



LAR Life after retirement

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Fall 2022

President's report



John LATTER

President
Emeriti Association of
The University of Calgary



It was a pleasure to serve as your President this past year (from October 2021 to October 2022). I wish to thank all members of the Executive for all their hard work in making this past challenging year a very successful one. We have done most activities on-line; however, eventually we did have the opportunity to get together. I suspect that, going forward it, will be advantageous to maintain a combination of Zoom, or its equivalent, and in-person, if the expenses for IT support do not grow too much.

In this regard, within IT, Ahmed Bayram has done a fantastic job in supporting us. I wish to also acknowledge Dennis Salahub for making certain that Zoom was available for the Executive meetings. As well, Sheila Wasylyshyn and Jeffrey Rothenbusch, from the University, were very helpful in making life easy for us with all the changes necessitated by COVID-19, especially the Omicron variant.

We had many interesting speakers this year, who covered a wide variety of topics. Please examine the report from Jocelyn Lockyer and Carole-Lynne Le Navenec for all the details. A highlight for me each Fall is listening to the Graduate College students presenting their research and showing the enthusiasm they have for their area of developing expertise.

The Constitution of the Association will be officially changed in October 2022, after the AGM; thus, there will now be an opportunity for persons to acquire Lifetime Membership,

after being a paid member for twenty years. As well, two other motions for amendments to the articles of our Association will be submitted at the AGM. The first, will be the change of our name: from The Emeriti Association of The University of Calgary to **The University of Calgary Retirees Association**. Arvi Rauk and Elaine McKiel did a great deal of work to lay the groundwork for this. Secondly, along with a potential name change, there will be suggestions to be more inclusive, as to the overall scope of who may belong to the Retirees Association.

Moreover, Tom Flanagan brought forward a suggestion to the Executive to commemorate the individuals, who have passed away since March 2020, by having their names read out at the AGM. This will take place.

We had hoped to have an in-person social

event for the emeriti this year, but that did not take place. In December the Omicron variant was on the rise and it was felt not to be a good idea to have an event with close quarters. In June 2022 the idea for a luncheon was floated, but still deemed not to be appropriate for now. Hopefully, December 2022 and June 2023 will be different, and allow in-person get-togethers.

This year emeriti donated \$11,435 to the Emeriti Association Award for Indigenous Students. These funds were matched by the University, so a total of \$22,870 was raised for the award. Thanks to all who contributed their financial support.

The Executive continues to do an amazing job in keeping this Association viable with newsletters, guest speakers, and various other activities. Thank you again to all who serve us.

Submitted 24 June and 7 July 2022

This year emeriti donated \$11,435 to the Emeriti Association Award for Indigenous Students. These funds were matched by the University, so a total of \$22,870 was raised for the award. Thanks to all who contributed their financial support.

Our Quantum Century: How 21st-century quantum technologies work, where they are, and where they will go



Dr. Paul E. BARCLAY

Associate Professor
Dept. of Physics and Astronomy
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Dr. Barry C. SANDERS

Professor and Director of
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The twentieth century ushered in radical new science with concomitant disruptive technologies, including nuclear weapons and power, lasers, transistors, resonance imaging, and superconductors. A hope for the twenty-first century is a wide range of disruptive quantum technology, enabled by making quantum effects scalable to large size and long times. In other words, the twenty-first century could be the quantum century during which quantum effects are achievable at scale, opening the door to exciting new capabilities in imaging, sensing, communication, and computing.

Quantum mechanics first emerged as an answer to some puzzles. How are we to explain the spectrum (range of colours and their relative intensities) for hot bodies such as the sun, and how are we to explain the missing colours? Planck's theory in the year 1900 explained the spectrum, and missing lines were associated with constituent atoms. Some missing lines were identified with an entirely new atom: helium, named after helios (our sun) indicating first discovery in the sun. Planck appreciated the revolutionary nature of quantum principles and restricted its domain to

radiation, but Einstein realised that quantum principles were general, thereby solving the photoelectric effect, for which he was awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics. The quantum door opened, and deep mysteries, such as whether death and life are objectively meaningful distinct states, became intermingled with an accurate calculus for describing nature. Quantum theory was safely ignorable as its fragility at scale prevented weird quantum effects from manifesting at human scales, but technological progress is pushing quantum effects to human scale.

The "Quantum City" initiative, launched in 2021, brings together quantum science at the University, incoming anchor partner Mphasis, whose world quantum computing headquarters will be in Calgary, the City of Calgary, and the Province of Alberta. Quantum City aims to create an abundance of talent, for example through a professional master's degree and internships, and a vibrant quantum ecosystem that will place Calgary amongst the global leaders for innovation and jobs as our Quantum Century advances.

Zoom presentation, 3 September 2021.

Prehistorical periods can be defined by the media that identify technological advances. For example, Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age are eras each defined by the medium. Terms such as Plastic Age and Silicon Age have arisen to describe our current period. Rather than identifying our currently historical period with a medium, we are relating our technological era with a radical shift in how we even think about materials. Quantum theory, which was "born" in 1900 through the genius of Max Planck, completely upends our philosophy of science.

Stampede and the Westness of West



Aritha van HERK, MA

Professor of Creative Writing
Dept. of English
University of Calgary

Stampede and the Westness of West is the title of Aritha van Herk's book of prose-poetry, published in 2016, which represents approximately a four-year period of literary activity, following her tenure as the Stampede's Artist-in-Residence in 2012. The author introduces the subject matter of her task in three statements:

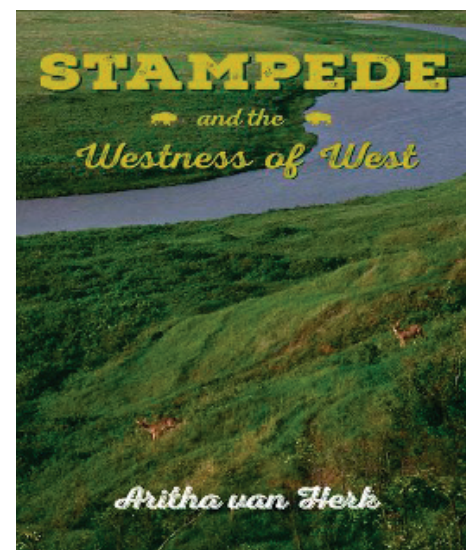
Stampede coming. A certain anniversary that will arrive despite resistance or annoyance, despite the strange thrum of 'until'. Not tomorrow, but always in the seventh month, the off-center pivot of the

year turning on its axis, saturnalia bidding its time (p. 11).

With that introduction Aritha covers the historical and contemporary Stampede, drawing on many facets of the Stampede.

Guy Weadick, an American- Canadian cowboy and founder of the Stampede, gained Aritha's special attention due to his dreams, his drinking, his rodeo skills, and marriage to Florence La Due, an accomplished rider and roper. More important was Weadick's determined insistence that Indigenous people be full partners in the Stampede. The author points out:

The federal Indian agents tried to keep the First People away, but Weadick argued and pulled strings and swore. They were still restricted, but came anyway, provided the 'Indian' for the stampede equation (p. 65).



Aritha van Herk, *Stampede and the Westness of West* (Calgary: Frontenac House, 2016), 98 pp., soft cover, \$15.85.

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A Visitor's Guide to Archives and Special Collections



**Annie
MURRAY, MA, MLIS**

Rare Books and Special
Collections Librarian
University of Calgary

The past few years in Archives and Special Collections have been characterized by big changes and growth. Archives and Special Collections is a department within Libraries and Cultural Resources. The team in Archives and Special Collections consists of archivists, librarians, and support staff. Staff have expertise in a variety of fields including library, archival, and information studies, as well as conservation.

Archives and Special Collections exists to support the teaching, learning, and research at the University of Calgary, and beyond by acquiring, preserving, and providing access to primary source materials. Archives staff work with faculty members to integrate materials into class assignments and projects. Staff answer

thousands of questions a year from researchers all over the world.

Archives and Special Collections holds 230,000 books and more than 10 linear kilometres of archival material. Areas of strength include Western Canadian history, the history of the University of Calgary, Canadian architecture, military history, music, literature, and the Arctic. Book collections span centuries, including manuscripts and antiquarian books, Canadian literature and history, popular forms of literature including science fiction, fantasy, speculative fiction, comics, graphic novels, mystery, thriller, espionage, and more.

Archives and Special Collections consists of five repositories: University of Calgary Archives, Special Collections, the Canadian Architectural Archives, The Library and Archives of The Military Museums, and, since 2019, The Glenbow Library and Archives. The team works closely with the Digital Services unit and the Copyright Office, as many questions and projects are related to the use and digitization

of materials under copyright.

Archives staff work in three locations: in the Taylor Family Digital Library, at the High-Density Library (a preservation facility), and at the Military Museums. Collections are stored in secure climate-controlled “vaults” to ensure the long-term preservation of materials. Acquisitions are made through donation or purchase. Librarians and archivists curate and work with collections in a wide range of subject areas.

A major project completed recently was the move of the Glenbow Library and Archives from the Glenbow Museum to the University of Calgary. This complex project involved the safe relocation of fragile, historical materials over a two-year period, ensuring that there was no significant delay for researchers needing to access Glenbow materials during the move. Alongside the millions of archival documents, photos, and books, the project team also moved hundreds of thousands of digital objects from the Glenbow

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On unconventional oil recovery: Environmental emissions, reductions, and constraints



**Dr. Ian D.
GATES**

Professor
Dept. of Chemical and
Petroleum Engineering
University of Calgary

This was the first in-person lecture organized by the Emeriti Association and the first in-person non-teaching related lecture given by Dr. Gates, since the beginning of the pandemic two years ago. Dr. Gates earned his Bachelors (1989), Masters (1992) and PhD (1999) degrees in Chemical Engineering at the UofC, UBC and the University of Minnesota, respectively. He worked at Imperial Oil on improving the economics of heavy oil production at Cold Lake, with yet little reference to improving environmental performance. He assumed a faculty position in the Department of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering of the UofC in 2004. Here he directs a large research group, which focuses on

improving heavy oil and bitumen production. He has served as the director of UofC's Canada First Research Excellence Fund (CFREF) program entitled “Global Research Initiative in Sustainable Low Carbon Unconventional Resources”. This is a large multi-disciplinary research initiative, which started in 2016 with initial funding of \$ 75 million that has since tripled. The main thrust of this project is to solve problems relevant to the Canadian oil and gas industry, create jobs and startup companies. Production of bitumen from the oil sands is unconventional, because it requires the injection of large amounts of steam to decrease the viscosity of bitumen, from values like those of peanut butter to values similar to those of water. Decreased viscosity bitumen can then be pumped to the surface. Much of the steam is generated by burning of natural gas, giving this process a large CO₂ footprint of 73 million tonnes of CO₂ annually for the entire Industry. A recent federal government

requirement is to decrease this emission by 40% by 2030. The Gates group and other CFREF researchers address this by testing new viscosity-reducing processes, such as the use of organic solvents (analogous to paint thinner). Other energy sources to generate steam (e.g., solar steam or nuclear steam) are also being considered. Quite a few members of the audience approved of nuclear steam, when polled by Dr. Gates. Possibilities for carbon capture and storage (CCUS) of the produced CO₂ underground are also being considered. Dr. Gates showed that new ways of production can include high temperature in situ pyrolysis, in which the bitumen degrades to low molecular weight products that include hydrogen (H₂), while leaving a large fraction of the carbon underground. Tests at an end-of-life heavy oil field near Kerrobert, SK, indicated that significant amounts of H₂ could be produced by this process at low prices.

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Computer security and privacy in a world of cyber-connectivity

Dr. Thomas P. KEENAN

Professor
School of Architecture, Planning
and Landscape
Adjunct Professor
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Dr. Emily B. LAIDLAW

Canada Research Chair in
Cybersecurity Law
Member of the Exeprt Advisory
Group on Online Safety
Associate Professor
Faculty of Law
University of Calgary



Facial images are commonly posted on social media—Facebook, Twitter, Instagram. Images are easily manipulated through editing tools. Well known examples include photos provided by parents to get their children into Ivy League universities, or tampering of photos of politicians to convey anger, or other emotions. Indeed, with sufficient images and computing power, it is possible to create/edit “deepfake” videos of prominent people, so their voices are slowed down or words are inserted.

Paper documents produced electronically can be edited. There are examples of receipts being edited and fake coupons in circulation.

Phone scams are increasingly common. If you are called with news that is ‘unbelievable’, it probably is. This includes offers of free vacations, Saudi prince dying, overseas money, packages waiting for you, tax refunds, the grandchild who needs help. The common denominator is our greed and our fears. Phone scammers present a particular challenge, as the scammer may provide you with a number to call (visa, the police). The individual hangs up, but the scammer still has you on the line and uses the opportunity to collect personal information to perform identity theft.

There are at least four ways to fight image, video, and document fakery:

- There are tools that can be used to do a technical analysis including checking breath patterns.
- Sources of information can be verified.
- Crowdsourcing can be used to check reliability.
- There are image/video registries available via blockchain.

Additional information can be found in Dr. Keenan’s book, *Technocreep: The surrender of privacy and the capitalization of intimacy*. <https://www.amazon.ca/Technocreep-Surrender-Privacy-Capitalization-Intimacy/dp/1771641223>

Hybrid presentation, 11 May 2022.

Platform security: How do we address online harms?

(Dr. Emily B. Laidlaw)³

Social media has been an incredible force in connecting people (friendships, family relationships), but these and other services can be platforms for the spread of harmful content, such as COVID misinformation, non-consensual disclosure of intimate images, bullying, child sexual abuse material, hate speech, and terrorist and extremist content.

The threats posed by the cyber environment are very real and entities across the internet ecosystem have an important role to manage the risks of harm of their services. The social media platforms include Facebook, TikTok, Twitter, Twitch, and Clubhouse. Services which own the internet stack, also have a role to play, such as payment processors, domain name registrars, and content delivery networks. With such diversity, there are many considerations when one regulates platforms.

In Canada, there are a variety of laws that address harmful expression, such as the crimes of hate speech, terrorist speech, fraud and non-consensual disclosure of intimate images, and the torts of defamation and privacy. However, there is not a comprehensive federal law that applies to platforms and their legal responsibilities – as hosts of otherwise – for the spread of illegal content. The question is what law reform should be implemented

Canada might draw inspiration from law reform in the UK, the EU, and New Zealand. All three implement risk-based measures. The UK Online Safety Bill proposes a duty of care model. The EU’s Digital Services Act implements risk management duties. New Zealand’s recent amendments to the Online Safety Act strengthen the power of the eSafety Commissioner to hold platforms accountable for safety by design.

Hybrid presentation, 11 May 2022

Cyber threats are activities intended to compromise the security of an information system by altering the availability, integrity, or confidentiality of a system or the information it contains. The cyber threat environment is the online space where cyber threat actors conduct malicious cyber threat activity.¹

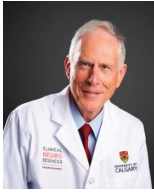
Too many people and communities are victimized by harmful online content that is often amplified and spread through social media platforms and other online services. The Government of Canada believes that Canadians should have protection from harmful online content, while respecting freedom of expression. The creation of the expert advisory group on online safety shows our commitment to taking meaningful action to make our online environment safer and more inclusive for all Canadians.²

Fakes aren’t funny: How to make yourself a less tasty target for scammers (Dr. Thomas P. Keenan)

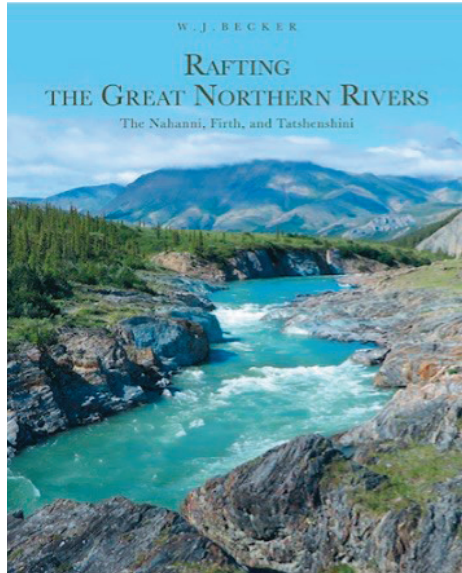
There are many threats, but also ways to prevent yourself from being taken advantage of by bad actors. It is wise to consider the things one can do to mitigate but also to recognize risk.

1. Government of Canada, Canadian Centre for Cyber Security, An Introduction to the Cyber Threat Environment, https://cyber.gc.ca/sites/default/files/publications/Intro-ncta-2020_e.pdf
2. David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/news/2022/03/government-of-canada-announces-expert-advisory-group-on-online-safety0.html>
3. Government of Canada announces expert advisory group on online safety. News Release, Ottawa. March 30 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/news/2022/03/government-of-canada-announces-expert-advisory-group-on-online-safety0.html>

Rafting the Great Northern Rivers: The Nahanni, Firth, and Tatshenshini



Werner J. BECKER, MD, FRCPC
Professor Emeritus of
Neurosciences and Medicine
University of Calgary



Werner J. Becker, *Rafting the Great Northern Rivers: The Nahanni, Firth, and Tatshenshini* (Altona, MB: Friesen Press, 2021), 176 pp., hard cover \$51.45, paperback \$39.08, Kindle edition \$6.44.

Rafting the Great Northern Rivers is about wilderness, and how you can experience it. No, you don't have to be 25, and you don't have to carry a 50-pound pack. Back packing can be fun, and my wife and I still enjoy several weeks in the Grand Canyon and the Rockies with our packs each year, but it is strenuous and not for everybody. When it comes to river rafting, if you can walk and learn to set up a tent, you can do it, as there are commercial operations with wonderful guides who will take care of most of the logistics. It is not inexpensive, but then, neither is a beach holiday in Mexico.

You might ask whether a commercial rafting experience still allows you to experience true wilderness, and the answer is, "Yes, with some provisos." You will indeed be in the true wilderness. On our Tatshenshini trip, we only saw one other human being outside of our small group, and that was from a distance, over 12 days. True, you will have

from 10 to 18 travel companions, but nature, although wonderful, can be unforgiving. A little company, especially when it includes some experienced river guides, can be a good thing. You will likely not hear an internal combustion engine for the entire time you are on the river, and perhaps that is the best definition of wilderness today!

This book describes my epic trips on three of Canada's great northern rivers. A narrative of my experiences, along with many photographs, allows the reader to experience these beautiful rivers almost firsthand, while sidebars discuss the natural history, geology, and human history of the rivers. Although all these rivers are in Canada's north, each is unique.

The Nahanni runs through four famous canyons, and the mysterious myths and legends that surround it are reflected in the place names along its course, like the Funeral Range, the Headless Range, and Deadmen Valley.

The Firth is the furthest north, and its Canadian course lies entirely within Ivvavik National Park. It runs through the British Mountains and Arctic tundra before meeting the Arctic Ocean. Although few Canadians have heard of this river, its wildflowers and rapids are stunning. No roads lead to the Firth, and there are no bridges.

The Tatshenshini runs through northern British Columbia and the southern Yukon before it reaches the Pacific in Alaska. Not only does it course through a magnificent mountain wilderness, but it also runs past massive glaciers that are sure to impress. Two of these mighty glaciers calve numerous icebergs into Alesk Lake, a remarkable place which might for some be reminiscent of Greenland.

Above all, there is the moving water of the restless rivers themselves. As the rat said in *The Wind in the Willows* to the mole. "Believe me,



my young friend, there is nothing—absolutely nothing—half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats." Time on the water is precious indeed.

The book also has a more serious side. Canada is fortunate to have within its borders a large proportion of the world's wilderness, but this also brings with it the responsibility to preserve as much as possible of this wilderness for future generations, and to help mitigate climate change. In *Three Rivers*, Margaret Atwood wrote, "Anything or anyone that isn't understood, valued, and defended — made real to the hearts of others — is likely to be exploited and obliterated." The more people learn about our northern wilderness, the more likely they will be to support its preservation. I hope that my book will make many Canadians more aware of the wilderness treasures that our country holds in the north.

Rafting the Great Northern Rivers also has potential health benefits, whether or not the reader decides to try a wilderness rafting trip. Being in nature can reduce anger, fear, and stress, and contribute to physical well being. Even viewing scenes of nature can have some of these benefits. Immersing yourself in this book which has as many photographs as paragraphs will be good for your health.

For more information, go to: <https://www.greatnorthernrivers.ca/> [or] <https://books.friesenpress.com/store/title/119734000195398631>

Hybrid presentation, 9 June 2022.

This book describes my epic trips on three of Canada's great northern rivers. A narrative of my experiences, along with many photographs, allows the reader to experience these beautiful rivers almost firsthand, while sidebars discuss the natural history, geology, and human history of the rivers. Although all these rivers are in Canada's north, each is unique.

Fighting for Hanne



Dr. Mary VALENTICH

Professor Emerita
Faculty of Social Work
University of Calgary

In my dream, I am a young, single, vibrant lawyer fighting for Hanne. I win most of my cases and feel terrific One day out of the blue, I feel numbness around my mouth. Food begins to dribble down my chin; my speech starts to slur. I receive a horrible diagnosis—ALS. I am transformed into frozen Hanne, in bed, unable to move, and feeling pain everywhere. I could no longer fight for Hanne. [Hanne's e-mail].

We [Mary and Hanne's partner, Daniel] were in tears. I grasped your hand and told you that for us: You would always be young and strong Hanne and we would continue fighting for Hanne. We would not stop. That was the commitment Daniel and I made that day. I also noted that *Fighting for Hanne* was a great book title. You smiled. [Mary Valentich, pp. 119- 120].

Mary noted that she had three goals in writing a memoir of her friend Hanne Schaefer: to honor Hanne, record a facet of the history related to Medical Assistance in Dying [MAID] in Canada, and to prompt discussion.

Mary created the memoir drawing on three years of e-mails between herself and Hanne.

Hanne, a psychologist, and 63 years old, had just retired from her position at a mental health clinic. Youthful and energetic, she looked forward to engaging in more travel, socializing, hiking, and ballroom dancing with her partner, Daniel Laurin. In 2013, when Hanne received the diagnosis, she asked Daniel, her partner and Mary, her long-time friend, for help dealing with the grim reality.

Mary's book chronicles the progression of Hanne's life and ALS, as Hanne considered her options, continually fighting to have MAID in Calgary through e-mails to politicians and leaders. For Hanne, communication was

Mary's book chronicles the progression of Hanne's life and ALS, as Hanne considered her options, continually fighting to have MAID in Calgary through e-mails to politicians and leaders.

daunting. For most of her three years with ALS Hanne could not speak but relied on typing on her computer with three fingers of her left hand. Eventually Hanne was able to get a court-ordered exemption in Calgary, and received MAID in Vancouver a few days later, on February 29, 2016.

Telling Hanne's story reflects our joint desire to eliminate obstacles that others may encounter.

Canada passed Bill C-14 on medically assisted dying in June 2016. It legalized this option for certain competent adults suffering from irremediable illness. In March 2021, the passage of Bill C-7 amended the Criminal Code to permit MAID when death is reasonably foreseeable (Track 1), with only one witness now required; and when death is not reasonably foreseeable (Track 2), two witnesses are required, one of whom must be an expert in the person's condition, a 90-day waiting period, and a waiver of consent.

Other work continues to ensure competent individuals can make a written request for medical assistance in dying (MAID) that could be honoured later, after they lose the capacity to make medical decisions for themselves. This would allow an individual to describe, in writing, a future circumstance in which they would like to access an assisted death. As well, Bill C-7 committed to convening a panel of experts to recommend protocols, guidance, and safeguards to apply to requests made for medical assistance in dying by persons who have a mental illness. Persons with a mental disorder only, but who otherwise meet all eligibility criteria, will not be eligible for MAID until March 17, 2023. That panel was convened in August 2021 and submitted their report to the Minister of Health and Justice on May 13, 2022. For further



Mary Valentich, *Fighting for Hanne* (London: Austin Macauley, 2021), 200 pp., paperback, \$12.97, kindle edition \$5.62.

information about the advocacy work that Dying with Dignity Canada is doing, visit www.dyingwithdignity.ca. It is hoped that further legislation will be passed in 2023.

In the discussion, participants inquired about the current situation when persons have dementia; whether MAID might overwhelm the medical system; how matters have evolved to make assisted dying a medical/legal issue; terminology (assisted suicide, euthanasia); and reactions of family members. Several key points emerged: the need for national standards of practice for the health professions involved in MAID; the importance of everyone getting involved in advocacy with politicians at the federal level; and how to move toward equity, that is, that MAID is available to anyone who meets the criteria, whatever their financial or social status.

Copies of the book can be obtained at the Medical Bookstore (Health Sciences Centre) or through independent bookstores in Calgary, and Chapters. <https://www.chapters.indigo.ca/en-ca/home/search/?keywords=fighting%20for%20hanne#internal=1>

Hybrid presentation, 9 June 2022.

Moreover, she shows that the Elbow River Camp (renamed from the original “Indian Village” in 2018) was born from communications between Weadick and government officials:

The ‘Department’ of Indian Affairs’, those federal bureaucrats writing from Winnipeg, wanted strict guidelines. “As you know, there are many abuses accruing the to the Red man when brought in contact with a certain class of whites, and to obviate these, the Fair and City authorities must be prepared to cooperate with the Department”. They must delineate “camps which can be easily policed and patrolled ... transportation and rationing arranged, and a schedule made of when and where they are wanted for parades, etc.”(p. 59).

Aritha draws on paintings and sculptures of Carnivale from Rome, New Orleans, and Venice to illustrate the similarities between Stampede and Carnivale, portraying how, historically, horse races, bull riding, and other physical feats were a part of public celebrations, along with carnivalesque-specific debauchery around food, alcohol, and sex. Like Carnivale, after ten days of Stampede, Calgary returns to “normal.” In the aftermath of Stampede, she urges:

Get off your high horse, it’s time to touch ground, back to work, keep regular hours and line up appointments, visit the dentist, and clean out the garage pay the insurance, and buy the kids’ school supplies (p. 55).

Other aspects of the Stampede were also addressed—the parade, the visitors, the horses, the rodeo, the chuckwagons, the food

This book is highly recommended for those individuals who wish to continue to appreciate, as well as others, who wish to learn more about the Calgary Stampede.

(including the history of pancakes), the many competitions, and even the Stampede Board. In this, she situated the book it within her own stories from the staff and volunteers at the Stampede, materials at the Glenbow (particularly those pertaining to Guy Weadick’s correspondence), and to many other sources. This book is highly recommended for those individuals who wish to continue to appreciate, as well as others, who wish to learn more about the Calgary Stampede.

Zoom presentation, 9 February 2022.

Review courtesy of Jocelyn Lockyer.

A Visitor’s Guide to Archives and Special Collections

(continued from page 3)

to the University. A new reading room, The Glenbow Western Research Centre (GWRC), was opened in October 2019. Moreover, just as the GWRC gained momentum and welcomed a many new researchers, the Covid-19 pandemic changed everything. The reading room is open to all, by appointment.

Another large project being undertaken is the care of the EMI Music Canada fonds. This extensive archive documents the history and operation of Capitol Records of Canada and EMI Music Canada. Donated in 2016 by Universal Music Canada, the archive includes

more than 40,000 audiovisual recordings, and millions of archival documents and photographs. In 2016, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation began to support the preservation of more than 40 audiovisual formats in the archive, contributing \$2.7M towards media preservation activities. The team created a state-of-the-art media preservation facility for migrating recordings. In May 2022, we will begin to offer access to these digitized recordings in our Digital Collections.

Zoom presentation, 9 March 2022.

Links and more information:

Email: asc@ucalgary.libanswers.com

Website: <https://asc.ucalgary.ca/>

Search the library catalogue:

<https://library.ucalgary.ca/>

Search archival holdings:

<https://searcharchives.ucalgary.ca/>

Search digital collections:

<https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/>

On unconventional oil recovery: Environmental emissions, reductions, and constraints

(continued from page 3)

Together this research may allow continued production of energy from Canada’s oil sands with a decreased environmental footprint. However, the timeline of a 40% decrease in production-related CO2 emissions by 2030 may not be so easily met. In the discussion a

question was asked whether small nuclear reactors (SMRs) that are being considered for use in the oil sands do already exist. Dr. Gates indicated that these are used, for instance, in nuclear energy driven submarines. A comment was made that oil-derived hydrogen would

be an excellent fuel for decreasing the carbon footprint of air travel.

Hybrid presentation, 13 April 2022.

Abstract by courtesy of Dr. Gerrit Voordouw,

Professor Emeritus of Biological Sciences,

University of Calgary.



N.B. Although the 14 September event will be an in-person only session, it is expected that the subsequent ones will be available via Zoom and in-person in the Blue Room of the Dining Center; however, watch for the news regarding this matter in upcoming E-Letters and on the Emeriti Association Website.

SEPTEMBER 14 | AT 2:30 P.M. **Location:** St. Andrew's Anglican Church, 1611 St. Andrew's Place NW, Calgary. **Title of the session:** The many faces of love: An exploration through song of love's journey (from young love to mature love with some missteps along the way). **Presenters:** **The Mostly Broadway Trio** (comprising **Katheryne Perri Edwards**, and professors emeriti **Dr. Malcolm Edwards** (pianist) and **Dr. Richard Heyman** (baritone).

OCTOBER 12 | AT 2:00 P.M. 1. Annual General Meeting. 2. Speaker: **Dr. Penny Werthner**, Provost and Vice-President (Academic), University of Calgary. **Topic:** The Provost's portfolio and goals over the next year. 3. Memoriam presentation by **Dr. John Latter**, President of the Emeriti Association, for emeriti faculty who passed away during the COVID pandemic.

OCTOBER 26 | Special Tour for Emeriti Association at Nickle Galleries-Prairie Interlace. This tour is limited to 30 persons. Registration is required. Visit <https://workrooms.ucalgary.ca/event/3692721>

NOVEMBER 9 | Speakers: Three Graduate College Students. **Introduction:** **Dr. James Wasmuth**, Director of the Graduate College, University of Calgary. **Title** of each presentation and **name** of each presenter to be announced.

DECEMBER 7 OR 14 | Christmas Luncheon: Information about this event to be announced later.



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If any members have additional ideas about how to enhance the role of our Association, please don't hesitate to contact us.

THE EMERITI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

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