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# THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1967 68

The report of  
Dr. F. Kenneth Hare  
to the Senate and  
Board of Governors of  
the University of British Columbia  
for the period  
September 1, 1967 to August 31, 1968.

vancouver canada

## FOREWORD

The Board of Governors,  
The University of British Columbia.

Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen:

Herewith my report for the academic year 1967—68 which reviews in brief developments at the University.

The range and quality of our academic activities in teaching and research has continued to grow in the past year despite severe limitations imposed by inadequate facilities and increasing demand for higher education.

Relationships within the University community and pressing problems of space and enrolment have come to the fore and will continue to be major concerns in the year ahead.

The list of faculty publications, previously a part of this report, will be published as a separate document this year.

I hope you will find satisfaction in the achievements of the University recorded herein.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "F. Kenneth Hare", is written over a light-colored rectangular background. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

F. Kenneth Hare

# A COMMUNITY UNDER REVIEW

Human relationships are of prime importance in any community and particularly at a university which traditionally functions as a community of scholars.

This report will deal with human relations at this University before discussing the equally pressing problems of finance and buildings—or the lack of both.

The internal organization of universities and their external relationship to society have been under intensive scrutiny in the past year. Much of this critical examination, pursued both inside and outside the universities, has been prompted by the development of student power, a movement we complacently associated with Berkeley and other distant campuses a few years ago and now a world-wide phenomenon. This movement, like all revolutionary movements, is spearheaded by a tiny elite, but it is supported to greater and lesser degrees by many students who suffer from more general doubts about university effectiveness. The tactics of student activism have ranged from orderly and articulate requests for change to disruptive violence (fortunately not in Canada). The terms teach-in, sit-in and

confrontation have become part of the daily vocabulary of academics and laymen alike.

It was in this broad context of a world-wide movement of student activism that I took office last summer. Immediately following my installation I was greeted by publication of the first brief by our own student government describing its dissatisfaction with the role of students at the University.

The Alma Mater Society brief, "The Future of Education at the University: Fair Weather or Foul?" was the first document I received as president, and, in my view, a most important one. In essence, the brief requested negotiation on mechanisms to give students a greater voice in the government of the University. It asked for student participation in making academic and administrative appointments, student representation in all governing bodies of the University, and participation in such matters as physical planning of the campus, financing and student housing.

While it was clear both to me and to the student representatives that many of the changes requested would require amendments to the Universities Act or were the prerogative of the Senate, I felt that discussion of the issues raised should begin immediately. During the summer I held a series of informal meetings with Mr. David Zirnhelt, president of the Alma Mater Society, other members of student council, members of faculty and of the Senate.

I found a wide range of opinions among students and faculty on the brief and it was made clear by student representatives that they did not regard the brief as an ultimatum to the University but as a position paper for discussion and negotiation. Despite the diversity of opinion on the brief I was encouraged to find a willingness by all parties to resolve the issues through sincere discussion and negotiation.

The process of discussion has now begun and will continue throughout the new academic year. We can fairly say that we have made a good start—but only a start—and a great deal of work remains to be done.

I think it may be useful to review some of the steps, formal and informal, taken in the past year to establish new channels of communication and to strengthen links which in many cases have existed for some time.

Major studies are under way in two of our largest faculties, Arts and Education.

In the Faculty of Arts, a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. John H. Young, the acting dean of arts, is considering ways of improving the quality of student life within the faculty. The committee, with broad student and faculty representation, is considering such problems as the bureaucratic pressures created in administering a large faculty, shortage of space for informal discussion and student adjustment to the cosmopolitanism of the student body. A preliminary action by the committee was establishment of a one-week early registration period for first-year students to reduce the crush of the normal registration period.

In the Faculty of Education, a commission entitled the Commission on the Future of the Faculty of Education, known by the acronym COFFE, was set up under Dr. George Tomkins with Professor Sam Black as vice-chairman.

Its purpose includes not only an examination of the faculty as it now exists but a look to the future and the changing role of the school and the teacher in response to social change. The committee has attempted to gather the broadest possible spectrum of views from within the

faculty itself, from students, from other faculties and in direct consultation with other educators at universities in the United States and Canada. The committee has also sought the views of the province's teaching profession through the co-operation of the British Columbia Teachers Federation.

The commission has worked in the closest co-operation with a student committee studying the same subject under the chairmanship of Mr. Gary Gumley who has himself done on-the-spot research at the University of Michigan, Michigan State and Ohio State University.

In addition to these internal studies our Alumni Association formed a commission to study the problems of student unrest and its report will be referred to the Alumni Association board of management, the U.B.C. Board of Governors and to my own office.

Although problems of student unrest and inter-communication within the University family have come to the fore in the past year the problems are hardly new and the various initiatives detailed above are hardly the first attempts at solution.

There are many examples I could quote for the purpose of this report but I will select two: one from a numerically large and diverse faculty and the other from a small professional school.

A student-faculty liaison committee consisting of 11 professors and 13 students was established by the Faculty of Education in 1966 and has held monthly meetings at which frank discussion of problems was encouraged by all parties. Subjects discussed included practice teaching, grading and evaluation, courses and sequences, student amenities and graduation requirements. Machinery has been set up to inform all students in the faculty of the committee's activities. Groups with special problems were invited to submit briefs to the liaison committee



*The COFFE committee in the Faculty of Education meets regularly to assess faculty and programs.*

and several open forums were held during the past year by the dean at which students were invited to raise and discuss problems or criticisms. As a result of these efforts there was a noticeable increase in student participation in faculty functions and a higher proportion of students voted in student elections. It also became clear that many of the problems facing students could not be solved by ad hoc changes in the faculty structure and the COFFE commission was established to make a broad study.

Students in the Faculty of Medicine have had a voice in the operation of their faculty for a number of years. An academic standards committee is set up in each year of medicine and, after discussion with other students in the same year of studies, it prepares a critique of the year's teaching with frank discussion of individuals and departments

concerned. The system is now in its ninth year of operation and Dean John F. McCreary reports that it is a valuable and constructive guide to him. In the latter part of the academic year nine subject committees were struck to undertake a complete revision of third-year teaching and a student representative has been named to each of the committees.

A more informal medium for communication has been in operation for the past three years. A student-organized weekend retreat is held at an out-of town hotel with 80 medical students playing host to 40 faculty members who consider it something of a status symbol to receive an invitation. Students choose topics for discussion at these sessions and frank exchange is the order of the day.

As I mentioned at the outset universities are also under study by a number of external bodies.

An advisory committee on Inter-University Relations was struck in the past year by the provincial government and is now at work under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. G. Neil Perry, with representation from each of the province's public universities.

In naming the committee the Hon. Leslie Peterson, at that time Minister of Education, noted that the system of higher education in the province has been moving away from a simple system of one publicly-supported university toward a complex multi-university system combining with emerging regional colleges, technical institutes and other post-secondary institutions to create a complex educational structure.

I quote from the minister's statement:

"The articulation of this network of publicly-supported institutions has been left largely to the voluntary efforts of the organizations

themselves, aided by the technical assistance and advice of the Academic and Advisory Boards.

"As the aggregate demand for financial support has gone up an important problem has arisen: shall this loose network relationship continue or should a more formal system of relationships be created? Solutions adopted elsewhere on this continent have attempted to preserve the independence of the component institutions while, concurrently, establishing ground rules for the system as a whole. The task assigned to the advisory committee is to consider this relationship issue at the university level . . . In the process of its work the committee will be expected to review the adequacy of the arrangements established five years ago under the Universities Act of 1963—particularly the role of the Academic and Advisory Boards—in the light of the experience thus far."

It is clear that the Perry Report will have far-reaching implications for all universities in this province and I have taken steps to ensure that the views of various sections of the University are placed before the committee. Representation will also be made to the National Commission on the Relations between Universities and Governments. This commission is a joint project of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the Canadian Union of Students and the Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec.

The commission's terms of reference are:

To consider the distinctive role of universities in the changing Canadian society, particularly with respect to their responsibilities for the development of this role at the various levels of society: community, provincial, regional, national and international.

To determine the need, nature and extent of university autonomy and government and public control of universities.

To recommend the appropriate instruments by which relations between universities and governments can be established that do justice to their responsibilities.

## over-taxed facilities

The most immediate and critical problem facing our University is the lack of adequate physical facilities to meet our rapidly expanding enrolment.

Enrolment in the regular winter session in the 1967–68 academic year increased by seven per cent to a total of 18,426 students. The overall total of students taking credit courses including winter session, summer session, evening classes and correspondence courses increased to 25,878.

All available estimates indicate that enrolment will continue to increase and at an even faster pace than it has in the past year. The gap between numbers of students and the physical facilities needed to educate them properly will continue to widen.

The equation is simple, and the result is obvious and undesirable, if present trends are allowed to continue. Increased enrolment without a parallel increase in physical and human resources to cope with it can only lead to a rapid deterioration in the quality of instruction we offer and the advanced work we do.

To put it bluntly our present space situation in many categories—study space, library facilities, laboratories and faculty offices—ranges from merely inadequate to absolutely deplorable.

If there is a common theme to the reports from our faculties it is the shortage of space and the problems created by this lack. A number of departments—oceanography, geography, geology, purchasing and food services to name a few—are still functioning in some of the 120 “temporary” wartime army huts which still stand on campus. The space situation is so critical in the Institute of Oceanography that crawl space beneath huts has been modified for office and laboratory use and valuable research records are stored in corridors. The floors and ceilings of the Geology and Geography Building are sagging and the “tilt” in some floors interferes with the operation of delicate measuring equipment.

Our financial situation in the face of this space crisis is that we now have no capital resources at all for new building starts. An immediate start must be made on buildings costing \$25,000,000 merely in order to catch up with our present space shortage. And based on present enrolment trends and policies at least a further \$60,000,000 in building starts will be needed in the five-year period 1969–74 if we are to do our job properly.

The University faces a critical dilemma in the area of enrolment versus facilities and staff which will be the vital concern of myself, the governors, the Senate, the Alma Mater Society and the general public in the year ahead.

## new buildings

While our space problem remains critical it has been eased in a few areas during the past year with completion of new construction.

The opening of our new \$2.6 million metallurgy building provided that department with centralized and modern facilities and at the same

time gave us a happy opportunity to honor one of the most distinguished members of our University. The new facility was named after Dr. Frank Forward, head of the metallurgy department from 1945 to 1964 and one of the world's foremost extractive metallurgists, who continues to serve the University well as our research consultant in the President's Office.

It is also fitting that our new Faculty of Dentistry building be named after my distinguished predecessor, Dr. John B. Macdonald, who not only left me a standard of excellence to aim for but played a major role in the development of dental education at the University. We are delighted that as Executive Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Presidents of the Ontario universities he will continue to exercise his great gifts for academic planning.

The new building provides facilities for up to 160 dental students and 20 dental hygiene students and replaces grossly inadequate quarters consisting of two army huts and a trailer.

Also in the area of health services was the completion of the psychiatric unit, the first wing of the 410-bed teaching and research hospital which will form the core of the University's Health Sciences Centre. Two floors of the psychiatric wing will be used by the University Neurological Research Unit.

Our student residence facilities were improved substantially with completion of the \$4,600,000 Acadia Park complex for married graduate students. It provides accommodation for 275 families in town house clusters and a 12-storey, 100-suite tower. Construction was also well advanced on four new residences, valued at \$3,615,000, in the Place Vanier and Totem Park residence areas. The Totem Park facilities will add 400 beds to the 800 units now there and the Place Vanier towers will add 192 units.



*Robert Osborne, the Director of Physical Education and Recreation, and R.J. Phillips, Athletic Director, survey the beginning of Thunderbird stadium, part of the new Thunderbird Park complex*

*Construction proceeded through the summer . . .*



*UBC's Thunderbirds christen the completed Thunderbird Stadium in the fall*

# SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(Excluding Capital Additions to Endowment, Student Loan and Capital Development Funds)

April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968

	GENERAL FUNDS		TRUST FUNDS		TOTAL		1966-67	
<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>For Specific Purposes</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Province of British Columbia								
Operating Grant	\$26,424,541	71.5	\$ —	—	\$26,424,541	53.6	\$13,920,000	33.5
Government of Canada								
Operating Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,913,309	16.6
Student Fees	9,073,184	24.5	—	—	9,073,184	18.4	8,646,330	20.7
Services	1,185,945	3.2	263,872	2.1	1,449,817	2.9	1,488,729	3.6
Endowment Income	—	—	644,244	5.2	644,244	1.3	235,405	0.6
Sponsored or Assisted Research	—	—	8,913,887	72.2	8,913,887	18.1	7,455,972	18.0
Gifts, Grants and Bequests	—	—	2,449,969	19.8	2,449,969	4.9	2,712,105	6.5
Miscellaneous	294,465	0.8	82,201	0.7	376,666	0.8	211,037	0.5
	<u>\$36,978,135</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$12,354,173</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$49,332,308</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$41,582,887</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>								
Academic	\$26,467,241	71.6	\$ 1,267,276	10.3	\$27,734,517	56.2	\$22,766,454	54.6
Library	2,517,128	6.8	714,652	5.8	3,231,780	6.6	3,269,241	7.9
Sponsored or Assisted Research	( 68,569)	( 0.2)	8,673,845	70.3	8,605,276	17.4	6,669,859	16.0
Administration	1,413,601	3.8	5,944	0.0	1,419,545	2.9	1,279,565	3.1
Student Services	648,544	1.8	117,572	0.9	766,116	1.6	583,320	1.4
Plant Maintenance	4,208,233	11.4	12,249	0.1	4,220,482	8.6	3,348,592	8.1
Renovations and Alterations	1,387,846	3.7	—	—	1,387,846	2.8	794,218	1.9
Scholarships and Bursaries	768,128	2.1	897,455	7.3	1,665,583	3.4	1,281,558	3.1
General Expenses	136,079	0.4	5,760	0.0	141,839	0.2	149,037	0.4
Ancillary Enterprises	7,458	0.0	—	—	7,458	0.0	27,709	0.1
	<u>\$37,485,689</u>	<u>101.4%</u>	<u>\$11,694,753</u>	<u>94.7%</u>	<u>\$49,180,442</u>	<u>99.7%</u>	<u>\$40,169,553</u>	<u>96.6%</u>
Reserves Carried Forward from								
1967-68 to meet Expenditures in								
1968-69 - General Purposes	( 507,554)	( 1.4)	—	—	( 507,554)	( 1.0)	583,148	1.4
- Specific Purposes	—	—	659,420	5.3	659,420	1.3	830,186	2.0
	<u>\$36,978,135</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$12,354,173</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$49,332,308</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$41,582,887</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



*The new Acadia Park complex provides accommodation for 275 families in town house clusters and a 12-storey tower.*

Other major construction included completion of the 3,000-seat Thunderbird Stadium on the South Campus and the Music Building, a \$2,575,000 addition to the Norman MacKenzie Centre for Fine Arts.

Construction of the \$5 million Student Union Building, the new General Services Building (Administration) and the Ladner Carillon and Clock Tower were well advanced and will be completed early in the new term.

The SUB building, financed largely by student assessments, will provide administrative offices for the Alma Mater Society, meeting rooms for campus clubs, a 1,200-seat cafeteria and numerous social and recreational facilities.

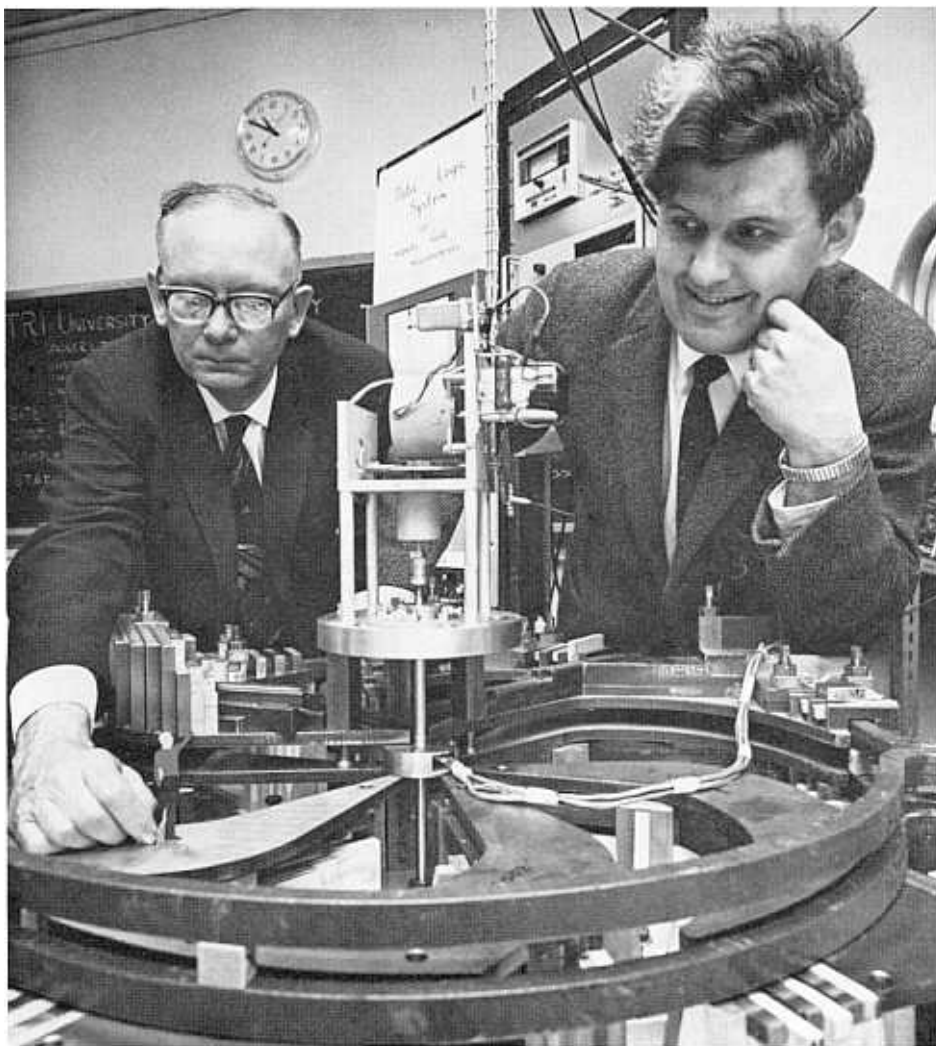
The clock tower is already a new campus landmark located adjacent to the main entrance of the University library. The tower and its adjacent 330-bell carillon were made possible through a generous gift of \$160,000 to the University from Dr. Leon Ladner, a familiar friend of the University who retired from the Board of Governors in 1966 after nine years of distinguished service.

## academic innovations

Several major academic ventures were begun in the past year and are chosen from among many for mention here because of their broad scope and inter-disciplinary nature.

The quality of our University's research in the resource sciences received signal recognition in June with the announcement of a \$518,000 grant from the Ford Foundation of New York for studies of the impact of man on his physical environment.

The grant was one of eight announced to North American universities as part of a \$4 million research program. The ultimate aim



*Professor John Warren, left, director of the TRIUMF project, and physicist Dr. Eric Vogt examine a model of the giant magnet which will form the core of the particle accelerator when it is completed. The TRIUMF project, a joint effort by the University of B.C., Simon Fraser University, the University of Victoria and the University of Alberta, will give scientists a unique tool to study mesons, sub-atomic particles of major interest to physicists..*

of the program is two-fold: to experiment with new analytical techniques, chiefly involving computers, and to train inter-disciplinary scientists capable of managing natural resources in the broadest sense. The total program will have impact on such problems as the expanding world population and food supply, pollution, conservation of fish and animal populations, forests and land, and community and regional planning. The Ford funds will be used to expand resource sciences research under the direction of Professor C.S. Holling of the Department of Zoology and will involve an inter-disciplinary group of researchers including plant and animal scientists, economists, forestry and agricultural experts, and community planners.

One of the most exciting developments was the announcement by the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, of an initial federal grant of \$650,000 to launch work on TRIUMF—the Tri-University Meson Facility.

The project, a joint venture by this University, Simon Fraser University, the University of Victoria and the University of Alberta, will be located on our campus and will provide the only accelerator in Canada capable of producing mesons, a type of sub-atomic particle whose interaction with nuclei has received little study to date. The \$27 million project, financed largely by the Atomic Energy Board of Canada and a \$4 million contribution from the western universities, is expected to be in operation by 1973-74.

Detailed planning is now going ahead under the direction of Dr. John B. Warren of the Department of Physics and engineering consultants have been named for the first phase, a 150,000 square foot office block and workshop.

A major development in the area of curriculum, which has attracted widespread interest both here and at other universities, was the

introduction of the experimental Arts I program in the Faculty of Arts.

The program, with an enrolment of 241 students, was designed to give both students and instructors a greater flexibility in their approach to first-year work. The students were divided into two groups and each group chose a theme of broad human interest for study. The first group dealt with the conflict between freedom and authority and its relationship to responsibility. The second group studied the theme of war in the first term and love, death and education in the second. Teaching techniques included general lectures, seminars and tutorials and study material included contemporary plays and films relevant to the theme topics. For the purpose of seminars the students were divided into groups of 20 with a professor assigned to each group. The program replaced the English course and two elective subjects open to students in the first year and successful completion of Arts I earned credits for nine units or three-fifths of the year's work.

Dr. John Young, acting dean of arts, reports that no sweeping claims can be made for the program. He says the majority of students appeared to come through the session with a better attitude to learning and with increased understanding of themselves, their surroundings and society. Dr. Young adds that not every student will flourish in an Arts I environment but for some a thematic approach to curriculum provides a good introduction to university work.

Students who entered the Arts I program had a higher-than-average academic standing, 74 per cent of them having obtained A or B records in high school.

Their scores were also higher in the verbal, English and UBC ability tests than the mean scores of other Arts students in the UBC Freshman Test Battery. On this basis it is difficult to assess the significance of the final results achieved by Arts I students. Eighteen per cent of Arts I



*The new Arts I program puts the emphasis on dialogue and participation in small seminar classes*

students attained first-class standing, as opposed to 3.1 per cent in the regular program, and 69 per cent of Arts I students completed the full program, as compared with 45 per cent in regular first-year Arts.

Arts I was the most radical innovation in curriculum but changes have been numerous in other faculties and approval was given for a number of important new offerings. New doctoral programs were approved in Pathology, Pharmaceutical Science and Business Administration. The offering of Master's degrees was approved in Comparative Literature, Religious Studies and Pathology. The Faculty of Dentistry, which produced its first six graduates with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine, received approval of a Dental Hygiene program. The faculty also received accreditation from the Council on Education of the Canadian Dental Association. The former Faculty of Agriculture received approval of a new designation, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, and a new designation for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture—B.Sc.(Agr.). The changes are intended to provide a better description of the nature of the faculty and its objectives in providing a scientific education for agricultural students. New Institutes of Asian and Slavonic Studies and of International Relations were approved by Senate.

Librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs reports that in most respects progress continues to be made in library service but physical limitations are inhibiting the effective use of the library by the people whom it is committed to serve: students and faculty.

Physical space to provide adequate service to undergraduates was not available and some students found it difficult to find a place to study. The last funds provided by Dr. H.R. MacMillan for strengthening of

collections were spent and total expenditures on books and magazines dropped from \$1,515,364 in 1966-67 to \$1,011,181 in the past year and will suffer a further decrease in 1968-69. Library service was improved with opening of new libraries for the Faculties of Forestry and Agriculture, and the Department of Music, and the library maintained its leadership in the area of automation with addition of systems in the Acquisition and Serials Divisions.

Our Extension Department served a record number of people in the past year with an increase of 40 per cent in professional courses and an increase of similar proportions in credit course enrolments. Overall, 21,000 persons registered for continuing education programs and an additional 8,000 attended conferences and courses arranged through the conference office. The department also completed a four-year project to assist the University of Rajasthan, India, with the development of its Department of Adult Education. The project, financed by the External Aid Office, Ottawa, has made a considerable contribution in the life of both the University and the State of Rajasthan.

Professor W.H. Auld, director of the Summer Session, reports that the session is being used increasingly by regular session students to augment their winter programs.

Teachers and teachers in training composed 58.8 per cent of the enrolment, a drop of one per cent from the previous year. The number of students in the graduate faculty increased from 258 to 317 in 1968. Net enrolment in credit courses for the Forty-Ninth Summer Session was 5,664 students, an increase of 420 over 1967.

Dean of Women Mrs. Helen McCrae reports that the number of women attending the University continued to increase in the past year and accounted for more than one-third of total enrolment. There was a substantial increase in the number of women students between the ages of 21 and 25, reflecting a growing trend for women to return for more professional or graduate education. There was also a steadily increasing number of women over 25 returning for university studies, many of them combining academic work with family responsibilities. Dean McCrae notes that a partial academic program would have been more realistic for many of these women but the Federal Student Loan Fund and our own bursary funds provide financial assistance only to full-time students. Close to 1,500 women students were seen on an individual basis in the dean's office during the year for counselling and were referred to other departments for assistance where necessary.

## gifts and bequests

Our University continued to receive generous support in the past year in the form of gifts from individuals, corporations and foundations.

More than 2,200 such gifts brought \$6,522,608 to the University. There were 127 gifts in kind, 76 of which had a declared value of \$53,318. The Alumni Fund, under the chairmanship of Mr. John C. Williams, contributed a record sum of \$210,496 from 8,437 donors.

As at last September 30, the Three Universities Capital Fund had reached \$72,849,222 in pledges, \$44,700,000 of which came from the Government of British Columbia. The original pledge by the Provincial Government was \$40,700,000 but its final payment was increased from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Gifts of particular generosity included \$1,167,789 from Dr. H.R. MacMillan for various funds and projects, \$163,367 from the Mr. and Mrs. P.A. Woodward Foundation, \$62,250 from the Donner Foundation, \$50,000 from Mrs. S. Hogg, and an anonymous gift of \$100,000 to provide a pipe organ for the new music building.

The death of Mr. P.A. Woodward in August was a great loss to the community in general and to the University in particular, of whom he had been a great friend and benefactor for many years. His gift of \$3,500,000 in 1964 toward our Health Sciences Centre was only one of many which made him one of the province's leading benefactors and philanthropists.

## faculty and staff

A number of our senior faculty and staff members have retired in the past year and I would like to pay tribute to the significant contributions they have made to the University.

Professor Joyce Hallamore was a member of faculty for 38 years, including the past 20 years as head of the German department. Her association with UBC began in the old "Fairview Shacks" as an undergraduate and graduate student from 1921 to 1926. During her tenure as head the department grew in enrolment from 500 to more than 1,100 students and curriculum was greatly expanded, particularly in the area of graduate studies.

Professor Jacob Biely retired as head of the Poultry Science Department in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences but we are fortunate to have him continue on staff as Research Professor in that department.

Others who retired and were re-appointed as lecturers were Mr. E.B. Broome, Professor of Education, Mrs. Grace Bredin, Associate Professor of Education, Miss Chi Li, Professor of Asian Studies and Dr. H.L. Stein, Professor of Education.

Miss Myrtle Kievell, another veteran of the "Fairview Shacks" era retired as Assistant Registrar. Miss Kievell, who took part in the Great Trek of 1922 as a student, joined the University in 1937 as a clerk in the Registrar's Office and was appointed Assistant Registrar in 1945. During 31 years of service to the University she saw enrolment grow from 2,500 students to more than 18,000.

Another well-known senior staff member to retire was General Sir Ouvry Roberts who ably discharged the twin posts of Director of Ceremonies and Director of the University Patrol.

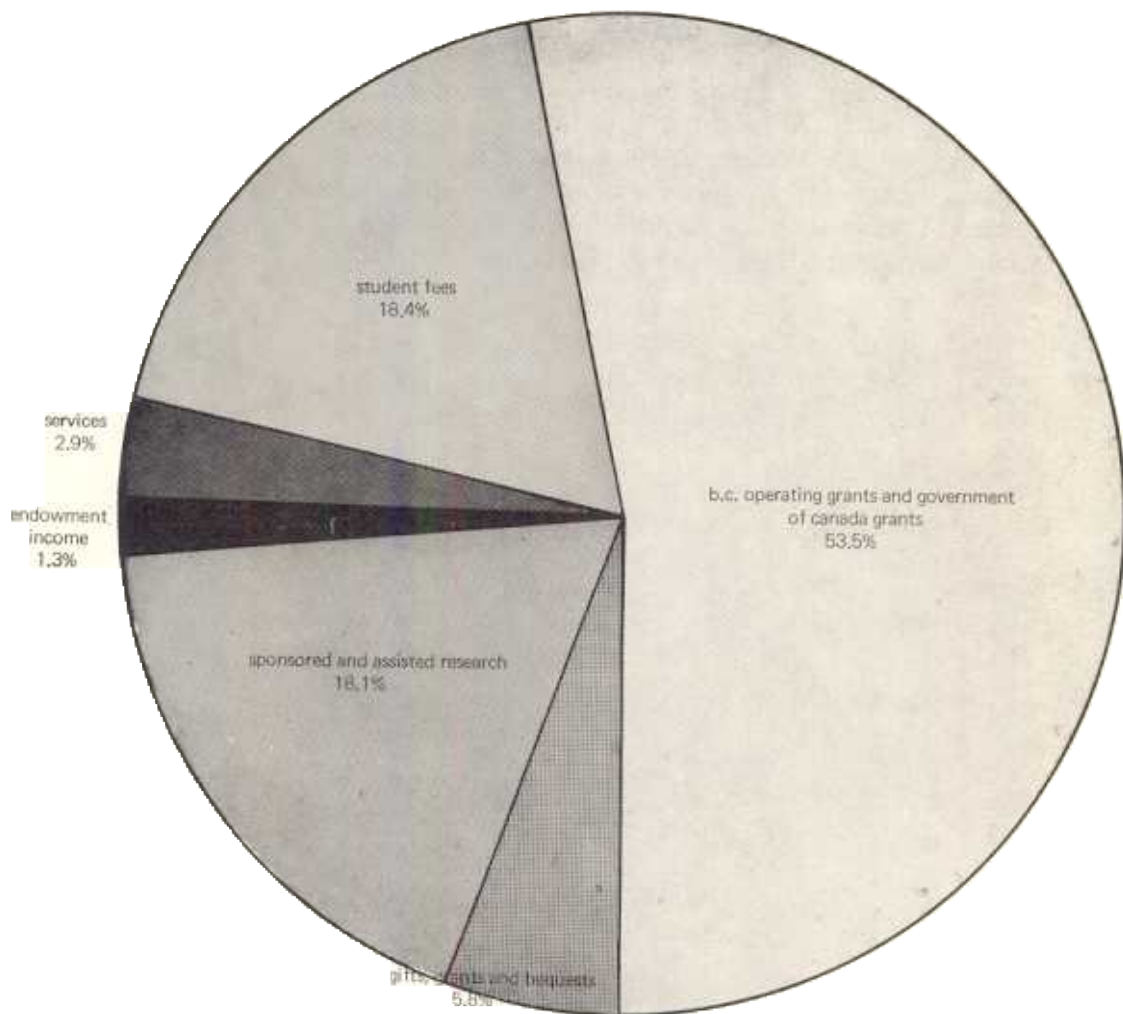
The resignation of Dr. Dennis Healy as Dean of Arts was accepted with great regret by the University. Dean Healy joined the faculty in 1962 as head of the then Department of Romance Languages and was appointed dean in 1965. His many contributions in a difficult and demanding post included development of the Arts I program and major revisions of the third and fourth-year Bachelor of Arts programs which significantly strengthened the faculty's academic offerings. We greatly regret his departure and wish him success in his new responsibilities as academic vice-president of York University.

In conclusion, I offer my sincere gratitude to the many individuals—faculty, staff, students, senators and governors—who have given me the encouragement of their support and the benefit of their counsel in the past year.

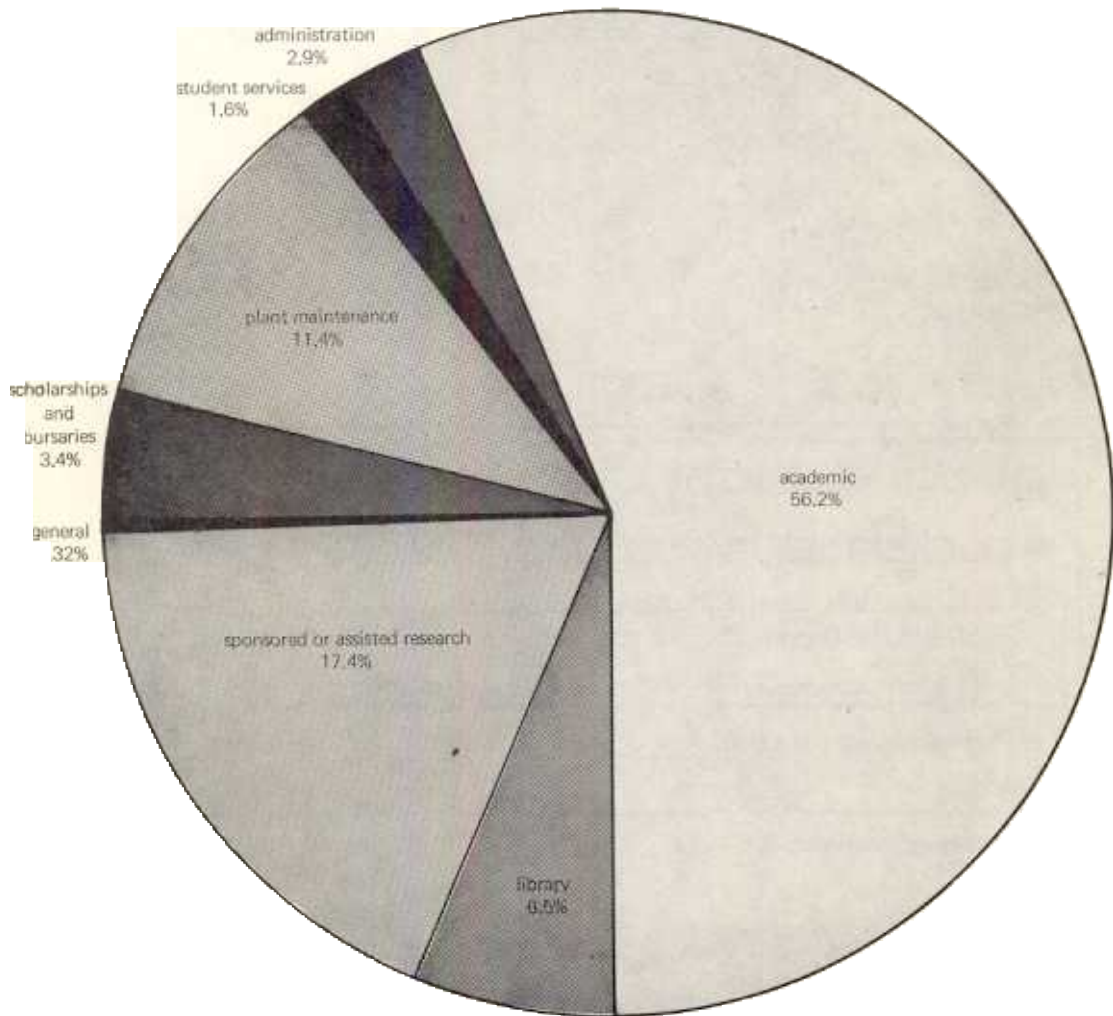
In this large group the central figure was, is, and will be Dean Walter H. Gage, who served as Acting President for the year ending May 31. Dean Gage plays a unique role in this University, a role for which we

can find no suitable title. Perhaps he needs none: his name alone is sufficient to guarantee the support and affection of us all. The Governors named him Deputy President from the date of my installation, and he will act for me whenever business takes me away, as it regrettably must. A similar title was also conferred on Dean W.M. Armstrong and the Bursar, Mr. William White. These men, and the colleagues in their offices, give the University an administration second to none in Canada—and no one profits more from their work than I do. I convey our thanks to them for a job well done.

# sources of revenues 1967-68



# expenditures 1967-68



## registration of all students by age and sex, 1967-68

Age	Male	Female	Total
17 years and under	202	214	416
18-20	4,575	3,643	8,218
21-25	4,973	1,862	6,835
26-30	1,236	247	1,483
31-40	558	274	832
41 and over	150	211	361
unknown	—	—	165
Totals	<u>11,821</u>	<u>6,489</u>	<u>18,310</u>

## geographical distribution of students at u.b.c. 1967-68

<b>British Columbia (all)</b>	<b>87.7%</b>
Howe Sound, Lower Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island	70.9
<b>Provinces other than B.C.</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Alberta	2.2
<b>All foreign students</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Africa	1.9
United States and Mexico	1.3
	<u>100.0%</u>

# graduate degrees conferred by u.b.c. in 1967-68

	Percent	Number
Ph.D.	1.9	63
Masters	12.0	403
Total Graduate degrees	13.9	466
Total degrees	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,352</u>

# male and female students at u.b.c. 1952-53 to 1967-68

