

# U BC REPORTS

## ELECTIONS SLATED FOR MAY 21

Elections for Chancellor and 15 members of the University of British Columbia Senate will be held on May 21, UBC's registrar, J. E. A. Parnall, has announced.

The Chancellor and 15 Senate members will be elected by Convocation, which is made up of all UBC graduates, original members of Convocation, members of the UBC faculty, and honorary degree holders. There are approximately 30,000 persons on the rolls of Convocation.

Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., UBC's present Chancellor, was elected in November, 1961, to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. A. E. Grauer, who died during his second term of office.

Dr. Ross is eligible to serve two additional terms of three years each as Chancellor.

The present 15 members of the Senate elected by Convocation are all eligible for reelection for a further three-year period.

They are: Mrs. H. F. Angus, Kenneth P. Caple, Joseph E. A. Kania, John L. Keays, Ian McTaggart-Cowan, Eric P. Nicol, Walter N. Sage, The Hon. Mr. Justice David Verchere, and Arnold A. Webster, all of Vancouver; Willard E. Ireland and J. Stuart Keate, both of Victoria; Mrs. T. R. Boggs, Ladysmith; Arthur P. Dawe, Okanagan Mission; George C. Hacker, Abbotsford, and Joseph V. Rogers, Trail.

Nominations for Chancellor and Senate members must be received by Mr. Parnall not later than February 26, 12 weeks prior to the date of the election.

The method of submitting nominations is set forth in sections 73 to 77 of the University Act. These sections are as follows:

73. No person shall be elected as Chancellor or as a member of the Senate unless he has been nominated as hereinafter mentioned, and every vote cast for any person not so nominated shall be void.

74. (1) For the election of the Chancellor and members of the Senate the nomination shall be in writing by a nomination paper, which shall be signed in the case of the Chancellor by at least seven persons entitled to vote, and in the case of a member of the Senate by at least three persons entitled to vote.

(2) The Registrar shall forthwith send a written notice of nomination to each person duly nominated with a request that such person forward to the registrar forthwith after the receipt of the notice information as to the residence of the candidate, degrees and offices thereof, occupation, offices held at the University, or in other organ-

izations, other professional or business interests, publications.

75. The nomination papers shall be delivered at the office of the Registrar, or, if sent by mail, shall be received by him not later than twelve weeks prior to the date of the election, and if not so delivered and received shall be invalid and not acted upon.

76. Any person who is nominated for the office of Chancellor or as a member of the Senate may refuse to become a candidate for the office for which he has been nominated, and he shall be deemed not to have been nominated, and his name shall not be included in the list of candidates, if he notifies the registrar in writing of his refusal within four days after the day upon which the time for nominations has expired.

77. In the event of only one candidate being nominated for Chancellor, or only so many candidates being nominated for the Senate as are required to be elected, such candidate or candidates shall be deemed to have been elected, and in such cases no voting papers shall be required to be sent out.

If an election is necessary, the registrar will mail ballot papers to all members of Convocation for whom he has accurate addresses. It is expected that ballot papers will be in the mail within two weeks following February 26, the final date for the receipt of nominations.

### Kelowna conference planned

The Okanagan-Mainline University Association has announced plans to hold a one-day conference on higher education in Kelowna on March 9.

The conference, scheduled for the final day of the 1963 "Education Week," will deal with the urgent need for additional higher academic and technical school facilities.

Chairman of the conference will be Dr. E. M. Stevenson of Vernon.

Gordon Newhouse, of Kelowna, publicity chairman for the conference, said the conference would be a joint effort of the various Okanagan-Mainline communities extending from Kamloops and Revelstoke to Osoyoos and Keremeos.

More than 500 persons in the same region attended a similar conference in Vernon in 1961.

Recognized authorities in government, education and community affairs will be asked to participate in the conference. Included will be authorities on junior colleges and technical schools.

Mrs. H. W. Fowler,  
4530 W. 1st Ave.,  
Vancouver 8, B. C.

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### student affairs dean named

Professor Walter H. Gage has been named dean of student affairs at the University of British Columbia, President John B. Macdonald has announced.

President Macdonald said the intention in making the appointment is to bring all of the functions related to students under the general supervision of one senior administrative officer of the University.

As dean of student affairs, Dean Gage will be responsible for policy, administrative arrangements, and supervision of student housing, student health service, relations with the Alma Mater Society, office of the dean of women, athletics, Thea Koerner Graduate Centre, International House, relations with fraternities and sororities, and overall space requirements.

"Dean Gage," the President added, "holds a position of respect and affection throughout the University, and I know the news of his new appointment will be warmly welcomed."

Dean Gage continues to hold his present position of dean of inter-faculty affairs and in this capacity will continue to be responsible for fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, prizes, and loans to students.

### McGill head former UBC professor

Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, former head of the department of surgery in UBC's faculty of medicine, has been appointed the 11th principal of McGill University in Montreal.

Dr. Robertson succeeds Dr. Cyril James, who retired recently after serving as principal of McGill from 1939 to 1962.

Dr. Robertson is a graduate of McGill where he received the degrees of bachelor of science in 1932 and doctor of medicine in 1936. He was associated with the UBC faculty of medicine from its inception in 1951 until he resigned to become head of the department of surgery at McGill in 1959.

### new board appointee

John E. Liersch, vice-president of Canadian Forest Products Ltd., has been appointed a member of the board of governors of UBC.

Mr. Liersch succeeds Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., whose election to the post of Chancellor in 1961 created a vacancy on the board.

Mr. Liersch is a graduate of UBC and a former head of the faculty of forestry. He was a member of the 1958 Royal Commission on Education, now commonly known as the "Chant commission."

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## REGISTRAR'S OFFICIAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the resolution passed by the Senate at its meeting on Wednesday, December 12, 1962, the election of the Chancellor and of the fifteen members of the Senate to be elected by the members of Convocation of the University of British Columbia will be held on Tuesday, May 21, 1963.

Nominations for these offices must be in my hands not later than Tuesday, February 26, 1963.

Your special attention is called to Sections 73-77 of the University Act (1960). (See lead story, column one, on this page).

The following is a list of persons now in office:

- CHANCELLOR:**  
Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.
- MEMBERS OF SENATE ELECTED BY CONVOCATION:**  
Mrs. H. F. Angus, B.A., Vancouver.  
Mrs. T. R. Boggs, B.A., Ladysmith.  
Kenneth P. Caple, B.S.A., M.S.A., Vancouver.  
Arthur P. Dawe, B.A., Okanagan Mission.  
George C. Hacker, B.A., Abbotsford.  
Willard E. Ireland, B.A., M.A., Victoria.  
Joseph E. A. Kania, M.A.Sc., Ph.D., Vancouver.  
J. Stuart Keate, B.A., Victoria.  
John L. Keays, B.A., B.A.Sc., M.A.Sc., Ph.D., Vancouver.  
Ian McTaggart-Cowan, B.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Vancouver.  
Eric P. Nicol, B.A., M.A., Vancouver.  
Joseph V. Rogers, B.A.Sc., Trail.  
Walter N. Sage, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.Hist.S., Vancouver.  
The Hon. Mr. Justice David R. Verchere, B.A., Vancouver.  
Arnold A. Webster, M.A., Vancouver.

In accordance with the University Act, notice is hereby given that the election register has been prepared and is under the custody and control of the Registrar and is open to inspection at all reasonable hours by all members entitled to vote.

JOHN E. A. PARNALL,  
Registrar.

### alumni appeal to graduates

The UBC Alumni Association has appealed to graduates to inform them of the whereabouts of fellow graduates who have changed their addresses and neglected to inform the University.

Tim Hollick-Kenyon, director of the Alumni Association, said this was particularly important in view of the upcoming elections for chancellor, and the 15 members of Senate elected by Convocation, the bulk of which is made up of graduates.

The registrar, he said, will send ballots only to those graduates for whom he has current addresses. Graduates may exercise their right to vote and fulfill their responsibility to the University only if they ensure that the University has their correct address, he added.

# HIGHER EDUCATION IN B.C. and a plan for THE FUTURE

*(What follows is a summary of the report on the future of higher education in British Columbia by John B. Macdonald. This summary indicates the principal ideas and recommendations made in the report. For detailed explanations readers should consult the complete version of the report, which is on sale at the U.B.C. bookstore at a cost of \$2, tax included).*

## New dimensions: higher education in the years ahead

In recent years many citizens of British Columbia have been aware of the growing need for additional opportunities and facilities for higher education. The time has now come when plans must be made at once if British Columbia is to provide educational opportunities necessary for its social, economic, and cultural progress. The matter is one of the gravest urgency.

In the realm of scientific and technological change, and the effect of these two forces on every aspect of human life, more has been accomplished in the last half century than in all previous human history. As a measure of the pace of change, it has been stated that 90% of all the scientists who ever lived are alive today. We are witnesses to the first act of a new scientific revolution. Our work, our play, our lives are inevitably shaped by that revolution; and if man is to survive as a species, and if we are to prosper as a nation and as individuals, we must strive to understand the meaning of the revolution as we plan for the years ahead.

We have moved into a new world in which the skills of today become obsolete tomorrow. The days are rapidly disappearing when the man with little formal training can make an appreciable contribution to our national strength. Education, and more particularly higher education, must be designed to permit individuals to interpret and understand the revolutionary changes which are occurring everywhere. The persons who will make the greatest contribution to society, and who will lead happy and rewarding lives, will be those educated to the limits of their capacities and talents by the best kinds of educational institutions we can finance and staff.

The Province of British Columbia has an abundance of natural resources which provide a base for an expanding industrial economy. Our population is growing rapidly. It is the only province that has shown an increase in population in every decade since 1925. For the years 1945-56 British Columbia increased by 41.4% as against a national population growth in the same period of 30%. It is predicted that the provincial population will be 2,000,000 by 1971 and 3,000,000 by 1981. The growth in the provincial population is reflected directly in the number of students who are seeking education beyond the high school level. It is estimated that by 1971, 37,000 high school graduates will be enrolled or seeking entry to our universities and colleges. The increase in numbers is not restricted to this province: the 37,000 students seeking entry to institutions of higher education in British Columbia in 1970 will be part of 312,000 students for the whole of Canada. Since in British Columbia there are not more than 17,000 students registered in programmes beyond the high school level for the academic year 1962-63, this means that in the brief period of seven years we can look forward to double the enrolment we have now.

The most crucial problem facing us as a result of this enormous increase will be that of finding staff and facilities for our colleges and universities. In British Columbia alone we shall have to add 125 members to teaching staffs every year if the present student-staff ratio is to be maintained. The alarming fact, however, is that the whole of Canada is graduating annually only about 280 Ph.D.s. The Ph.D. is now almost mandatory for anybody seeking a career in higher education.

Second only to the problem of staffing our Universities is the need for an entirely new concept of financing higher education. The present average cost of higher education in Canada is \$1,550 per student per year. This is expected to increase to \$2,100 by 1965 and, in my judgment, to \$3,000 by 1970. Cost per student over the last five years in Canada went up from \$1,072 to \$1,550.

Capital costs for the five years from 1960 for higher education in Canada, according to the Canadian Universities Foundation, could go to one billion dollars, that is two hundred million dollars per year. The population of British Columbia is approximately 10% of that of Canada; therefore, proportionately, the projection for this Province is twenty million dollars per year for a total of one hundred million dollars by 1965-66.

Clearly the task and cost of meeting requirements for higher education in the years ahead are of a new dimension.

## Excellence as a goal

Two requirements are fundamental to the promotion of excellence in British Columbia's higher education. These are first the diversification of opportunity both in respect to the KINDS of education experience available and the PLACE where it can be obtained. The second requirement is self-government of individual institutions in respect to setting objectives, standards, admissions, curricula, administrative structure, and all the other things that go to make up the operation of a college.

British Columbia needs educational opportunities of a diversified kind because many different programmes of study and training are required for citizens whose talents and interests are different and whose vocations or careers are markedly dissimilar. It is inconceivable that any one institution can serve successfully the wide range of educational training needed for the modern world. Society requires theoretical physicists, electronics technicians, agricultural scientists, school teachers, physicians, lawyers, as well as food, mining, agricultural, and forestry technologists, diesel mechanics, data processors, and so many others who possess the highly technical skills demanded in today's world.

In order to develop an excellent system of education in this Province, the individual institutions must be self-governing in respect of their academic programmes. Each institution must be permitted to define its own aims and organize its programme to achieve goals based upon local, provincial, or national requirements. The only way in which small institutions can compete for competent staff is to offer a programme which is unique and so provide opportunities which contrast with those of the University — for example, small classes, seminar education, intimate association with other disciplines, higher standards of admission, and a greater emphasis on experiment in education.

## Kinds of educational institutions required

I see the need for two basic kinds of institutions of higher education:

(a) Universities and four-year colleges offering degree programmes and advanced training for those students who have the necessary ability and aptitude;

(b) Two-year colleges offering a variety of programmes (academic and technological) of one or two years of education beyond Grade XII.

The two-year college would be a new kind of institution for this Province. It would be designed for those students who plan to continue their education at a degree-granting institution; those who wish to take only one or two years of higher education (technical, academic, or a combination of both); those who are undecided about their educational future; those who by preference or for financial reasons wish to remain in their own locality. The two-year college would have its unique character and ideals and offer enough courses parallel with those of degree-granting institutions to invite the best students to pursue further studies. Although two-year colleges may differ from one another in accordance with local needs, that difference will exist mainly in the non-academic areas of their work. Such institutions could attract very able students and professors by offering courses and facilities of a distinctive character. Their academic programmes must be parallel so that the best students can transfer to the University, but PARALLEL should not mean IDENTICAL.

If new two-year colleges are established at major centres of population throughout the Province, much will be done to equalize educational opportunities for all young British Columbians. The University could then concentrate on the tasks for which it is best suited:

(a) Under-graduate education in the humanities, the sciences, the fine arts, and the social sciences;

(b) Advanced teaching and research connected with graduate work;

(c) Professional preparation: for example in medicine, dentistry, engineering, law, forestry, commerce, education.

In addition, we need four-year colleges offering degrees in the liberal arts, science, and education. At the moment, I see no need for more than one institution giving extremely expensive professional courses such as medicine and engineering, and much of the advanced scientific and graduate work.

## Locations for colleges in British Columbia

There are several important criteria to be employed in deciding upon the location of new colleges. These are:

- (a) The total population of the area concerned;
- (b) The size of the "student pool" within this total;
- (c) The number of students within commuting distance (one hour by car) of a particular centre;
- (d) The proportion of this number which seem likely to need post high school education;
- (e) The existing level and quality of cultural activities in various communities.

Experience in the United States reveals we must seek communities having a fairly high density of population to act as centres and to which can be added students residing within one hour's travel by car. Moreover, in order that a system of decentralization may be economically feasible, new institutions must have a minimum enrolment of about 300 students in a two-year programme. Most communities in British Columbia are not large enough to supply such a pool of qualified students, and those that are large enough owe it to their smaller neighboring communities to cooperate in a regional college programme.

Any local considerations must be seen in the broad perspective of the added benefits that can accrue to the citizens of the Province at large; because my prime consideration has always been to develop a system for the whole Province rather than for a particular area. The regional college will act as a leaven in the community. It will foster and promote higher education and cultural activities among the students who are in attendance; at the same time, it will provide an opportunity for continuing education among interested citizens. In even broader terms these new institutions will contribute markedly to raising the whole intellectual and cultural life of the citizens of British Columbia. Having examined those regional areas in the Province which could support a college on the basis of the criteria I have already set out earlier in this section, I recommend:

(a) that Victoria College have the privilege of deciding to become an independent degree-granting college;

(b) that a four-year degree-granting college be established in the Western Lower Fraser Valley to serve the growing population in that area, an area not within easy commuting distance of the Point Grey campus. This institution, and this institution alone, can most effectively alleviate the demand for under-graduate education on the Point Grey campus. A suitable location exists at the Stormont Interchange (Burnaby). This institution could command a freshman enrolment of 2,000 in 1965 and reach an enrolment of about 7,000 in a four-year programme in 1971.

(c) that the school districts of the Okanagan Valley co-operate in establishing a two-year regional college with the expectation of its becoming a four-year degree-granting college by 1970. The most appropriate site would be adjacent to Kelowna. However, this should not be considered as a college serving only the needs of that city; it should be viewed from the beginning as a college for the whole of the Okanagan area.

(d) that a two-year regional college be established in the vicinity of Castlegar to serve school districts from Trail to Nelson. A two-year regional college in that area could have 500 students in 1965 and 900 students by 1971. Residents of the East Kootenays would have to decide between offering Grade XIII and establishing residential dormitories at the college in Castlegar.

(e) that a two-year regional college be established in metropolitan Vancouver. It seems apparent that the Vancouver School Board would like to see the King Edward programme develop as a two-year college serving Vancouver and the adjacent municipalities, particularly in the field of continuing education, terminal academic education, and transfer facilities for students on the academic programme.

I see the desirability of two-year regional colleges being planned for operation by 1971 in the following regions:

1. Central Vancouver Island Region.
2. Kamloops and South Cariboo Region.
3. Central Interior (Prince George),
4. Eastern Lower Fraser Valley.

## Assistance for higher education: academic board and grants commission

Although I have stated elsewhere that new institutions should be self-governing, it is important that provision be made for guaranteeing the academic standards of the various regional colleges that will be established. Therefore, I propose an Academic Board which would foster the growth and academic development of new institutions; assist in gaining public support for essential facilities and resources to enable new institutions to attain the goals they set for themselves; negotiate with larger institutions to procure staff and to arrange temporary exchange of academic

personnel between established institutions and new colleges; assist in arranging the transfer of students from one institution to another; and in general aid new institutions in their basic planning.

The Academic Board would have no direct responsibility for the distribution of funds to the regional colleges. However, it is essential that this Board maintain close liaison with the Grants Commission I shall propose later in this section in order that scholarly interests may be served in an imaginative way.

If there were any indication that the academic standards of a regional college were not being maintained in line with the goals it had set for itself, the Academic Board would investigate and give assistance for correcting the situation. On occasion it might withdraw its recognition of a college, and the Grants Commission might in turn withdraw financial support through public funds. Therefore, the Academic Board would become an accrediting agency, and it would be understood that any institution eligible for public financial support would have to be approved academically by it.

The financing of two-year institutions should come from three sources: local, provincial, and federal. In order to provide for a balanced and harmonious development within the whole provincial system of higher education, and to achieve a consolidated plan for advancing our educational ideals, it is most important that responsible and effective representations be made to the Provincial Government concerning the financial support which should be given each institution. Requests by individual institutions must be considered in terms of the overall programme for higher education. Any means established should ensure the equitable distribution of funds among institutions, and at the same time ensure that the best possible use of public funds is being made by avoiding a duplication of expensive course offerings, libraries, professional schools, laboratories, and equipment for specialized teaching research.

The kind of commission I envisage would be vested with the specific responsibility of appraising the requirements of institutions and of satisfying the government of the soundness of their proposals. Such a commission would be extremely useful as a senior advisory body to the Provincial Government, not only for immediate projects, but also for a long-range plan of continuous development of education with the Province. The presence of an informed commission, commanding public respect, would increase confidence of the government itself and of the people that every precaution had been taken prior to decision.

The function of the Grants Commission would be:

- To analyse and appraise the needs, aims, and future plans of individual institutions in relation to the whole development of higher education in this Province.
- To seek and gather systematically pertinent information and advice from the institutions themselves and from all available sources.
- To recommend to the Provincial Government policy, both long and short term, with respect to the continuing operation and financing of higher education.
- To receive and study the budget estimates for both capital and operating needs of each institution.
- To make a combined submission on behalf of all institutions to the Provincial Government for support for the operating and capital revenue of each.
- To exercise an executive function by distributing the funds which the Provincial Legislature assigns for higher education.
- To distribute the grants made by the Federal Government towards the operating revenue of institutions of higher learning.
- To submit an annual report to the Legislature. I recommend a Grants Commission having the following membership:
  - A Chairman appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Because of the inseparable connection between academic and financial matters, this person should also act as chairman of the Academic Board.
  - One member nominated for a three-year term by each of the institutions whose work the Commission embraces. The number of members will have to be increased as new institutions are established. It would be desirable if the Faculty of each institution had a voice in the appointment of the representative.
  - An equal number appointed for a three-year term by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The choice of these members should be left to the Government, but it is suggested that they include representatives of business, labour, and the professions.
  - A full-time, paid Executive Director, a Financial Officer, and secretarial staff who will act jointly for the Academic Board: these persons should be employees of the Commission.

## Governing bodies for new institutions

In the case of new regional colleges it is important that local needs be served. Therefore, citizens of regions must have a large voice in the governing bodies of these regional colleges.

If new institutions are established on a regional basis by agreement between the Provincial Government and groups of boards of school trustees, I recommend that governing bodies be established for each institution, composed as follows:

- One representative named by each of the co-operating Boards of School Trustees;

- One representative named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;
- One representative named from their number by the superintendents of schools in the co-operating school districts;
- One representative named by the Academic Board;
- One representative named by the Grants Commission;
- The President or Principal of the institution, who shall not be a voting member;
- One representative named by the Faculty of the institution, who shall not be a member of that Faculty.

In respect to the procedure for establishing a four-year college in the Western Lower Fraser Valley, I recommend that the governing body be appointed to include:

- Appointments by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;
- Appointments to the Board from the Senate, when it is established;
- The election by the Faculty of the institution of at least one Board member, but that Board member should not be a salaried employee of the institution itself;
- The Chancellor of the institution to be a member of the Board of Governors;
- The Board to elect its own Chairman;
- The President to attend all Board meetings as chief executive officer;
- All members of the Board, whether elected or appointed, to serve for a three-year term and no member should be eligible to serve consecutively for more than two three-year terms;
- The first members to be appointed for one, two, and three years respectively so that thereafter an equal number shall retire each year.

If new two and four-year institutions are established, appropriate legislation will have to be passed by the Provincial Government.

## Financing of new colleges

It is convenient to consider anticipated development of higher education in three phases:

- Phase 1: the present to 1965  
Phase 2: 1965-1971  
Phase 3: 1971 onward

During Phase 1, the expected increase in school-age population will continue to overtax the resources of existing institutions. The building programme at Victoria College will accommodate about 3,000 students by the end of this phase. At the University studies are under way on capital costs, but no accurate estimate can be given at this time, since studies are premised on what will take place elsewhere in the Province.

During this phase, operating costs will increase, and per student costs will increase to \$2,100 with the projected Canadian average cost per student for 1965-66.

During the same period it would be desirable for the Vancouver Board of School Trustees to expand the present operation at King Edward School to provide a well-rounded two-year regional college offering.

By the summer of 1965, initial construction should be completed for the four-year college in the Western Lower Fraser Valley and the two-year colleges in the Okanagan and the West Kootenays.

Early in Phase 3 it is probable that the college in the Lower Fraser Valley would have approximately 7,000 students. About the same time the college in the Okanagan will probably be ready to become a four-year degree-granting institution.

During Phase 2 plans should be elaborated for the new institutions recommended after 1971. CAPITAL COSTS. The following table summarizes capital costs for new institutions established in Phase 2:

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-71
Western Lower Fraser Valley	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000
Okanagan	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
West Kootenay	450,000	450,000	800,000
	\$3,450,000	\$3,450,000	\$7,300,000*

\*For the five years 1965-71, about \$1,460,000 per year.

OPERATING COSTS. The following table summarizes operating costs for the Western Lower Fraser Valley College:

	Estimated No. Students	Approx. Cost Per Student	Approx. Total Operating Cost
1965	2,400	\$1,650	\$ 4,000,000
1971	7,000	2,350	16,000,000

The following table summarizes operating costs for colleges in the Okanagan and the West Kootenays:

		No. of Students	Cost Per Student	Total Operating Cost
Okanagan	1965	750	\$ 900	\$ 675,000
	1971	2,400	1,300	3,000,000
West Kootenay	1965	500	900	450,000
	1971	900	1,300	1,170,000

The methods used for establishing the costs in the tables above are shown in detail in the printed version of this report. The reader is asked to refer to it.

The estimated capital costs for the Western Lower Fraser Valley total \$9,000,000 up to 1971. Total capital costs for the Okanagan in the same period are estimated at \$3,500,000 and those for the West Kootenay at \$1,700,000. It must be emphasized that these capital costs are not new costs to be imposed on the Province by decentralization. If the capital requirements are not met by decentralization, they will have to be met through equivalent expansion of undergraduate and auxiliary facilities at Point Grey and Victoria College.

The two-year regional college, if it is to fulfill its function, to a great extent must embody the characteristics and aspirations of the community and the region it serves. These colleges will, therefore, require regional and community financial support. This has been the pattern in most successful two-year colleges in the U.S.A. However, once a college becomes a degree-granting institution and so serves the needs of the Province at large, it should be supported as are other provincial institutions, not only in British Columbia, but also in the other provinces.

I recommend that the costs of establishing and operating two-year colleges be apportioned as follows:

Capital: One third of the total capital cost (including land, buildings, equipment, and libraries) should be borne by the community or region which the college serves, and two-thirds should come from funds supplied by or through the Provincial Government. If a portion of the capital cost is paid by the Federal Government under the Vocational and Technical Training Act, the Provincial Government's share would be reduced.

Operating: About 25% should come from student fees, at least 25% from the community or region, and not more than 50% from government grants (Provincial and Federal). This is analogous to the pattern recommended in a study undertaken for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the United States — one third state, one third local, and one third fees.

Colleges, such as the one proposed in the Lower Fraser Valley area, which from the beginning are planned as four-year institutions, should be financed on the same basis as the University and Victoria College, both for operating and capital costs.

When and if two-year regional colleges develop to the point where they change their function and become four-year degree-granting colleges, the regional share of operating costs would be taken over by increases in grants from the Provincial Government and students' fees, so that their financing would be on a par with other four-year institutions.

I indicate below the implications of my financial recommendations for colleges in the Okanagan and the West Kootenay during the first five years:

### OKANAGAN COLLEGE: CAPITAL COSTS

Total Building Costs	\$3,500,000
Regional Share	1,170,000
Provincial Share	2,330,000

### OPERATING COSTS

Fees	25% or \$169,000 (\$225 per student)
Regional Cost	25% or 169,000 (\$225 per student)
Federal Govt.	133,000 (\$177 per student)
Provincial Govt.	204,000 (\$272 per student)

### W. KOOTENAY COLLEGE: CAPITAL COSTS

Total Building Costs	\$1,700,000
Regional Share	567,000
Provincial Share	1,133,000

### OPERATING COSTS

Fees	25% or \$112,500 (\$225 per student)
Regional Cost	25% or 112,500 (\$225 per student)
Federal Govt.	88,500 (\$177 per student)
Provincial Govt.	136,500 (\$273 per student)

It should be remembered that not all of the local community's contributions — or the Province's — will represent ADDITIONAL expenditures. Some of the new costs will be balanced by savings resulting from the closing down of senior matriculation in regions with colleges.

How should regions finance their share of the costs? The school district where the college is located benefits most. Adjacent school districts within one hour's travel time benefit to a decreasing degree the further they are from the college. Thus, the mill rate should be decreased as the distance from the college to the school district increases. This method of financing is being used successfully by the two-year college at Lethbridge, Alberta, and its adoption is recommended for regional colleges in British Columbia.

# VICTORIA COLLEGE

Victoria College Development Fund received a tremendous boost with the announcement in December of the terms of the settlement of the estate of the late Thomas McPherson. Victoria College is the major benefactor from the estate of over \$4,000,000.

The Development Fund will receive an immediate bequest of \$250,000. Five years from now the Fund is to receive \$2,000,000 in cash and Mr. McPherson's part interest in the downtown Central building.

Thomas Shanks McPherson was born in Airdrie, Scotland, in 1872 and came to Canada in 1882. Upon coming to Victoria in 1905 he entered the real estate business and it was in this area that he made his large fortune.

Mr. McPherson's first love was the city of Victoria and his principal purpose in life was building a worthwhile estate from which the citizens would benefit. He felt that the growth and development of a university in Victoria was "the single most important factor in the progress of the city." Other agencies in the community will also enjoy the benefits of Mr. McPherson's philanthropy.

**CLEARIHUE BUILDING:** On September 5, 1962, Dr. Claude Bissell, president of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, formally dedicated the first new building on the Gordon Head campus, in honour of Judge Joseph B. Clearihue, chairman of Victoria College Council. A plaque bearing the inscription, "Friend of Victoria College" symbolizes a lifetime of devotion to the welfare of Victoria College.

The Honourable W. A. C. Bennett, premier of the Province of British Columbia, was the guest speaker at the official opening of the new building on January 18, 1963.

The \$400,000 building has been in use since October of last year. Fifteen classrooms and two seminar rooms provide accommodation for 839 students.

**OTHER BUILDINGS:** The new Student Union building is nearing completion and should be ready for occupancy in February. Construction of the \$2,000,000 Science building is up to schedule. Planners expect it to be ready for use in the early fall. Plans for the Library will go out to tender in March, with a completion date set for the following summer.

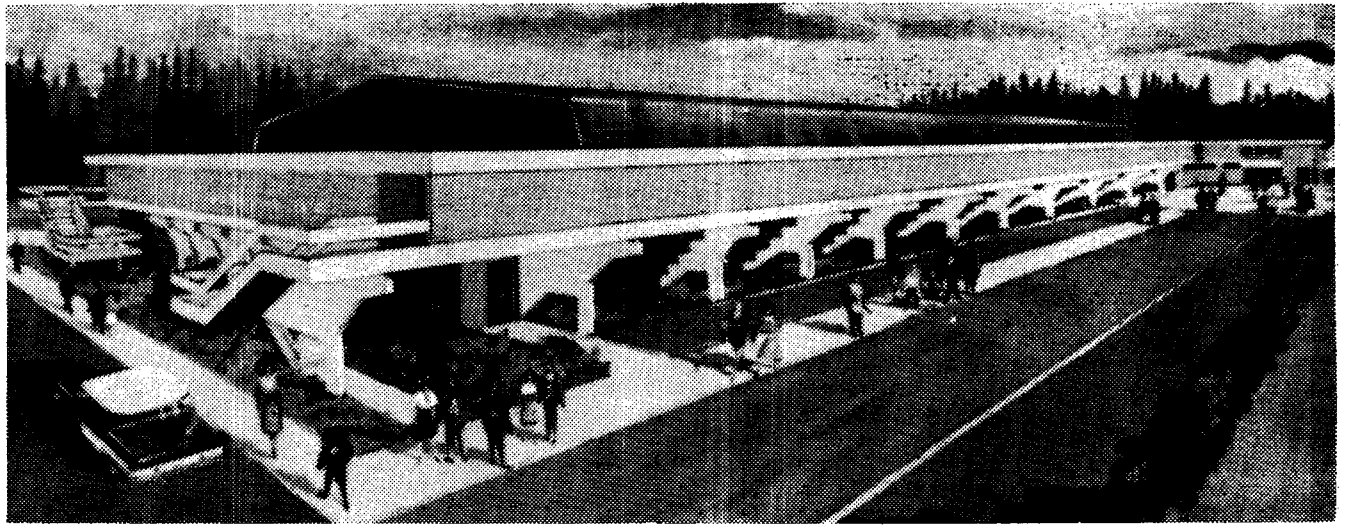
Early in the term the buildings and grounds department completed the conversion of a large army hut to a modern cafeteria, with a seating capacity of 400 students. This accommodation can be expanded when needed. The cafeteria is operated by C.N.I.B.

Work is presently underway on construction of the first stages of a Little Theatre project located in a former army hut. The English department is offering a first course in drama this year and plans to expand this programme in the future.

**FACULTY:** Neil A. Swainson, assistant professor in the department of political science, is currently on leave for post-graduate studies at Stanford University. Reginald H. Roy, assistant professor in the department of history, is on leave pursuing advanced studies at the University of Washington.

An announcement has just been made that Professor W. Gordon Fields, head of the department of biology, botany and zoology, has been awarded the PhD degree by Stanford University. Dr. Fields' dissertation was "The Structure, Development, Food Relations, Reproduction and Life History of the Squid *Loligo opalescens* Berry."

**SUMMER SESSION:** A record registration of approximately 900 students is anticipated for the 1963 Summer Session. Sixty academic courses will be offered, including botany and political science for the first time.



Construction of the new \$500,000 Winter Sports Centre at the south end of the UBC campus on the east side of Wolfson field has begun. The Alma Mater Society is contributing \$250,000 towards the cost of the building through an annual \$5 levy, while the board of governors has made an equal grant towards construction. A \$75,000

maximum grant has also been obtained from the provincial government as a winter works project. Farmer Construction Co. are the contractors for the building which will contain an ice area measuring 85x200 feet, six sheets of curling ice, plus ancillary facilities. Seating capacity will be 1750.

## commissary, cafeteria underway

A \$441,863 contract for construction of a commissary kitchen and cafeteria at UBC has been awarded by the board of governors to Frank Stanzl Construction Ltd. of Vancouver.

Construction of the two-storey building, containing a total of 26,000 square feet, has begun at the corner of the west mall and University Boulevard.

The commissary kitchen on the lower floor of the building will prepare food for transportation to other units on the campus. The top floor will contain cafeteria facilities for 500 students.

Total cost of the building when equipment and furnishings have been installed will be \$600,000. Expected completion date is July 31, 1963.

Four other projects costing more than \$4,000,000 are currently under construction on the UBC campus.

They are a new building for the department of electrical engineering; the second unit of the fine arts centre, a theatre-classroom block, and additions to the chemistry and physics buildings.

John Laing and Son (Canada) Ltd., are constructing the \$1,220,507 electrical engineering building on the 15-acre site at the south end of the campus zoned for the faculty of applied science.

The L-shaped building containing 75,000 square feet of floor space will be complete in August.

The theatre-classroom block in the fine arts centre is being constructed by Biely Construction Co. at a cost of \$511,283. It will contain a theatre seating 400 and three classrooms each seating 50 students.

The theatre will be complete in time for the 1963 summer session.

The chemistry building addition for senior undergraduate work is being built at a cost of \$926,500 by Bedford Construction Co. Four stories in height, the building will contain laboratories and two lecture rooms each seating 90 students.

The five-storey addition to the physics building will contain the largest single lecture room on the campus with a seating capacity of 450. The contract for construction of the building was awarded to John Laing and Son (Canada) Ltd. which was low bidder at \$1,217,818.

## song fest

Ten UBC fraternities and nine sororities will take part in the annual Greek Song Fest at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre in Vancouver February 15.

Admission to the annual event is \$1.50 and tickets will be on sale at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre box office one week prior to the event or at the door on the night of the performance. The song fest begins at 8 p.m.

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## LIBRARY FUNDS NEEDED

The University of British Columbia's library needs substantially increased financial aid immediately if it is to become a first class centre for research.

This is the burden of the annual report of Dr. James Ranz, UBC's librarian, to the University Senate for the year ending August 31, 1962.

Dr. Ranz recommends a substantial increase in funds for the purchase of new books and older materials, which he says are badly needed if the UBC library is to provide adequate services to students and members of faculty.

UBC, he says, needs to double its present book purchase fund of \$250,000 just as quickly as funds become available.

He added that the Senate library committee plans to give serious and extended thought to the needs of the library during the next few years.

"Without further study," he adds, "it is apparent that substantial sums both for graduate research and for the shoring up of existing services are needed immediately."

Despite the fact that few libraries in North America can match UBC's growth over the past ten years, it is doubtful whether the library serves its users as well today as it did ten years ago, Dr. Ranz says.

Almost 4000 books ordered by faculty members in the past year were not purchased for lack of funds, he says. For the same reason, subscriptions were placed for fewer than half the periodicals ordered.

The need for additional staff and space is equally pressing, Dr. Ranz adds. Four thousand recently acquired books and several major collections await cataloguing, and for UBC's 14,000 students the library can provide only 1800 seats—less than one half the recommended number.

The library set new records for service in 1961-62, the report states, and once again the services answered a still smaller percentage of the need.

A total of \$240,930 was spent on library materials, Dr. Ranz says, but only 35,235 volumes were added—2321 fewer than in the previous year. Factors contributing to the decrease in the number of volumes added are devaluation of the Canadian dollar and increases in book prices, Dr. Ranz says.

Circulation of library materials reached a new record of almost 600,000 volumes — a one-year increase of almost 25 per cent, the report states.

## Institute establishes station

The University of British Columbia's Institute of Earth Sciences has established a permanent observing station to measure rapid changes in the earth's electromagnetic field.

Establishment of the station on Westham Island in the mouth of the south arm of the Fraser River 25 miles south of Vancouver is announced in the annual report of the Institute which is under the direction of Professor J. A. Jacobs.

The Institute and the Pacific Naval Laboratory have cooperated in setting up the station which has six complete sets of recording equipment for measuring rapid changes in the earth's magnetic field.

Variations in the field caused by sun spots, solar flares, and nuclear bomb explosions can be picked up on the delicate equipment, which is in operation around the clock.

Other research in the field of geomagnetism is supported in the Institute by grants from the National Research Council of Canada, the Defence Research Board of Canada, and the American government's Office of Naval Research.

Other geomagnetic research projects in the past year included a combined field operation between the Institute, the Pacific Naval Laboratory, and the Universities of Alberta and California, and a detailed study of world-wide changes in the geomagnetic field.

The Institute also continued work in the field of isotope geophysics with special emphasis on lead isotopes. Field work on the Athabaska Glacier in Alberta has been continuing for several years.

In the past year a seismic explosion program was carried out in the Vancouver Island-Strait of Georgia area. The publications of the Institute now number more than 60 and in the past year eight students received doctor of philosophy degrees with specialization in geophysics.

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