



NEWSLETTER

PROBUS CLUB VANCOUVER

#252-2025 West 42nd Avenue, Vancouver B.C. V6M 2B5 (604) 261-6818

*Clubs for retired and semi-retired professional and
business persons, former executives and others*

NEXT MEETING: AUGUST 17, 1999

TIME: 9:30AM

LOCATION: Stanley Park Pavilion

SPEAKER: Geraldine Marshall, International
Family Service Consultant

TOPIC: "Schizophrenia - Youths' Greatest
Disabler"

Minutes from July 20, 1999

Attendance: 73

CALL TO ORDER: Roy Williams acting for
Pidge McBride opened the meeting at 9:50AM.
Two guests were introduced.

Brice Macdougall announced next month's
speaker. Her topic will be on the devastation
caused to youth by schizophrenia.

John Hoyle, announced that Rotary was
sponsoring a baseball trip to watch the Seattle
Mariners play on August 2. There are spaces left
at approximately \$25.00 for transportation.

Professor Allen Sens, the guest speaker, was
introduced. His topic "Bosnia, Kosovo, and the
new NATO".

There has been a lead up to NATO's current
involvement. February 1994 NATO shot down
four Bosnia aircraft. December 1995 NATO
deployed 60,000 men in Bosnia as occupiers, not
peace keepers. May 1999 launched the air
campaign. This June NATO deployed 50,000
troops to enforce the peace agreement of Kosovo.
These events are of concern to all Canadians.
There are four main themes here:

1. This is not new, there are inter/intrastate
conflicts and ethnic conflicts around the world.
2. Kosovo problems are one of the consequences
of the collapse of Yugoslavia.
3. The International response to ethnic and
intrastate conflicts
4. What is the new NATO

1. **CONFLICTS:** During 1945 to 1985 there
have been 187 conflicts worldwide. 129
occurred inside borders of states. There have
been 50 instances of ethnic mass murder, the
worst being Bosnia with 200,000 deaths and
Rwanda with 800,000 deaths. There is a
complex mix of reasons for these disasters
which have to be understood before they can
be addressed.
2. **COLLAPSE OF YUGOSLAVIA:** Once the
overall authority collapsed after the death of
Tito, Yugoslavia became a "failed state" with
lack of central control. In 1991 Slovenia won
independence. In 1992 Croatia did the same.
In Yugoslavia there were long standing
historical grievances among the ethnic groups
coupled with discrimination - both economic
and territorial. The country was a patchwork
quilt of ethnic enclaves including Serbs,
Muslims, Whites, Croats, Hungarians and
Albanian Muslims. Most hated each other
with long memories for distant past grievances
kept alive by folklore. This was a ripe
situation for an instrumental approach to
incite people to take direct action against each
other. "Ethnic Cleansing" has taken place.
This means a forcible removal of a population
rather than the creation of a conquered country
with the population remaining in place.

AUGUST 1999

President:

Pidge McBride
274-0446

Past President:

Fred Cotton
266-7060

Vice-president:

Roy E. Williams
926-4727

Secretary:

Don Farquhar
948-9908

Treasurer:

Bill Wallace
222-2365

Speakers**Committee:**

Brice Macdougall
922-5321

Membership**Committee:**

John Hopkins
985-8422

Visits and**Entertainment:**

Jim McPherson
922-2742

Bill Manson

988-2365

House**Committee:**

Doug Lambert
266-2422

Greeters**Committee:**

Norm Weitzel
925-3574

Rotary Liaison:

John Hoyle
926-2667

Ethnic cleansing occurs by murder, systemic rape, creating undesirable women for reproduction of future generations, removal of individuals and groups from the country through fear and intimidation or direct deportation.

- 3 **INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE:** The problem was dumped on the United Nations who only had prior peacekeeping experience, that is with countries with a treaty in place and a line of no conflict agreed to. The peace keepers kept two belligerents apart, they did not "occupy" a country nor interfere with government. The UN was unable to cope with the totally new situation with its conflict management approach and the veto powers of Russia and China. Since 1995 there has been a major decline in the involvement of the UN in peacekeeping missions as a result of its ineffectiveness in dealing with conflicts.
- 4 **NATO:** Originally created as a "collective defense" organization for Western Europe to be against Russia, to keep the Germans down, to forestall the development of individual European armies and to further the aims of the US. Currently is building an outreach to central and eastern Europe. It is controlled by a 19 member committee - the North Atlantic Council. It has a redesigned mandate for crisis response under the UN Security Council.

KOSOVO: In 1981 developed independence. In 1989 Milosivich removed independence creating a threat for the Muslim majority. UN mediation was refused in 1988. The Kosovo Liberation Army mounted a huge offensive in 1998 which was suppressed by Belgrade. The first internal refugee movement started, later followed by the external flood. A cease fire was ordered by the UN in August 1998 with air strikes threatened. Serbs didn't sign and the air war started March 24 1999.

ISSUES:

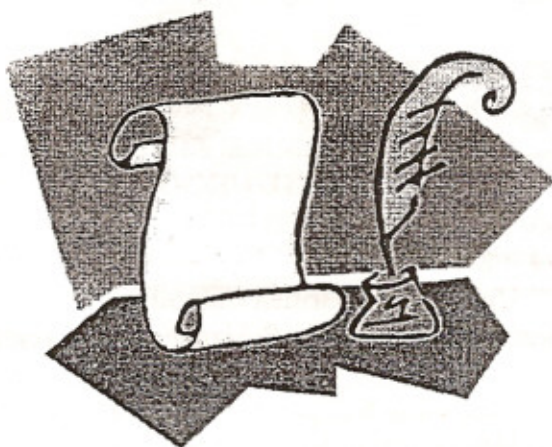
1. NATO did not have a UN mandate because of Russian veto. It has been primarily a U.S. show.
2. Sovereignty vs. Human Rights. An impossible situation to resolve. Russia and China very concerned over this issue.
3. Why Bosnia and not E.Timor, Africa or many other states? Probably because our own national interest is paramount. The Balkan situation could trigger a world war whereas the major powers are not going to fight over Indonesia.
4. Can't save them all.
5. The medieval concept of a "just cause"

FUTURE OF NATO:

The burden is 80% USA because they are the only country with the technology. Will NATO hold together over these minor countries? The commitment is huge - 30,000 troops in Bosnia, 50,000 in Kosovo to keep the peace. Where does it stop? For instance what if Russia pressures the Baltic states?

The speaker was thanked by Dr. Bill Ibbott for a very interesting and provocative talk.

Donald Farquhar, secretary



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I would like to thank Roy Williams for "pinch hitting" for me at the July meeting; from all accounts it was a very good meeting - especially the speaker - thanks Roy!

Our roster and constitution will finally be available to the members at our August meeting - we are sorry for the delay, however, it has been quite a job to put it all together. Please pick up your copy at the meeting - they also will be available at our September meeting and after that those not picked up will be mailed out.

Our sincere thanks to our Treasurer - Bill Wallace for his many hours of work on the computer in setting up the Roster, also to Doug Lambert for overseeing the printing and envelope stuffing etc. Many thanks - Bill and Doug.

We look forward to a great time at our August meeting. The subject sounds very interesting. On the lighter side - for those who take life too seriously:

- Save the whales. Collect a whole set
- A day without sunshine is like night.
- On the other hand, you have different fingers.
- I just got lost in thought. It was unfamiliar territory.
- Remember half the people you know are below average.
- 99% of lawyers give the rest a bad name.

Have a Good Day - Pidge McBride



GERALDINE MARSHALL

BIOGRAPHY

Geraldine Iris Marshall was born in Battleford, Saskatchewan to Earl James Cunninham and Marjorie Lyle Bradley in August 24th 1931. Her grandparents on both sides were Canadian Pioneers: Lord Selkirk Settlers paternally and United Empire Loyalist maternally.

Geraldine attended Notre Dame de Sion Academy in Saskatoon and graduated from Sacred Heart Academy in Regina, Saskatchewan. She then went into nurses training at the Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

In 1956 she and her late husband moved to Manitouwadge, Ontario to practice medicine as a nurse-doctor-team. They were the first couple to practice medicine in this newly created mining community in Northern Ontario. During this period she raised a family of two sons and one daughter.

In 1970 she attended the University of Toronto and receiving a degree in Biochemistry and continuing a nursing career in Psychiatry.

The death of her daughter, a suicide due to the illness Schizophrenia impelled her to undertake further studies to obtain a science degree in Psychiatry. This was obtained in 1986 at Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario.

Since then she has initiated programs to improve lives of the mentally ill, and the families who must cope with the problems incurred. These programs are now world wide.

This work has developed new understanding and new practices. She succeeded Mr. Bill Jefferies as President of World Schizophrenia in 1990.

PROFESSIONAL RECORD

1986-1988

University of British Columbia,
Department of Psychiatry Schizophrenic Research Unit

1988-1990

- Ministry of Health British Columbia
- Mental Health Family Service Consultant and Coordinator. Established 37 thriving Family Support Groups and Educational Seminars throughout the province of British Columbia in various cities and towns. These thrive today.
- Established successful and continuing Sibling Groups

1991-1997

- President World Schizophrenic Fellowship
- This is a volunteer non-governmental organization. Marshall wrote and provided funding necessary for the educational material necessary for outreach work.
- This position involved traveling to various countries around the world, developing an outreach program, which included setting up support groups, educating families and consumers about the illness, how to become advocates and how to work in partnerships with mental health professionals.
- The countries visited are Bermuda, Mexico, Japan, Malaysia India, Ireland, England and extensive work throughout Russia and Africa which is ongoing.