cycle and play music. He was an active member of the “Walkers,” winning many shootouts and hockey pools. Jim moved to travel, Dena and Jim toured Asia, New Zealand, Cuba, Hawaii, Mexico, and, of course, Disneyland. Jim was a gentle and loving man and a good friend to all. He will be greatly missed. In Jim’s wake, donations may be made to BC Lung Association to fund research.
What is your most prized possession?
I’ve written many of my best songs on a 1957 Gibson J45. My friend Colin. He used to play bass piece of work. A must-read.

What is your most prized possession?
Ten more seasons of Deadwood.

What item have you owned for the longest time?
A very large box of diapers.

Whom do you most admire (living or dead) and why?
I was pretty obsessed with John Lennon. I wasn’t a very cool kid, but I understood all too well how cool he was. I was also obsessed with Calvin and Hobbes. I think Calvin might have loved my childhood hero, and is likely still my adulthood hero.

Describe the place you most like to spend time.
Wake up at home. Eat all meals with family and favourite people. Read a book. Play a show somewhere – anywhere within a 45ft radius to my kettle.

If a genie granted you one wish, Make Love To Strangers... What would it be?
What's your idea of the perfect day?
Before
Nice, Nice, Very Nice (2011), which won a Juno award as Alternative Album of the Year, while Mangan was recognized as New Artist of the Year. During this time, he was also the subject of a CBC documentary, which introduced him to a much wider audience.

Who was your childhood hero?

What is your idea of the perfect day?

What are some of your UBC highlights?
Slenning
His most recent album, Club Motel (Dan Mangan + Blacksmith), was released in 2015 to critical acclaim. But success does not mean he’s forgotten his small-town troubadour roots or Ebert’s suggestion that he keep his music relevant; one of his latest ventures is co-founding Side Door, an online booking and ticketing platform that helps up-and-coming musicians, audiences, and would-be hosts connect for intimate concerts in untraditional venues across Canada.

What are you afraid of?
Homophobic and xenophobic generation remember this: they are the least span, or are too big for their britches because they don’t want to eat garbage microwaved food at Applebee’s, remember this: they are the least homophobic and xenophobic generation in history, and they have the world at their fingertips so they don’t have to take their jerk parents’ word for everything.

Who do you most resemble?
Seth Rogen. Got mistaken for him during the Olympics. Signed a go’s shirt “Seth Rogen.”

What is your most prized possession?

What is your idea of the perfect day?

What are some of your UBC highlights?
When bullies find a way to imagine themselves as victims. Which generous person (living or dead) do you think (or have you been told) you most resemble?

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A YEAR can CHANGE EVERYTHING

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