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THE PRESIDENT'S  
REPORT  
1973-74



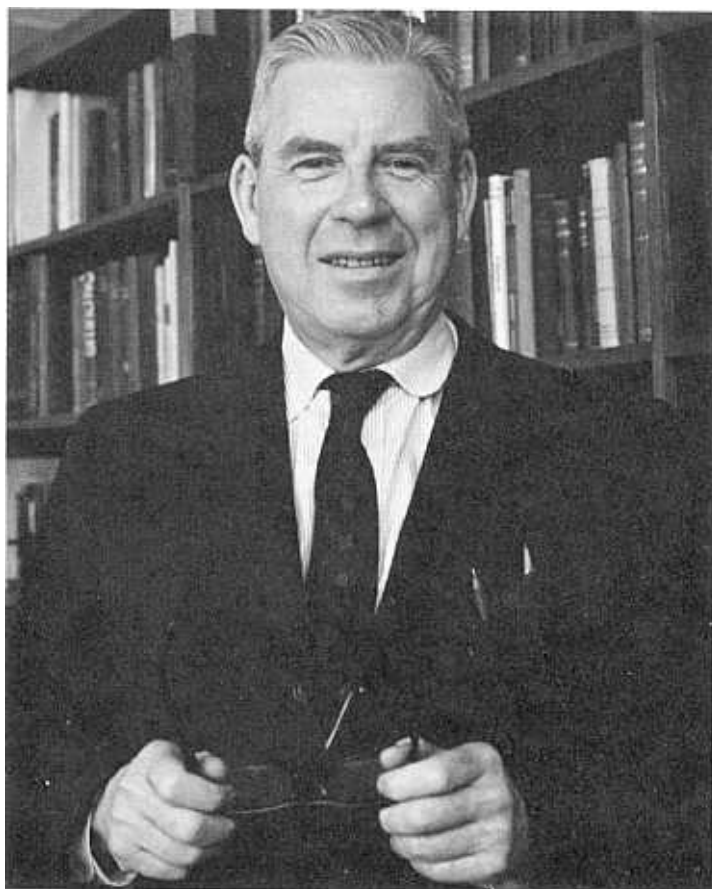
THE UNIVERSITY OF  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



# **THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1973-74**

The report of President Walter H. Gage to the Senate and Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia for the Academic Year September 1, 1973, to August 31, 1974.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.



**PRESIDENT WALTER H. GAGE**

The Board of Governors and Senate,  
The University of British Columbia.

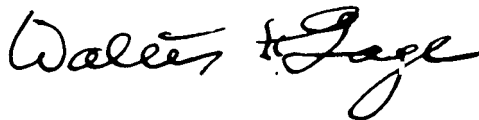
Ladies and Gentlemen

The title of this Report, "Change and the Prospect of Change", serves to indicate what basic changes were accomplished or were in the offing for higher education at The University of British Columbia in the 1973-74 academic year.

The events which took place — the passage of a new *Universities Act*, the decision by the Provincial Government to create the British Columbia Medical Centre, and the appointment of a new President who will take office on July 1, 1975 — will mean substantial changes for our faculty, staff and students. I am confident that the University community will resolve any problems that arise in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill.

I again take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all those who make up the University community for the support and assistance extended to me during this challenging year.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Walter H. Gage". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Walter" and last name "Gage" clearly distinguishable.

Walter H. Gage,  
President.

# Change and the Prospect of Change

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We are continually being reminded that we live in a world characterized by rapid change. It can certainly be said that the 1973-74 academic year at the University of British Columbia was one characterized by change and the prospect of change.

Shortly before the beginning of the 1973-74 academic year, the Hon. Eileen Dailly, B.C.'s Minister of Education, announced the establishment of a Committee on University Governance to make recommendations on changes in the *Universities Act*, the legislation which outlines the framework of government for B.C.'s three public universities. The six-member committee, which included two representatives from UBC, was asked to examine "the internal and external forms of running universities, with particular emphasis on the relationship between the government and the universities."

Within a few months of taking up its task the committee produced a Working Paper which occasioned widespread comment and discussion within the universities, and the universities themselves had begun the preparation of briefs to the committee, which were discussed at a series of public hearings. The UBC Senate established a Committee on the *Universities Act* to prepare a brief to the Committee on University Governance. The recommendations of the Senate committee, chaired by Dean A.J. McClean, head of the Faculty of Law, were debated on four separate occasions, including two special meetings of Senate.

The new *Universities Act* was introduced by Mrs. Dailly in the provincial Legislature toward the end of the long spring, 1974, session. The

Act quickly passed and was proclaimed, or brought into force, on July 4, 1974, shortly before the close of the 1973-74 academic year.

The new Act is certain to have a profound effect on the universities and their relationship with the provincial government.

The Act's most significant creation is the new Universities Council, an 11-member body appointed by the provincial government, which will stand between the universities and the provincial government, and which has the power to regulate many aspects of the universities' operations.

The universities will, in future, submit their requests for operating and capital grants to the Universities Council rather than directly to the Minister of Education, as in the past. The Council will review and co-ordinate these budget requests and transmit them to the government along with its own recommendations on the amount of money to be provided. It will then divide the total sum provided by the government and distribute it to the universities.

Among its many powers the Council has authority to demand from the universities short- and long-term plans for their academic development. It has the power to approve the establishment of new Faculties and degree programs and to require the universities to consult with each other to minimize unnecessary duplication of Faculties and programs. And it has the power to establish evaluation procedures for all academic divisions of the universities.

Certain safeguards of university autonomy are built into the new Act, however. For instance, although the Council will allocate capital and operating grants to the universities, it cannot require them to use these monies for any particular aspect of their operations. The Council is also specifically constrained from interfering with the universities' rights to formulate their own academic standards and policies, to establish their own standards for admission and graduation, and to select their own staff.

The new Act also restructures the two main organs of internal university governance — the Board of Governors and the Senate. The Board of Governors is increased in size from 11 to 15 members, including eight

persons appointed by the provincial cabinet. For the first time, faculty, students and non-academic employees will be represented on all three Boards. The new Act also changes the composition of university Senates, reducing UBC's from 99 to 79 members. Students will have increased representation, but alumni representation will be severely reduced. There are also a number of provisions in the new Act that will result in a somewhat closer working relationship between the Board of Governors and the Senate of each university.

This very short summary of some of the major provisions of the new Act should make it abundantly clear that B.C.'s public universities, individually and collectively, face some difficult months ahead in developing new relationships, both internally and externally. Solutions to many of the problems facing the universities will be arrived at only after many hours of difficult debate and discussion. I am hopeful that, given a spirit of goodwill and a desire on the part of all parties to make the provisions of the new Act work, solutions will be arrived at that will benefit all members of the university community and the general public.

In reading material submitted to me by deans and other administrative officials associated with the Health Sciences Centre at UBC, it is clear that very substantial changes are in the offing as the result of the provincial government's decision to create the B.C. Medical Centre on the site of the former Shaughnessy Hospital at Oak St. and 30th Ave. in Vancouver. The Hon. Dennis Cocke, B.C.'s Minister of Health, announced in the summer of 1973 that the provincial government was acquiring the veterans' hospital from the federal government, and the Act establishing the B.C. Medical Centre became law in November, 1973.

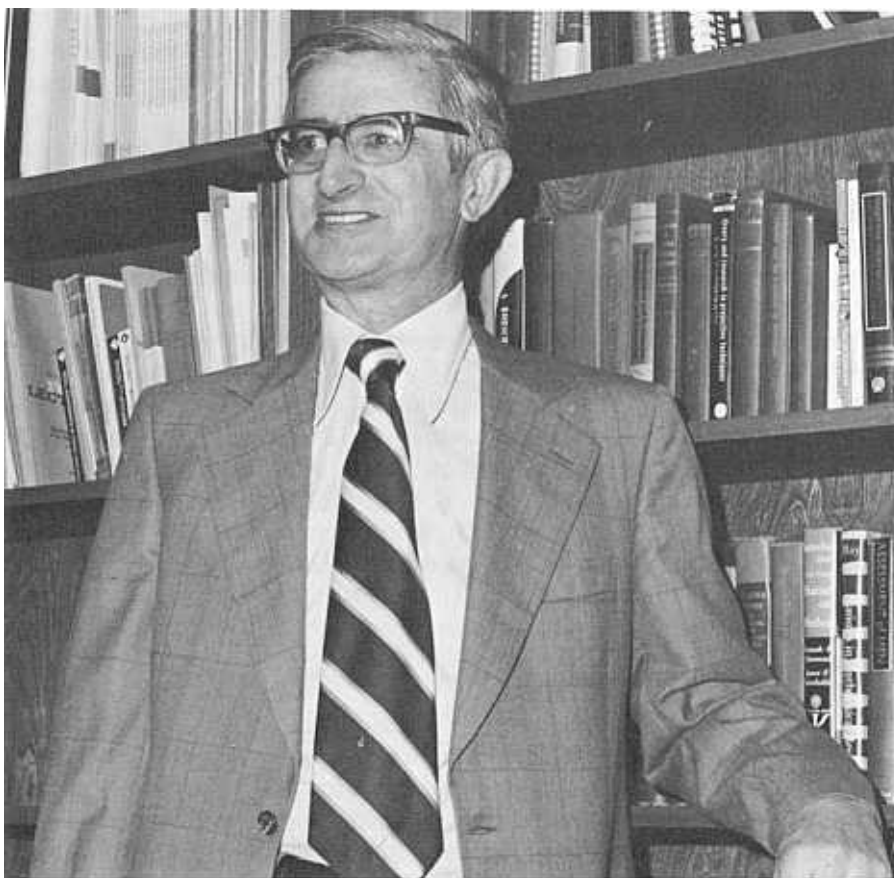
The decision to create the B.C. Medical Centre meant that the teaching, research and referral hospital which had been planned for the Health Sciences Centre on the UBC campus would not be built. While it would be less than honest to say that the University was not disappointed with the decision announced by the provincial government, UBC

nevertheless undertook to support the decision, which presents a significant challenge and opportunity for health education in this province.

Over the past decade UBC has spent more than \$18 million to create various units of the Health Sciences Centre on the UBC campus. The purpose of the Centre is to develop pioneering methods for the delivery of health and hospital care and to integrate the training of students in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Rehabilitation Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, Medicine and other disciplines so that they can function efficiently as a team in providing health care for the public.

The Medical Centre of B.C. Act specifically states that "the education of all health personnel in the province shall be co-ordinated and integrated." If this goal is to be achieved, the Faculties, Schools and Departments making up the Health Sciences group at UBC must be intimately associated with the new Centre.

Consequently, dozens of Health Sciences Centre faculty members have been involved in the past year in the work of task committees and other groups charged with bringing forward plans for new facilities to be included in the Centre. Dr. David Bates, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Dr. Julia Levy, of the Department of Microbiology in the Faculty of Science, are both members of the Board of Directors of the Centre; the heads of clinical departments in the Faculty of Medicine have chaired task committees on the provision of clinical facilities; Dr. S. Wah Leung, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, has chaired the Task Committee on Dentistry and served on five other BCMC committees; Dean Bernard Riedel, of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, chaired the Task Committee on Pharmacy which included a number of his colleagues; and Dr. John McCreary, Co-ordinator of Health Sciences, chaired the Centre's Education Committee. The work of those listed above and that of numerous other faculty members constitutes a form of public service which has characterized the activities of the faculty generally throughout the history of the University. In the case of the B.C. Medical Centre, faculty members are lending their expertise to ensure that the health sciences practitioners, researchers and students of the future will be able to carry on their work and receive their training in the best possible environment.



*Dr. Douglas Kenny, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, will become President of UBC on July 1, 1975. Dr. Walter H. Gage will retire as President on June 30.*

### **NEW PRESIDENT APPOINTED**

In June, 1974, the Board of Governors of the University announced that Dean Douglas Kenny, head of the Faculty of Arts, would become President of UBC on July 1, 1975.

The announcement concluded a search which began following the May 1, 1973, meeting of the Board at which I announced my intention to retire as President of the University on June 30, 1975. The Board subsequently established a special 24-member committee representing all components of the University community to advise the staff committee of the Board on the choice of my successor. The committee deliberated for more than a year in considering 150 candidates for the presidency.

Dean Kenny, who has been associated with UBC as a student, a teacher and an administrator for more than 25 years, has managed the affairs of the Faculty of Arts since 1970 with skill. He is also an excellent scholar with a genuine regard for both teaching and research. As a result of his experience at UBC and elsewhere he is well qualified to serve as President. I am confident that the University will go forward under his leadership and that the University community will give him the same assistance and support that I have received during my term as President.

### **UNIVERSITY FINANCES**

In my report on the 1972-73 academic year I pointed out that the University faced grave financial problems in the 1973-74 fiscal year as a result of the provincial government's financial commitment to B.C.'s three public universities. The government's allocation to the three public universities was \$111 million, an increase of only \$3.5 million or 3.25 per cent over 1972-73. This was the smallest increase, both in dollars and percentage terms, since 1967-68, when the federal government withdrew its direct support of Canadian universities.

The minimal increase in operating revenues to UBC meant that a widespread review of the academic program had to be undertaken in order to seek economies in all directions. This shortfall between operating funds requested and those made available to the University,

coupled with the continuing inflationary trend of the world economy, meant that the University was unable to improve significantly faculty-student ratios, reduce class sizes, upgrade and replace obsolete equipment, improve salaries to make them competitive with those being offered outside the academic world, and hire outstanding researchers and teachers.

Many of the Deans of the University's 12 Faculties have drawn attention to the very real difficulties which have been experienced in maintaining and enhancing our research and degree programs. Not a few of my colleagues feel there is a very real danger that academic standards at the University will noticeably decline if greater financial support is not forthcoming in the future.

Deans and Department heads in such widely divergent areas as Law, Commerce and Business Administration, Dentistry and Agricultural Economics have drawn attention to the need to improve faculty salaries to make them competitive with those offered in the professions and industry.

Dean McClean, of the Law Faculty, says that the range of opportunity and scale of financial reward open to lawyers, particularly young lawyers, in both practice and government service have never been greater, and he adds that law faculties will continue to be hard-pressed to attract good faculty members.

Dean Noel Hall, head of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, says efforts to recruit faculty members for his teaching staff are being hampered by a variety of economic pressures, including the serious housing shortage in the Greater Vancouver area. "The rapid rate of inflation, coupled with rapidly rising salary levels in both business and government, pose major problems for a professional Faculty such as ours," Dean Hall reports.

Dean Wah Leung, of the Dentistry Faculty, strongly urges the University to take positive measures to correct recognized imbalances between junior-rank salaries offered by the University and those available in local and government agencies, "in order to prevent a serious erosion in morale."

Prof. G.R. Winter, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, says that initial industry salaries for students graduating with a doctorate range from \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year. The federal government is offering experts with three to four years of experience salaries close to \$25,000 a year.

Many deans have drawn attention to inadequate and overcrowded conditions in their Faculties for teaching and research. Dean Hall says the 12 per cent increase in student enrolment experienced by the Commerce Faculty in 1973-74 has resulted in a situation that seriously threatens the research activities and teaching efforts of the faculty. Dean George Volkoff, the head of the Faculty of Science, reports that the Departments of Zoology and Chemistry are experiencing difficulties in providing adequate teaching and research space. In Zoology, night laboratory classes have had to be scheduled in several courses and there is concern that quality is suffering in some senior-level courses. The Department of Chemistry estimates that it is deficient some 22,000 net square feet of undergraduate laboratory space. Prof. Charles McDowell, the head of that Department, says that present research laboratories "are overcrowded to the point where we have serious concern for the safety of our staff and students." A common theme running through the reports from departments of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences is the inadequacy of teaching and research laboratories.

There seemed little hope of alleviating any of the problems cited above when the provincial government announced the funds it proposed to provide to the three public universities for the 1974-75 fiscal year.

In his budget speech in the Legislature in February, 1974, B.C.'s Premier, the Hon. David Barrett, announced that the three public universities would receive \$121 million, an increase of only 9 per cent over the previous year. UBC's share of this grant for operating purposes only was just over \$68.8 million. UBC's share of the increase — about \$6.1 million — was already committed to cover salary increases and annual increments to our 1,653 faculty members and 2,740 employed staff. The proposed increase was insufficient to offset the effects of inflation and meet other necessary costs for programs and services.

In March, 1974, the presidents of the three public universities met with Premier Barrett to discuss the financial problems faced by the universities. There was a full, frank and open discussion and the government's reception was hospitable. Early in April the provincial government announced it was increasing by \$4.8 million the basic operating grant to the three public universities. UBC's share of this additional appropriation was just over \$3 million.

In his February budget speech, Premier Barrett offered extra funds to the universities if they developed "bold, imaginative and thoughtful programs" and made their services and facilities more widely available to the public. In order to respond to the Premier's challenge I requested Deans and the heads of other administrative units within the University to submit to me for consideration proposals that met the criteria stated by Mr. Barrett.

A list of proposed programs was submitted and in May, 1974, the provincial government announced that it was providing UBC with special grants totalling \$2,199,973 to fund 16 innovative programs in the summer and in the ensuing 1974-75 Winter Session. The programs were to be offered in nine of UBC's 12 Faculties and in three other academic service units. The innovative programs include provision for expanded opportunities for part-time students to take programs leading to degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce; support of three programs in the Faculty of Education, including one designed to train native Indian teachers; expansion of services in the Crane Memorial Library for the blind, a facility unique to UBC; expansion of an education program in drug abuse through the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences; and support for student legal aid clinics through the Faculty of Law. I will have occasion to mention other innovative programs supported by special provincial government grants in other sections of this report.

### **PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF UBC**

In March, 1974, the Board of Governors of the University approved a capital budget of just over \$12 million for the 1974-75 fiscal year. Almost two-thirds of the capital budget — \$8 million — is in the form

of a direct grant from the provincial government. The remaining \$4 million-plus will come from student contributions and other anticipated donations for a new swimming pool; contributions to fund campaigns for new facilities for the Faculties of Agricultural Sciences and Commerce and Business Administration and the Departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and for construction of the Asian Centre; from funds carried forward from the 1973-74 capital grant; and from donations to earlier fund campaigns.

The budget includes provisions to complete financing of a number of major campus buildings in various stages of advanced planning, and it virtually completes the building program launched in 1971 on the recommendation of the President's Committee on Academic Building Needs.

Among the projects included in the 1974-75 capital budget was a new north wing for the Biological Sciences Building to provide additional laboratories for undergraduate teaching and faculty research in life-sciences courses offered by the Departments of Zoology and Botany and the interdepartmental Biology Program.

The budget also included funds to complete financing of the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Building, which will house badly needed classrooms, research laboratories, shops and offices for the two Faculty of Applied Science departments. Completion of the building will mean that the departments will be able to vacate present sub-standard and inadequate space in old army huts.

The Board also allocated \$925,000 as the University's contribution to a new covered Aquatic Centre. The new swimming pool will be used for instruction, competition and recreational swimming by students, staff and general public. The University's contribution will be matched by the student body, which is currently contributing about \$100,000 a year to the construction fund through a \$5.00 annual levy on each student. The remainder of the funding for the pool will be sought in gifts and grants from outside sources.

The capital budget also included funds to complete financing of the new Anthropology and Sociology Complex on the site of the former Fort Camp Residence. The complex consists of three former women's

*New north wing to UBC's Biological Sciences Building, shown at left in architect's sketch, will contain laboratories for undergraduate teaching and faculty research in life-sciences courses offered by the Departments of Zoology and Botany and the interdepartmental life sciences program.*



residences and an addition to link them together. The complex is adjacent to the new Museum of Anthropology, now under construction.

During the 1973-74 academic year the University agreed to develop an area of approximately 25 acres in the vicinity of the new Museum in co-operation with the Vancouver Board of Parks and Public Recreation. The area will be developed into a park-like setting and will be open to the general public.

The first contract for site preparation for the new Museum was awarded in the 1972-73 academic year. The contract for the Museum itself was awarded by the Board of Governors on Nov. 6, 1973. The Museum, when complete, will house UBC's own outstanding collection of artifacts of many world cultures, including a 10,000-piece collection of Northwest Coast Indian art, and the Walter and Marianne Koerner masterwork collection of tribal art, probably the most important collection remaining in private hands in North America. The generous decision of Dr. Koerner, a former member and chairman of the UBC Board of Governors, to donate his collection to the University was instrumental in the decision of the federal government to earmark for the construction of the Museum \$2.5 million of a \$10 million federal fund to mark the 100th anniversary of B.C.'s entry into Confederation.

At its Nov. 6, 1973, meeting the Board also approved the award of a contract for the first phase of construction of the new Asian Centre adjacent to the Nitobe Memorial Garden. A total of \$1.5 million was available for the first phase of construction and completion of the building will be contingent on the raising of additional funds by a committee chaired by Mr. Joseph L. Whitehead, president and publisher of the *Journal of Commerce* of Vancouver. The University is also indebted to the earlier fund-raising efforts of Mr. Alan F. Campney, who was forced to resign as the result of illness as chairman of the fund-raising committee, but who will continue as a member of the committee.

When completed, the Asian Centre will house the University's outstanding Asian Studies library and offices for faculty members and graduate students in the Department of Asian Studies and the Institute

of Asian and Slavonic Research. The building will also include areas for cultural displays and musical and theatrical performances.

The construction of the Asian Centre and the Museum of Anthropology in the northwest section of the campus, and the existence in this same general area of other public facilities such as the Nitobe Memorial Garden, the Frederic Wood Theatre and the Music Building, has led to concern about the increasing need for planning to ensure that there will be adequate provision for parking and traffic circulation in this area of the campus.

Proposals for solutions to this problem have been submitted to the University by Arthur Erickson/Architects, the firm which is responsible for the design of the Museum of Anthropology, and by John Graham Consultants Ltd., a traffic engineering and consulting firm. The proposals contained in these reports are under study by a President's ad hoc committee.

The Board also awarded a contract for the first stage of a new facility to house UBC's experimental animals. The first phase provides for the installation of services at the site of the project in the South Campus research area. The next stage of the project will involve the award of a contract for a building to house large, wild animals, separate units for housing and breeding dogs and cats, and a small administrative unit.

Two projects completed during the academic year were the new Dairy Cattle Research and Teaching Unit and the office block of the Geological Sciences Centre.

The Dairy Cattle Unit provides modern teaching and research facilities for the Department of Animal Science in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and replaces the old dairy barn, a well-known landmark on the central campus. The unit will be used to teach courses in dairy cattle nutrition, physiology, breeding and management to graduate and undergraduate students, and has also been designed to allow large numbers of visitors to watch modern dairy methods in action.

Completion of the office wing of the Geological Sciences Centre brings together faculty, graduate students and staff who were previously dispersed over the campus. The wing complements the main labora-

tory block of the Centre, which was completed in March, 1972. The Geological Sciences Centre provides one of the finest facilities in North America for the study of earth sciences. More than 50 persons are accommodated in the new office wing, which was officially opened on April 5, 1974, by the Hon. Leo Nimsick, Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources for B.C.

During the academic year construction continued on additions to the Henry Angus Building to house the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration and on a large addition and extension to the Faculty of Law Building.

Earlier in my report I said that the 1974-75 capital budget virtually completed the building program recommended in the 1971 report of the President's Committee on Academic Building Needs. In April, 1973, I requested this committee to undertake a review of the future needs for academic and associated buildings and facilities in the five-year period from 1975 to 1980. The committee held more than 30 meetings to discuss the requests of 36 Faculties, Schools, teaching and research Institutes, Departments and other academic units before submitting a report which was debated by the University's Senate on March 20, 1974, and forwarded to the President and the Board of Governors for consideration and decision.

The committee recommended that top priority be given to the following urgent projects, which it estimated would cost a total of \$35 million at 1974 construction costs:

- A new wing for the Neville V. Scarfe Building for the Faculty of Education;
- A new home for the School of Home Economics;
- A new building for the Department of Psychology;
- Two additions to the H.R. MacMillan Building to provide additional facilities for the Faculties of Forestry and Agricultural Sciences;
- A new Molecular Sciences Building for the Departments of Physics and Chemistry;
- An addition to the Frank A. Forward Building to house the Department of Mineral Engineering; and



*Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs has recommended that top priority be given to construction of a new wing to the Neville V. Scarfe Building for the Faculty of Education, pictured above, in proposed building program for the period 1975-80.*

- A new building for the Norman MacKenzie Centre for Fine Arts for the Departments of Music, Fine Arts, Theatre and Creative Writing.

The committee also recommended that \$10 million be spent in the period 1975-80 renovating classrooms and older buildings and converting space vacated by Faculties and Departments moving to new quarters.

The top priority items recommended by the committee are chiefly intended to provide new offices, teaching and research facilities and additional library space. The committee found that "there is enough space already dedicated to classrooms, and cannot give any priority to increasing the quantity of such space on the campus until there is a significant increase in enrolment."

### **ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENTS**

Despite perennial financial difficulties, no year passes without the approval of new degree programs and courses at the University. The 1973-74 academic year was no exception.

In the Faculty of Education a massive effort got underway to respond to the provincial government's challenge to produce additional teachers so that the size of school classes could be reduced and to offer programs related to community needs. The provincial government made special grants totalling just over \$1.1 million to the Education Faculty to bolster existing programs and to finance new ones which offer alternative forms of training to the normal teacher-training programs.

Dean John Andrews sees the challenge of developing new programs as an opportunity for the Education Faculty to start moving in a new direction in teacher-training programs.

Space limitations do not permit me to mention more than a few of these alternative and innovative programs.

The Native Indian Teacher Education Program (NITEP), funded with a \$150,000 grant from the provincial government, is designed to train native B.C. Indians for the teaching profession. NITEP departs from the normal teacher-training programs offered by the Faculty in that students will take the first two years of their training at four off-campus centres located in North Vancouver, Kamloops, Williams Lake and

Terrace before coming to the campus full-time to complete their studies. Dr. Art More, an associate professor of Education, has planned the program in co-operation with leaders in the Indian community.

A variety of alternative programs will be offered in the Education Faculty in the coming year, ranging from a "semestering" program that will provide an alternative to the normal practice teaching period, to a school/campus interaction program that will involve fifth-year transfer students working with a group of teachers from eight schools in Vancouver and North Vancouver in a "team approach" to learning.

In the summer of 1974 the Education Faculty initiated an internship program designed to provide specialized training for persons who have university degrees in areas other than education. The program was open to prospective elementary school teachers and to prospective secondary teachers of home economics, mathematics, commerce and industrial education. Students enrolled for two months of training at UBC in the summer of 1974 before spending a year interning in elementary and secondary schools under the watchful eyes of teachers and faculty members. They will return to the campus in the summer of 1975 for two additional months of studies before getting a teaching certificate.

In the Faculty of Arts a new Bachelor of Social Work program was introduced and a new Diploma in Art History will be offered through the Department of Fine Arts.

The introduction of a new Bachelor of Social Work program is the result of a lengthy re-evaluation of the offerings of the School of Social Work at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. The former, post-graduate Master of Social Work degree program will be phased out and replaced by the new Bachelor's degree program and a proposed one-year Master of Social Work degree program, which will be offered through the Faculty of Graduate Studies. The new Bachelor's degree program will put emphasis on getting faculty members and students off the campus and into social agencies and other community settings where they can experience at first-hand the facts of social-work life.

A program in the field of Judaic studies will get underway in the Department of Religious Studies of the Arts Faculty in 1974-75 as the

result of the appointment of Mr. Lawrence B. Fine, a specialist in medieval Jewish philosophy and mysticism. Courses in the field of Judaic studies have been listed in the UBC *Calendar* for two years but there has been no one to teach them. Funds to cover the cost of the teaching position occupied by Mr. Fine were raised among the Vancouver Jewish community by a special committee headed by three UBC faculty members.

In the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences two departments introduced revised undergraduate programs. The changes in the Department of Agricultural Economics were designed to make some courses accessible to students outside the department without sacrifice of quality to major and honors students enrolled in Agricultural Economics. The Department of Food Science introduced four new courses and withdrew three existing courses and also altered requirements in the third and fourth years of the Food Science undergraduate program.

The Department of Civil Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science has undertaken an extensive review and evaluation of its undergraduate curriculum which will result in some major changes in the 1975-76 academic year.

In the Faculty of Medicine a similar evaluation of various programs has been going on. The Department of Biochemistry is considering a new program for biochemical teaching to medical students and the Faculty's Curriculum Committee has brought forward proposals for basic-science teaching in the third year of clinical medicine. These latter proposals, if implemented, will initiate a new concept of closer correlation between basic science and clinical work.

Last year I drew attention to the innovative program introduced in the School of Nursing of the Faculty of Applied Science. The radically revised program leading to the Bachelor's degree, reduced from five to four years, shifts from concentration on the physical sciences to a shared emphasis between the behavioral and physical sciences and reflects rapidly changing patterns of health care delivery. The revised Master's program aims at training nurses for specialized work in acute-care hospitals and in the community.

The introduction of new and innovative programs in the School of

Nursing led to substantial increases in enrolment and to the approval by the Kellogg Foundation of a \$330,460 grant over a four-year period to aid the academic program of the School. The provincial government also made an innovative-programs grant of \$285,249 to support the operations of the School in 1974-75.

The provincial government also recognized the need to provide financial assistance to students in the School of Nursing, who are on the campus for 11 months in each of the first two years of the new and old degree programs. Bachelor's degree students will receive \$150 and Master's students \$200 for each month in attendance at UBC. Such support will aid the School of Nursing in responding to the challenge of expanding and improving nursing education and in meeting an acute shortage of trained nurses in the province.

During the 1973-74 academic year the University was visited by a number of examining committees which investigated degree programs and facilities before granting them continuing accreditation.

In March, 1974, the Faculty of Medicine was inspected by the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges. After the inspection the Association again accredited the University's degree program in Medicine for an additional five years.

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons conducted a five-year review of all residency training programs carried on in centres off the UBC campus. While the investigating committee was complimentary about many aspects of these off-campus programs, it was critical of some of the conditions in which these programs are carried on. The committee drew attention to the lack of space available for these programs and, in one case, physical facilities were described as "hopelessly inadequate and antiquated." It is the hope of the University that most of the inadequacies noted by the committee will be corrected in the new facilities being planned by the B.C. Medical Centre, which I referred to earlier in this report. The report from the Royal College's examining committee also draws attention to the fact that increased enrolment in the Faculty of Medicine will not be possible without the provision of new resources in basic science facilities and an expansion of the Faculty of Medicine's budget.

The Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation visited the campus during the academic year to inspect the Health Sciences Centre Psychiatric Hospital. The visiting committee was impressed with both the physical and treatment facilities included in the hospital, and renewed its accreditation status.

A committee of the Canadian Dental Association, after visiting our Faculty of Dentistry, granted accreditation status to that Faculty's undergraduate academic program.

A visiting board of the Commonwealth Association of Architects visited UBC's School of Architecture in October, 1973. After the inspection the accreditation of the School was renewed for another five years.

Yet another department in the University visited by an accreditation committee during the 1973-74 academic year was the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The Canadian Council of Professional Engineers committee, following its inspection, accredited the department's undergraduate program for an additional five-year period.

## RESEARCH

During the 1973-74 academic year faculty members conducting research at UBC were awarded grants totalling \$15,277,107 by governments, industrial firms, foundations, individuals and by UBC from its operating budget. During the five-year period 1969-70 to 1973-74 research grants from these sources increased by 26 per cent.

Unfortunately, this increase failed to compensate for inflation, with the result that researchers were worse off in 1973-74 than they were at the end of the 1960s, the decade which saw significant increases in the level of research support in Canadian universities. It has been estimated that an increase in research funds in the order of 35 per cent would have been necessary during this five-year period to keep pace with inflation.

Researchers in the pure and applied sciences came through the five-year period better off than researchers in other areas, chiefly as a result of a 30-per-cent increase in operating expenses approved by the National Research Council. During this same period, however, the

## Research Funds Awarded at UBC in Five-year Period 1969-74

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1969-70	1973-74
Government of Canada	\$ 8,795,226	\$11,400,499
Government of British Columbia	246,795	684,434
Canada — private, industrial and foundations	2,011,597	2,095,418
United States and foreign	546,120	770,491
UBC Budget	495,816	326,265
Grand total of UBC research funds from all sources	<u>\$12,095,554</u>	<u>\$15,277,107</u>

### PER CENT DISTRIBUTION

Federal Government	72.7	74.6
Government of B.C.	2.1	4.5
Private/industrial (Canada)	16.6	13.7
United States sources	4.5	5.1
UBC funds	4.1	2.1
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

NRC's overall budget increased by only 6 per cent, resulting in sacrifices in student scholarship and bursary programs.

Medical researchers face an increasingly critical situation. Funds awarded by the Medical Research Council of Canada to UBC faculty members were approximately the same in 1973-74 as in 1969-70 and private support for medical research increased only by a percentage point or two. Grants from the federal government's Department of Health and Welfare are up 20 per cent in the five-year period, but these funds support only applied projects in areas such as health care delivery and fail to aid basic research in the health sciences.

Another trend evident in the past five years has been a shift away from grants in aid of research to formal contractual arrangements by mission-oriented agencies of governments. Often, work done under contract must be "relevant" to the goals of the agency providing the funds, and this can have a "steering" effect on university research.

In February, 1974, the federal government announced plans for an overhaul of the machinery for funding university research in Canada. The stated objective of federal science policy "is the rational generation and acquisition of scientific knowledge and the planned use of science and technology in support of national goals." Among the changes planned is the creation of two new agencies and a co-ordinating committee "designed to ensure balance to Canada's research effort." There was no assurance, however, when these changes were announced that increased amounts of money would be available for research in Canadian universities.

A number of notable grants were made to the University in 1973-74 to enable academic and research programs to expand.

The Institute of Animal Research Ecology will receive a maximum of \$364,000 over a three-year period to support six related projects on the behavior of disturbed ecological systems. Five of the six projects will involve extensive field studies in the areas of aquatic ecology and animal and insect populations. The sixth project will involve synthesis of the data obtained in the five field studies.

The Western Canadian Universities Marine Biological Society will receive \$255,500 over a five-year period to upgrade facilities at its

marine biology station at Bamfield on the west coast of Vancouver Island and to pay for the services of support personnel such as technicians and graduate students. WCUMBS is a co-operative venture involving students and scientists from UBC, the Universities of Alberta, Calgary and Victoria and Simon Fraser University.

UBC's Institute of International Relations was the recipient of a \$170,000 grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation to fund a long-term research project on "Canada and the International Management of the Oceans." Twenty researchers from such widely varied fields as Law, Commerce, Political Science, Economics, Geography, Slavonic Studies, Applied Mathematics, and Resource Ecology will, under the auspices of the Institute, investigate problems ranging from the international regulation of ship-generated oil pollution, to the politics of ocean fisheries, to the regulation of the commercial and military uses of the seabed.

Canada's first Division of International Business Studies will be established within the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration as the result of a \$298,000 grant from the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The grant, payable over five years, will support the hiring of faculty, program and course development, and the administration of research and other activities of the Division in order to expand the graduate and undergraduate international business courses offered by the Commerce Faculty. The federal department will also make available, over a five-year period, an additional \$100,000 for scholarships for students wishing to undertake graduate work in international business.

The Andrew Mellon Foundation, of New York, made a grant of \$75,000 to UBC for the purchase of books in the field of East Asian studies. The Foundation made grants to "a select number of universities in the United States and Canada to enable these institutions to increase their library resources in support of East Asian studies." The books purchased will be added to UBC's 170,000-volume collection of Asian material, which will eventually be housed in the new Asian Centre, now under construction.

Increased opportunities for UBC students to undertake work in the field of transportation will be made possible by a gift of \$100,000 in

stock from The 1907 Foundation of New York. The Foundation, which receives most of its funds from United Parcel Services, has specified that income from the stock will be used for scholarships for students majoring in transportation in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration. In making the gift, the directors of The 1907 Foundation said they had been impressed with the quality of transportation programs at UBC and the emphasis given to transportation education. They also noted that activities in this field receive substantial support from the federal and provincial governments, as well as from the University Administration.

A notable gift from an individual was \$46,000 received by the University under the terms of the will of the late Mr. James McCreary, father of Dr. John F. McCreary, Co-ordinator of Health Sciences at UBC. The funds will be added to the James and Annabel McCreary Children's Fund, which now has a total capital value of \$793,563 as a result of gifts made by Mr. McCreary during his lifetime or under the terms of his will. Income from the fund is used for teaching and research in the field of children's health.

Space does not permit me to list hundreds of other gifts, large and small, from foundations, companies and individuals to enable the University to support specific research programs and to provide support to students in the form of scholarships, fellowships, bursaries and loans. The University is deeply grateful for this assistance from its many friends in the business world and the community at large.

An area of growing importance in recent years has been the development of interdisciplinary research in the University, often by seemingly unrelated departments. I was impressed in the reports sent to me for the 1973-74 academic year with the number of projects that have resulted from co-operation between members of departments in the Faculties of Applied Science and Medicine.

Faculty members in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and the Medical Faculty's Department of Medicine have co-operated in the development of a capillary artificial kidney system, which will soon be ready for market evaluation.

Also in Mechanical Engineering, work has been going on leading to

## **Gross Student Enrolment at UBC for the Academic Year 1973-74**

<b>Winter Session enrolment 1973-74 .....</b>	<b>20,100</b>
<b>Summer Session enrolment 1974 .....</b>	<b>3,723</b>
<b>Centre for Continuing Education .....</b>	<b>27,710</b>

The Centre for Continuing Education offers credit courses on campus during a 13-week Intersession and by correspondence; a wide range of continuing professional education courses at UBC and in various B.C. centres; and non-credit general courses in areas ranging from the creative arts to the social sciences.

<b>Indian Education and Resource Centre .....</b>	<b>5,000</b>
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The Centre prepares and organizes teacher workshops to prepare teachers for Indian education.

<b>Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration .....</b>	<b>9,384</b>
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The Faculty offers diploma courses and programs in real estate, accounting, sales and marketing, and management in conjunction with professional organizations, and organizes seminars and workshops in executive development.

<b>Continuing Education in the Health Sciences .....</b>	<b>6,343</b>
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Courses for health professionals, including dentists, doctors, nurses and pharmacists are given on campus and in centres throughout B.C.

<b>Grand total of enrolment in credit and non-credit programs at UBC in the Academic Year 1973-74 .....</b>	<b>72,260</b>
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the development of a computer-aided system for measuring the body shapes of amputees and automatic machine-fitting of limbs and cosmetic covers. The application of the system to live patients and its trial under clinical conditions has commenced in the Division of Orthopaedics of the Faculty of Medicine.

Members of the Department of Electrical Engineering and the Faculty of Medicine have been co-operating in the field of bio-engineering in the development of prosthetic devices and medical diagnostic instrumentation.

Another event which took place in the academic year, one that will have nationwide implications for the study of astronomy in Canada, was the signing of a tripartite agreement between Canada, France and the University of Hawaii for the construction of a new 144-inch-diameter telescope atop Mount Mauna Kea on the island of Hawaii. The negotiations leading to the signing of the agreement were carried on by a board of directors chaired by UBC's deputy president, Prof. William Armstrong. UBC is also playing a prominent role in the construction of the telescope. Dr. Gordon Walker, director of UBC's Institute of Astronomy and Space Science, is a member of the scientific advisory committee for the project.

### **THE STUDENT BODY**

There is a tendency, when dealing with enrolment at the University, to think only in terms of those students who are enrolled for the academic program during the Winter Session, which runs from September through to the following April. In addition to the Winter Session students, UBC also provides academic credit courses during its annual Intersession from May to July and during the six-week Summer Session in July and August. In addition, thousands of persons throughout the province enrol annually for short- and long-term credit and non-credit programs offered through the Centre for Continuing Education, the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, the Division of Continuing Education in the Health Sciences and the Indian Education and Resource Centre. When students in all categories are added up, the total comes to 72,260.

The range of all these programs is enormous and covers almost every conceivable topic from courses in creative writing through diploma programs in real estate to continuing education for doctors, dentists, architects, engineers and lawyers.

The emphasis on UBC's daytime Winter Session enrolment in recent years has been the result of a sudden and unpredictable decline in the number of students enrolling at the University in the two-year period between 1971 and 1973. UBC, incidentally, was not unique in experiencing this enrolment decline; it was common to most universities in North America.

This declining-enrolment trend reversed itself in 1973. UBC's final enrolment figure for the 1973-74 Winter Session was 20,100 students, an increase of 934, or about 4.9 per cent over the previous year, but still below the peak enrolment figure of 20,936 students in the winter of 1970-71.

It was known, during the period of declining enrolments, that many students had decided not to go directly to the universities from high school, and that thousands of university students had broken off their study programs to work or travel. What seems to be emerging from an analysis of the most recent registration figures is an enrolment pattern that is significantly different from that of a decade ago. It appears that many students have not abandoned their education plans, but merely took time out. In short, students are increasing the length of time from high school graduation to completion of their first university degree.

An analysis of UBC's 1973-74 registration figures tends to bear this out. All of the enrolment increase in 1973-74 is accounted for at the undergraduate level and almost three-quarters of the increase is made up of re-entrants — i.e., students who were not at UBC in the previous year, but were enrolled at some time in the past. There was also a modest increase at the third-year level. These two facts, taken together, indicate that many students who did not come on to UBC immediately after completing high school or who had dropped out of University programs have decided to return to higher education.

Another notable trend in the pattern of Winter Session enrolment is that, throughout the University, programs which have shown enrolment

# SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(Excluding Capital Additions to Endowment, Student Loan and Capital Development Funds)  
April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974

	<u>General Funds</u>		<u>Trust Funds</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	
<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>For Specific Purposes</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>		<u>Per Cent</u>	
Province of British Columbia							
Operating Grant	\$62,720,000	81.1	—	—	\$62,720,000	63.9	\$58,500,000
Student Fees	10,658,410	13.8	—	—	10,658,410	10.9	9,796,515
Services	3,044,280	3.9	\$ 1,706,927	8.2	4,751,207	4.8	3,862,325
Investment Income	868,656	1.1	1,640,533	7.9	2,509,189	2.6	1,565,504
Sponsored or Assisted Research	—	—	15,256,183	73.1	15,256,183	15.5	13,779,439
Gifts, Grants and Bequests	—	—	2,249,611	10.8	2,249,611	2.3	2,231,115
Miscellaneous	47,513	0.1	—	—	47,513	0.0	176,794
	<u>\$77,338,859</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$20,853,254</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$98,192,113</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$89,911,692</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>							
Academic	\$55,797,066	72.2	\$ 2,481,088	11.9	\$58,278,154	59.4	\$53,709,140
Libraries	5,749,012	7.4	98,617	0.5	5,847,629	6.0	5,495,552
Sponsored or Assisted Research	( 234,800)	(0.3)	14,023,337	67.3	13,788,537	14.0	12,945,660
Student Services	1,055,981	1.4	321,328	1.5	1,377,309	1.4	1,418,087
Scholarships and Bursaries	864,060	1.1	1,466,488	7.0	2,330,548	2.4	2,344,441
Administration	3,368,861	4.4	58,376	0.3	3,427,237	3.5	2,714,293
Plant Maintenance	8,591,283	11.1	18,902	0.1	8,610,185	8.8	7,757,311
Renovations and Alterations	1,779,518	2.3	—	—	1,779,518	1.8	2,178,134
Ancillary Enterprises	22,309	0.0	—	—	22,309	0.0	134,682
	<u>\$76,993,290</u>	<u>99.6</u>	<u>\$18,468,136</u>	<u>88.6</u>	<u>\$95,461,426</u>	<u>97.3</u>	<u>\$88,697,300</u>
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure							
— General Purposes	345,569	0.4	—	—	345,569	0.3	( 166,682)
— Specific Purposes	—	—	2,385,118	11.4	2,385,118	2.4	1,381,074
	<u>\$77,338,859</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$20,853,254</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$98,192,113</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$89,911,692</u>

increases, even during the two years when overall registration was declining, were in areas described as profession- or job-oriented. A comparison of professional-school enrolment between the peak enrolment year in 1970-71 and 1973-74 shows that registration in every area increased. The Faculty of Agricultural Sciences has grown from 210 to 285 undergraduate students; Forestry is up from 223 to 334; Pharmaceutical Sciences from 226 to 340; Architecture from 139 to 168; Medicine from 252 to 297; and Librarianship from 88 to 131.

There are a number of indications that enrolment at UBC should continue to make modest gains. We continue to draw on a larger pool of students for undergraduate programs and the percentage of our enrolment in any particular year that fails to register the following year is declining.

The altered enrolment pattern I have referred to above creates other problems for the University. When UBC was the only University in the province, accurate enrolment predictions could be made without difficulty. The expansion of the network of institutions offering post-secondary education, combined with the shift in enrolment patterns, has resulted in a great deal of uncertainty in making predictions. Consequently, the University often finds it difficult to allocate its resources, in terms of both money and manpower, to meet the changing needs of undergraduate education.

The deans of two professional Faculties have indicated the problems which confront them in the light of enrolment increases. Dean Hall, of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, says the enrolment increase in his Faculty has resulted in an over-burdened teaching staff, whose effectiveness in the areas of both teaching and research is seriously threatened. If enrolment in the Faculty continues to increase at the present rate, he says, the Faculty may have to give serious consideration to an enrolment limitation.

Dean Andrews, of the Faculty of Education, says enrolment increases in his Faculty have resulted in increased class sizes, "sometimes to almost unmanageable proportions." He says one of the urgent tasks facing his Faculty is to reduce the number of teaching hours so that faculty members may have adequate time for counselling, supervision

of students in schools, collaboration with teachers, and development of research.

The enrolment decline and the financial problems that I drew attention to earlier in regard to support for graduate students has had serious implications for the Faculty of Graduate Studies. From a peak 1971-72 enrolment of 2,810 students there has been a slow decline in graduate enrolment to 2,623 in 1973-74.

Dean Ian McT. Cowan, the head of the Graduate Studies Faculty, believes the decline is the result of two factors. First, there was a widely publicized decline in job opportunities in 1971 which tended to turn students away from graduate education. This, in turn, caused some departments to accept fewer students. More recently, another cause for the decline in graduate student numbers has been the scarcity of money required to fund graduate scholarships and to support research. Most Canadian universities are heavily dependent on funding from federal agencies for support of graduate students, either through scholarships or research grants to faculty members who are training graduate students.

Dean Cowan also reports that there has been a shift in enrolment patterns within the Graduate Studies Faculty. Enrolment in the basic sciences and engineering has declined markedly but there have been notable increases in areas such as business administration and community and regional planning. Dean Cowan believes that recent enrolment declines have ended and increases can be expected in Graduate Studies in the future.

Some years ago students graduating with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy reported a diminishing number of job opportunities. This situation seems to have ended. Dean Cowan reports that the Faculty asked its 153 Ph.D. graduates in 1973-74 to report on their employment experience. A total of 140 responded to the request and reported that they had found jobs in Canada.

Dean Cowan also reports that in the academic year he established a graduate-study review committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Hugh Wynne-Edwards, head of the Department of Geological Sciences. The

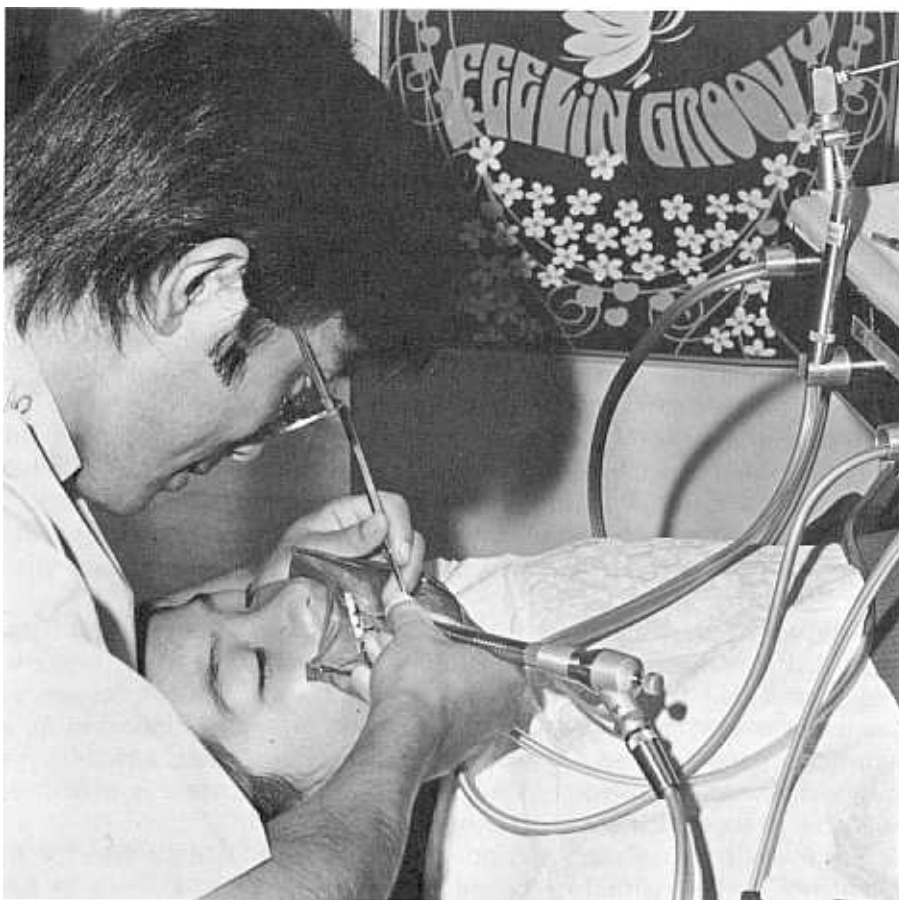
purpose of the committee is to find new ways to improve the Faculty and its service to the University committee.

In my last report I described the steps taken by the Senate leading to the granting of student membership in the Faculties of the University. In the 1972-73 academic year Senate debated two reports from a committee charged with making recommendations on this question. The result of those debates was agreement by Senate to provide for student representation, with full voting privileges, at Faculty meetings, meetings of Faculty committees, and meetings of committees of Divisions, Departments, Schools and teaching Institutes, except when the following matters were to be dealt with — budget, salaries and other financial business, scholarships and other student awards, adjudication of marks and academic standing, and appointments, promotion and tenure. Another major recommendation approved by Senate provided that the total number of student representatives eligible to attend a Faculty meeting should not be less than 5 per cent and not more than 25 per cent of the number of members of the teaching staff, with the proportions of undergraduate and graduate students to be determined by Faculty regulation.

During the 1973-74 academic year, each of the Faculties of the University proposed a scheme of student representation which was discussed and approved by Senate. By January, 1974, Senate had approved recommendations that will result in the election of 196 students as full voting members of the University's 12 Faculties.

It seems appropriate, in the section of my report dealing with students, to draw attention to the many projects which involve students and the community at large. In previous reports I have pointed out that student interests range from concern over the environment to the problems of less-fortunate members of society. There was no diminution in this kind of concern in the 1973-74 academic year. What follow are only a few examples.

During the summer of 1974, more than 40 students in the Faculty of Dentistry provided free dental care to 1,130 Vancouver and district school children ranging in age from 5 to 19 under a grant from the provincial government's Department of Health. The school children,



*Students in UBC's Faculty of Dentistry provided free dental care to 1,130 school children in the spring and summer of 1974 under a special grant from the provincial government.*

chosen by public health dental officials in their school district, came to the UBC campus throughout the summer for treatment in the Faculty of Dentistry building. Each patient came for a three-hour session, spending 90 minutes receiving treatment and 90 minutes receiving lectures, demonstrations, periodontal treatment and oral hygiene instruction. The school children benefited from the treatment, the dental students benefited from the experience and UBC's dental-treatment facilities remained in use throughout the summer. It is my hope that this kind of program will continue to receive support from the provincial government.

A group of students in UBC's Faculty of Law organized the B.C. Environmental Law Centre in 1974 for the purpose of bridging the gap between citizens concerned with pollution and the governmental bodies that have the power to do something about it. The activities of the students have been felt over a wide area of the province in assisting the formation of citizens' action groups and in tackling problems brought to their attention. In addition, many law students manned legal aid clinics in the Lower Mainland of B.C. to advise and help citizens with their legal problems.

A group of graduate students in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration operated a Small Business Assistance Program, which provided free marketing and financial advice to the owners of small businesses in the Vancouver area. The program, supported by a grant from the provincial government, successfully aided a number of businessmen and enabled students to gain experience that is often not available to them in theoretical class discussions.

Twenty-eight first- and second-year students in UBC's Faculty of Medicine worked with medical practitioners in various areas of the province under a grant from the provincial Department of Labor. Again, the benefits worked to the advantage of students, who were introduced to the practice of medicine early in their training, and the physicians, who greatly appreciated having assistance in their busy practices.

Students in the Faculty of Applied Science, as a sequel to their success in the building of the Wally Wagon, the urban vehicle which

won the overall award for excellence in an international competition in 1972, have mounted a project designed to make buses more efficient, safer and more comfortable for the travelling public in urban centres. They plan to redesign the entrances and interior of a bus donated by B.C. Hydro to make it more functional. Interviews with bus drivers and transit users are aimed at finding out what they like and don't like about buses. Eventually, the students plan to develop a conceptual design based on their study and present it to appropriate bodies for consideration.

Students in UBC's School of Architecture have continued to provide a service to the community through the Urban Design Centre, which was organized in 1970 under the auspices of the UBC School, the Architectural Institute of B.C. and the Inner-City Service project. The Centre offers architectural services to Vancouver neighborhoods that cannot afford such advisory services, provides a workshop setting in which students and faculty members can co-operate with professionals in community problems, and offers an advisory service to low-income families with housing problems. The Centre has also prepared a number of layman's guides for homeowners and issued a report on the design of day-care centres.

These few examples serve to show the widespread interest and concern that students continually show for the community in which they live and which they will serve on a full-time basis after graduation. Many hundreds of other students provide services on an individual basis to community, church and athletic groups through the province. Their assistance, no less valuable, often goes unheralded and unrewarded.

Each year many thousands of UBC students take an active part in the University's intramural and extramural athletic programs, which are operated through the School of Physical Education and Recreation and the Men's and Women's Athletic Committees. The intramural program, which uses campus athletic facilities day and night, recorded participation by 6,300 students. Recreation UBC, which provides a wide-ranging recreational program for all members of the UBC community, now has 3,100 members. Many hundreds of other students use campus athletic facilities on a casual and unrecorded basis.

Some 250 women and 600 men — graduate and undergraduate students — represented the University in the 1973-74 extramural sports program. The program represents 25 men's sports and 12 women's sports. Following are some of the highlights of the 1973-74 season:

- Women's teams won six Canada West University Athletic Association championships and two national championships.

- Men's teams won five Canada West championships, and one at the national level.

- More than 50 UBC athletes were selected to represent Canada on men's and women's national teams.

- The Thunderbird ice hockey team toured China and Japan in December, 1973, winning all their games in China and losing only one in Japan. Very complimentary reports were received concerning the high calibre of play and the conduct of team members.

- The men's field hockey and rugby teams toured England and Wales in September of 1973. Both teams performed extremely well against strong competition and proved to be worthy representatives of UBC abroad.

## **FACULTY AND STAFF**

Just as students of the University provide extensive services to the community, the members of UBC's faculty are also notable contributors to government-sponsored studies and to projects which have widespread impact on the community. I would not wish readers of this report to get the impression that such service on the part of the faculty is something new. From the very inception of the University, faculty members have been called on by governments at all levels or have volunteered their services to the community to advise on special problems. As our society increases in complexity it is only natural that the services of scholars, teachers and researchers should be called on increasingly. Universities, in the final analysis, are repositories of knowledge and expertise that should be available to help solve the urgent problems of our society.

Last year I listed the names of UBC faculty members who had been asked by our provincial government to undertake studies or to work on

commissions and boards of inquiry. I have already mentioned the very substantial input that UBC faculty members from the Health Sciences area of the University are making to the development of the planned B.C. Medical Centre. I take this opportunity of listing some other faculty members and their involvement with provincial government studies to indicate the nature and range of their activities.

Prof. Peter Pearse, of the Department of Economics, is on leave of absence from UBC to head a three-member task force that is reviewing B.C. forest policy for the Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources.

Dr. Alan Chambers, of the Faculty of Forestry, completed a massive report called the Purcell Range Study, which deals with resource management in the Kootenay area.

Dr. Sidney Segal, of the Department of Paediatrics, is a member of the Family and Children's Law Commission appointed by the provincial government to review family and children's law throughout the province and to develop a new and unified court system. A member of the Faculty of Law, Mr. David Cruikshank, is serving as director of research for the Commission.

Dr. Eric Broorne, an associate professor in the School of Physical Education and Recreation, was commissioned in 1973 to conduct a study and an evaluation of all available services for recreation, physical fitness, and amateur sports, and to report and recommend to the provincial government policies and procedures designed to provide services essential for the enrichment of leisure to all citizens of B.C. His report, entitled "Leisure Services in B.C.," was tabled in the provincial Legislature early in 1974. The report recommended the formation of a new agency called the Department of Leisure Services, which would offer a wide range of advisory services and help administer grants to municipalities and other agencies through three funds for culture, physical fitness and community facilities.

Mr. William W. Black, assistant professor in the Faculty of Law, is one of five persons appointed to the Human Rights Commission, established under the terms of the Human Rights Code of B.C., passed at the fall, 1973, session of the B.C. Legislature.

Dr. Donald H. Williams, advisor to the Co-ordinator of Health Sciences at UBC, is the director of a seven-member task force, appointed by the Department of Health Services and Hospital Insurance, to organize and administer a comprehensive, co-ordinated, province-wide cancer control program.

Dean Ian McT. Cowan, head of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, served as chairman of a provincial Department of Education Committee studying the needs of post-secondary education in the Kootenay area.

Prof. Andrew Thompson, of the Faculty of Law, is on leave of absence from UBC to serve as chairman of the B.C. Energy Commission, a body created by the provincial government to oversee the management and control of B.C.'s energy resources.

Prof. William Armstrong, deputy president of the University, was a member of a B.C. delegation headed by Premier David Barrett that visited Japan in April, 1973, to hold talks on the possibility of establishing a Japanese-financed steel industry in B.C. Prof. Armstrong is a member of the Steel Committee of the provincial Department of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce.

Dr. Robert G. Evans, of the Department of Economics, and a number of colleagues from the Health Sciences, are involved in a provincial government project to design a publicly financed dental care program for B.C. children. Dr. Evans, a specialist in health-care systems, is chairman of the project co-ordinating committee.

Dean Bernard Riedel, head of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, is a member of an enlarged Pharmaceutical Council provided for under a new Pharmacy Act, passed by the Legislature.

Mr. Ben Chud, of UBC's School of Social Work, chaired a committee that reported on the operations of the Jericho Hill School for the deaf, blind and multi-handicapped. The committee was established by B.C.'s Minister of Education to investigate staff resignations and parental concern over the operation of the school.

The listing above serves to indicate the extent of faculty involvement in studies and organizations directly related to the activities of the provincial government. Many faculty members are also involved in com-

munity projects at a variety of levels — municipal, provincial and federal.

Mr. Brahm Weisman, head of the School of Community and Regional Planning, is analysing two proposals for the future of Vancouver's West End put forward by a West End planning team and the city's social planning department.

Dr. Stanley W. Hamilton, of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, completed a study of public land banking for the Urban Development Institute of Ontario.

Dr. Hilda Thomas, of the English Department, was reappointed to the board of trustees of the Vancouver General Hospital by the provincial government. Mr. T.A. Myers, director of the University's Department of Information Services, is on the board of St. Paul's Hospital in Vancouver.

Prof. Abraham Rogatnick, of the School of Architecture, prepared a report for the National Gallery of Canada on the facilities to be included in a new National Gallery, scheduled for completion in 1980. Prof. Rogatnick will be on leave of absence in the coming year to serve as interim director of the Vancouver Art Gallery.

Dr. Richard Goldberg, of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, and Dr. H. Craig Davies, of the School of Community and Regional Planning, are preparing a report for the City of Vancouver on new taxes on downtown parking spaces and on values created by zoning and other government actions.

Prof. S.L. Lipson, head of the Department of Civil Engineering, is carrying out a study of municipal services for the Municipality of Surrey, and Dr. M.C. Quick, of the same department, is the supervisor of a number of major studies on flood forecasting on the Fraser, Peace and Columbia River systems in B.C. and the North and South Saskatchewan River.

Mr. Michael A. Jackson, of the Law Faculty, is advising Mr. Justice Thomas Berger on the native rights aspects of an enquiry into the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline.

I could continue to catalogue the community service projects that faculty members are involved in at some length. What I have listed

above serves to indicate that the work of faculty members is by no means confined to teaching and research on the campus.

I was impressed, on looking through the reports submitted to me by deans and others, with the number of faculty members who are involved in programs in foreign countries.

The Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration is in the third year of a project designed to provide teaching and research assistance to the University of Malaya in the accounting field.

In the Faculty of Forestry Dr. David Haley spent a year's leave in Africa where he conducted research on the Nigerian timber export trade and on land tenure and taxation in the developing countries of West and East Africa.

Dr. Harry Smith, of the same Faculty, visited Costa Rica at the request of that country's Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre to review the Centre's research and training program.

Prof. Robert Wellwood, of the Forestry Faculty, was in the South American country of Guyana to assist with a timber-development and marketing study.

Six members of the Department of Civil Engineering have visited Cuba to play an active role in the technical assistance program arranged through the federal government's Canadian Industrial Development Agency.

CIDA also sponsored a visit to Brazil during the summer of 1974 by Dr. G.B. Anderson, of the Department of Electrical Engineering. Dr. Anderson served as a technical expert and adjunct professor at the University of Paraiba.

Dr. G.M. Ellis, of the Department of Geophysics and Astronomy, will spend a two-year period at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria to develop new programs in exploration geophysics under the sponsorship of CIDA.

Six members of the UBC faculty, representing the areas of geography, community and regional planning, forestry, and agricultural economics, undertook a reconnaissance mission to Sulawesi, in Indonesia, at the request of CIDA. The mission was a preliminary to a two-year regional development study of the area.

Dr. John R. Wood, of the Department of Political Science, was on leave of absence during the 1973-74 academic year to serve as resident director of the Shastri-Canadian Institute of New Delhi, India. UBC is a member of the Institute, which provides research fellowships for Canadian scholars in India and acquires Indian publications for the libraries of Canadian universities.

Dr. John Dennison, an associate professor in the Faculty of Education and a native of Australia, has been named to a commission on poverty established by Australia's federal government. Dr. Dennison, an authority of regional colleges, will propose alternative forms of higher education as a way of alleviating poverty.

Dr. Charles A. Laszlo, a new member of the Division of Health Systems in the Health Sciences Centre, recently visited Tunisia at the invitation of that country's Ministry of Health to serve as an advisor on the organization of instrumentation services and the training of specialist technical manpower.

Dr. Barrie Morrison, Director of the Institute of Asian and Slavonic Research, was on leave of absence to conduct a review of Canadian policy towards south Asia for the federal Department of External Affairs.

Many faculty members received notable honors and appointments during the academic year.

Four UBC faculty members were inducted as members of the Royal Society of Canada, this country's most prestigious academic organization. They are: Prof. William Robbins, of the English department; Prof. Gerard Tougas, of the Department of French; Prof. Gideon Rosenbluth of the Economics department; and Prof. Donald Bures, head of the Department of Mathematics.

The top literature award of the American Institute of Public Accountants was made to Prof. Richard V. Mattessich, of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, for the most notable contribution to accounting literature published during the year.

Prof. Margaret Prang, of the History department, was named to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, which advises the

federal government on persons, places and events of national historic interest.

Prof. Norman Epstein, of the Department of Chemical Engineering, was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Dr. Harry V. Warren, professor emeritus of Geological Sciences, was installed as an honorary fellow of the Royal College of General Practitioners of London, England, in recognition of his work on environmental aspects of human health.

Dean David Bates, head of the Faculty of Medicine, was awarded the Louis Mark Memorial Citation by the American College of Chest Surgeons.

Miss Margaret Street, professor emerita of Nursing, was awarded the Walter Stewart Gold Medal for outstanding work in the history of the Health Sciences in 1973. Miss Street received the award for her book *Watch-fires on the Mountains: The Life and Writings of Ethel Johns*, who was the first director of UBC's School of Nursing.

Mr. Lionel Pugh, of the School of Physical Education and Recreation, was named one of Canada's three outstanding athletic coaches of the year for 1973 by a national committee of sports writers and sportsmen. Mr. Pugh was recognized for his activities in coaching track and field.

Dr. H. Clyde Slade, director of the Division of Family Practice in the Faculty of Medicine, was granted honorary membership in the College of Family Physicians of Canada in recognition of his work in the development of residency training in family medicine at UBC.

Dr. Charles McDowell, head of the Chemistry department, was named a Distinguished Visiting Professor to the University of Florida in Gainesville in April and May, 1974.

Dr. Harold Copp, discoverer of the bone hormone calcitonin, was the recipient of the Steindler Award of the Orthopedic Research Society of the United States in January, 1974, and was awarded an honorary fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at its annual meeting in Montreal the same month.

The 1974 recipients of UBC's Master Teacher Award were Prof.

Malcolm McGregor, head of the Department of Classics, and Prof. Benjamin B. Moyls, a member of the Mathematics department and assistant dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

Miss Sadie Boyles, professor emerita of Education, was the recipient in 1974 of the highest honor of the B.C. Teachers' Federation, the G.A. Fergusson Award.

Prof. Hugh Wynne-Edwards, head of the Department of Geological Sciences, was named head of the Canadian Geoscience Council, which represents 11 societies with a total membership of more than 10,000 persons.

Prof. Robert Osborne, head of the School of Physical Education and Recreation, was inducted into the Canadian Amateur Sports Hall of Fame at meetings in Ottawa early in 1974.

Mr. Jack Walters, director of UBC's Research Forest near Haney, B.C., was the recipient in 1974 of the Distinguished Forester Award of the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters for his work as an inventor and teacher.

Two members of the UBC Chemistry department received major awards during the academic year. Prof. L.D. Hall was the recipient of the Carbohydrate Award, sponsored by the British sugar firm of Tate and Lyle Ltd. Dr. Hall was also named the recipient of the 1974 Prof. Jacob Biely Faculty Research Prize, awarded annually to a UBC faculty member for distinguished research carried out and published over the previous five years. Prof. W.R. Cullen received the Noranda Award of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

Prof. Mark Boulby, of the German department, was one of six Canadian academics awarded prestigious Guggenheim Foundation fellowships for study abroad.

Prof. J.H. Quastel, of the Division of Neurological Sciences, delivered the prestigious Jubilee Lecture of the Biochemical Society of the United Kingdom, the first Canadian invited to do so.

Mr. Graham Drew, program director for agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the Centre for Continuing Education, was named a director of the National Council of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

Prof. William Hoar, of the Zoology department, was the first recipient of the Fry Medal of the Canadian Society of Zoology in recognition of his contribution to the study of zoology and its development in Canada.

Prof. Cyril Belshaw, of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, is the new editor of *Current Anthropology*, a prestigious publication formerly based at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Richard Spencer, of the Department of Civil Engineering, was elected president of the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

Dean Emeritus Hector J. MacLeod, former head of the Department of Electrical Engineering and a UBC faculty member from 1936 to 1953, was awarded the McNaughton Medal of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The Institute cited him for "pioneering achievement in electrical engineering education in Western Canada."

Dr. Jan Leja, of the Department of Mineral Engineering, received the Alcan Award for 1973 for academic excellence in mineral processing and extractive metallurgy.

Deputy President William Armstrong was the recipient of a number of honors in 1973-74 for his achievements in the field of metallurgy. He was the recipient of the Alcan Award of the Metallurgical Society of the Canadian Institute of Metallurgists for his "significant contribution to the advancement of metallurgy in the academic field." He was also honored by the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers as the recipient of the Canadian Engineers' Award for 1974. The latter award was made in recognition of his contributions to Canadian professional and technical organizations and his work on the Science Council and National Research Council of Canada.

Significant appointments to the University faculty in the 1973-74 academic year included the following.

Prof. James R. Miller was appointed head of the newly-created Department of Medical Genetics in the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Margaret Fulton was appointed Dean of Women, effective July 1, 1974, to succeed Dean Emerita Helen McCrae. Dr. Fulton will also teach in the Faculty of Education.

Dr. Michael Ames, of the Department of Anthropology and Socio-



*Committee of faculty members and students chose Prof. Malcolm McGregor, left, head of the UBC Classics department, and Prof. Benjamin B. Moys, of the Department of Mathematics, as UBC's Master Teachers for 1974.*

logy, was appointed director of UBC's Museum of Anthropology from March, 1974.

Prof. Robert K. Mcleod was named head of the School of Architecture, effective Jan. 1, 1975, to succeed Prof. Henry Elder.

Prof. Bogdan Czaykowski was appointed head of the Department of Slavonic Studies.

Dr. William G. Wellington became head of UBC's Institute of Animal Resource Ecology, succeeding Prof. C.W. Holling.

Prof. Margaret Prang was appointed head of the UBC History department, succeeding Prof. Margaret Ormsby.

Prof. Noel A. Hall was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, succeeding Dean Philip White.

Dr. Frederick Y.M. Wan was appointed head of the Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics and Professor in the Mathematics department.

Sixteen members of the academic staff reached retirement age during the 1973-74 academic year. The University is indebted to them for their many years of service as teachers, administrators and researchers. Some of them will continue to carry out teaching and research duties. Those who reached retirement age are: Mrs. Rose B. McBride, Instructor I in the French department; Mrs. Dorothy L. Rizer, associate professor of Education; Miss Joyce A. McRae, assistant professor of Education; Mr. John A. McDonald, associate professor of Hispanic and Italian Studies; Mr. Robert H. Heywood, associate professor of Commerce and Business Administration; Prof. Alice G. Birkett, Faculty of Education; Prof. B.C. Binning, of the Department of Fine Arts; Prof. T. Lionel Coulthard, of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences; Prof. John McGechaen, of the Faculty of Education; Prof. Brian Harris, of the History department; Prof. A.M. Crooker, of the Department of Physics; Prof. Yae-Nan Yu, of the Department of Electrical Engineering; Prof. Henry Elder, head of the School of Architecture; Prof. William Robbins, of the English department; Prof. Margaret Ormsby, head of the Department of History; and Prof. Ralph D. James, head of the Department of Mathematics.

My report would not be complete without paying tribute to the

valuable work of the University's employed staff. The contributions of the employed staff enable faculty members to devote their time to the basic functions of the University, teaching and research. To provide a measure of recognition to employees who have served the University over a long period of time, a Twenty-five Year Club was formed some years ago. In the 1973-74 academic year Miss Maude McKinnon, of the Department of Food Services, was inducted into the Club.

There were two notable appointments to the ranks of the senior employed staff of the University in the current academic year. Mr. William Aylsworth was named Director of Purchasing for the University, succeeding Mr. Alan LeMarquand, who retired after 27 years of service to UBC. Mr. Robert C. Bailey joined the Department of Food Services as associate director. He is responsible for the operation of all campus Food Services in the absence of Miss Ruth Blair, who is on sick leave.

It is with regret that I record here the death on March 12, 1974, of Mr. J.C. "Barney" MacGregor, who served as farm manager in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences for 22 years. Mr. MacGregor died suddenly late in the evening while attending UBC's prize dairy herd in the old Dairy Barn near the H.R. MacMillan Building. He was responsible, on a 24-hour basis, for the 1,200 or so animals used by the Department of Animal Science for research and teaching. Generations of students in Agriculture were the beneficiaries of his kindness and humor, and for more than 20 years he brought credit to the University through the countless prizes he won exhibiting UBC animals at the Pacific National Exhibition.

### **THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

I have already drawn attention to the impact that faculty members and students have on the community as a result of the utilization of their expertise and knowledge by governments and community organizations. The University Library, in addition to meeting the daily needs of more than 25,000 students, faculty members and employed staff, is proving to be an increasingly important resource for thousands of pro-

professionals and non-UBC students locally and in other parts of the world and for the general public in the Lower Mainland.

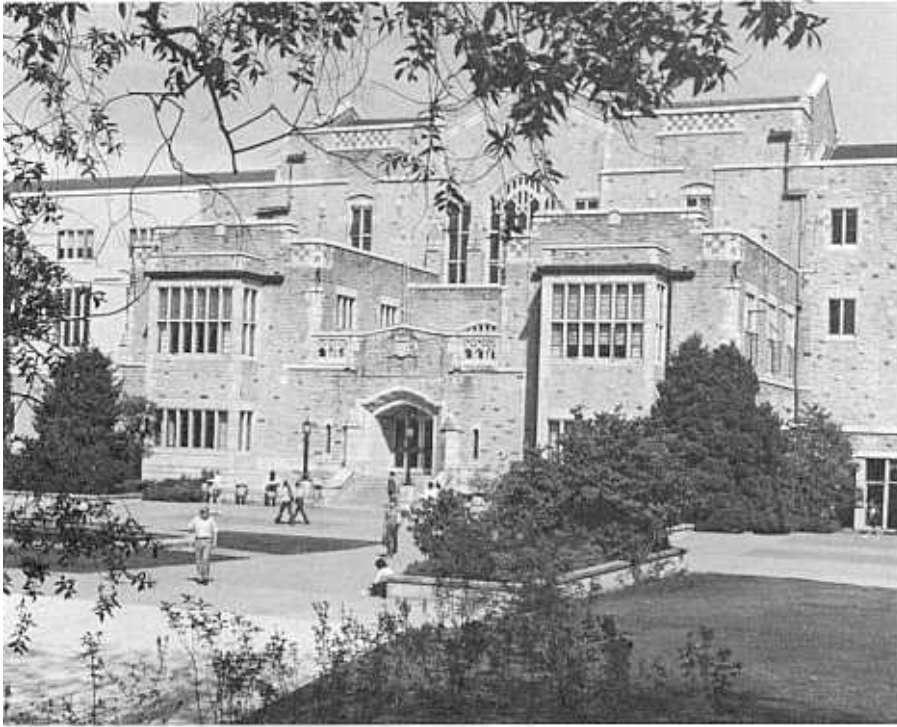
The Interlibrary Loan Service of the UBC Library system filled more than 20,000 requests for material in the 1973-74 academic year. The material requested was of two types — books from specialized collections which are not available elsewhere and copies of articles in the thousands of journals that UBC subscribes to.

The Crane Memorial Library for the blind in Brock Hall is a major source of books in Canada on the methodology of teaching the blind and the social aspects of blindness. In addition, the Crane Library has tape recorded 5,000 titles ranging from textbooks to novels and makes them available to students at UBC and elsewhere whose sight is handicapped. In the current academic year the Crane Library responded to more than 20,000 requests from users.

A valuable service offered to practicing physicians in B.C. is MEDLINE, which links UBC, via a computer terminal located in the Woodward Biomedical Library, to a data base located in a computer at the United States National Library in Bethesda, Maryland. The MEDLINE data base is programmed with more than 470,000 citations from the 1,200 most significant foreign and English-language biomedical journals. The MEDLINE service enables a doctor who may be faced with a difficult medical problem to obtain citations of all the journal articles that will enable him to provide treatment. The journals themselves are available in the Woodward Library or in the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Vancouver. The MEDLINE Service is made possible through generous grants from Mr. and Mrs. P.A. Woodward's Foundation.

The University's collection of 25,000 records, which includes folk and classical music as well as spoken-word records, is used for academic purposes by students and faculty members and by more than 250 off-campus borrowers.

A recent survey conducted on a Sunday in the new Sedgewick Library at UBC serves to illustrate that campus library resources are used on a casual and continuing basis by citizens and students from other Lower Mainland institutions. More than 20 per cent of the 1,478 users



*UBC's Main Library, pictured above, is part of a decentralized library system that has experienced many difficulties in the 1973-74 academic year as the result of inflation and higher operating costs. UBC's library system continues, however, to provide a high standard of service to users on and off the campus.*

of the Sedgewick Library on that particular Sunday were either students at another Lower Mainland institution or non-students.

Mr. Basil Stuart-Stubbs, the University Librarian, his colleagues, and the staff of the Library are to be congratulated on the efforts they have made over the years to improve Library services for the University community and off-campus users.

The growth of the UBC Library system in recent years has brought many problems with it. In the 1973-74 academic year, Library expenditures increased by 8.4 per cent to almost \$5.5 million, but this increase was offset by the effects of inflation and higher operating costs. Salary expenditures, for example, rose 22 per cent, although the staff was slightly reduced in numbers. Despite the addition of about \$62,000 to the Library's budget for new acquisitions, the Library acquired 50,000 fewer items than in the previous year because of the increased cost of books, journals and other materials.

On the other hand, the demand for and the use of Library services and materials continued to mount and was, in fact, out of proportion to the increase in the student population. In seven years the number of loans has doubled to more than 2,300,000 a year.

Inevitably, these factors have forced economies. The Library has been forced to cancel some journal subscriptions, the number of copies of books required for some courses has been reduced, and the rate of acquisition of research materials has been cut. Mr. Stuart-Stubbs foresees a time in the not-too-distant future when there will have to be drastic curtailments of service and acquisition of new materials as the result of inflation and rising costs.

The chairman of the Senate Library Committee, Prof. Malcolm McGregor, drew attention to the problems and needs of the Library system when the annual report of the Librarian was presented to Senate in March, 1974. Senate approved the following motion on Library needs at its April, 1974, meeting: "Because recent budgets have not been adequate to offset inflationary trends in the cost of Library operations, particularly in the area of collections, the Library's ability to meet increased demands from both inside and outside the University, now and in the future, is in jeopardy. Continued deterioration of the

Library is contrary to the province's interest, as well as the University's. We therefore urge the Board of Governors to include the needs of the Library in any representations they make to government in seeking supplementary appropriations."

One unique aspect of Library operations in the 1972-73 academic year was its decision to give away 11,000 surplus books to the province's 11 regional colleges. The decision to give away the 11,000 volumes, representing some 1,700 titles, reflects changing curriculum trends within the University. Until a few years ago UBC teachers usually assigned a single text which was used by all students taking a specific course. As a result, multiple copies of each assigned text were required. In recent years many UBC departments have ceased assigning a single text and, instead, compile large reading lists, some of which include up to 50 titles. As a result, the needs of students can be met with fewer copies of a single book. Regional colleges with the smallest library collections had first choice from the book collection.

### THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

I am pleased to report that the University of British Columbia Press has made notable progress since it was officially founded in 1971. For almost a decade prior to 1971 the University had been in the publishing business and already had a substantial backlist of books for sale and was the home of four scholarly journals edited by UBC faculty members.

The Publications Centre, the forerunner of the Press, was established in 1961, soon after the arrival of Prof. William Holland, the former director of the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York, who came to head UBC's Department of Asian Studies. Prof. Holland also brought with him a backlist of some 110 titles on Asian affairs as well as the respected journal *Pacific Affairs*, which he continued to edit. Other books were added to the Publication Centre's list in the decade between 1961 and 1971.

The publishing program adopted by the new UBC Press in 1971 was a natural outgrowth of the previous decade of experience. The committee charged with setting the publishing policy of the Press chose to concentrate its publishing efforts in the areas of Asia and the Pacific,

Canadian literature, Western Canadian history and public affairs, and international law — all areas of interest to Canadians and areas in which UBC had already published.

The publishing program of the Press got off to an auspicious start in 1971, when its first book, *The Royal Navy and the Northwest Coast of North America, 1810 to 1914*, appeared. The volume, written by Dr. Barry M. Gough, a UBC graduate who now teaches history at a Canadian university, was among the ten best sellers in Vancouver for five weeks. Other volumes on such topics as the writings of novelist Malcolm Lowry, Canadian transportation, Japanese foreign policy, and Canadian literature have appeared and received excellent reviews.

In short, the Press seems well launched on the sea of academic publishing under the direction of Mr. Tony Blicq, formerly of the Oxford University Press, who joined the UBC staff in 1970.

One of the ways in which the Press acquires funds to support its publishing program is through the generosity of donors who have, over the years, made grants to the University. These trust funds are invested and the interest used to subsidize publishing costs. In the 1973-74 academic year, a benefactor gave the University \$50,000 in honor of Dr. Harold Foley, a well-known B.C. businessman and himself a University benefactor. The grant, which will be received by the University over a ten-year period, will be used to support books of special merit. It was a matter of deep regret to the University community that Dr. Foley, who was a generous contributor to the UBC Development Fund of the 1950s, died shortly after the gift honoring him was made to UBC.

#### SUMMER SESSION 1974

The University's 55th annual Summer Session from July 2 to August 10, 1974, attracted 3,723 students, an increase of 159 students, or 4.46 per cent, over the previous year. A total of 262 instructors, including 61 visiting professors from England, Europe, the United States and other parts of Canada, taught 151 Education courses and 135 Arts, Commerce and Science courses.



*President Walter H. Gage speaks to some of the 550 senior citizens who enrolled for free academic and non-credit courses offered during UBC's 1974 Summer Session under a special grant for innovative programs from the provincial government. Senior citizens may also attend UBC's 1974-75 Winter Session without paying tuition fees.*

At its January, 1974, meeting the University Senate agreed to a proposal to replace the former seven-week Summer Session with one lasting six weeks. This was done on the understanding that pre-reading would be required in all courses where Departments felt it was applicable, and departments were authorized to give some courses over a seven-week period. To counter-balance the reduction in teaching days from 32 to 28, each lecture period was increased in length from 1 hour and 55 minutes to 2 hours and 10 minutes.

For the first time in 1974, seven three-unit courses were offered on an intensive basis, with classes meeting four hours each day for three weeks. Students who took courses on this basis were overwhelmingly in favor of them and suggested that additional intensive courses should be offered in future. There was also a very positive response to a Summer Session course on educational philosophy offered at Cariboo College in Kamloops in co-operation with the UBC Centre for Continuing Education.

Yet another innovation was the Summer Session program for Senior Citizens, launched with a \$15,000 innovative-programs grant from the provincial government. More than 500 Senior Citizens responded to the program, which offered enrolment without payment of tuition fees in any Summer Session credit program and which also provided a group of wide-ranging special-interest courses. Most of the Senior Citizens chose to enrol for the special-interest courses, many of which were arranged on very short notice by the Summer Session staff. A special bus service was arranged from Burnaby to the UBC campus to provide free transportation for the senior students. Some Senior Citizens from outside the Vancouver area stayed without charge in University residences while in attendance at Summer Session courses.

Dr. Norman Watt, director of the Summer Session, was given the Creative Programming Award of the Western Association of Summer Session Administrators for his work in developing the program. Dr. Watt and his hard-working staff are to be congratulated on the unqualified success of the program.

The success of the summer program led to the Board of Governors approving a recommendation that Senior Citizens be allowed to enrol

for credit courses without payment of tuition fees in the 1974-75 Winter Session.

As in the past, there was a wide range of cultural events and special lectures during Summer Session. The National Youth Orchestra again held its annual training program on the campus, the Department of Music staged a number of special concerts and there was also a series of noon-hour musical concerts at indoor and outdoor locations on the campus. There were also daily film showings and a series of special noon-hour lectures, some by visiting professors.

All in all, UBC's 1974 Summer Session was one of the liveliest in our history.

### **CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION**

Enrolment for credit and non-credit courses and programs offered through UBC's Centre for Continuing Education increased to 27,700 persons in 1973-74 from 26,928 in 1972-73.

Almost 4,000 persons enrolled for evening credit programs during the Winter Session, for courses given during the 13-week Intersession and in the field, for credit correspondence courses, and for credit programs given for certificate or other purposes. Continuing professional education courses, offered in centres throughout the province, attracted more than 11,000 persons in such widely varied fields as community planning and architecture, engineering, law, adult education, and human relations.

The number of courses offered during Intersession was increased from 48 to 56, and 1,273 students enrolled compared to 997 the previous year.

The Centre was also the recipient of a \$221,000 innovative-programs grant from the provincial government. The funds will be used to develop a new certificate program in labor studies in co-operation with organized labor; to expand community-oriented services and programs through the Women's Resources Centre; and to further expand the existing program of credit correspondence courses and a Criminology Certificate Program for policemen, probation officers, and others.

## CONGREGATION

The University's annual Congregation for the awarding of academic and honorary degrees was held in the War Memorial Gymnasium on May 29, 30 and 31, 1974.

Honorary degrees were conferred on Prof. Margaret Ormsby, retiring head of UBC's History department and a faculty member for 30 years; Prof. B.C. "Bert" Binning, former head of the Department of Fine Arts and one of Canada's best known painters; Miss D. Mary Pack, former executive director of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society; the Hon. H. Carl Goldenberg, a noted Canadian political scientist and economist and a member of the Canadian Senate; and His Excellency the Right Honorable Jules Leger, Canada's Governor-General. The University was saddened to learn less than a week after UBC's Congregation that Governor-General Leger had suffered a stroke while attending a degree-granting ceremony at the University of Sherbrooke, in Quebec. The Governor-General addressed UBC's Congregation briefly and spoke movingly of his travels throughout Canada and the need for building a sense of unity in our country. His many friends at the University of B.C. wish him a speedy and complete recovery from his illness.

In the fall of 1973 and the spring of 1974 the University conferred a total of 4,427 degrees and diplomas on students who had completed their academic studies.

The 1974 graduating class made grants of more than \$15,000 to three UBC projects and one community-based organization. The grants on the UBC campus went to UBC's Museum of Anthropology to aid in the purchase of materials and the carving of a massive entrance screen for the new Museum, now under construction; to one of eight day-care centres on the UBC campus, to aid it in expanding its present quarters; and to the group of UBC Engineers mentioned earlier in this report, who are undertaking to redesign a B.C. Hydro bus. The graduating class also made a gift to the Vancouver Environmental Law Office, started by a group of UBC Law students for the purpose of providing legal advice to community groups and individuals on environmental problems.



*More than 4,400 UBC students were awarded academic degrees in the fall of 1973 and the spring of 1974. Above, the academic procession is shown on its way to the War Memorial Gymnasium for the Spring Congregation ceremony, led by faculty members Prof. Donald Wort and Mr. Albert Laithwaite.*

The 1974 graduating class of the Faculty of Science made a special grant of \$780 to a \$4,620 fund to upgrade Room 2000 of the Biological Sciences Building. Most of the fund was used for the purchase of audio-visual equipment, the installation of new lighting, and the general improvement of the 200-seat lecture hall, the largest in the building. A plaque acknowledging the student gift was unveiled in Room 2000 on May 31, the day on which Faculty of Science students received their degrees.

## DEATHS

It is with deep regret that I report the deaths, during the 1973-74 academic year, of a number of active and retired members of the UBC faculty.

Mr. H. Stephenson Howard, a senior instructor in the School of Rehabilitation Medicine, died on Oct. 4, 1973.

Prof. Zeev Rotem, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, died on Nov. 20, 1973.

Dr. Lionel Stevenson, a visiting professor in the Department of English, died on Dec. 21, 1973.

Mr. Conrad Crocker, a part-time lecturer in the Department of Music, died on Feb. 7, 1974.

Dr. Donald Sampson, of the Department of Psychology, died on June 25, 1974.

Dr. M.Y. Williams, professor emeritus of Geological Sciences, died on Feb. 3, 1974. Prof. Williams, who was known to colleagues and students alike as "M.Y.," was a familiar figure on the campus even after he retired as head of the then Department of Geology and Geography in 1950. He was a member of the UBC faculty for 29 years and was recognized throughout Canada as one of the pioneers in the field of oil geology.

Dr. F.M. Clement, dean emeritus of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, died on June 10, 1974. Dean Clement was one of the first persons appointed to the UBC faculty and in 1919 was named dean of agriculture, succeeding the late Dr. Leonard Klinck, who was appointed

President of the University following the sudden death of UBC's first President, Dr. F.F. Wesbrook.

### **SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I should like to acknowledge with gratitude the expert assistance of Mr. James Banham, UBC's Information Officer, in the preparation of this report. His contribution to its writing has been invaluable.