

# U BC REPORTS

## THE PRESIDENT MEETS THE PRESS

President John B. Macdonald told newspapermen he is giving top priority to the formulation of a plan for the future of higher education in B.C. at a press conference at UBC on July 23, the day following his arrival on the campus.

Replying to questions, Dr. Macdonald said UBC had been growing at a tremendous rate and pressure had been developing in a number of areas for the establishment of junior colleges.

"Victoria College," he said, "has been developing its own strength, and all this has been done, up to this point, without any well-formulated plan about the organization and administration of higher education throughout the province. I think this must receive top priority, and as far as I am concerned, this is my first and most urgent task."

Continuing, the president said the mechanics of formulating a plan would be discussed with the Board of Governors and Senate of the University.

Emphasizing that he was expressing his personal views, Dr. Macdonald went on to say he was thoroughly in favour of decentralization — "not simply one organization stretching throughout the whole province and taking responsibility for the whole of higher education."

He said he thought institutions of higher education, whether junior colleges or arts colleges or professional technical schools, were likely to be great in relation to the degree to which they could control their own destiny, develop in an individual way, and meet their personal objectives in higher education.

He said the main problem, after discussion and agreement on principles, will probably be arriving at a means of accomplishing decentralization quickly.

Later in the press conference, Dr. Macdonald was asked if he envisaged, under a master plan, UBC remaining the core university of the system or if other institutions would have autonomy.

The president replied that if UBC was at the core of a system it would not be possible for other institutions to have higher standards than UBC. He said it was conceivable that a group in another area of the province might wish to establish a liberal arts col-



DR. JOHN B. MACDONALD

lege of very high standards and would not be prepared to accept transfers from UBC.

"I don't think," he added, "that we should establish any program which would inhibit this kind of development. This is a good university, and it may not be possible to make it better in some areas."

He added: "But there are certainly possibilities in many areas of doing something unique, different, and imaginative, and I don't think we should do anything to interfere with it."

Asked if this meant autonomous institutions without control by UBC, the president replied that that was what he would like to see. He added that these were personal views which would have to be discussed with various bodies. "One man's opinion isn't going to settle this question," he added.

Questioned about the size of UBC, Dr. Macdonald said he was in favour of limiting enrolment, but added that the size of any university could not be decided on an arbitrary basis.

"I think that there is no question that if it (UBC) continued to grow according to its present pattern it could never really achieve the status of one of the world's truly great universities because the volume of teaching which would be required in the under-

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graduate school would absorb almost all of the University's energies," he added.

He added that circumstances of this kind do not permit the building of a strong graduate school and development of a strong core of scholarship and investigation in the sciences, arts and humanities.

"I do not mean to suggest by this," he said, "that this university doesn't have great scholars. Of course it has great scholars. But I think that all members of the staff need to have time for their own personal scholarship, and this can only be done if one changes the balance so that there is a greater degree of emphasis on graduate education."

Returning to the size of the University Dr. Macdonald said it was difficult to arrive at a figure arbitrarily because we have responsibilities as a public institution to the province, and UBC had to accept students who are eligible for admission to our maximum capacity until there are other institutions to accept some of the load.

He added that factors to be taken into consideration in determining a formula for the size of UBC were how rapidly additional institutions could be developed, how much of the eligible age group should be admitted, how rapidly the numbers of eligible students will increase, and how much of this load is to be the task of UBC.

"Clearly then," he added, "this university is going to continue to grow in size and only when we have formulated a plan for the future of higher education for the whole province will we be able to say what size UBC should be."

Replying to a question regarding examinations for admission to UBC, Dr. Macdonald said he did not believe in college for everyone.

He said he thought a system of education which is accepting a very large number of students who are doomed to failure in advance is not meeting its responsibilities to the students, the public or to the institution.

"There are those," he said, "who can profit by the experience of higher education and there are those who can profit by other kinds of educational experience. We should tailor our educational programs to the needs and demands of the various categories of young people whom we have in our community."

Asked if he thought UBC had accepted the "college for everyone" principle, he replied that he did not think this was the case since the University has admission standards which prevent anyone from enrolling.

"I think the heart of the problem is not to cut back on the numbers of students, but to select those students who can profit by this kind of educational experience," he added. "I am perfectly certain that there are many young people in this province with all kinds of ability who should be in the University who are not, and conversely, it's clear from the results of the University's admissions during the last few years that there are many people getting into the University who do not belong."

See page three for a biographical note on Dr. Macdonald.

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## freshmen must write tests

The UBC Senate has approved a recommendation requiring all first year students to write a battery of counselling tests prior to registration.

The recommendation was forwarded to Senate by a committee studying the academic organization of the University. The new regulation is effective immediately and will apply to all first year students registering in September.

The president said no first year student would be allowed to register until the tests had been written. He emphasized that the results of the tests would not prevent any student from attending UBC.

John F. McLean, director of UBC's counselling office, said that in previous years 80 per cent of the first year class had written the tests. The object in requiring all students to write the tests, he said, is to compile a complete statistical picture.

Mr. McLean added that there is evidence that the 20 per cent who do not write the tests are frequently those who have academic problems. "It is important," he said, "that we should know who these people are so that we can provide further assistance."

Students will be required to write a total of five tests. Four of the tests are an indication of academic ability and include a mathematics and English exam indicating the student's level of accomplishment and future performance. The fifth exam helps to indicate the student's field of interest. A total of three and one half hours are required to write the tests.

## second unit underway

A \$511,283 contract for construction of the second unit of the fine arts centre at UBC has been awarded to Biely Construction Co.

The second unit will contain three classrooms each seating 50 students and a theatre seating 400. It is expected that the building will be complete in time for UBC's 1963 summer session. The theatre will be equipped with two revolving stages for complex scenery changes plus dressing and makeup rooms and offices.

The first unit of the fine arts centre — the Frederic Lassere building for architecture, fine arts and planning — was opened in May, 1962. Future additions to the centre will be a building for the school of music and an anthropology museum. The second unit of the centre will be constructed on the north-west corner of the main University parking lot at the north end of the main mall.

The UBC board of governors has also awarded a \$53,859 contract to Stevenson Construction Company for an addition to eating facilities in Brock Hall. Accommodation for an additional 100 students will be available in September when the winter session opens.

**no progressive university can neglect the demands made upon it**

## PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

*(Just prior to his retirement as president on June 30, President Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie issued his report to the Board of Governors and the Senate for 1961-62. What follows are excerpts from the report, which deals with professional education.)*

A good deal of discussion, debate and controversy continues within the universities and throughout the country concerning the responsibility of the universities for the professional training of citizens. Perhaps it is more accurate to state that there are those who feel and who state very emphatically that the business of the universities is "education," the development of the intellect and the mind and not, to them, the more practical and even the more sordid business of professional and technical instruction and training.

This attitude is in some ways a natural and salutary one, for it does ensure that our universities will concern themselves in part at least with the highest ideals and goals. But the hard facts of life are that most of us have to make our own living or become dependents of those who do earn. About the only individuals in our society who need have little or no concern about the practical, that is wage or salary earning or the revenue-producing value of their education, are the sons and daughters of the wealthy, and those women who give up their careers following marriage. It is true that the wealthy can, if they care to, lead a life of leisure, but most of them are just as interested in their own competence and involvement in practical affairs as the rest of us.

Many women, even though married, find that professional training and competence are either essential or helpful, and even in the case of those who can give all their time and energies to their home and their families, the education and training they have received are passed on to their children and in addition make them among the most useful of our citizens in a democratic society.

For the rest, whether the higher education which the individual interests himself in and takes be limited to the liberal arts or is concerned almost exclusively with one of the professions, in the end the graduates of our colleges and universities do go to work and do make use of what they have learned in college and university, either directly in a professional way or indirectly in the careers in which they engage. Because of this, the continuing debate I have mentioned above, while useful and stimulating, will not likely and should not change materially the policy of universities in respect of the "useful" and the "not-so-useful" courses and opportunities which universities provide.

In brief, the professions have always had a place and a senior place in universities throughout the centuries; and while we claim and state that the arts, letters and sciences are and should be the heart and the core and the most important section of a university, the professions and professional training are equally honourable and just as important in terms of the services universities render to the young men and women who come to them, to their communities, and to the nation.

Our attitudes towards professional training have changed over the last fifty years. One has only to think of recent developments in fields such as social work, physical and occupational therapy, physical education and recreation. On the other hand, as the years of training required to produce highly skilled professional persons lengthen, so some areas of their operation will fall into sub-professional or technical classifications: laboratory assistants, dental hygienists and practical nurses are cases in point.

It follows, therefore, that universities must maintain flexibility in their attitudes towards training for the professions, and no one can predict what additional professional fields will become of interest to them in the next quarter century. Explosive developments in research and enquiry in every area of learning make specialization a practical necessity. Aerophysics, aeronautical engineering, soil science, and business administration are fields of professional activity which have come into being over the last 30 years.

A variety of forces are at work in contemporary society which have led us to reverse some of our traditional ideas about professional training, with the consequent result that everywhere institutions of higher learning are tending to concentrate more and more on professional preparation. Such a result is perhaps inevitable in a growing society and expanding economy, where the demand for trained persons continues to increase year by year, but this does not in any way mean that the traditional humane studies can be neglected or downgraded. It means only that universities are conscious as never before of their many-sided responsibility to the society which they both serve and lead. No progressive university in the second half of the twentieth

century can neglect the proper demands made upon it and any one that does is retrograde.

It is not possible to build a great "comprehensive" university unless teaching and research are carried on in every department, school and faculty. Basic research must be encouraged, for the findings of the scholar nearly always have direct contributions to make to the work of the applied scientist. In addition to passing on the accumulated knowledge of the past to younger generations, universities must also be directly involved in pushing back the boundaries of the known.

In the professional schools, the results of research work generally have direct application to the community at large, and at the University of British Columbia we have made it a policy to aid and encourage such service.

The department of extension, through its valuable and imaginative program of courses, both credit and non-credit, is working to extend the campus of the University to the whole province. The new leisure which has come to our citizens with the shortening of the work-week, has combined with a quickened interest everywhere in education to underline the need for continuing education through night classes. An examination of the directors' report for the year 1961-62 shows the extent to which the services of the University are being made available to both professional and non-professional groups.

We must have but one goal in education: to ensure that every young British Columbian who has the ability and capacity to undertake university studies be guaranteed education and training to the highest level of which he is capable. No lesser goal is worthy of us.

## THREE CITATIONS

*(Following is the citation for the honorary degree of doctor of laws [LL.D.] conferred on Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, UBC's retiring president, at the spring congregation.)*

Madam Chancellor, on the twenty-fifth day of October, nineteen hundred and forty-four, the newly installed president of the University defined his concept of the ideal holder of his office. Today, almost eighteen years later, the University of British Columbia proclaims to this Congregation that his ideal, unattainable by most, matched by a distinguished few, he has himself surpassed. At that time he concluded his description by saying: "But above all else he should have . . . courage and integrity, for the influence of these will live on after him in the lives of his staff and students, the men and women who come in contact with him, and in the quality and reputation of the University he serves."

Courage he possesses, as unyielding today in his battles with the educational problems of a postwar world as yesterday in his exploits against the enemy in the first world war. It is a courage that commands followers, guarantees achievement, takes decisions, acknowledges their consequences. To this courage he brings integrity, as unblemished today when he helps to create and mould the Canada Council as yesterday when he helped to plan and forge the National Federation of Canadian University Students. It is an integrity that makes the possessor claim failure more readily than admit success, shun the expedient and the mediocre, seek out the common good, be the public conscience.

But the measure of this legendary Canadian admired and loved from sea to sea is not a matter of courage and integrity alone. In him there is a higher quality, a mystic refiner that transforms all else — the power of greatness. Because of this he has won the approving trust and whole-hearted support of all citizens, attracted to this campus a staff of outstanding worth, and made this University internationally famed. The limited horizons of yesterday have given way to the unlimited promise of tomorrow. This is the work of a man of courage, integrity and greatness: he can justly boast "exegi monumentum aere perennius."

Today the Senate of the University of British Columbia pays him its greatest tribute, albeit one unequal to the honour he has brought to this University, province, and nation; it enrolls him as a member of the community he has nobly served, and perpetuates an association at once rich and warm.

Madam Chancellor, you are asked to confer the degree of doctor of laws, honoris causa, on Norman Archibald MacRae MacKenzie, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Holder of the Military Medal and Bar, Queen's Counsel, Master of Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, President of the University of British Columbia.

*(Following is the citation for the honorary degree which was awarded to UBC's new president, Dr. John Barfoot Macdonald, at the University of Saskatchewan on May 23.)*

Mr. Chancellor, I have the honour to present to you, John Barfoot Macdonald, Director of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, Professor of Microbiology, The Harvard School of Dental Medicine, and President-elect of the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Macdonald was born in Toronto and received much of his education in that city. He was graduated with honours in dentistry by the University of Toronto in 1942, and shortly thereafter joined the Royal Canadian Dental Corps. Following his military discharge, he undertook graduate study at the University of Illinois, and later at Columbia, from which institutions he received his Masters and Ph.D. degrees in bacteriology. He returned to the University of Toronto where, by 1956, he was Professor of Bacteriology and Dental Research. In that year, he accepted a joint appointment as director of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary in Boston, and Professor of Microbiology at Harvard. He continued in this dual appointment, with added responsibilities, until he was appointed President of the University of British Columbia, which duties he will assume on July 1st of this year.

In addition to his research, and teaching and administrative responsibilities in Toronto and Boston, Dr. Macdonald has found time to serve as an editor or as a member of editorial boards of several biological journals, and he has also served as a consultant to numerous research and educational bodies in both Canada and the United States. His 1956 report to the University of British Columbia entitled "A Prospectus on Dental Education" has been widely acclaimed as a most discerning and forward looking document and it has been particularly useful to those charged with the responsibility of organizing a professional faculty. Certainly our new faculty of dentistry here in Winnipeg has, in its formative years, leaned heavily on several of the progressive ideas put forward in Dr. Macdonald's report.

The achievement which Dr. Macdonald himself has found most satisfying, however, has been his own research which has contributed greatly to our understanding of the ecology of microorganisms indigenous to man, and also to the development of a biochemically based concept of the pathogenesis of periodontal disease. From Dr. Macdonald's pen and laboratory have emerged over 50 papers published in the biological literature. What is much more significant, however, is the fact that many of them have been of such a pioneering and iconoclastic nature in the field of oral microbiology.

Another of Dr. Macdonald's greatest satisfactions has been the development of an outstanding program of post-doctoral studies in Boston. During the past three years, fellows from no less than 22 different countries have pursued study in the basic and clinical sciences under his direction and from this program have gone forth qualified research workers who are already making an impact on dental teaching and scientific research on this continent and elsewhere.

It would seem apparent, Mr. Chancellor, that Dr. Macdonald, by his leadership, ability, and personality, has truly established new frontiers in both bacteriology and dentistry, and I should probably add that the phrase "new frontier" is used advisedly here, in the light of its present popularity on the American scene, and particularly in that part of the United States centred on Boston and Harvard University.

The University of Manitoba has established as a prime requisite for the granting of an honorary degree, the condition that both the recipient and the University should be honoured by the award. I would submit, Mr. Chancellor, that Dr. Macdonald, by his proven capacities as an original and scholarly investigator, as a notable undergraduate and graduate teacher, as a progressive planner, and as an enlightened administrator, is a most worthy recipient of this honour, and in conferring this degree, the University will be furthering its own distinguished reputation as well as the distinguished reputation of the president-elect of the University of British Columbia.

I would request, therefore, Mr. Chancellor, on behalf of the Senate of the University of Manitoba, that you confer upon John Barfoot Macdonald the degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa).

*(Following is the citation for the honorary degree conferred on Dean F. H. Soward, head of UBC's faculty of graduate studies and the department of history and international studies, at Carleton University on May 25.)*

Forty years ago, Frederic Hubert Soward went to teach at the small University of British Columbia. Since then, his has been a great Canadian academic career. He is one of those inspiring and beloved teachers still talked about by students of thirty years ago. He is an honoured historian whose scholarly integrity is respected throughout Canada and far beyond. He has had a major part in the drama of the growth of his university, and is now head of history and international studies, and dean of graduate studies. For years he has been a foremost Canadian analyst of international affairs, and he has long been a fervent proponent of collective security. During the war he proved his worth in active service with the Department of External Affairs. He has been probably our most successful academic traveller. And with all this, he is a leading Canadian authority on detective stories.

Mr. Chancellor: In the name of the Senate, I request you to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, on Frederic Hubert Soward, who has done so much for knowledge and understanding of our world of nations.

# PORTRAIT OF UBC'S NEW HEAD

Dr. John Barfoot Macdonald, who became president of the University of British Columbia July 1, brings to his new post an impressive background as a scientist, scholar and administrator.

Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., chancellor of UBC, stated that Dr. Macdonald's appointment to the presidency of one of Canada's largest universities seems a natural culmination to a distinguished career of teaching, scientific research, and proven administrative ability.

"The members of the Board of Governors are confident that they have found in Dr. Macdonald a man who possesses in a unique way those qualities of leadership which are demanded in the president of a comprehensive university," Dr. Ross stated.

She continued: "I am personally delighted that Dr. Macdonald and his family are coming to this province, and I know that every member of the academic community will offer him support and assistance in the heavy responsibilities he now accepts as president of a great institution."

Dr. Claude Bissell, president of the University of Toronto, issued the following statement on the eve of Dr. Macdonald's arrival in B.C. on July 22:

"The University of Toronto takes pride in the selection of a graduate of this University and former member of its staff for the high post of president of the University of British Columbia.

"By reason of his office, the president of the University of British Columbia is an important spokesman in the councils of higher education in Canada. When that spokesman is also a scholar warmly recognized by his peers, his words and acts command particular attention."

Dr. Macdonald was born in Toronto and received much of his education there. He graduated with honors from the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto, in 1942 and shortly thereafter joined the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, attaining the rank of captain.

Dr. Macdonald resumed his academic career following World War II at the University of Illinois where he received his master of science degree in bacteriology in 1948.

The same year he was named a Kellogg fellow and received the first student researchship ever given by the Canadian Dental Association. This took him to Columbia University where he received his doctor of philosophy degree in bacteriology in 1953.

Dr. Macdonald returned to the University of Toronto in 1949 and by 1956 had risen to the rank of full professor of bacteriology. During this period he was instrumental in establishing the Division of Dental Research at Toronto's dental faculty and served as chairman of the division until 1956.

Dr. Macdonald's association with UBC began in 1955 when he was invited to British Columbia to prepare a report entitled "A Prospectus of Dental Education." The report, which is now serving as the blueprint for the long-awaited Faculty of Dentistry at UBC, was acclaimed as a discerning and forward-looking document by medical educators across Canada.

Immediately after completing the B.C. survey, Dr. Macdonald accepted a joint appointment as professor of microbiology and director of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary at Harvard University.

Under Dr. Macdonald's administration the Infirmary has become one of the leading research centres in North America. Dr. Macdonald

has himself enriched scientific literature with more than 50 publications which have earned him the reputation of being in the forefront of research in the field of microbiology of mucous membranes in man.

His most extensive work has been done in the field of factors determining the occurrence of organisms in the human body and the understanding of the chemical activities of indigenous microorganisms responsible for their ability to cause disease.

One of Dr. Macdonald's outstanding achievements has been the development of a program of post-doctoral studies at Harvard. During the past three years fellows from 22 different countries have pursued studies in the basic and clinical sciences under his direction and leadership.

The citation for the honorary degree which he received from the University of Manitoba recently stated that Dr. Macdonald "by his leadership, and ability, and personality, has truly established New Frontiers in both bacteriology and dentistry."

It seems a fitting climax to Dr. Macdonald's research work at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary that just before arriving in Vancouver he was invited to speak at the International Conference on Oral Biology in Bonn, Germany, and to deliver the Charles Tomes lecture to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Dr. George Packer Berry, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Harvard University, said Harvard and the Forsyth Infirmary felt an immense sense of loss in the departure of Dr. Macdonald.

"No higher words of praise," he said, "can be given than to record the progress he has made here in building the Forsyth Infirmary from a local dispensary of charitable dental service to one of the world's leading institutions in the field of research and postgraduate education.

In addition to his teaching, research and administrative duties Dr. Macdonald has held editorial posts on two scientific journals and has edited an international series of scientific monographs.

In Canada he chaired the dental research committees of the Canadian Dental Association and the National Research Council and currently serves as a consultant for the National Institutes of Health of the United States.

In accepting the post of president of UBC, Dr. Macdonald stated that he was excited at the prospect of returning to Canada. "The goal of higher education," he said, "is to challenge the mind, the heart, and the spirit of man, and to create wisdom out of knowledge. To the extent that we succeed we will reflect the aspirations of man through the ages and the expectations of our Canadian forbears."

He concluded: "It will be a privilege to be part of such a task and to work towards such a goal."



An early start of construction of the Woodward Medical Library, first unit of the University Hospital, was foreshadowed by a brief sod-turning ceremony on Saturday, June 23. Above are three principals in the ceremony, Dr. Norman MacKenzie, who turned the first sod, Mr. P. A. Woodward, and Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., chancellor. Construction of the library was made possible by a gift from the Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Woodward Foundation.

## Victoria College

Chancellor Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., acting for the first time in her official capacity at Victoria College, conferred degrees upon 71 students at the second annual congregation on May 28th in the auditorium-gymnasium on the Gordon Head campus. Bachelors' degrees were received by 45 students in arts, 11 in science and 15 in education. The Congregation address was delivered by Dr. Norman A. M. MacKenzie, President of the University of British Columbia. Dr. MacKenzie spoke on "The Role and Future of Victoria College."

At its annual meeting, the UBC Alumni Association, Victoria College, elected Robert St. G. Gray, B.A.'55, as its president for the year. Following the Congregation ceremony the Alumni Association were hosts to the 1962 graduating class at the annual Alumni ball.

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The 1962 Victoria College summer session began on July 3rd with a record registration of 850 students in credit courses and an additional 180 in special non-credit courses for teachers. Interest is particularly high in those courses dealing with the new mathematics and arithmetic programs. The faculty is composed of 60 members, more than half of whom are visitors from universities in Britain, the United States, and other parts of Canada.

Victoria College development program is in full swing during the summer months. Basic construction has been completed on the 850-seat classroom building which will be ready for the opening of the fall session. The building will be named the Clearihue building in recognition of the contribution made to Victoria College over many years by His Honour Judge J. B. Clearihue, chairman of Victoria College Council.

The Students' Union building, designed by architect John Di Castri, is well under way. Plans call for the opening in late October. Builders have commenced work on the \$2,000,000 Science building which will be ready for occupancy in the 1963-64 session.

Architect R. W. Siddall reports that drawings for the new Library are nearing completion and an early start on construction is anticipated. Contributions and pledges to the Development Fund in the five-year, \$2,500,000 drive have now reached a total of \$2,180,000.

Dr. John B. Macdonald, new president of the University of British Columbia, made his first visit, in his new capacity, to the Victoria College campus in July. Dr. Macdonald met with administrative officials and members of the College Council to discuss the development of Victoria College.

Early in September, Dr. Claude Bissell, president of the University of Toronto, will spend several days at Victoria College. Dr. Bissell will discuss academic problems and trends in higher education with College faculty and officials during his three-day visit.

## romance studies head named

Dr. Dennis M. Healy, dean of the college of liberal arts and science at Long Island University, New York, has been appointed head of the department of Romance studies at the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Healy succeeds Dr. J. G. Anderson, who retired as head of the Romance studies department on June 30. Dr. Anderson was a member of the UBC faculty from 1949 on and head of the department of Romance studies since its creation in 1955.

Dr. Healy, 50, was also professor of French and chairman of the department of modern languages at Long Island University. He had held the position since 1954.

A native of Bethune, Saskatchewan, Dr. Healy received his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Alberta in 1931. Postgraduate work followed at the University of Paris and other European universities. He received his doctorate from the University of Paris in 1946.

Dr. Healy joined the staff of the University of Alberta as an instructor in French and Spanish in 1935. He was head of the French section in the department of modern languages from 1948 to 1952, when he was named head of the department.

Dr. Healy became head of the modern languages department at Long Island University in 1954 and was elected dean of the college of liberal arts and science in 1955.

Dr. Healy served in Europe and the far east during World War II and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian army. For a time he was a British intelligence agent behind German lines in Italy. He was awarded the OBE (Military Division) for his war service.

Dr. Anderson came to UBC in 1949 as a visiting professor and acting head of the department of French. The following year he was named head of the departments of French and Spanish.

Dr. Anderson is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, where he received his bachelor of arts degree, and Columbia University, which awarded him the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

He taught briefly at Columbia before joining the faculty of University College at Toronto in 1921. He was a member of the University College staff until he came to UBC in 1949.

## endowment fund established

A group of personal friends of the late A. E. Grauer, chancellor of the University of British Columbia from 1957 to 1961, has established an endowment fund to honour his memory.

Former president, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, said that he had written to a number of people inviting their participation and to date a total of \$75,000 had been donated to the fund, including a gift of \$25,000 from Mrs. Grauer and her family.

Dr. MacKenzie said it was proposed to use the income from the endowment for some special purpose within the general area of the social sciences, the humanities and the fine arts, areas in which Dr. Grauer had a personal interest.

Among the possibilities, Dr. MacKenzie said, are the endowment of a chair or professorship, the occasional distinguished lectureship, or the establishment of a Dal Grauer collection in the UBC library.

Alumni or friends who wish to participate in the fund are invited to send gifts to the president's office marked "Dal Grauer Memorial Fund."

## five professors abroad

Five University of B.C. teachers have received postings in Africa, South America and Europe through the Canadian government and the United Nations.

Dr. Cyril S. Belshaw, professor of anthropology, has been named a consultant on community development to the bureau of social affairs of the United Nations during July and August. He will assist in evaluating the work of the UN in the field of community development over the past ten years.

Dr. Belshaw will visit the offices of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Rome, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva, UNESCO in Paris and the Institute of Community Development in London before completing his report at UN headquarters in New York.

Michael Wheeler, assistant professor in the school of social work, has been named to a four-man team of United Nations experts who will assist in the preparation of a development plan for Lagos, the capital of Nigeria.

Mr. Wheeler has been named social policy adviser on the regional planning team which will spend four months in Lagos beginning in early June. Other members are from the United States, Japan and India.

The plan for Lagos is being developed as part of a five-year economic development plan through the Nigerian government's ministry of economic development.

Mr. Wheeler will study social problems in Lagos which have arisen as the result of rapid expansion, internal migration and technological changes. The United Nations team will work with four Nigerian town planners.

Professor Lionel Coulthard, head of the department of agricultural engineering, has been posted to Ghana for 18 months under the technical assistance program of the Canadian government's external aid branch.

Prof. Coulthard will be stationed at the University College of Ghana where he will instruct in agricultural engineering and act as a consultant on farm machinery and equipment for the University's research projects.

Prof. Charles A. Rowles, head of the department of soil science, left May 1 for Venezuela where he will act as technical officer for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

He will advise and assist the government of Venezuela in solving problems of soil survey and classification, soil conservation, training of personnel and the organization of soil surveys for specific local development projects.

Miss Muriel Cunliffe, assistant professor in the school of social work, visited Uganda and Northern Rhodesia to review plans for the establishment of work in the field of social work and community development in universities there.

Miss Cunliffe, who was appointed to the post by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the UN, returned to UBC in April.



Vancouver chartered accountant and UBC graduate DONALD B. FIELDS has been named 1962-63 president of the Vancouver Institute to succeed Dr. Cyril Belshaw.

## UN centre continues on campus

The United Nations Regional Training Centre will continue to operate at the University of British Columbia.

The name of the Centre has been changed to the United Nations Educational Centre because it more nearly describes the kind of work the Centre is doing, a spokesman said.

Dr. Cyril Belshaw, professor of anthropology at UBC, has been succeeded as director of the Centre by Arthur Sager, former administrative assistant. Mr. Sager has also been appointed director of International House to succeed John Haar, who has become UBC's housing administrator since the retirement of Dr. Gordon Shrum.

Dr. Belshaw will continue to be associated with the work of the Centre as chairman of an advisory committee of the Centre.

UBC will continue to finance the operations of the Centre to the same extent as in the past. Neither the UN nor the Canadian government have indicated to what extent they will continue support.

The Centre was established in 1959 to receive personnel from developing countries who have been awarded UN fellowships to study economic development, social welfare and public administration in the western United States and Canada.

## courses to continue

Gordon R. Elliott, a lecturer in the department of English at the University of British Columbia, will be the resident UBC instructor in Prince George for the 1962-63 academic year.

It will be the third consecutive year that UBC has offered courses in the interior centre. Mr. Elliott will teach two English courses and a history course entitled "The rise of modern Europe." The Prince George school board will continue to underwrite the cost of the program. Students register in the normal way with UBC and pay the regular tuition fee of \$66 per course.

Mr. Elliott is a graduate of UBC where he obtained his bachelor and master of arts degrees and a teaching certificate. He holds a second master of arts degree from Harvard University.

Mr. Elliott has written extensively on Canadian and B.C. history. He was a research assistant for two 1958 centennial publications, "British Columbia: a centennial anthology" and "British Columbia: a history." He has also served as historical advisor to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on a series of B.C. stories.

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## retired president keeps busy

Dr. Norman MacKenzie, who retired as president of UBC June 30, has been named to a four-man commission to investigate higher education in East Africa.

Dr. MacKenzie has accepted an invitation from the Provisional Council of the University of East Africa to tour Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya from September 8 to October 6 as a member of a commission which will make recommendations concerning the organization of higher education in these areas.

During August Dr. MacKenzie will act as chairman of the Summer Institute at Mount Allison University, which will this year discuss "Canada and the Common Market." The Institute takes place from August 15 to 18.

On August 19 Dr. MacKenzie will be in St. John's, Newfoundland, for meetings of the Canada Council. He will follow this with a visit to New Brunswick.

On September 4, 5 and 6 Dr. MacKenzie will be in Ottawa for meetings of the National Federation of Canadian University Students and talks with the Canadian Universities Foundation.

Dr. MacKenzie will return to Vancouver following his African trip for the October 25 installation of his successor, Dr. John Barfoot Macdonald, as president. Later the same month he will chair meetings of the Council on Continuing Education for Public Responsibility, an extension organization to which UBC belongs with 11 American universities. The meetings will be held at the University of Oklahoma.

In November Dr. MacKenzie will be in New York for meetings of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association which handles the pensions of university faculty members. In December Dr. MacKenzie plans to be in Halifax for the annual meeting of the directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

## Alumni plan meetings

The UBC Alumni Association has announced plans to hold four regional conferences on higher education at various locations in B.C. during 1963.

The first conference is planned for January 26 in Prince George. Later meetings will be held in Kelowna on March 9, at Cranbrook on April 6, and at a west Kootenay community on May 11.

Regional planning committees have been formed in each area to carry out the planning of the conferences which will last for a full day in each case.

## enrolment record set

Approximately 5300 students are registered for credit courses offered during the 1962 summer session, an increase of more than 200 over the 1961 session.

The record enrolment will be bolstered by an additional 400-500 students who will register for non-credit courses, seminars and conferences arranged by the extension department.

Officials in the registrar's office are predicting that at least 14,000 students will register in September for the 1962-63 winter session, an increase of 1000 over last year.

Predictions regarding the winter session enrolment are complicated by the fact that UBC has instituted new entrance regulations. Officials said it would be difficult to state how many students would be unable to register as a result of the new rules.