

NEW SCHOOL TO OPEN

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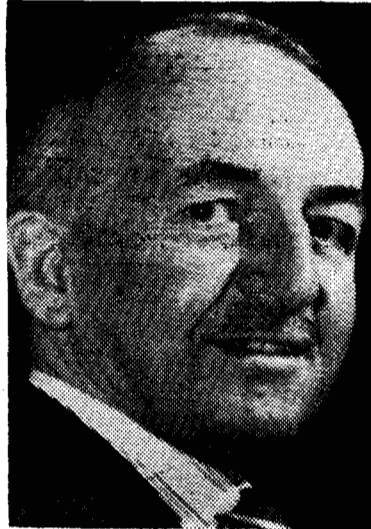
July-August, 1961



DEAN GORDON SHRUM



PROF. GEORGE VOLKOFF



DEAN F. H. SOWARD

CAME TO CAMPUS IN 1925

Dean Shrum's Retirement Announced by President

Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, president of UBC, announced in mid-June that Dean Gordon Shrum, head of the faculty of graduate studies and the department of physics, would retire on June 30.

Dean Shrum, a member of the UBC faculty from 1925 on and one of Canada's best known scientists, has been succeeded as head of the physics department by Dr. George M. Volkoff, a professor of physics at UBC since 1946.

The president also named Dean F. H. Soward, associate dean of graduate studies and head of UBC's history department, to succeed Dean Shrum as head of graduate studies.

In announcing the retirement Dr. MacKenzie paid tribute to Dean Shrum for the contributions he made to the growth and development of UBC.

PIONEER AT UBC

"Dr. Shrum," he said, "came to UBC in 1925 when the University moved from the Fairview shacks adjacent to the general hospital to Point Grey and was responsible, in large measure, for the leading position UBC now occupies in Canada in the fields of physics and graduate studies."

Dean Shrum, the president added, also made distinguished contributions to the growth of the UBC extension department, which he headed from 1937 to 1953, and as chairman of the UBC housing and food services committees and as commanding officer of the UBC contingent of the COTC from 1937 to 1946.

SUMMER ENROLMENT SETS ANOTHER ALL-TIME HIGH

Enrolment at UBC's 1961 summer session has set another record.

Latest figures available at the registrar's office show that a total of 5366 persons had registered for credit courses.

An additional 525 students were registered with the extension department for non-credit courses offered by the summer school of the arts. Total in all departments is 5891.

Last summer a total of 4256 students were registered for credit courses.

Dean Shrum was born in Smithville, Ontario, and did his undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Toronto, which awarded him the degrees of bachelor and master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

He joined the UBC physics department as an assistant professor in 1925 and became a full professor in 1937. He was named head of the department in 1938. He became the second dean of the faculty of graduate studies in 1956 succeeding Dean emeritus Henry F. Angus.

LEADING PHYSICIST

Professor George Volkoff, who succeeded Dean Shrum as head of the physics department, was born in Moscow, Russia, and came to Canada as a boy in 1924. He became a naturalized Canadian citizen in 1936 and is acknowledged to be one of Canada's leading nuclear physicists.

Dr. Volkoff is a UBC graduate. He obtained his bachelor of arts degree in 1934 and his master of arts degree in 1936. His doctorate was awarded in 1940 by the University of California.

Dr. Volkoff studied under the famed American physicist Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer from 1936 to 1939 at Berkeley and under Prof. E. P. Wigner at Princeton University in 1940.

He joined the UBC faculty in 1940 as an assistant professor of physics. He was granted leave of absence in 1943 to become a research physicist at the Montreal laboratory of the National Research Council.

In 1945 and 1946 he was head of the theoretical physics branch of the division of Atomic Energy of the NRC and took part in the design of the NRX heavy water uranium nuclear reactor at Chalk River, Ontario. For this and other work at Chalk River he was awarded the M.B.E. in 1946.

Dr. Volkoff returned to UBC in 1946 as a full professor. In 1957 he was awarded a Ford Foundation fellowship to visit the European Organization for Nuclear Research in Geneva, Switzerland.

In 1958 he acted as advisor to Dr. O. M. Solandt, Canadian delegate to the seven-week conference in Geneva of experts to study the possibility of detecting violations of a possible agreement on suspension of nuclear tests.

Dr. Volkoff returned to UBC after attending the second "Atoms for peace" conference in Geneva as a member of the Canadian delegation. He has been editor of the Canadian Journal of Physics since 1950 and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1948.

AT UBC SINCE 1922

Dean F. H. Soward, who succeeded Dean Shrum as head of the faculty of graduate studies, has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1922 and head of the history department since 1953.

He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, which awarded him his bachelor of arts degree with first class honours in modern history in 1921, and the University of Oxford, where he obtained the degree of bachelor of literature (B. Litt.) in 1922.

He has been a guest lecturer at a number of Canadian and American universities and was visiting professor of Commonwealth history and institutions at the Indian School of International Studies in New Delhi, India, in 1959.

From 1943 to 1946 and in the summers of 1949, 1951 and 1952 Dean Soward served as a special assistant to the Canadian under-secretary of state for external affairs. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a former president of the Canadian Historical Society.

Rehabilitation School To Enrol 15 Students

The board of governors and the senate have approved the establishment of a school of rehabilitation medicine for the training of physiotherapists at UBC, President N. A. M. MacKenzie has announced.

The president said the school would enrol its first class of 15 students in September.

Students will be admitted to the school on completion of the first year of arts and science at UBC or its equivalent or senior matriculation.

For admission to the school students will be required to have completed courses in English, chemistry, mathematics, zoology or biology in the case of senior matriculation, and one other elective.

UBC'S CHANCELLOR DIES

Dr. A. E. Grauer, chancellor of the University, died on July 28 after a lengthy illness. Dr. Grauer was first elected chancellor in 1957 and was reelected, for the second time by acclamation, only last year.

The cause of death was leukemia. A statement from the president, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, issued shortly after the chancellor's death, appears on page three.

The course leading to a certificate in physical medicine therapy will consist of three years of study. The first two academic years will be taught on the UBC campus followed by a third rotating supervised interne year.

After receipt of the certificate and two or more years of practice, therapists in good standing may return for a third academic year leading to a bachelor's degree.

Dr. Brock Fahrni, who has been named director of the school, said the training of therapists was "an urgent community health need." He said care in the field of chronic illness was at a standstill in B.C. because of a lack of trained therapists.

Dr. Fahrni said a number of organizations have signified their willingness to share in the cost of converting an existing building at UBC to house the school.

They are the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, which has already announced a \$5000 grant, the Poliomyelitis and Rehabilitation Foundation of B.C., the G. F. Strong Rehabilitation Center and the Vancouver Foundation.

Money for salaries and equipment, said Dr. Fahrni, would be received from the federal government in the form of rehabilitation health grants. At least two full time persons will be appointed to the staff for the new school, he added.

The appointment of three persons to the faculty of the new school of librarianship at UBC has been announced by the president. The library school, under the direction of Professor Samuel Rothstein, will enrol its first class of students in September.

The appointments are Miss Rose Vainstein, public library specialist in the U.S. office of education, Washington, D.C., as associate professor; Robert Hamilton, assistant librarian of Parliament, Ottawa, as assistant professor, and Dr. Robert Hagler, of the Kitchener, Ontario, public library as instructor.

First Two Graduates Signed Up for Ghana

Two graduates in home economics from UBC will arrive in Ghana September 2 where they will take part in a mass education program for rural women in the African state.

They are the first two graduates recruited by the president's committee on student service overseas which is chaired by Dr. Cyril Belshaw, professor of anthropology and director of the United Nations regional training center at UBC.

The graduates are Judy Foote, BHE'55 and Jocelyn King, BHE'60, who were recruited at the request of the government of Ghana through Volunteers for International Development, an American organization recruiting volunteers for overseas service.

Miss King is the daughter of Harold King, BA'31, composer of the student song "Hail UBC," and now a teacher at Magee high school in Vancouver.

In Ghana the girls will be working under the department of social welfare and community development and will be posted with adult education teams to rural development centers. They will be in Ghana for 18 months.

The major part of the money necessary to finance the Ghana venture was raised by UBC with

the cooperation of the Vancouver Sun which put up \$1,500 and asked readers to match the gift.

Sun columnists Dick Beddoes and Penny Wise waged a contest to see who could raise the most money for the project. UBC students also staged a house to house canvass in the University area and B.C. Electric employees canvassed within the company to raise funds.

All these efforts raised more than \$6,000 for the Ghana project.

The UBC committee also hopes to recruit two construction engineers for VID to go to Ghana next year.

A second project of the UBC committee is the recruitment of school teachers to go to Ghana. The names of graduates who have signified their interest in this project have been forwarded to the government of Ghana for consideration.

The teachers would be members of the civil service of Ghana and their salaries would be paid by the Ghana government.

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DEALS WITH GRADUATE STUDIES

The President's Report

(The annual report of the president, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, issued recently, deals with the need for expanding graduate studies at UBC. Because of the importance of this subject we will reproduce most of the main article of the report in this and a subsequent edition).

Graduate training on a formal basis, with organized courses of study and requiring the preparation of an original thesis based on independent research and investigation, is of fairly recent origin in Canada. In the past it was possible for a student, once his undergraduate training was finished, to go directly into a chosen field of activity without further study; his professional and personal growth depended upon his desire to follow a programme of self-directed study, upon his energy, his imagination, and his capacity for hard work. If the career he chose involved the application of the theoretical knowledge he gained at the university to practical problems of a technical or scientific nature, he generally learned such applications through association with others in his profession.

The goals and functions of a university, even in medieval times when universities first began to grow and develop, have always been to produce professional men, not in the narrow sense of the technologist, but the scholar who, while passing on knowledge to others, was actively engaged in pushing back the limits of the known, both for his personal satisfaction and for the benefit of mankind.

At the turn of the present century, the young men who went off to Oxford, Paris, Harvard and Heidelberg to study the humanities were, in a very real sense, preparing themselves for professional careers: in government, in business, in the Church, in the schools and universities. Their training may have been of a general nature, largely involving the study of history, philosophy, literature, and the ancient languages, and there may have been but little attempt on the part of their professors to teach the practical applications of knowledge. Yet the goal was the cultivation of a mind trained to reason, to examine critically, to synthesize and to reach sound conclusions. That basic aim has not changed, but the rapid expansion of knowledge in every field of human inquiry has made it essential to specialize, to introduce additional disciplines, to discover new techniques and processes which are required by the ever-changing needs of the society and the world in which we live.

Whether we like it or not, and there are many critics of the extraordinary growth in subjects and courses offered by the modern university, it is a fact of life that we must change and evolve to meet new and novel conditions or else decline and decay.

Our oldest centres for graduate study in Canada are Toronto and McGill, but all major universities now offer graduate programmes and there is everywhere an increased concern about the place and status of graduate studies in Canada. This concern can, in large part, be traced directly to the roles played by our universities during the Second World War. During those years of maximum national effort, and despite the fact that staffs were badly depleted as the professors went off to government service or to join the armed services, the universities unhesitatingly accepted the challenge given them by governments. They too, went on a war footing and began by undertaking investigations into a host of scientific and technical problems directly concerned with the winning of the war. And the men who had guided the studies and directed the research carried their enthusiasm for the promotion of basic research into the post-war classes. The time was ripe for a full-scale development of graduate studies, and although it would take many years of patient planning, imagination, and hard work, it would be possible to build here in Canada major institutions of learning to rival the best anywhere in the world.

The decade which immediately followed the

war was particularly difficult for all Canadian universities. The young men and women were returning by their thousands from across the world to take up their studies where they had left them four or five years before; and the universities, as a first and immediate task, had to ensure that these young people would have the opportunity to continue the education they had interrupted for more pressing reasons. It was only by stretching our resources to the breaking point that we are able to accommodate the veterans, and the University of British Columbia grew overnight from a small, essentially undergraduate institution offering courses in Arts and Science, Engineering and Agriculture, into one of the largest English-speaking institutions in Canada.

Those were some of the most difficult years in the history of Canadian education. They were also some of the most challenging and rewarding and those of us who were directly associated with the University in the post-war years enjoyed experiences and associations which we shall remember forever. What we accomplished was really miraculous: somehow we found the staff, acquired and converted army huts, expanded our course offerings. Somehow we stretched the budget, improvised, invented, and dealt with thousands of problems, both personal and academic, of the returned men and women. Of necessity, we were obliged to concentrate on undergraduate training, for the great majority of our students had gone from high school directly to the armed forces or at most, had done one or two years of university work.

Those who wished to continue their work — and there were many since the average veteran was older, more mature, and more anxious to establish himself in a post than the young person who came directly from the schools—were largely restricted to studies at the M.A. level. It was not until 1950 that we began to offer the Ph.D. and that in one Faculty only. Our graduate programme has since grown rapidly and effectively, but between 1945 and 1950 we were obliged to advise many of the best young men and women to go to the great graduate schools in the United States and Britain and to some of the European universities.

No one was happy about this arrangement. While it is true that some of our best graduates should always be encouraged to go abroad to enrich their educational experiences, Canadians conscious of the growing importance of our nation in world affairs and proud of the international reputation we have earned for moderation and common sense, felt that Canada was setting aside and neglecting many of its real responsibilities in the field of higher education. In particular we were concerned that, although it was desirable that some of our young men and women should go to the United States for further training, it was a serious and discouraging drain on our human resources for many of them did not come back. Moreover, it was felt that Canadians, while willing and able to support university work at the undergraduate level, were in reality permitting taxpayers of another country to provide expensive graduate training. In short, as a nation, we were not accepting our full responsibility for the proper education of our citizens, and if the trend continued, Canada would progressively lose many of its best brains and in the process lose its creativeness and independence.

Many of those who went abroad did not return to make the contribution to Canada they ought to have made and which we could reasonably expect of them. This was a great loss to us nationally, one we all regret and will continue to regret. One of my colleagues, decrying this tendency, put the matter in its simplest and most direct terms: "We are doing with our human resources what we once did with the products of our forests: sending them off to be finished in the United States."

Continued on Page 3

See PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

New Appointments In Adult Education

New appointments in the field of adult education at UBC are DR. COOLIE VERNER, who joins the college of education as a professor of adult education, and JOHN WOOD, who joins the extension department as supervisor of evening classes, extramural and public affairs programs.

Prof. Verner has been visiting professor at UBC for the past year from Florida State University, while Mr. Wood has been on the staff of Victoria College.

★ ★ ★
DR. JOHN F. McCREARY, dean of medicine, was made an honorary member of the Canadian Dietetic Association during the 26th annual convention of the Association in Vancouver during June.

★ ★ ★
GEOFFREY L. BURSILL-HALL, assistant professor in Romance studies, has received a Canada Council grant to enable him to make a study of the language of the Haida Indians of B.C. this summer.

★ ★ ★
DR. C. W. J. ELIOT, assistant professor of classics, was awarded his doctorate by the University of Toronto in June.

★ ★ ★
FRANCIS C. HARDWICK, associate professor in education, is the Canadian author of a book entitled "Understanding Maps," which will be published by Clarke-Irwin. The book was originally published in England in three volumes and was written by C. Midgley of Exeter. Dr. Hardwick has prepared one volume and has added additional Canadian material.

★ ★ ★
GEORGE WOODCOCK, associate professor of English, has been granted leave of absence for the academic year 1961-62. He will leave in September for India where he will gather material for a book which has been commissioned by the London publishers, Faber and Faber. He has received a Canada Council travel grant to assist in travelling expenses.

Mr. Woodcock will be accompanied by his wife, who will spend some time on the northern frontier of India continuing her studies of the Tibetan language.

★ ★ ★
PROF. ROY DANIELLS, head of the English department, has been named to the 1961 Governor-General's Literary Awards committee by the Canada Council. The awards are made annually to Canadian authors excelling in poetry, prose, fiction and non-fiction.

★ ★ ★
MISS CHARLOTTE BLACK, professor and head of the school of home economics, has been elected honorary president of the B.C. Dietetic Association.

★ ★ ★
DR. NEIL HOLMES, assistant professor of zoology, has been awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for a year's research in Florida. His research will concern itself with the question of how some mammals and fish manage to live in, or drink, either fresh or salt water.

★ ★ ★
PROF. JOHN F. MUIR, head of the department of civil engineering, is in Europe this summer studying power dam construction. He will attend an international engineering convention in Rome and, in addition to dam inspection, will examine fish passage facilities in Scotland.

★ ★ ★
PROF. A. W. R. CARROTHERS, of the faculty of law and director of the Institute of Industrial Relations, has been elected president of the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

★ ★ ★
PROF. KENNETH ARGUE, of the faculty of education and director of UBC's summer session, has been elected vice-president of the Canadian Association of Directors of Extension and Summer Schools.

★ ★ ★
JOHN HAAR, director of International House and student activities, spoke on "Philosophies for international centers" at the first world conference of directors of international centers in Paris July 16-23. The conference was followed by a tour of international centers in West Germany.

★ ★ ★
PROF. W. S. HOAR, of the department of zoology, gave a paper at the third international symposium on Comparative Endocrinology at Oiso, Japan, June 5 to 10. His trip was sponsored by the National Research Council of Canada. Prior to the symposium Dr. Hoar travelled in Japan and lectured to the zoology and fisheries departments at Nagoya, Mie and Hokkaido Universities.

★ ★ ★
PROF. G. M. VOLKOFF, head of the physics department, has been elected vice-president of the Canadian Association of Physicists. At meetings of the Royal Society of Canada in June, Dr. Volkoff was named convenor of the physics subject division, one of eight divisions in the joint science section of the Society. He also presided at a session on nuclear magnetic resonance and electron spin resonance held during the meetings. Dr. C. A. McDowell, head of the chemistry department, and other present and former UBC faculty members, were invited speakers at the session.

★ ★ ★
GORDON SELMAN, associate director of the extension department, attended meetings of the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Canadian Association for Adult Education in eastern Canada during June. At the latter meeting he was appointed alternate delegate to the UNESCO commission and delegate to the UNESCO commission advisory council on education. Mr. Selman and Dr. John Friesen, the director of extension, attended the Canadian Association of Directors of Extension and Summer Session meeting, where Dr. Friesen was named president designate and Mr. Selman, secretary.

IN KOOTENAY AREA

UBC Archaeologists In Race Against Time

A party of archaeologists from the University of British Columbia is in the Kootenay area of B.C. this summer on the first lap of a race against time.

They are scouring the shorelines of the Upper and Lower Arrow lakes and the Columbia River mapping sites of early Indian habitation which will be obliterated when the Columbia

River power project gets underway.

The sites will be wiped out as the result of construction of a dam near Castlegar at the foot of Lower Arrow Lake which will raise the level of both lakes and turn them into giant reservoirs.

The survey is being made under the Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act passed by the B.C. legislature in March,

1960. It provides for the salvage and study of archaeological remains in areas to be flooded by the creation of power reservoirs and other industrial activity.

The B.C. government has allocated \$6,000 for the survey. The funds are administered by the archaeological sites advisory board which is chaired by Wilson Duff, curator of the provincial museum and a UBC graduate.

The expedition is under the general supervision of Dr. Charles Borden, of the UBC division of archaeology. The field leader is Peter D. Harrison, who has worked with Dr. Borden on previous expeditions.

The expedition will move by boat along the shorelines of the Upper and Lower Arrow lakes and the upper Columbia from the head of Upper Arrow Lake to Revelstoke, Dr. Borden says.

"What they will try to do is project themselves into the situation of an Indian looking for a likely place to camp," he says.

Likely sites are game crossings, berry picking areas, good fishing grounds and headlands which provide a sweeping view of the lakes. These are the kinds of places where wandering bands of Indians would settle for varying periods of time, says Dr. Borden.

When the party has found a likely spot they will seek what archaeologists call "surfacial" evidence of occupation—stone knives, arrow heads, the remains of hearths and chipping detritus, which is the waste material from the making of implements.

Dr. Borden says citizens in the area can help the party by indicating known Indian campsites and burial grounds.

Dr. Borden says he is not at all sure what the expedition will find. "The area is virtually unexplored archaeologically," he says, "and it may be that nothing significant will be found."

When the survey has been completed August 15 the party will write a report which will determine whether or not intensive investigations will be carried out in the future at a few important sites.

The Kootenay expedition is one of two projects under Dr. Borden's supervision this summer.

He is heading a second expedition which is returning to a site in the Fraser Canyon north of Yale for the third consecutive year. Dr. Borden has already confirmed that Indians occupied this site 9000 years ago.

This summer he plans to expose more earth at the 9000 year level, which is 25 feet below the present surface, and to examine lower levels for evidence of even earlier occupation.

He also plans to start excavating the remains of an Indian pit house village about 200 yards south of the present site. This village was occupied at the time Simon Fraser explored the Fraser canyon and remained occupied until the late 19th century.

The last Indian to have lived there, Patrick Charlie of the Yale band, died earlier this year.

The work, says Dr. Borden, will fill in the last chapter of the story of human habitation in this part of the Fraser canyon.

The Fraser canyon project is supported by grants from the UBC research committee, the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation, H. R. MacMillan and the National Museum of Canada.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Top Graduate School Held to be Essential

The most essential need at this University now and for the next few decades will be the creation of graduate and professional schools second to none in Canada or in the United States. No less a goal is worthy of us, nor should we be satisfied with anything less. The scientific revolution which has taken place in the last twenty years, the unprecedented advance in every field of the natural, social, and applied sciences and the application of those studies to the field of technology have created whole new areas of investigation, doubled or tripled the knowledge we once held, and changed the lives of each of us. . . .

OPPORTUNITIES ARE UNLIMITED

The opportunities for those who have the ability, the talent and the stamina to complete the studies required, are limitless. As the world of knowledge becomes more complex, as techniques become more complicated, as mechanization and automation change the way we work and live and play, so the demands for the highly trained continue to grow. But it is not enough to foster growth of scientific studies. We must, at the same time, ensure that the humane studies continue to develop in parallel and at the same rate.

There is another and equally important reason why graduate and professional studies need to be fostered at our universities. The dual mission of the scholar, that of teaching and research, cannot properly be accomplished unless he is actively and diligently engaged in working with students beyond the undergraduate level. Scholars are not different from other responsible persons in society; they too require challenge and stimulation, and it is precisely in the great graduate schools of this continent where professors and senior students work in close co-operation that new knowledge is discovered and new ideas emerge. Where there are superior institutions of learning, where there is excellence, where there are progressive ideas, where there are energetic, discriminating and imaginative human beings — to such universities will come the best students from home and abroad. And the benefits are widespread, reaching out immediately in the present to every member of society in his daily life and reaching beyond in the future to enrich and refine the lives of our children.

But great graduate centres, where men and women are concerned with problems on the very frontiers of knowledge, are not built without very substantial sums of money, nor is it possible to attract scholars unless they can be assured that the conditions under which they will work are as good as or better than they can find elsewhere. The distinguished professor is the most mobile of persons, for he can teach and investigate wherever he wishes. And wherever he goes he will in turn draw students to him from every corner of the world. If it is important to attract distinguished scholars, it is equally important, if we are to build a great graduate school, to draw able students to us, not only from

Canada but from other countries too.

In this context I believe Canadian students to be as well endowed intellectually as young people anywhere in the world. The distinguished records of those who complete their undergraduate studies at the University of British Columbia and then go on to further work elsewhere is evidence that, given the opportunity and environment, our students are second to none. But we must work hard and conscientiously to create the environment which will attract and hold our students. In particular, we must do whatever we can to persuade the public and government that support is required not only for the teaching functions of the University but also for research. . . .

At the moment we cannot provide working space for all the graduate students who must carry on laboratory research as part of their training. At a time when the need is to attract more doctoral candidates in physics and chemistry we are actually turning them away. This is a long-range problem and, frankly, I cannot see any immediate solution to it. By 1966 we know that the undergraduate enrolment will have soared in a spectacular manner and our graduate enrolment is likely to reach 1,300.

The needs I have mentioned are not restricted to the sciences, pure or applied. While research and training in these fields is being carried on in Canada at an increasing tempo by agencies other than the universities — the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, and commercial companies — studies in the social sciences remain almost exclusively the responsibility of our universities.

SOCIAL DATA URGENT NEED

In the realm of sociology, anthropology, social work and political science, we are, nowhere in Canada, providing a continuing analysis and description of Canadian society. In point of fact, we have but little information about such important social factors as variations in family structure, the formation of Canadian "values," religious differences, social and economic mobility, power structure, or the prairie society. Yet these data are readily available for countries such as France, Sweden, Britain and the United States. There have been some moves to correct this situation. In Saskatchewan, for example, the Centre for Community Studies, attached to the University, operates a major research and training programme, employing as many sociologists and anthropologists as we have both teaching and researching at the University of British Columbia. However, in addition to the fact that we are gradually adding to our own staff in the social sciences, the Institute of Social and Economic Research established in 1956 is working towards a definition of a programme of Canadian studies and, as a measure of the magnitude of the problem, it recently defined six projects, particularly applicable to British Columbia, each of which would justify research costing \$160,000 over a four-year period.



DR. A. E. GRAUER

Chancellor Succumbs After Lengthy Illness

Dr. A. E. Grauer, who was serving his second term as chancellor of the university, died July 28 following a lengthy illness.

Dr. Grauer's death was due to leukemia. President N. A. M. MacKenzie issued the following statement shortly after Dr. Grauer's death was announced:

"The Board of Governors and all members of The University of British Columbia feel a deep sense of personal loss as a result of the death of Dr. A. E. "Dal" Grauer, who was serving his second term as Chancellor of the University.

"Dal", as he was affectionately known to all his friends, was in the finest tradition of the complete University man. Any institution would be proud to be associated with him as a student, as a teacher, and as a leader, and we are grateful that we have had an intimate association with him spanning almost forty years. In University life, as in everything else in which he participated, he achieved distinction and success. As a student at U.B.C. he earned a first class honours degree in economics. He served on the Students' Council for two years and was President of the Alma Mater society. He was captain of the University basketball team which was runner-up in the Dominion championships.

"Such a combination of athletic and scholarly excellence earned him the Rhodes Scholarship. He read law at Oxford, was captain of the lacrosse team there, and was invited to join the 1928 Canadian Olympic lacrosse team which won the World Championship at Amsterdam. He secured his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from the University of California, and became a member of the department of political economy at the University of Toronto. Later he joined the School of Social Work at that University and by the age of thirty-one was

full professor and head of the school.

"To an unusual degree he combined academic interests with the career of a man of action and his counsel and experience were eagerly sought by government and private organizations. He was retained by the Bank of Canada to study Canada's taxation system. He was a member of the research staff of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations (the Rowell-Sirois Commission) and, more recently, was a member of the Royal Commission on Canada's economic prospects.

"Dr. Grauer's close association with the University of British Columbia was renewed in 1942 following his return to western Canada to accept the position of secretary of the B.C. Electric Company. Almost immediately he became a member of the University Senate and since then has served continuously on that body. He was appointed to the Board of Governors of the University in 1956 and in the following year was elected Chancellor by acclamation, to succeed Chief Justice Sherwood Lett. He was re-elected Chancellor for a second term only last year.

"As scholar, athlete, teacher and administrator, Dal Grauer was an adornment to his University. We mourn the death of a man who has enriched the life of the mind, the body, the imagination and the world of affairs. In our own sense of loss, we extend our deepest sympathy to his devoted wife and family."

Canadian Universities Form Athletic Union

Professor R. F. Osborne, head of UBC's school of physical education and recreation, has been elected a vice-president of the new Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union formed in Montreal in June.



EMERSON GENNIS

Gennis Gets Alumni Post

The appointment of Emerson Gennis as director of the University of British Columbia Alumni Association has been announced by the Association's president, Dr. William C. Gibson.

Mr. Gennis succeeds Arthur H. Sager, director of the Association for the past seven years, who has resigned to accept a post as administrative officer at the Regional Training Center for United Nations Fellows at UBC.

Mr. Gennis, who was on the staff of B.C. Packers, took up his appointment August 1. He graduated from UBC in 1948 with the degree of bachelor of commerce.

Mr. Gennis was actively engaged in the UBC Development Fund campaign in 1957-58 when he assisted Mr. Sager in organizing alumni committees throughout the province.

For the past three years he has been a member of the Association's board of management as chairman of the branches and divisions committee.

He organized the commerce alumni division and served as president of the division for two years. He has also served as chairman of the Association's continuing education committee and the alumni house committee.

Dean Leaves UBC

Dean George Allen, head of UBC's faculty of forestry since 1953, has resigned to accept a post as head of the Weyerhaeuser Company's forestry research program which has headquarters in Centralia, Washington.

Dean Allen will direct the 22-man staff of Weyerhaeuser's forest research laboratories as well as the forest research program on the company's tree farms. Dean Allen is a graduate of UBC and the University of California.

Immediate concern of the new Union is establishment of uniform playing rules in various sports and liaison with governing bodies of sports in which college athletes compete.

The ultimate objective of the new union is the development of national intercollegiate championships in such major sports as football, hockey and basketball.

Dean A. W. Matthews, chairman of the UBC men's athletic committee, has been chairman of a committee established two years ago for the purpose of creating the national union.

Regional athletic unions will not be affected by the new organization. UBC will continue active participation in the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

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The University of Manitoba has thrown a monkey wrench into the machinery of the WCIAU by announcing that it will not participate in men's championship competition for the 1961-62 season.

At WCIAU meetings in Edmonton the Manitoba delegation said they had decided to withdraw from men's competition in the face of a mandatory program of sports which are compulsory for member universities.

Council Gives UBC \$5000 for Book Collection

UBC has received a grant of \$5,000 from the Canada Council to extend its book collection in the field of Slavonic studies.

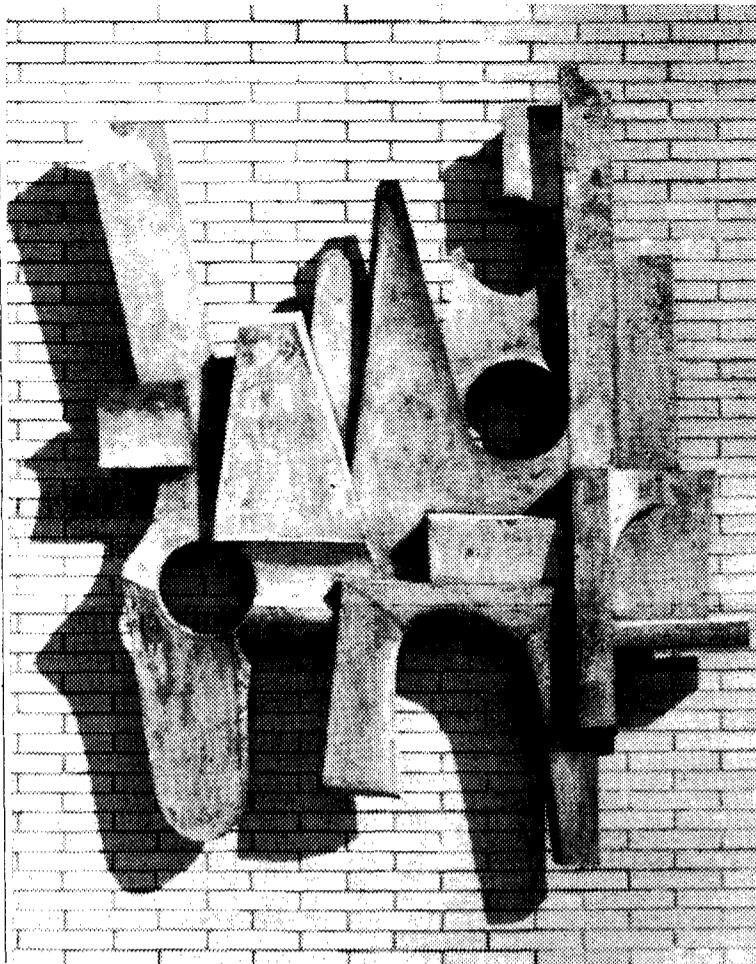
UBC applied for the grant following an announcement by the Council that it would accept applications from Canadian universities which have special library collections and well-developed programs in Slavonic, Asiatic, and medieval studies.

UBC's Slavonic studies department is the largest at any Canadian university. Last year 1100 students were enrolled for courses with the department, and library holdings now amount to 22,000 volumes.

Professor James St. Clair-Sobell, head of the department, said the latest grant from the Canada Council would enable UBC to remain in the forefront of studies in this field in Canada.

He said the board of governors of UBC, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Mr. Walter C. Koerner, a member of the board, had all made outstanding contributions to the growth of the UBC department.

Between 1949 and 1955 UBC received a total of \$100,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, and since 1952 Mr. Koerner has contributed \$40,000 for the acquisition of books and provision of scholarships for students in the field.



CANADA COUNCIL award of \$2000 was made to North Vancouver sculptor Gerhard Class for this piece of contemporary sculpture which hangs on a wall at the western entrance of UBC's new Buchanan building. Made of welded and soldered sheet copper the sculpture measures eight feet in height and seven feet in width.

AMS Fees Stay at \$24 For Two New Buildings

UBC students have approved a referendum calling for maintenance of Alma Mater Society fees at their present level to provide for construction of a winter sports center and a new student union building.

No starting date has been set for construction of the two buildings. The site of the new student union building will be the parking lot adjacent to Empire pool on University boulevard. The winter sports center will be constructed in the same general area.

At present students pay an AMS fee of \$24, with \$14 going to the support of student activities, including athletics.

Of the remaining \$10 half was used to pay the costs of constructing a new residence for men. This gift to the UBC development fund has now been met. The remaining \$5 is being used to pay off a loan for the addition to Brock Hall and will be wiped out at the end of the 1962-63 session.

The total cost of the winter sports center and the first unit of the new student union is estimated at \$1,300,000.

The board of governors has agreed to pay \$250,000 to provide for food services in the new union building and \$250,000 or half the cost of the winter sports center.

The cost to the students will be \$550,000 for the student union and \$250,000 for the winter sports center. AMS president Alan Cornwall estimates that it will take eight years to pay off the loan necessary to construct the buildings.

Osler Writings Acquired by UBC

UBC has acquired an outstanding collection of the writings of the Canadian physician Sir William Osler.

The purchase of the collection, which is estimated to contain more than 500 volumes, was announced by Dr. William C. Gibson, UBC's professor of the history of medicine and science.

Dr. Gibson said the collection was purchased from a book dealer in San Francisco and would be worth \$15,000 or more if sold on the open market. He did not disclose the price paid by UBC.

Sir William Osler was born in 1849 and achieved fame as the first professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. In 1905 he was named Regius professor of medicine at Oxford University. He died at Oxford in 1919.

He was a close friend of Henry Esson Young, former provincial minister of education and one of the founders of UBC, and Dr. F. F. Westbrook, the first president of UBC.

Dr. Gibson said the collection is one of the most complete ever assembled and contains rich source material for student projects on medical history and student theses concerning the life and works of Sir William.

Search for Graduates to Continue

The search for missing UBC graduates continues.

Each issue UBC Reports will print a list of degree-holders who have failed to inform the University of changes of address.

If you know the whereabouts of any of the graduates listed below fill in the coupon at the bottom of this page and send it to the Information Office, University of B.C., Vancouver 8, B.C.

Joan Florence Doree, BASc49; Robert Malcolm Drinnan, BCom51; Patricia Jean Drope, BA47; Albert Joseph Ducklow, BA39; Robert Stanley Dudley, BASc50, MASc51; Neil Marvin Dunfield, BA50, MA52; Corrine Yvonne Earle, BA49.

Harold Alex Eckardt, BA37; Allan Harold Eden, BSA28; Beth Evelyn Edwards, BA45; Frederick Horton, BASc49; Joan Elizabeth Edwards, BA31; Alexander Victor Ellanski, BSF53.

Frederick Willoughby Elley, BASc27; Edward Dawson Elliott, BA47; Francis Joseph Ellis, BASc41; Madeline Blanche Ellis, BA36.

Florence Ruth Ellison, BA31; Joseph Wm. Elson, BASc50; Jesse Reynolds Esler, BA37; Colin G. Evans, BCom50; Gregory Alex Fahlam, BA48; May Fairfoull, BA33; John Leonard Farrington, BASc28; Lawrence Patrick Fears, BSP51; Roman Fedoroff, BSA34; Mrs. Anne (Horne) Femets, BA46; Mrs. Margaret Jean Ferry, BSW50; John Terrace Fields, BCom48; Marguerite Lillian Finch, BA42.

Mrs. Harold Fink, BA46; (Irene Ruth Steiner) Lorna Alice Fleming, BSW51; Helen Vera Fleming, BA40; Christie Wm. Fletcher, BCom35; Frederick Wm. Flowers, BA50; Marion Barbara Floyd, BA51; Richard Gordon Foolkes, BA50; Kathleen Patricia Ford, BA48.

Hugh Lindsay Forrest, BA48; Beatrice Elaine Forsythe, BA48; Mrs. Gwendolynne Ivy Fouty, (Richardson) BA49, BSW50; Priscilla Ida Fox, BA40; Joseph Drayson Foxcroft, BA37; Joseph Gordon Fraser, BA19; Aylmer Eugene Frederick, BA51; Grace Margaret Freeborn, BA27.

Walter Fundy, BCom47; Mrs. Margaret Sheila Gage, BA42; James Robert Galloway, BA16; John Gerald Gardiner, BCom 48; Howard James Wm. Gardner, BCom48; Sybil Maude Geary, BSW52; Ernest Gerrity, BA49; Thomas Clifford Gibbs, BASc30; Henry Gibson, BA16; Eileen Lee Gidney, BA46; MA48; James Cameron Gilbert, BCom50; John Albert Gilbert, BCom46; Joan Marie Gilchrist, BA53.

James Lamont Gillen, BA38; John Robert Gilmore, BA48; John Erskine, BA41; William Gluska, BCom47; David Paul Godefroy, LLB53; James Edward Godsmark, BA18; Thomas Ladd Goff, BSW52.

Florence Rebecca Goldman, BA42; Luis Padmilla Gonzales, BA53; James Erin Goodman, BASc44; John Pearson Gordon, BSW48; Wm. Arthur Gough, BA48; Aileen Florence Graham, BA42; Etta Louise Graham, BA25; John Alexander Graham, BA49; John Maxwell Granger BASc42.

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