

# U BC REPORTS

## ADMISSION STANDARDS RAISED

The Senate of the University of British Columbia has approved new regulations affecting admission and re-admission to the University.

The regulations are effective immediately and will apply to students entering the University in September, 1964.

The new regulations are as follows:

### ADMISSION

To be eligible for admission a student must have full standing on High School Graduation (University Programme) of British Columbia. (Students from outside British Columbia are required to present a minimum standing equivalent to Grade 13 B.C.). The University will admit, however, only those students whose records indicate that they have a reasonable chance of success.

The University will accept, to the first year of University following Grade 12, students in the following categories:

(A) students from an accredited secondary school who are recommended in each subject of Grade 12 on first attempt;

(B) students who obtain on first attempt an average of 60 per cent in a full set of examinations (English 40, literature and language, and the terminal examinations in three major subjects) conducted by the B.C. Department of Education;

(C) students selected from those who do not come in categories (a) and (b) but whose overall secondary school reports, in the opinion of the University, are satisfactory.\*

### RE-ADMISSION

(A) A student who passes in fewer than 6 units (2 courses) in the first year of University following Grade 12 will not be permitted to re-enrol at University to repeat the studies of that year. Consideration will be given to re-admitting a student in this category following his satisfactory completion of Grade 13 or its equivalent. A student who passes 6 units, while not receiving credit in the year, may re-enrol on probation to repeat his studies but during the subsequent session may be required to withdraw at any time for unsatisfactory progress.

(B) A student in the first year who obtains credit for only 9 units on a full program will be re-admitted on probation but during the subsequent session may be required at any time to withdraw for unsatisfactory progress.

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(C) A student at any level of University study who fails for a second time whether in repeating a year or in a later year, will be required to withdraw from the University; he may be re-admitted after a period of at least one year if his appeal to Senate is supported by the Committee on Admissions of the Faculty concerned and upheld by Senate.\*

### \* NOTES

(I) Experience has shown that approximately 50 per cent of students admitted with a standing in the range 50-60 per cent have a reasonable chance of success in the first year. The University will seek to select and admit these students.

(II) There is evidence to indicate that some students who require two or more attempts to complete successfully an academic subject or subjects of their Grade 12 program have little chance of success at University. The University will attempt to identify and reject these applicants.

(III) Present regulations require the withdrawal of a student who fails in consecutive years but in the faculty of arts, for example, these regulations would not prohibit alternate passing and failing.

## board increases fees

UBC's Board of Governors announced on January 20 that student fees would be increased between \$50 and \$60, according to faculty.

The fee increases will be effective July 1, 1964, and provide for an increase in summer session fees also.

The Board of Governors said the decision to increase fees was taken in the light of UBC's financial requirements, the necessity of increasing revenues from all sources, the present relationship of student fees at UBC to those elsewhere in Canada (in general, UBC fees are significantly lower than the national average), and the availability of bursaries and loan funds for the support of qualified students who need assistance.

Faculties in which fees have been increased by \$50 are as follows: arts, science, agriculture, education, commerce and business administration, and graduate studies.

Faculties in which fees have increased \$60 are: applied science, law, medicine, pharmacy and forestry.

It is expected that the fee increase will result in an increase of between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 in UBC revenues. UBC's last fee increase occurred in 1959 when all fees were increased by \$100.



DR. KASPAR NAEGELE

## sociologist named dean of faculty

President John B. Macdonald has announced the appointment of Dr. Kaspar Naegele, professor of sociology at UBC, as dean of the faculty of arts.

Dr. Naegele, who takes up his new position on April 1st, succeeds Dean S. N. F. Chant, who served as dean of the combined faculty of arts and science from 1945 to 1962.

"Dean Chant agreed to stay on as dean of arts at my request," Dr. Macdonald said, "and I am particularly grateful for the great help and wise guidance he has given to me personally and to the University throughout his tenure of office."

"To replace Dean Chant is a formidable task. The qualifications which we looked for in the new dean were significant scholarly accomplishment and intellectual distinction, evidence of imagination and initiative, dedication to academic excellence and administrative ability. I am delighted that after searching very widely, a faculty committee unanimously recommended Dr. Naegele's appointment. He is an unusually able teacher, a person of sensitive perception and broad interests, and a recognized scholar."

"I welcome his appointment with enthusiasm and confidence. I am sure that he will stimulate the faculty to reach new levels of creative work and scholarship."

Dr. Naegele was born in Stuttgart, Germany, on February 16, 1923. He obtained his bachelor of arts degree with first class honours in sociology from McGill University in 1945.

He carried out postgraduate work at Columbia University, New York, where he obtained his master of arts degree in 1947. Harvard University awarded Dr. Naegele the doctor of philosophy degree in 1952.

As an undergraduate and graduate student Dr. Naegele was awarded a number of fellowships and scholarships, including the Solvay Fellowship at McGill, The

University Fellowship at Columbia, and the Sigmund Livingston Fellowship and Charles Holtz Scholarship at Harvard.

Dr. Naegele was an instructor and assistant professor of sociology at the University of New Brunswick in 1945-46 and 1947-48. At Harvard he served as an instructor in sociology and a research associate in mental health from 1951 to 1953.

In 1953 and 1954 Dr. Naegele was the recipient of a Rockefeller grant which took him to the Institute of Sociology at the University of Oslo in Norway as a visiting professor.

He joined the faculty of the University of British Columbia in 1954 as an assistant professor. He was appointed associate professor in 1958 and full professor this year.

In 1958 Dr. Naegele became the first Canadian scholar to be awarded a fellowship by the Centre for Advanced Study in the Behavioural Sciences at Stanford University.

He spent a year at the Institute doing research and working on a set of essays dealing with social roles as studied by himself and his students in the previous four years.

Dr. Naegele is a fellow of the American Sociological Society and a member of the Canadian Political Science Association. He is a former assistant editor of the American Journal of Sociology and a former associate editor of the American Sociological Review.

He has published a large number of essays and articles on sociological subjects and made contributions to a number of noted books in the field of sociology.

## dean resigns to return to industry

Dean Thomas Wright, head of UBC's faculty of forestry, has resigned to return to industry.

He will rejoin the firm of Canadian Forest Products as general manager of timber lands and logging. At the time of his appointment to his UBC post, Dean Wright was chief forester and manager of timber lands for that company.

Dean Wright was appointed head of forestry in August, 1962. His resignation is effective June 30 this year.

He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University and Duke University, and before joining UBC's forestry department, then a part of the faculty of applied science, in 1939, Dean Wright was employed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Dean Wright was a member of the UBC faculty until 1947 when he was appointed chief forester for Canadian Forest Products.

# THE CANADIAN STUDENT

(What follows is the partial text of an address by Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., chancellor of the University, which was delivered to a number of branches of the Canadian Clubs of British Columbia recently).

My prime interest in universities has always been in the progress and welfare of students; and I am rather afraid that, in planning our systems of education, we too often think of students in terms of their numbers, the problems they generate, the demands they create for more facilities, more books, more spaces in laboratories. In other words, the sheer logistics of education may confound us, may preoccupy us to the extent that we lose sight of the student — his needs, his hopes, his aspirations, his worries, his concerns, and, what is more distressing, his existence as a separate and unique individual.

But size is upon us — insistent, overwhelming, urgent in the demands it makes. No force can stop the new welcome surge of interest in higher education, and anyone who protests against it is struggling against progress and evolution. Yet somehow and by some means we must continue to guarantee the right of students as individuals to an education which is of truly superior quality and value. No university should become paternalistic. By that I mean we must not coddle or over-protect our students, since one of the principal missions of universities from the Age of Abelard to the Age of the Atom has been to lead human beings to self-directed, independent inquiry into the world of ideas. The more rapidly students can be brought to the stage where they seek, find and evaluate for themselves and by themselves through critical discrimination, the better. And so, as an academic community, we declare our students to be adults; we endow them with maturity; we urge them to create themselves. Yet all of them need guidance, encouragement, and inspiration, not only during the first year which is so critical but throughout the whole of their academic careers. It is easy to become lost in a large university, easy to believe that no one cares about the welfare of individuals. The University of British Columbia, for example, is the fourth largest city in the Province following Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. It has 14,700 students registered in the current session, a teaching staff of all ranks of 1,400, an employed staff of 1,000. To the bewildered freshman, then, it can appear a formidable citadel.

The catch-phrase of the last decade "sense of belonging" or "togetherness" long ago fell victim to the wits and the cynics. Deservedly so, I am sure you will agree, because it smacks too much of the cliché and the hackneyed sentimentality one shudders to find in journals designed for mass consumption. And yet such sentiment has a measure of validity, because the need to be identified both as an individual and as a member of a group of one's peers lies within all of us, and in particular in young persons who are reaching out after maturity and independence at a time when, through the very chemistry of their blood, they are troubled to explain themselves; the world; the world's institutions, ideas and mores.

This problem becomes one of critical importance in all universities, and it is not capable of ready or easy solution. It can be eased by providing a better staff-student ratio in the lecture halls, by strengthening and extending counselling services, by fostering closer ties between professors and students. While no one must ever lose sight of the fact that students attend university for very serious purposes, the formal atmosphere of the classroom and the laboratory is only part of the process of education for which universities are responsible. An academic community is also a great civilizing and socializing force, encouraging young people to develop broad catholic interests and tastes. For that reason, social and recreational facilities are an integral part of university life, and it is imperative that we provide suitable physical surroundings in which students may exchange ideas, test their ideas and beliefs against those of others, meet and come to know persons from varying backgrounds and various ethnic groups.

This is perhaps best accomplished by means of residence and commonrooms and dining halls where students can gather, debate and discuss once the formal lectures of the classroom are over. On the whole, residence programmes have emerged to any appreciable extent only during the last ten years in Canada, although many European universities, notably Oxford and Cambridge, have traditions which go back centuries. But everywhere across Canada today there is a concerted effort to provide more accommodation. Still, the demand far exceeds what we can provide or hope to provide as the number of students seeking education beyond the high school nearly doubles between now and the end of the decade. Meanwhile the vast majority of our students are obliged to commute daily — often up to an hour's travel time by car each way — or live outside the University in houses and apartments which vary from good to barely tolerable. To me personally it is deplorable that universities breed a race of commuters, commuters who disappear immediately after lectures and so miss the rich life of the academic community which is such a vital, transforming force. For them, university becomes a kind of daily job, nothing more, and so much of the "side effects" of education are lost.

Our sociologists and economists have given wide currency of late to the terms "affluent society" and "opulent society"; and behind this is the widespread assumption that every citizen in Canada participates in this so-called national affluence or opulence. While we are much more blessed with physical comforts than the majority of nations, not all Canadians by any means live a life of financial and social security. Despite the fact that Canadian universities are not and never have been places to which only the sons and daughters of the rich go, the hoary legend that students lead a life of ease and comparative luxury, playing away their time and talents, still finds wide acceptance. I'm not sure where this legend began; I do know, however, that it has little basis in reality. Nearly all our students attend at considerable sacrifice to themselves and their families, and nearly all must seek summer or other part-time employment in order to pay their costs of tuition, their board and room, and other essential expenses. Yet this Hollywoodian portrait of what modern student jargon would call "Joe College" and a more remote jargon "a good-time Charlie" continues to persist and be accepted. May I assure you that I know few undergraduates who drive Alfa Romeos between classes, winter in Mexico, or do their Christmas shopping at Tiffany's.

For most Canadian undergraduates education is obtained with considerable difficulty. Basically I have no objection to students helping to provide the funds for their years at university. Young men and women seek independence — independence of the mind and financial independence — in order to guarantee their own dignity and so prove their maturity. I am still old-fashioned enough to believe that those things in life which are hard-won are the most satisfying and that what we obtain too easily or too readily brings only hollow pleasures. Yet, as the costs of university education increase year by year, it becomes more and more difficult for students to earn their way. Even if a student is prepared to live at a mere subsistence level, he cannot possibly pay tuition fees (now \$364.00 on the average), clothe himself, pay room and board, or enjoy even a spartan social existence with less than about \$1,500 a year. There are remarkably few jobs which will permit him to earn that sum during the summer; and some students have much difficulty in finding jobs of any kind. This is notably true in the case of young women, who, whatever they do by way of temporary employment, are paid much less than the men.

The need for scholarship and loan funds, then, grows from year to year. Our provincial government showed great wisdom in its "money for marks" program instituted about five years ago, and the provincial Student Aid Loan Fund has permitted many a young scholar to complete his education when otherwise he would have been obliged to abandon it. Private individuals, commercial concerns, service clubs, and philanthropic organizations are also increasing their gifts and bequests to scholarship programs, and we are grateful for their interest and imagination. But all of this is not enough, for if but one student worthy of support is denied an education for financial reasons, then society is guilty of robbing him of something of his power and potential. We must try to reach an ever larger number of deserving young men and women who now live a kind of marginal existence which is far from conducive to peace of mind or good performance in academic work.

Scholarships, prizes, bursaries, loans — this is not public largesse to a few citizens, this is not coddling, this is not preferential treatment, this is not a form of "social welfare". It is the best investment for money I know, because we will flourish as a society and as a nation in proportion as we seek out, encourage, and reward those young people who will contribute their skills and talents to us all over the next forty or fifty years of their lives . . .

I have been talking at some length today about myths and legends: let me try to explode yet another. Again, I believe the myth to be Hollywoodian in origin, and I refer to the unfounded belief that, apart from being wealthy, students of college age live a kind of dream, a life apart from the mainstream of ordinary existence, that their primary goal is self-indulgence, that they show little concern for the ills which beset the world. Perhaps you may think I put the idea too extravagantly, but you would be surprised at the flow of letters to the University after a minor escapade by students finds its way into the press. Of course, most of the letters come from outraged citizens — more often than not they stress the word "taxpayers" — who believe that their standard of conduct is as pure as refined gold and so should become the norm for us all! It is true that there are incidents from time to time which we all regret, but the delinquencies of the few must not be taken for the social and moral behaviour of the many who are serious and hard-working young men and women . . .

Far from having superficial or flippant attitudes towards social needs and social problems, the Canadian student 1963 shows a depth of interest and concern for the course of world events which even those who dream of the golden age of universities do not possess. This interest and concern is reflected in many ways: in the imaginative seminars and symposiums students arrange for themselves without help from the teaching faculty; in their preoccupation with the work of international organizations such as the United Nations, UNESCO, the International House movement, and literally dozens of clubs and discussion groups which centre around economic, social and political problems. It reveals itself, too, in the support students give to agencies working for the amelioration of human suffering, particularly in less fortunate lands. Here I am thinking of such things as the International Red Cross, drives for victims of flood and famine, and those students who volunteer for service abroad through CUSO or Crossroads Africa. And all of this is carried out with an efficiency, directness, organizational flair, and a sense of responsibility which never ceases to impress me.

The young men and women now enrolled in our colleges and universities are the citizens of a new age: the Age of the Atom. Almost without exception each was born in the last two decades which have produced such revolutionary, in some cases awesome changes: nuclear fission, flight into space, computer sciences, data processing, spectacular inventions in electronics, break-throughs in medicine, in social services, in all of the natural sciences. They are also the children of the Age of Anxiety, with all that that implies; widespread social and political unrest, particularly in the emerging nations; the ceaseless struggle for power between nations; colliding ideologies, racial discrimination, the fear of famine as the world's population explodes, and over and above all, conditioning all our actions, the black brooding eagle of war.

These are confused and tortured times for us all, but how much more for our children who inherit a world they never made but in which they must live. In such times, at such a tempo, it is impossible for our students to wear the mask of humour which legend would pretend they wear. This is not some carefree carnival. This is a world of raw and brutal reality, in which crude action by one group or one nation can bring horrific consequences for all others. And so the Canadian Student 1963 bears a fearsome responsibility. Together with his counterparts across the world he will shortly be called upon to bring the benefits of his learning to the service of a world community. The university, with but one exception — the Church — is the only truly international institution which cuts across boundaries imposed by political considerations, which freely exchanges information and advice, which is dedicated primarily to the ennobling of man, to transforming him, to assisting him in his slow ascent to wisdom and peace. The men and women who work in universities, whether as senior scholars or as junior scholars, must be dedicated to such goals; and such goals are capable of realization if those who today are learners but who are tomorrow the learned are encouraged to seek their true level as scholars and take their real measure as men.

## library aims at million volumes

The University of British Columbia library needs 1,000,000 volumes if it is to become a first class graduate institution, Dr. James Ranz, UBC's librarian, says in his annual report to the University Senate.

The consequence of not reaching an immediate goal of 1,000,000 volumes by 1970 will mean placing a real limit on the possibilities of development for the entire University, Dr. Ranz says.

"A first rate University is impossible without a first-rate library," Dr. Ranz says.

It is equally true, he adds, that a university with a first-rate library can scarcely escape being itself first-rate, which should be encouraging to UBC which is well on its way toward having a good library with its present collection of slightly less than 600,000 volumes.

"It is pleasant to report," Dr. Ranz says, "that with the increase for the current year and that requested for next year, the library is pretty much on schedule with its program to reach 1,000,000 or more volumes by 1970."

Other consequences of not reaching this goal, he says, are the reluctance of outstanding scholars to come to and remain at UBC, and the blocking of efforts to provide quality education and excellence.

A second immediate goal for the UBC library is the provision of adequate space to house books and seat readers. By 1970, when UBC's student population is about 17,000, we must be able to seat not less than one-third of these, or 6000 persons, he says.

Additional space can probably best be provided through the creation of substantial branches of the University library in locations near departments using them, and through the provision of reading rooms and study halls in buildings being erected, he says.

During the past year the library's resources were increased by 35,792 fully catalogued books and periodicals, Dr. Ranz reports, bringing the library's holdings to 560,720 volumes and uncounted numbers of government documents, maps, newspapers, pictures and prints.

A record \$292,247 was spent to obtain new materials—an increase of \$50,000 over the previous year—and students and faculty charged out a record 653,091 books—a ten per cent increase over the previous year and a 40 per cent increase over the past two years.

Dr. Ranz was UBC librarian from June 1, 1962, until December 31, 1963. He resigned to return to the University of Wyoming as dean of academic affairs.

## commerce grads plan third seminar

"New horizons in business education and research" will be the theme of the third annual Commerce Alumni division seminar at UBC's International House February 29.

The day-long seminar will feature talks on municipal finance, financial statements, and institutional investing by UBC faculty members. Featured speaker at the noon hour luncheon in the Faculty Club will be Dean Kermit Hanson, of the college of business administration at the University of Washington.

The seminar fee of \$7.50 includes luncheon.

Registration for the seminar begins at 8:45 a.m. Dean Neil Perry, head of the UBC's commerce faculty, will officially open the seminar at 9:15.

The afternoon session of the seminar will feature small discussion groups on a variety of topics. Chairman of the committee arranging the seminar is Isadore Wolfe, a UBC commerce and law graduate.



NEW RESIDENCE DEVELOPMENT for 790 men and women, shown in architect's sketch above, will cost \$5,682,000, and is one of four projects totalling \$11,259,853 currently under construction on the UBC campus. Other projects are a new multi-purpose classroom and office building for the faculty of commerce and social sciences departments of the faculty of arts costing \$2,896,392; two

new wings for the faculty of education building costing \$1,767,461, and a new bio-medical library on the site of the health sciences centre valued at \$950,000. Currently on the drawing boards are three additional projects to cost approximately \$4,500,000. They are a building for the faculty of dentistry, a building for the faculties of forestry and agriculture, and interior library construction.

## HAWTHORN DIRECTS RESEARCH

A University of British Columbia professor has been named director of a national research program to assess the participation of Indians in the social and economic life of Canada.

Prof. H. B. Hawthorn, head of UBC's anthropology department, is director of the project, which is supported by a grant of \$150,000 from the federal government. Associate director of the project is Dr. Adelard Tremblay of Laval University.

The Hon. Guy Favreau, director of citizenship and immigration and superintendent general of Indian affairs, in announcing the project in the House of Commons, said the study would provide a body of knowledge to assist in establishing guide-lines for future policy and planning required to promote the welfare and progress of Canadian Indians.

The project will cover four major areas concerning Indians: economic development, advancement in education, responsibilities that exist at various government levels, and band councils and the development of self-government.

Other matters to be investigated are employment opportunities, job placement, training and relevant work values; the relationship of economic development to enterprise, skills, capital and resources, and to specialist guidance and control; welfare and other services; housing and community planning, social organization and overall systems of Indian attitude and belief.

Specialists and research assistants located in various universities and research centers throughout Canada will be appointed to undertake aspects of the research.

Prof. Hawthorn has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1947 and was appointed head of the department of anthropology and sociology in 1956.

A native of New Zealand, he was educated at Otago University and Auckland University College. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Yale in 1941.

He has written a number of outstanding works on native peoples and directed regional surveys of the social and economic life of Indians and other ethnic groups.

From 1950 to 1952 Prof. Hawthorn served as chairman and editor of the Doukhobor Research Committee established by the provincial government.

Dr. Tremblay is an authority on community planning and has had wide experience in sociological research.



DR. D. J. WORT

## 2,4-D AIDS PRODUCTION OF CROPS

To most people 2,4-D means weedkiller.

For a growing number of farmers in North America and Europe, however, 2,4-D combined with mineral nutrients means bigger, healthier crops.

The discovery that 2,4-D can be a boon to agriculture by stimulation of growth and yield stems from years of careful research and testing carried out at the University of British Columbia by Professor D. J. Wort, of the department of biology and botany.

2,4-D, developed during world war two as a potential killer of enemy crops, is basically a plant hormone capable of stimulating growth. Used in high concentrations it is a plant killer and is widely used to keep fields and gardens weed free.

But used in minute quantities in sprays and dusts and combined with minerals essential to plant growth, 2,4-D has been responsible for extraordinary increases in crops, such as potatoes, corn, sugar beets, beans and peas.

Not only is there an increase in crop yield and quality, but disease is decreased and the healing rate for crops damaged in the digging process is greatly speeded up. Additional benefits in the case of potatoes are that colour is improved and much longer storage periods are possible than in the case of untreated plants.

Dr. Wort's work with 2,4-D began in 1950 as part of a project dealing with the stimulation and retardation of plant growth. After testing a number of substances it was decided to concentrate on 2,4-D because it was not only cheap and easily manufactured, but non-poisonous.

Dr. Wort explains that 2,4-D, combined with such minerals as iron, copper, zinc, manganese, and boron, helps plants in two ways.

"In some way which we don't yet understand fully," he says, "the metals take away the killing action of 2,4-D and yet allow it to retain its hormonal action when used in proper concentrations."

Not only must the plants be sprayed or dusted at the right moment in their growth cycle, but the percentage of 2,4-D in the mixture must be adjusted for particular crops. Despite numerous failures in early experiments, Dr. Wort persisted in his trials and gradually evolved formulas suitable for each kind of crop.

Until 1957, UBC was the only center in the world where experiments were being carried out using 2,4-D as a stimulator of plant growth.

That year Dr. Wort read a paper on his experiments before a scientific meeting in Hamburg. "There was tremendous interest in our experiments," Dr. Wort says, "and many scientists admitted that they had simply never thought of 2,4-D as a growth stimulant, particularly in combination with metallic salts."

Since then Dr. Wort's formulas for various crops have been marketed commercially and are in widespread use in North and South Dakota and Iowa in the United States as well as England and Scotland.

During a visit to England and Scotland last summer Dr. Wort found that 90 per cent of those using the formulas reported favorable increases in crops. Some potato growers have reported increases of up to three tons per acre, he says.

The success of the UBC experiments has stimulated research in other centers, Dr. Wort reports.

Intensive work in the same field is under way at the University of California's agricultural college at Davis, California and a \$10,000 Ph.D. scholarship for work on 2,4-D nutrient dusts has been established at the University of Leeds, in England.

Dr. Wort holds no patents for the manufacture of the dusts and feels that companies profiting from sales are meeting their responsibilities by establishing scholarships and research funds at various universities.

"At UBC," he says, "we have received about \$20,000 from manufacturers and processors for work in this field and in England the makers are putting ten per cent of their profits into research."

At UBC Dr. Wort is directing the work of five graduate students in further investigations which are outgrowths of earlier experiments. "We are now intent," he says "on explaining in terms of basic science that which by trial and error, we found to work."



# THE FACULTY

DR. JOHN F. McCREARY, dean of medicine and PROF. FRANK FORWARD, head of the metallurgy department, have been appointed to the advisory committee on science and medicine for the World's Fair to be held in Montreal in 1967.

The committee, made up of leading doctors and scientists in Canada, will rule on what scientific and medical exhibits will be displayed at the fair.

DEAN NEVILLE SCARFE, dean of education, and PROF. C. E. SMITH, of the same faculty, were members of a party of six Canadian educators which toured Russia for 14 days beginning November 30 to observe the Russian education system.

The trip was arranged by the Canada-USSR Association, with the cooperation of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in Moscow.

PRESIDENT EMERITUS NORMAN A. M. MacKENZIE turned the first sod for a men's residence to be named in his honour at the University of New Brunswick, where he was honorary professor in international law from September, 1963, until the end of the year.

The sod-turning ceremony was the opening event of a campaign to raise \$11 million over the next five years.

PROF. W. M. ARMSTRONG, of the dept. of metallurgy, is the new president of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C.

DR. S. WAH LEUNG, dean of dentistry, has been appointed a consultant to the National Board of Dental Examiners of the American Dental Association in helping to prepare board examinations.

PROF. WILLIAM L. HOLLAND, head of the Asian studies dept., was one of four Canadian delegates to meetings of the International Congress of Orientalists in New Delhi, India, January 4 to 10. Following the conference Prof. Holland travelled in India, Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong and Japan to confer with scholars in the Asian studies field and purchase material for the UBC library.

DR. A. W. "WHIT" MATTHEWS, dean of pharmacy, was one of four persons honoured in November at the annual Grey Cup dinner in Vancouver for many years of executive guidance and organization in Canadian football.

Dean Matthews served as secretary and president of the Alberta Rugby Union in the 1920s and organized the junior program in that province. He was elected to the board of governors of the Western Canada Rugby Football Union and was a founding officer and eventually president of the Western Canada Inter-collegiate Rugby Union.

He was elected CRU president in 1942 and was instrumental in negotiations which led to the B.C. Lions gaining membership in the WIFU.

Dean Matthews was also active in inter-collegiate athletics and served for many years as chairman of the Men's Athletic Committee at UBC.

PROF. SAMUEL LIPSON, of the department of civil engineering, has been elected president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Pacific region, for a two-year term.

DR. IAN H. WARREN, research associate in metallurgy, and MARGALORE N. SHETTY, a graduate student in the same department, have jointly received honourable mention for their entry in the annual Lucas metallography competition conducted during the 1963 Metals-Material show in Cleveland.



DR. NEIL BARTLETT

## chemistry professor gets award

The National Research Council of Canada has announced that Dr. Neil Bartlett, associate professor of chemistry at the University of British Columbia, has been named first recipient of the Council's new E.W.R. Steacie Memorial Fellowship.

The senior research award, established by the National Research Council in March, 1963, perpetuates the name of Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, president of the Council from 1952 to 1962, and one of Canada's best-known and most distinguished scientists.

The purpose of the Fellowship is to give outstanding and promising young staff members at Canadian universities the opportunity to spend two or three years in uninterrupted research.

During his tenure of the award, Dr. Bartlett will be relieved of all teaching and administrative duties. He will receive his normal University salary, paid in equal shares by the University of British Columbia and by the National Research Council.

Dr. Bartlett, who is 31, achieved world-wide fame in October, 1962, when he prepared the first true compound of the rare gas xenon. By successfully combining xenon with another gas to form a stable chemical compound, a reaction previously regarded as impossible, Dr. Bartlett not only overthrew a number of existing theories on chemical bonding, but also opened up a whole new field of scientific investigation. As a result of his work with Xenon, the chemistry of the rare gases is now being studied in laboratories all over the world.

Dr. Bartlett came to Canada from England in 1958, when he joined UBC as a lecturer in chemistry. A native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he holds the degrees of BSc and PhD from the University of Durham.

He is the author of 20 scientific papers, and in May, 1963, was named first Noranda Lecturer of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

## death takes two noted UBC figures

Two well-known UBC figures died in the latter part of 1963.

They were Father Henry Carr, founder of St. Mark's College, UBC's affiliated Roman Catholic residence college, and Dean Emeritus Myron Weaver, first dean of the UBC faculty of medicine.

Father Carr, who died at the age of 83 on November 28, founded St. Mark's College in 1958 and served as principal until his retirement in 1961.

Before coming to UBC in 1951 to teach classics and philosophy, Father Carr taught at St. Michael's College, Toronto; Assumption College, Windsor; St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon, and St. Basil's Seminary, Toronto.

He was founder and first president of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto, and superior-general of the Basilian Fathers teaching order.

Dean Weaver, first dean of medicine at UBC from 1948 to 1956, died Christmas day in Schenectady, New York, where he was dean of graduate studies at Union College. He was 63.

Dean Weaver, who resigned as dean of medicine at UBC because of ill health, was a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he received his Ph.D. and medical degree. He was assistant dean of the medical school at the University of Minnesota before joining the UBC faculty.

Dean Weaver last visited Vancouver in 1961 to receive an honorary doctor of science degree at fall convocation and take part in the opening of the three new medical sciences buildings on University Boulevard.

## grants total \$12,300 for research

Grants totalling \$12,300 have been awarded to three researchers at the University of British Columbia by the Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada.

A grant of \$9,300 has been made to Prof. Jacob Biely, chairman of the department of poultry science, and Mrs. Beryl March, an assistant professor in the same department, to compare the chemical composition and microscopic structure in the muscles of normal chickens and a strain of dystrophic chickens.

The comparison will be carried out through analysis of the fatty acid composition in the muscle cells of the two types of chickens.

A second grant of \$3,000 has been awarded to Dr. Christina J. Nichol, a research associate in UBC's Kinsmen Research Laboratory.

Dr. Nichol will compare differences in muscle chemistry between normal and dystrophic mice in a strain which carry muscular dystrophy as a genetic disease.

A second purpose of her study is to test a variety of compounds which may arrest the progress of the disease in mice.

Dr. Nichol also plans to continue work on methods of detecting human carriers of muscular dystrophy through analysis of a muscle enzyme known as creatine kinase, found in the blood stream of muscular dystrophy patients and some carriers of the disease.

## U BC REPORTS

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## literary treasure for UBC

President John B. Macdonald has announced the gift to the University of an outstanding collection of books and manuscripts on the history of medicine and science, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Woodward's Foundation.

The President noted that no sooner had construction commenced on the Woodward Biomedical Library on the campus than negotiations were opened for the acquisition of the collection brought together over the past 40 years by Dr. Chauncey Leake of San Francisco, retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The collection is regarded by experts at the University as one of the greatest literary treasures ever to come to Canada. It places UBC's holdings in this field next to those of McGill University in Montreal, where the Osler Library has become internationally famous for the 7,600 volumes collected by Sir William Osler and left in his will to his alma mater.

The P. A. Woodward Collection contains 3,500 items which could not be assembled again because of the great scarcity and uniqueness of many of the early volumes. The oldest printed book in the collection dates from 1496.

The highlights of the rare items are first editions of Vesalius' "Fabric of the Human Body" — 1543; Newton's "Optics" — 1704; and William Harvey's great work on embryology, "De Generatione" — 1651. The first English edition of the works of the great French surgeon Ambroise Pare is also to be found in the collection, along with the works of Thomas Willis, the teacher of Christopher Wren, the first editions of Charles Darwin's works, and the early and halting paper of Frederick Banting announcing his discovery of insulin.

## open house planned for March 6-7

UBC's triennial "Open House" will be held on Friday and Saturday, March 6 and 7.

Every faculty, department, school, institute, and student organization, is now feverishly preparing plans for exhibits.

Centerpiece of the two-day event will be a "Tower of man" to be erected on the main mall of the University. Design is being carried out by students of the school of architecture.

Open House planners expect that nearly 100,000 persons will attend the event.

## greeks plan 1964 songfest

Eighteen UBC fraternities and sororities will take part in the annual Greek Letter Societies Songfest in the Queen Elizabeth auditorium on Friday, February 21.

Tickets for the concert, which begins at 8 p.m., will be available at the Vancouver Ticket Center at the QET, at the AMS office in Brock Hall, and at the door on the evening of the performance.

Ticket prices are \$1.25 for the general public and \$1 for students.