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MORE THAN 15,600 REGISTER

UBC Extension Head to Aid Indian University Program

Dr. John K. Friesen, director of the University of British Columbia's extension department, has been named director of a three-year Colombo Plan project at an Indian university.

Dr. Friesen leaves Vancouver October 10 to direct the initial phase of the \$180,000 project aimed at developing a pilot extension department at the University of Rajasthan in north-west India.

\$180,000 GRANT

For eight months beginning Nov. 1, Dr. Friesen will serve as project director in the planning, organization, and implementation of adult education courses, seminars, curricula and facilities at the Indian university.

The \$180,000 grant, administered by Canada's External Aid Office, co-operating with the government of India, enables two advisers to assist

in the development of an extension department at Rajasthan.

The grant provides \$60,000 per year for three years and includes an allocation for purchase of books and equipment.

MODEL PROGRAM

The agreement calls for UBC and UR to work as partners in the project, which UR Vice-Chancellor Mohan S. Mehta hopes will serve as a model in launching similar extension departments in other Indian universities.

UBC's president, Dr. John Macdonald, expressed keen satisfaction in the joint project, remarking that it reflected the high regard abroad for UBC's extension department.

Four areas of endeavor will be embraced by the plan: (1) the training of professional and technical staff; (2) research in adult education; (3) organizing an evening college and, later, correspondence courses; and (4) recommending qualified Rajasthan students to study adult education in Canada.

Idea for the project goes back to February, 1962, when Dr. Friesen met Vice-Chancellor Mehta in India. Dr. Mehta visited UBC and Ottawa in April of that year to explore the possibilities of a joint university project.

UNCONVENTIONAL PROJECT

Dr. Mehta said the project is somewhat unconventional in the present-day context of Indian universities; but he emphasized the need for universities to identify more closely with the community, pointing to the achievements of university extension in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain.

Dr. James Draper of the University of Wisconsin, a UBC graduate, will serve as adviser with Dr. Friesen during the first phase of the plan.

complacency on the campus, striving to encourage all members of the university to carry out self-examination in their special fields in relation to the university as a whole.

"I do not see myself quite in the role of a thorn, but rather as a catalyst," says Dr. Chapman.

"As universities evolve into large, complex institutions, and become a part of a complex system of higher education, decisions become less matters of individual will, and more matters of calculated navigation, using an ever-increasing amount of information.

"The faculty must determine what is to be taught. The planner must foresee what demands this will put upon the university and recommend on how they can best be met."

The director of academic planning is directly responsible to President Macdonald. His duties include specific investigations, studies and research as requested by the president in a wide variety of fields—from legislation affecting the universities to forecasts of student registration and faculty requirements, to studies of space utilization and financial data.

Aside from specific studies of this kind, Dr. Chapman's office is steadily compiling a comprehensive statistical record of UBC's functions and probable future.



DEAN NEVILLE SCARFE, head of UBC's faculty of education, was one of the chief speakers at the International Recreation Congress in Osaka and Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 30-Oct 11.

A record total of more than 15,600 students were registered for the 1964-65 winter session at UBC Oct. 1.

The total for the current year is an increase of more than 880 students over the previous session when 14,714 students were registered.

On Sept. 22, total enrolment was 15,452 students, and officials in the registrar's office said registrations in the faculty of graduate studies and by late students would push the final total over 15,600.

ARTS LARGEST FACULTY

The faculty of arts, with 5,026 students registered as of Sept. 22, remains the largest single UBC faculty.

Enrolment increase in the arts faculty is only 72 students, however, and there has been almost no change in the total first year registration throughout the University.

This is probably the result of higher entrance qualifications (now 60 per cent), a fee increase (\$50 in all faculties), and the opening this year of other educational institutions such as the Burnaby Technological Institute, officials said.

The faculty of education had the largest student increase with 3,206 registered this year against a total of 2,954 in the last session.

For the first time in UBC's history the faculty of graduate studies registered more than 1,000 students. Enrolment increased by 122 students from 919 to 1,041.

FACULTY FIGURES GIVEN

Registration by faculties on Sept. 22 was as follows with last year's totals in brackets: arts — 5,026 (4,954); science — 2,937 (2,749); applied science — 1,214 (1,177); agriculture — 205 (205); law — 279 (243); pharmacy — 145 (159); medicine — 283 (281); forestry — 193 (189); education — 3,206 (2,954); commerce — 755 (633); graduate studies — 1,041 (919); dentistry — 8.

The vanguard of the 1964-65 enrolment arrived on the campus Sept. 8. The early starters were nearly 400 students in medicine, dentistry, and architecture. (For story and picture on UBC's first class in dentistry, see page 3).

The second wave of students hit the campus Sept. 14 to begin lectures in the faculties of law and pharmacy. For most students, registration began on the 14th and lectures commenced Sept. 21.

New buildings in operation for the start of the session were the new \$5,682,000 Totem Park residence complex (see picture and story on page 2), and the Woodward Library (see story and picture on page 4).

Two wings of the Totem Park development were ready for students on Sept. 11, but 400 other students assigned to the complex were housed in reserve campus accommodation or in alumni homes until October because of a construction delay.

HOUSE 2,800 STUDENTS

UBC's housing administration began as early as mid-July to arrange alternative accommodation when it appeared that delays would prevent the residences from opening on time.

When the Totem Residences are complete, UBC will be providing accommodation for 2,800 students in campus residences.

Nearing completion are two new wings to the education building at the corner of the Main Mall and University Boulevard.

Opening of the new wings will significantly ease pressure in the education faculty by making available specialized teaching classrooms and offices for faculty members.

Bulk of education faculty members are currently housed in wooden army huts.



DR. J. K. FRIESEN

Senate Names Planner to Provincial Academic Board

UBC's director of academic planning, Dr. John D. Chapman, has been appointed by the UBC Senate to represent the University on the provincial Academic Board.

Dr. Chapman replaces S. N. F. Chant, dean emeritus of arts, as a UBC nominee. Dean Chant has become a provincial government nominee, replacing Dr. H. L. Campbell, who has resigned.

Dean Chant is chairman of the Academic Board, which will advise the government on academic standards in all B.C. institutions of higher learning.

Dr. Chapman was a member of the eight-man UBC team which worked on the Macdonald Report on Higher Education. Along with Dr. Walter Hardwick, he specialized in suggesting geographical sites for new institutions.

Dr. Chapman became director of academic planning at UBC in July, 1963. The office was established in 1962 by UBC President John B. Macdonald. Dr. Chapman will continue in this post while serving on the provincial Academic Board.

UBC was the first Canadian university to introduce this type of planning position, Dr. Chapman says. "The planner of this kind is fairly common in the United States, however. Some regard him as a thorn in the side of

Alumni Establish Memorial Fund for Sherwood Lett

UBC's Alumni Association has established a memorial scholarship fund for Chief Justice Sherwood Lett, former chancellor of the University, who died July 24 at the age of 68.

The fund, an Alumni spokesman said, is intended as a recognition of Mr. Lett's many and great contributions to the life of the University, B.C., and Canada.

FIRST AMS PRESIDENT

In the memorial minute to Mr. Lett read at a recent meeting of the UBC Senate, Mr. Lett was referred to as UBC's "most distinguished graduate."

As a student at McGill University College, UBC's forerunner, he was elected first president of the Alma Mater Society and with his wife to be, Evelyn Story, drew up the first AMS constitution.

Granted his BA degree in 1916 while on active service, he returned to Canada with the rank of captain in 1919, the same year he was awarded a Rhodes scholarship.

After taking a BA degree at Oxford, Mr. Lett returned to Canada to practise law.

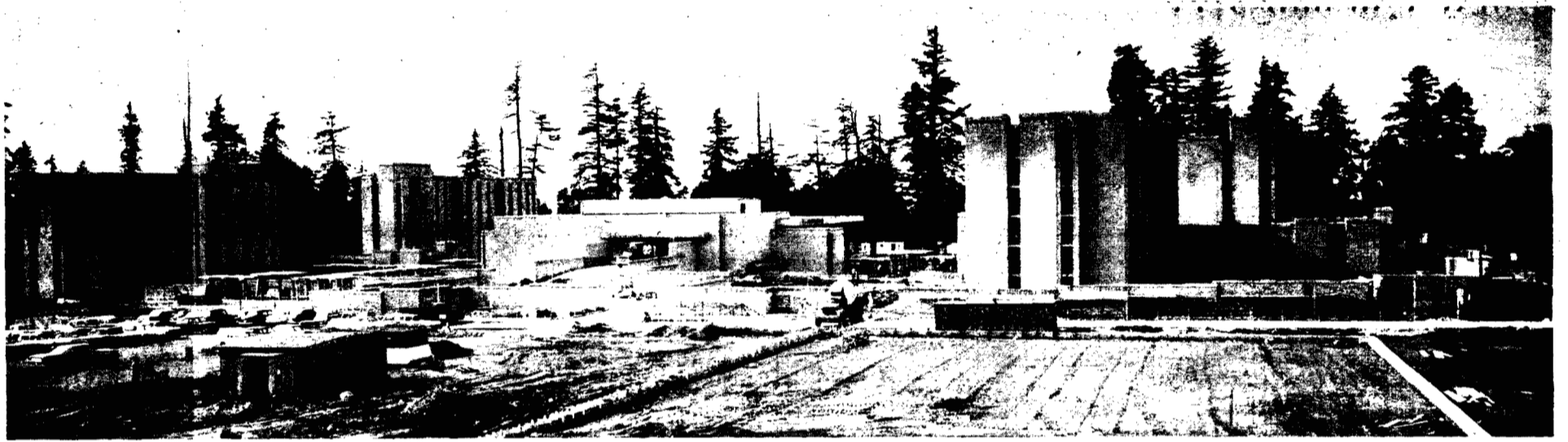
In subsequent years he was three times president of the UBC Alumni Association, a member of Senate from 1924 to 1957, and a member of the board of governors from 1935 to 1940 and from 1951 to 1957.

HONORARY DEGREE

He was the recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree from UBC in 1945 and was elected chancellor by Convocation in 1951.

In 1957, the year he retired as chancellor, Mr. Lett was honored by the Alma Mater Society with the Great Trekker award.

This honor is reserved for a graduate who maintains a notable interest in the University and makes an outstanding contribution to the community.



UBC's NEW \$5,682,000 residence development at Marine Drive and Agronomy Road has been officially named the "Totem Park Residences," because of its proximity to Totem Park. The four residence towers at left and right flanking the Totem Park commons block have been given names which reflect general groupings of B.C. Indian tribes. Women's towers are called Nootka House and Dene House and men's towers are Haida House and Salish House. Finishing touches are now being put on the development, which will house 396 men and 372 women. Until the residences are complete, some men are in reserve University accommodation and women are living in UBC alumni homes in the Vancouver area.

2,784 CAN LIVE ON CAMPUS

UBC Leads in Providing Residences for Students

The University of British Columbia leads Canada in the number of students housed on the campus, says President John B. Macdonald.

UBC's average charge for campus room and board is third lowest among nine Canadian universities.

In a statement on housing policy, Dr. Macdonald said UBC would continue to operate campus residences as a self-sustaining ancillary service, paid for by students and faculty members living in them. UBC will also continue to finance new housing projects by borrowing, as it has done since 1960, because available money for building is committed to academic construction for the next five years.

786 BEDS ADDED

"The new Totem Park Residences increase accommodation by 786 beds for single students, providing 396 more beds for men and 372 more beds for women," Dr. Macdonald said. "Our total accommodation has reached 2,784 beds for single students, and 208 suites for married persons. In comparison, the University of Toronto has accommodation for 2,604 students.

"Our average charge per student is \$568 for room and board for a seven-month term. The national average among nine Canadian universities is \$632. Only two of these universities have lower average residence rates than UBC. The University of Saskatchewan has an average of \$497 but only 613 beds. The University of Manitoba has a rate of \$531 and 1,350 beds.

"With the completion of the Totem Park Residences at an estimated final cost of \$5,682,000, we will reach a plateau in residences development from which the future must be carefully assessed.

"While no specific plans exist for additional housing projects, it is evident that more accommodation will be required to meet the needs of a growing student body. As the centre in this province for major graduate and professional training, UBC must also examine the potential housing requirements of an increased proportion, as well as number, of graduate and professional students.

RESIDENCE SPENDING

"There are also involved questions of how much future housing projects should be planned to expand our capacity or to replace our first housing in former army huts."

Dr. Macdonald said that completion of Totem Park Residences payments will bring UBC spending on residences to \$10,882,437.00.

"Of this, \$2,616,314.00 was provided by gifts and grants; \$935,991.00 from the UBC Development Fund, earmarked for housing; \$608,220.00 from a provincial grant for women's residences; \$1,072,103.00 from Canada Council grants.

"The Council ceased to provide grants for university residences in 1960 when the Federal Government made long term borrowing through Central Mortgage and Housing Cor-

poration available for residences. We have since been financing housing through CMHC and through bank loans, and will continue to do so unless some source of capital not now visible appears in future. All the building capital we anticipate until 1969 from provincial building grants and from the 3 Universities Capital Fund campaign is committed to our \$30 million academic building plan, which must have priority over housing."

Dr. Macdonald said that UBC borrowing for residences will total \$7,304,325 when Totem payments are completed, of which \$426,209 has been repaid from housing revenues, leaving \$6,878,116 owing. Of the amount owing, \$5,881,100 is in 50-year CMHC borrowing at 5½ percent, and \$997,016 is in bank borrowing at 6 percent.

"We believe that self-sustaining housing, operated in this manner, is fairest to all students, and to the tax-paying public," the president said.

"Each student has living costs somewhere. We provide room and board at general cost on the campus. To provide these facilities for less would be to subsidize students living on the campus in a way those living off campus are not subsidized.

PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED

"Room and board provided at less than cost is not a logical or effective way to give financial help to students who need it. Other aids are available, and they are being improved.

"Priorities other than financial need must govern the allotment of residences when there are hundreds more students applying than we can accommodate. The most obvious priority must go to those living outside the Greater Vancouver area, especially in their early years at UBC.

"We must give priority to those with higher academic standing because their promise is greater. Reasonable priority must be given also to students who return to our residences year after year."

Dr. Macdonald listed present housing and accommodation as follows:

- Youth Training Centre, Acadia Camp and Fort Camp Dormitories, 861 beds for men: double room, \$472 for university year; single room, \$507.
- Acadia Dormitories, 161 beds for women; double room, \$472; single room, \$507.
- Fort Dormitories, 254 beds for women, permanent accommodation: double room, \$525; single room, \$560.
- Lower Mall and Totem Park Residences, 791 beds for men: double room, \$595; single room, \$630.
- Lower Mall and Totem Park Residences, 717 beds for women: double room, \$595; single room, \$630.
- Suites at Acadia, Fort, Westbrook Camp and Villa and Toronto Road range from \$40 to \$105 a month, depending upon grade and size of accommodation.

Crucial Needs Set Out By Three Universities

B.C.'s three public universities are taking up the challenge posed by Dr. John B. Macdonald in his now-famous report "Higher Education in British Columbia and a Plan for the Future," published in January, 1963.

The recommendations in the "Macdonald Report," as the document has come to be known, were implemented by the provincial legislature in a new Universities Act in 1963.

UBC, Simon Fraser University, and the University of Victoria have now banded together in the "3 Universities Capital Fund" to raise \$28 million for new construction in the next five years.

The provincial government has agreed to provide a total of \$40.7 million for capital construction at the three public universities during the same period.

While each enjoys academic independence, the three major universities are planning to stress development in faculties and schools which have the heaviest enrolment and the most crucial need for facilities. Such coordination avoids wasteful duplication.

UBC, for example, will direct its growth toward expansion of graduate and professional studies. While all three universities are also expanding faculties of arts, science, and education, Victoria and Simon Fraser will stress these areas.

This action will take some of the undergraduate load off UBC and allow expansion in graduate and professional studies.

The tables below set out the needs for each of the universities for the period 1964-69.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Academic Buildings for Teaching and Research

Geology and Earth Sciences	\$ 125,000	
Biological Sciences, Fisheries and Oceanography	6,000,000	
Mathematics and Geography	50,000	
Commerce and Social Sciences	2,538,000	
Physical Education	250,000	
Arts - Music	\$1,585,000	\$11,448,000

Buildings for Professional Schools

Forestry - Agriculture Complex	\$3,427,000	
Agricultural Field Development	500,000	
Engineering	4,350,000	
Metallurgy	1,580,000	
Dentistry and Basic Medical Sciences	4,116,000	
Social Work	\$ 525,000	\$14,498,000

Library

\$ 972,000 \$ 972,000

Site Development and Services

\$2,842,000 \$ 2,842,000

\$29,760,000

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Academic Buildings for Teaching and Research

Biological and Life Sciences	\$1,000,000	
Education (including arts)	2,900,000	
Social Science Complex	\$2,100,000	\$ 6,000,000

Residences and Student Centers

Residences and Food Services	\$1,480,000	
Administration and Student Services	\$ 700,000	\$ 2,180,000

Site Development and Services

\$1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000

\$ 9,180,000

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Academic Buildings for Teaching and Research

Science Complex	\$7,500,000	
Physical Education	1,600,000	
Classrooms	2,580,000	
Teaching Theatre	700,000	
Academic Quad - Classrooms and Offices	\$6,800,000	\$19,180,000

Library

\$5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000

Site Development and Services

\$3,200,000 \$ 3,200,000

Central Mall Building

\$2,380,000 \$ 2,380,000

\$29,760,000

Russian Achievements in Education Impress

(During August, President John B. Macdonald and a member of the UBC Board of Governors, The Hon. Mr. Justice Nathan T. Nemetz, visited the Universities of Zagreb and Belgrade in Yugoslavia, and the University of Moscow, in Russia. At the latter institution, Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Justice Nemetz were the guests of Leonid Sedov, an academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and professor of hydrodynamics at The University of Moscow. What follows are Dr. Macdonald's impressions of his visit.)

Two weeks spent in Russian cities is not a long enough investigation to justify providing more than my first impressions about higher education in the Soviet Union.

I believe what I saw, and that what I was told was the truth, and nothing but the truth. Undoubtedly much that I missed due to my limited itinerary (Moscow, Leningrad), the limited number of people I met, and perhaps by not asking the right question, may be as important as what I learned.

The most striking thing about Russian education is the enthusiasm with which the people of all walks of life have accepted the idea that education should have the nation's top priority.

Everyone is interested in education in the Soviet Union. In Moscow, 500,000 students are engaged in studies beyond the high school level. At the University of Moscow, 30,000 are studying in the arts and sciences.

A majority are in institutes that specialize: institutes for medicine, for engineering, for law, for

foreign languages. Some institutes are very large. The Institute of Aeronautics, for instance, has an enrolment of 14,000.

The sciences are highly popular but the humanities do not appear to be neglected. Every student must take courses in history, philosophy, economics and a foreign language. Half of them choose English as their foreign language.

ENTHUSIASM REMARKABLE

Striking evidence of the interest in education is the remarkable enthusiasm for reading.

There are bookstores everywhere, and invariably they appeared crowded. The university has 119 book-stalls scattered around the campus. The huge Lenin Library, one of the world's finest, serves 9,000 readers a day. It increases its book collection by 500,000 volumes a year — comparable to adding the University of British Columbia's entire library each year. The Lenin Library has 8,000,000 volumes in English — a number that exceeds the total collection of the famous Harvard Library.

People in Moscow and Leningrad display an avid interest as well in art and history. The galleries and museums are well attended. The superb Hermitage Galleries in Leningrad are crowded.

Russian students are lavishly supported financially by the state. Residence charges to 9,000 students living at the University of Moscow range from \$1.50 to \$3 a month. The accommodation I inspected was good — a private bathroom for every two students.

Meals are inexpensive, averaging about a dollar a day. Three out of four students are paid stipends and scholarships which have values as high as 78 rubles (about \$85 American) a month. Admission examinations are used to select the best students.

Only one to five out of 10 applicants (depending on the subject) are admitted. But the failure rate, once in the university, is very low.

The quality of education appears to vary. In some fields, such as physics and mathematics, it appears to be excellent. I was less impressed with activities in my own field, the biological sciences, at the University of Moscow.

The University is generously supported. The annual operating budget is \$3,300 per student, or about \$100 million. In purchasing power that would be more than three times the level of support to Canadian universities.

Professors are well paid — about 500 rubles a month with administrative responsibilities. Living quarters cost them perhaps 20 rubles a month.

LESSON FOR CANADA

The high priority given to education and the dedicated support of people for education is based on a genuine conviction that economic growth and their goal of surpassing the West will depend on their performance in education.

The Soviet accomplishment in education to date is impressive. Our accomplishment in North America could be more impressive, given the same support and financial resources.

Advanced education in Canada must become a national goal. Our economy depends on it. Our way of life depends on it.

Nothing could unify Canada more than a clear and unequivocal national dedication to education.

It has meaning for the intellectual and the illiterates, for the businessman and the artist, for the English-speaking and the French-speaking, for the rich and poor — for every Canadian.

FIRST CLASS OF EIGHT ENROLS

After 13 Years: A Faculty of Dentistry



UBC'S FIRST CLASS of eight dental students was all smiles during first meeting September 8 with Dean S. Wah Leung, left. Picked from a total of 65 applicants, the students will take three courses

UBC enrolled its first class September 8 in the faculty of dentistry — 13 years after the first official move to establish the faculty was made.

The eight B.C. students in the first class in dentistry were chosen from 65 applicants. Only 40 of the 65 who applied were able to meet the minimum requirements of entry into UBC's newest faculty and the top eight were chosen after careful screening by a faculty committee.

The first class is limited to eight students, Dean S. Wah Leung said, because of space limitations in the Medical Sciences buildings where the students will take two years of pre-clinical training.

CLASSES WILL INCREASE TO 40

In 1966, when a \$4 million dentistry and basic medical services complex is completed as part of the P. A. Woodward Health Sciences Center, entering classes will be increased to 40 students, Dean Leung said. Tenders for the building will be called in November.

The first students will this year take three courses in the faculty of medicine in anatomy, biochemistry, and physiology, and two courses in dentistry in oral biology and restorative dentistry.

Despite the fact that dentists can expect to earn relatively high incomes — average income for B.C. dentists is \$14,000 per year — it is not this factor which draws students into the field, Dean Leung said.

The most common reason given by applicants, the dean said, is a combination of manual dexterity and a desire to work with people.

in medicine and two in dentistry this year. Tenders for a faculty of dentistry building will be called in November, and the expected completion date is 1966. Students are, left to right, Kenneth Tierney,

Another development which will take place in the faculty when their building is complete, Dean Leung said, is a program for training dental hygienists.

COMMITTEE NAMED IN 1951

Here are the moves which led to establishment of the faculty:

MAY, 1951 — Former President N. A. M. MacKenzie appoints a committee to explore the factors involved in establishing a dental faculty.

The committee reports on May 9, 1952 that "the general development of Canada and the position that this University occupies in Canadian education leads to the conclusion that a Faculty of Dentistry should be considered in the future plans of the University."

DECEMBER, 1953 — Committee for a Proposed Faculty of Dentistry is reconstituted. In its report, submitted in May, 1954, the Committee recommends, among other things, that UBC and the provincial government "give consideration to the early establishment of a Faculty of Dentistry at this University," and that a consultant in dental teaching be employed to plan the details of a Health Sciences building in conjunction with the faculty of medicine and the committee.

JUNE, 1955 — Dr. John B. Macdonald, now UBC's

Conrad Reifel, Donald Lewis, Imre Rokus, Joseph Baker, Michael Wells, Marvin Christianson, and Richard Suen. — Vancouver Sun photo by Deni Eagland.

president, and then director of the division of dental research in the University of Toronto's faculty of dentistry, is named Consultant on Dental Education to UBC, and begins his province-wide survey.

MAY, 1956 — Dr. Macdonald's report, entitled "A Prospectus on Dental Education," is released. In it he recommends the early establishment of a dental faculty at UBC with an annual graduating class of 40 dentists and 20 dental hygienists.

Pointing out that there is an acute shortage of dentists in rural B.C. and the average annual increase is not enough to cope with the annual population increase, Dr. Macdonald says B.C. "requires a dental school immediately to remedy the present emergency and to cope with future growth."

EARLIER REPORT UPDATED

FEBRUARY, 1962 — B.C.'s College of Dental Surgeons releases a report completed in 1961 by Dr. Macdonald entitled "Dental Education in British Columbia." The report, an up-to-date revision of the earlier 1956 report, recommends the immediate appointment of a dean and enrolment of the first class of students in September, 1963.

JULY, 1962 — President Macdonald announces the appointment of Dr. S. Wah Leung as dean of the faculty of dentistry. Dr. Leung was professor of oral biology in the school of dentistry in the University of California at Los Angeles at the time of his appointment.

SEPTEMBER, 1964 — First class of eight students enrolls in UBC's faculty of dentistry.

New Complex for two Faculties

UBC's faculties of forestry and agriculture will integrate teaching facilities in a new \$3,427,000 building complex to dominate a new main entrance to the campus.

The building, to be completed in September, 1966, will dominate the southern part of a circular campus road. It will connect with an extension of Sixteenth Avenue terminating at the south end of the campus.

The building now being designed by McCarter, Nairne and Partners, is the culmination of ten years of discussions and joint studies by the faculties of forestry and agriculture, and is aimed at achieving a large degree of integrated teaching in these closely allied fields.

NEW ACADEMIC APPROACH

Dean G. Neil Perry, UBC's vice president, has also announced an intensified and fresh academic approach to forestry, to take full advantage of the advances being made in related fields such as chemistry.

Dean Perry said: "The complex will serve British Columbia's two great renewable resources, where combined production may surpass a billion dollars a year by the time the new building opens."

A feature will be a specialized technical library of 35,000 volumes operated by UBC librarians and open for use by industries and government laboratories engaged in forestry and agriculture.

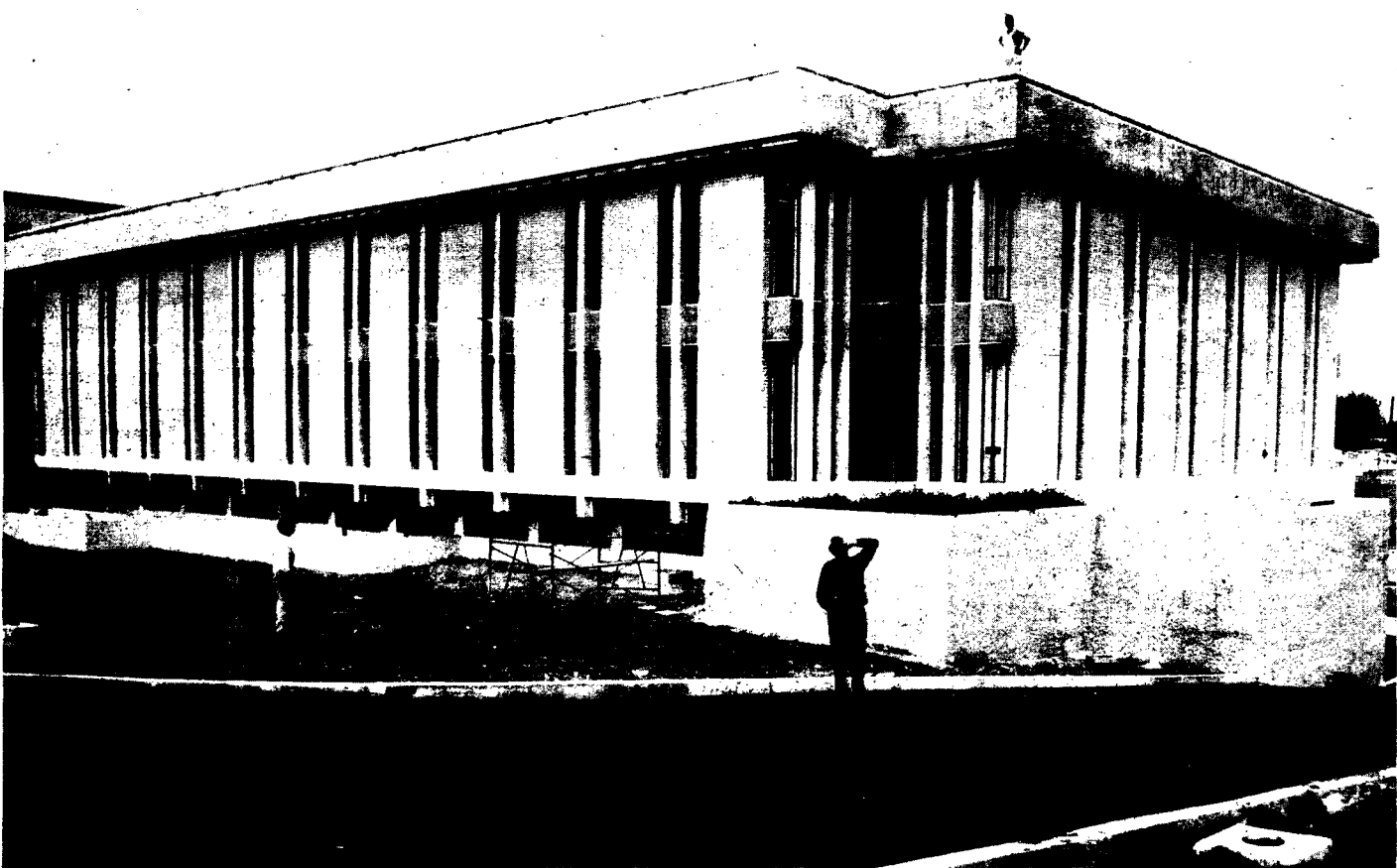
The two faculties will share the use of one-third of all facilities in the Forestry-Agriculture Complex. It will accommodate an anticipated doubling of forestry and agriculture students from 347 to 700 during the next five years.

It will unite in one building facilities now scattered through 16 makeshift buildings, eliminating many problems of liaison and administration within faculties and between them, as well as overcrowding.

SHARED FACILITIES

Joint use of new facilities will allow lecture rooms to be used 70 per cent of the time. The two faculties will share a 150-seat joint lecture room, equipped with the latest audio-visual aids, as well as lecture rooms for 90, 70 and 50 students, multi-use laboratories, and student common rooms.

The Forestry-Agriculture Complex will be of courtyard design and, appropriately, B.C. forest products will be given the widest possible use and display in its construction. It is one of the buildings to which public contributions will be sought in the 3 Universities Capital Fund campaign.



FINISHING TOUCHES are being put on the exterior of the \$953,000 Woodward Library which opened its doors to students in medicine, dentistry and science early in September. The building, which will serve the planned P. A. Woodward Health Sciences Center, opened with 55,000

volumes and will eventually house 100,000 books. Air conditioning in the building ensures that rare medical and scientific works, housed in a special room, will be preserved. Architects were Thompson, Berwick and Pratt. UBC Extension photo.

\$953,000 BUILDING OPENS

Library Air Conditions Rare Books

The first fully air conditioned building at the University of British Columbia is now in operation.

But the carefully controlled humidity is not primarily intended for the comfort of faculty and students who are using the new \$953,000 Woodward Library.

It is intended to provide ideal conditions for the 55,000 volumes of biomedical and kindred literature from the shelves of the main UBC library with which the Woodward library opens.

SPECIALIZED LIBRARIES

The new library is the first major specialized library at UBC, though it operates as part of UBC Library Services, and the beginning of a trend to specialized libraries.

The Woodward Library was made possible by a \$440,000 gift from Mr. P. A. Woodward. It will serve the \$18 million teaching and research centre at UBC to which Mr. Woodward contributed an initiating \$3.5 million and which will be known as the P. A. Woodward Health Sciences Center.

The Woodward Library will house material to be used by students in

medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, biology, botany, and zoology. Its present three floors have an ultimate capacity for more than 100,000 volumes, and provision has been made to add a fourth floor if necessary.

MEMORIAL ROOM

Highlight of the Woodward Library is the two-storey Charles Woodward Memorial Room, named for Mr. P. A. Woodward's father and dedicated to the pioneer physicians of British Columbia. A large copper plaque of Mr. Woodward, senior, appears on the fireplace flanked by plaques bearing the names of pioneer physicians.

A stained oak balcony circles the upper section of the room. Here will be housed the Woodward Library's collection of rare books on medicine and the natural sciences. The \$75,000 collection of about 500 books will be kept in locked glass-fronted shelves.

The area is available only by passing through an office and obtaining permission to enter. Core of the rare book collection is the collection of Dr. Chancey Leake of San Francisco, purchased with a \$50,000 gift from Mr. Woodward. On the main floor of the Charles Woodward Memorial Room

will be the library's medical history collection.

The library's 20,000 general volumes, or monographs, are on shelves on the basement floor. On the first floor is the check out and check in desk and — completely walled off for quiet — shelves that hold more than 2,000 periodicals, ranging from weeklies to quarterlies, to which the library subscribes.

Current issues are readily accessible on sloping display racks, while recent issues are on shelves below. As each periodical completes a volume, it is bound and put on a shelf on the third floor. The library will feature single study desks rather than large tables for students, study carrels, a typing room and other specialized rooms of this kind.

OPEN TO ALL

The library is intended mainly for graduate students, but will be open to all requiring its material, and to the medical profession through the B.C. Medical Library Service. The UBC faculty of medicine will maintain its present 10,000 working clinical collection at Vancouver General Hospital.

UBC's '64 Homecoming Features New Events

Here's a complete list of events scheduled for UBC's 1964 Homecoming.

OCTOBER 19 — Lecture in the Frederic Wood Theatre at 8:15 p.m. by Prof. J. D. B. Miller, head of the international relations department of the Australian National University, Canberra. Topic: "Australia looks at Southeast Asia."

OCTOBER 20 — "Has the Family a Future?", a panel discussion in the Frederic Wood Theatre at 8:15 p.m. Canon David Somerville, Anglican College, will moderate, and panellists are UBC Dean of Women Helen McCrae; Miss Margaret Gourlay, City of Vancouver Welfare director; Vancouver Sun columnist Jack Wasserman, and Rev. Ray Goodall, 6th Ave. United Church, New Westminster. Coffee in the Faculty Club at 25 cents per person following.

OCTOBER 21 — Touring Japanese University Symphony band concert at 8 p.m. in the auditorium. Tickets available from the Alumni office; children under 12 free, students 50 cents, adults 75 cents.

OCTOBER 22 — Fashion show in the auditorium at 8 p.m. sponsored by the Vancouver Pan-Hellenic Alumni Association. Models will show old and new fashions. Tickets: \$1.75 and \$1.50 for students available

through the Alumni Association or evenings at 263-3913 . . . Student pepmeet in the War Memorial Gym at 12:30 p.m. featuring folk singer Lou Gottlieb. Admission 25 cents at the door . . . second annual Homecoming bonspiel begins in the Winter Sports Center and continues until the 25th. \$20 per rink fee includes luncheon tickets. Reservations must be made through the Alumni office.

OCTOBER 23 — Basketball jamboree in the War Memorial Gym: 6:15-7:30 p.m. — youngsters jamboree games for ages 7-15, followed by round robin old-timers' jamboree, followed by Grads vs. Thunderbirds at 9:15 p.m. Those wishing to participate or have their children do so should call the UBC athletic office or Nev Munro, 684-0521.

OCTOBER 24 — Homecoming parade through downtown Vancouver at 10 a.m. . . Luncheon-reception in the Thea Koerner Graduate Students' Center 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Bar available before buffet luncheon. Tickets: \$1.25 obtainable from Alumni office. Reservations should be made in advance . . .

Football in the UBC stadium at 2 p.m. UBC vs. University of Southern Oregon. Reserve seats are \$1.50 and general admission \$1. Tickets from UBC athletic office or stadium box office . . . Tours of the UBC campus in the afternoon. No charge except for coffee in the graduate center after tour . . . Bulk of class reunions in the evening at various campus locations. Some reunions may be held on the 23rd, and graduates of these years will be notified by mail. Nursing and home ec. grads of 1954 will reunite on the 17th. Caterers need guarantees for these events and reservations should be made in advance . . . Homecoming ball at the Commodore at 9 p.m. complete with bar and floor show. Tickets at \$3 per person or \$2.50 if purchased with reunion ticket. Ticket reservations to be made with Alumni office, table reservations with Commodore . . . Students' Homecoming dance in the UBC armoury and fieldhouse at 9 p.m. featuring the Rooftop singers. Tickets at \$3.50 per couple through AMS office.

OCTOBER 25 — Hockey jamboree and family skating at the Winter Sports Center. Minor hockey jamboree (sons of alumni) followed by Grads vs. UBC Thunderbirds, followed by public skating. Children free when accompanied by adults. Information available from the UBC athletic office and Alumni Association.