



# UBC Reports

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## LANDS TO PROVIDE REVENUE

### Buildings To Cost \$7 Million

Plans to spend \$7 million during the 1965-66 academic year on new buildings and campus improvements at the University of B.C. have been approved by the UBC Board of Governors, President John B. Macdonald has announced.

Just over \$5 million will be provided by provincial and Canada Council grants, and by the Three Universities Fund Campaign and the UBC Development Fund.

Another \$1,938,000 will be borrowed under authority of a provincial order-in-council permitting UBC to borrow up to \$5 million for capital construction.

Bursar William White said the borrowing would not expand UBC's \$30 million dollar, five-year construction program which is now entering its second year.

The provincial government's capital grants schedule, and the Three Universities Fund arrangement will provide UBC with larger annual amounts of capital in latter years of the five-year plan, Mr. White said. Borrowing would be repaid at that time.

"Meantime, we think it is desirable to be in a position to time projects and to select dates for calling tenders which take into consideration other building programs in the province," he said.

Major items in 1965-66 will include:

- Completion, Commerce and Social Sciences building—\$987,000.
- First phase, Dentistry building and expansion basic medical science facilities for dental students — \$2,000,000.
- First phase, Forestry - Agriculture Complex — \$1,000,000.
- First phase, Music building — \$450,000.
- First phase, stadium replacement — \$457,000.
- Planning, preliminary and working drawings for metallurgy, bioscience and engineering buildings — \$452,000.
- General: Agriculture and physical education field development, building adjustments, roads and parking, services and contingencies — \$1,653,400.

Sources of Funds: Unexpended capital, 1964-65, \$608,000; Provincial grant, 1965-66, \$3,000,000; 3-Universities Fund campaign, \$1,160,000; UBC Development Fund, \$144,000; Canada Council, Music Building, \$150,000; Bank loan, \$1,938,000.

The stadium expenditure will provide for ground preparation and field construction, plus facilities for athletes at a new site on present agriculture grounds at the south end of the campus. A President's Committee is studying requirements for a full stadium development in subsequent years.

The stadium will replace the present student-provided stadium which has been allocated as the site of a \$3.9 million Student Union Building planned by the Alma Mater Society.

The 1965-66 plan also will complete four athletic fields and clear and rough-out four more, as well as completing a practice track and dressing rooms for physical education development.

It will provide first preparation, roads and drainage of 125 acres at the south end of the campus for agricultural use.



DEMONSTRATING how Indians living in the Fraser Canyon 12,000 years ago used stone tools to split animal bones is Dr. Charles Borden, director of archaeological studies at UBC. Eight years of work at three sites near Yale, B.C., has pushed B.C.'s history back 120 centuries.

## Archaeologist Uncovers 12,000 Years of History

Eight years of painstaking work by a University of B.C. archaeologist has pushed back the history of British Columbia 12,000 years.

After studying 23,000 artifacts gathered at three sites in the Fraser river canyon, Dr. Charles Borden has reached the conclusion that the locality reveals one of the longest continuous sequences of human occupation yet uncovered in the western hemisphere.

Dr. Borden, who directs archaeological studies at UBC, says the importance of the find lies in the fact that he has been able to establish a definite sequence of occupation in the area extending back over 120 centuries.

### IMPORTANT LOCALITY

As a result, the area ranks as one of the most important archaeological localities yet uncovered in North America.

The events which led to the archaeological bonanza began in 1950 as the result of an accident of nature.

The first of three sites of Indian occupation was revealed following a rock slide on the main line of the Canadian National Railway about two and a half miles north of Yale in the Fraser Canyon.

First word of the exposed site reached Dr. Borden some years later in a letter from August Milliken, a resident of Yale who had

been collecting Indian artifacts in the area for some years.

Dr. Borden first visited the Milliken site in 1956 and after collecting a number of artifacts and conferring with UBC geologist Dr. William Mathews, decided that a major archaeological find had been revealed.

"Before we could start digging with tools, we had to dig for money to support the work," says Dr. Borden, who took his first excavating party to the site in 1959.

### THREE SITES FOUND

Excavations to a depth of 46 feet at the Milliken site pushed the history of the area back 9,000 years. The oldest signs of occupation, up to 12,000 years ago, were found on old river terraces directly opposite the town of Yale.

The third site is an Indian pit house village within 150 yards of the Milliken site which yielded artifacts from 5,500 years ago to the last century when dug to a depth of 20 feet.

Dr. Borden feels sure that further excavation of the pit house village will reveal evidence of occupation up to 9,000 years ago or more.

To the untrained eye, the earliest evidences of occupation are only a

Please turn to page three  
See *STONE TOOLS DATED*

The B.C. government has established a crown corporation to develop the University Endowment Lands and provide revenue for all B.C.'s public universities.

The new corporation, to be known as the Universities Real Estate Development Corporation, will develop the 2,500 acres adjacent to the UBC campus and a block south of the court house in downtown Vancouver set aside for new provincial government buildings.

President John B. Macdonald has called for strong UBC representation on the five-man board of directors of the new corporation and a marriage of private and university research on the West Point Grey lands.

### GUARANTEE FUNDS

The new Corporation will have full powers to develop the lands in any way it sees fit. The provincial government will guarantee

### Berton Speaks At Alumni Annual Meeting

Controversial author, newspaper columnist and UBC graduate Pierre Berton will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the UBC Alumni Association May 12 at the Bayshore Inn.

Berton, who wrote the book entitled "The Comfortable Pew" for the Anglican Church, will speak on "B.C. through the Eastern Looking-glass" at the 6 p.m. banquet.

Tickets, at \$5 each, are available from the UBC Alumni Office in Brock Hall (CASTLE 4-4366). Advance reservations for the banquet are advisable, Alumni Association officials said.

funds borrowed by the Corporation to finance the development.

Profits made by the Corporation will be paid out to B.C.'s three public universities to supplement annual operating grants, Premier W. A. C. Bennett said in the provincial legislature during passage of the bill.

President Macdonald welcomed the announcement of the government legislation and said it was important that UBC have substantial representation on the board of directors.

"I want to see the development of a group of science-oriented industries near the University which will be dependent on some help from the University's staff and facilities, and which will help the economy of the whole province." UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

He said undeveloped land at Point Grey offers a unique opportunity to set up a city of pooled research and education, embracing private, government, and University efforts in the manner which has proved so successful at Stanford University in California and some other American universities.

President Macdonald and the provincial minister of lands and forests, Ray Williston, surveyed the Stanford setup last summer.

"Stanford," the president said, "has an income of a million dollars a year from leases after 15 years of development but the University regards the return from cooperating research as far more important than the dollar return from the lands.

Please turn to page four  
See *RESEARCH CRUCIAL*

# 'Core-Program' Proposed for Arts Degree

(A 43-page report proposing an extensive revision of the program leading to the bachelor or arts degree at UBC was made public in March. The late dean of arts, Kaspar Naegle, chaired the committee which worked nearly a year to prepare the report, entitled "Discipline and Discovery". Other members were C. W. J. Eliot, classics; Margaret Prang, history; M. W. Steinberg, English and Lionel Tiger, sociology. The report begins with a discussion of the curriculum of a Faculty of Arts and is followed, in chapter two, by a critical analysis of the first year and a proposal for a new "core-program" in that year. What follows are excerpts from the report which bear on the proposed new program.)

The subject of this core-program, we are convinced, can be nothing other than a study of man himself: his nature, world, achievements, and failures. Essentially the subject is indivisible; for organizational convenience, however, the whole must be separated into several parts, no one of which is more important than any other in terms of general education. We have divided this core-program into three, not claiming that this is the only possible solution, but insisting that this particular division is workable and can be justified.

We have given the following tentative titles to these three parts, the salient aspect of each being made obvious thereby: Man and Society; Man and Thought; and Man and Expression. What follow are broad, somewhat formal descriptions of these three parts, with an indication of the type of material that each might include. The task of establishing detailed curricula we leave to committees especially constituted for that purpose.

## DISCUSS MAN MEANINGFULLY

**MAN AND SOCIETY**—To discuss man meaningfully, we must consider him in his social context and not as a separate entity. On the other hand, to examine society, we must consider it in terms of the individuals who comprise it. At one and the same time man is in society and society is in man.

The purposes of this part are five-fold: first to provide the student with a practical and critical understanding of the most important systems operating within contemporary Canadian society, with their institutions, conventions, and values; second, by this examination, to acquaint the student with both the methods of the social sciences generally and the spheres of certain disciplines in particular; third, by introducing comparative material, to make the student more keenly aware, and more appreciative, of other societies and systems, and so more perceptive of the uniqueness or commonness of his own society; fourth, by making the student see his own way of life as one of many, to induce in him an attitude of objective evaluation towards society; and fifth, by introducing the student to society and thus to himself, to hasten the goal of self-discovery . . .

**MAN AND THOUGHT**—Man is a solver of problems. In his continual attempt to extend his understanding and control of himself and his world he is a pursuer of knowledge. Both activities make of him a judge engaged in the process of evaluation.

The purposes of this second part of the core-program are four: to involve the student in the discussion and contemplation of philosophic problems immediately relevant to his modes of thought and conduct; to make him aware of those forces non-rational as well as rational that influence reason and belief; to create in him an appreciation of the act and meaning of judgment; and generally to afford him insight into the ways of knowing . . .

**MAN AND EXPRESSION**—Man has an imagination that enables him to respond creatively to the world around him. This creative imagination, which is roused by the world, affects and shapes it. In its highest form creative imagination becomes art and finds expression in a wide variety of modes.

It is the purpose of this third section to introduce the student to as wide a range of forms of art as possible, to induce in him a critical and independent attitude towards them, and to alert him to the existence, meaning, and validity of such artistic modes as theatre, music, and painting. Though most of the material discussed will necessarily be literary, the purpose of this part of the core-program would be vitiated if the student were not made keenly aware of the many non-verbal forms of creative expression in our society. To this end, close attention must be given to music, to the visual and plastic arts, and to the products of industrial and engineering design. The student should accept a visit to an art gallery or museum, attendance at a concert or play, or a searching look at a building as naturally as watching television . . .

## REGULAR WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS

A comparison between the existing program for the first year and this proposed core-program raises certain issues that must be faced. What will be the position of English composition, the foreign languages, or Mathematics? . . . An essential part of the core-program must be the double requirement that every student submit a written assignment at frequent intervals, probably weekly for at least the first term, and that every instructor accept the responsibility both for correcting these assignments and explaining, where necessary, what constitutes good composition . . .

The decision to exclude the foreign languages from the core-program does not free the university from the continuing responsibility of providing instruction in the foreign languages in the first year.

It only changes the basis on which the language is taken from one of compulsion to one of option . . .

A course in Mathematics must be provided for those students who wish it and are prepared to accept the responsibility of one course in addition to the core-program. Under normal circumstances it should not be possible for a student to elect both a course in a foreign language and one in Mathematics. In summary, however, we advocate a combination of formal lectures and seminars for each of the three sections of the core-program.

The formal lectures should be given by the best lecturers. Since the potential audience will be several thousand, the method of presentation will determine whether it will be necessary to repeat them. If we have closed-circuit television, well organized and

## UNIQUE PROGRAM

# Mine Studies Coordinated

Three major Canadian universities have embarked on a unique program of coordinated teaching and research to avert a threat that lack of mining skill will knock Canadian mining out of world competition.

By giving mining engineers a much higher degree of training, and undertaking broad research into all aspects of mining, the program eventually will bring "a fantastic lift in the profitability" of Canadian mining, says its chief originator, Dr. Charles L. Emery.

The University of B.C., Queens and Laval each will amalgamate its mining teaching into an autonomous, research-based department of mineral engineering, starting next September.

## CONCENTRATE ON GRAD STUDIES

Each will concentrate on graduate training for mineral engineers, and research in half a dozen special mining fields. By close co-ordination under a committee consisting of the three deans of engineering and three department heads, the programs will avoid significant overlapping or duplication of expensive equipment.

Students and faculty will move freely among the three schools, but each student will graduate from the university where he entered the program. No similar co-ordinated teaching and research program exists among major Canadian universities.

Dr. Emery, who initiated graduate training for mineral engineers and a mining research program last year at Queens, moves July 1 to UBC to head a new mineral engineering department. He expects to divide his time among the three universities during the early phases of the program.

"Graduate training in mining engineering and research into mining are all but non-existent in Canada today," he said. "Our industry is in critical condition. We don't have highly trained people and we don't have knowledge coming out fast enough to advance mining in Canada. If an industry doesn't advance, it rapidly becomes obsolescent. Our industry is in excellent shape to stay where it is.

## CANADA SLIPPING BEHIND

"We are slipping behind other countries. If we don't do something, we will become non-competitive unless we are lucky enough to find some rich ore bodies. If we do find some, we can take pride only in what we do with them.

"Industry is just as concerned about this situation as the universities, and industry is backing our academic and research program."

To launch the program in September, 15 scholarships of \$2,400 each will be available for research at Queens, and five scholarships ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500 available at UBC.

Dr. Emery said that the industry has also set up a committee consisting of presidents and general managers of major mining companies to support the program. One function will be to organize purposeful summer jobs in mining for mining students "so that in practice they will be training 12 months a year."

The plan calls for 150 jobs in the summer of 1966, rising to 500 jobs when it is in full swing in 1970.

professionally directed, the lectures can be given once to the students gathered in rooms of any size, as long as they are properly equipped . . .

Every student will be assigned to three seminar groups, one for each of the three sections of the core-program. These groups will probably not be the same size: those devoted to the two sections Man and Society and Man and Expression will have about twenty participants; that on Man and Thought perhaps thirty-five or more . . .

## PASSAGE TO SECOND YEAR

Finally, we come to the crucial matter of passage to the second year. We believe that every student should be allowed to pass despite his marks from the first to the second year on two conditions: that his attendance at lectures and at discussion groups particularly has been judged satisfactory; and that he has completed all his written assignments. Failure to meet either of these requirements should normally constitute sufficient cause for the university to withhold the right of passage to the second year . . .

The student in his second year will work within four separate disciplines, one of which he will choose as the subject of concentration in the third and fourth years. Four courses will be chosen, distributed among at least three of the four groups indicated below. If two courses are chosen from Group III one must be taken from each of sections (a) and (b).

- Group I Humanities  
English Literature, Philosophy, Mathematics
- Group II Languages  
Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Russian, Polish, Chinese, Japanese
- Group III History and Social Sciences  
(a) History, Political Science, Economics, Geography  
(b) Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology
- Group IV Fine Arts, and Creative Arts  
Fine Arts, Music, Theatre

For all students at least one of the courses elected in the second year will be terminal, and for many two or three. Each student will continue with only one as the subject of concentration in the senior years. A second and a third subject begun in the second year may be taken again as an ancillary subject or as an elective in the third or fourth year . . .

The third and fourth years, as in the present system, are to be regarded as a unit; it is the period in which the student develops his special interest, while at the same time he continues with his studies in areas other than that of his concentration. At the beginning of the third year the student must elect an area of specialization, the pattern of courses insisted upon in second year being designed, in part, to provide a broad range of academic experience within specific disciplines so that the student can make a meaningful choice . . .

Instead of two separate programs, we propose a single program of ten courses for the combined third and fourth years. Six of these courses will constitute the major, either with five courses from within one discipline and an ancillary course taken from outside the department of the major but closely related to the area of concentration, or with all six courses from two or more disciplines organized to form an interdisciplinary major. The remaining four courses will be divided between two free electives and two courses in General Education . . .

## TWO ADVANTAGES TO CORE-PROGRAM

The proposed core-program will be effected through lectures and seminars. Our suggested arrangement of the first year is based on three assumptions: that students will attend the university each day of a five-day week; that at least one formal event will be scheduled daily; and that the majority of students should not spend more than about 12 hours a week in the classroom (we accept an estimate that two hours of study on the average are required for every hour of classwork). For each of the three sections of the core-program there can be weekly two lectures of one hour each and one seminar of 1½ hours. Two-hour blocks of time can be allotted to the seminars so that useful discussions can continue for an extra half-hour at the instructor's discretion. The proportion of time spent in lectures and seminars may be varied with the needs of the program; at the beginning of the academic year more lectures and fewer seminars may be desirable, and this variation can be made administratively possible . . .

Provision of a single core-program for all students has two obvious advantages: first, a common universe of discourse is created among both the students and the Faculty that may have considerable intellectual benefits; second, it will be possible to assign to the lectures of the first year outstanding scholars and teachers. At the same time as there are advantages in offering identical material to all students, there are real problems in administration. These difficulties can be greatly reduced if all lectures in the first year are given by closed-circuit television. We therefore propose that the Faculty of Arts consider the feasibility of communicating all lectures in the first year by television where this is desirable. The use of television is no longer experimental, and there is no reason to expect that television will yield inferior results to present arrangements; indeed, studies suggest that it may be more effective than traditional methods under certain conditions.

## Stone Tools Dated

group of rocks which Dr. Borden has laid out in wooden trays in his laboratory in the basement of UBC's arts building.

To Dr. Borden, however, these rocks are primitive, multi-purpose tools, used by the Indians who occupied the site for a variety of tasks, including chopping down trees, cutting animal hides and breaking bones.

Over a period of years, Dr. Borden sent samples of charcoal found at the Milliken and pit house village sites to the University of Saskatchewan where they were dated by the radioactive carbon method.

As more and more items were uncovered Dr. Borden was able to piece together the history of human occupation at the sites extending back over 9,000 years. The stone tools found opposite Yale have been dated by geological methods to the late glacial age about 12,000 years ago.

A glance over more than 20 trays of artifacts in Dr. Borden's laboratory reveals that, as time passed, the Indian occupants of the region developed more sophisticated tools and weapons in their struggle to obtain food.

Sometime between 1000 B.C. and 400 B.C., carved figurines and ornaments begin to make their appearance among the artifacts, revealing that the inhabitants had developed methods of preserving food and had leisure time on their hands.

"During this same period," says Dr. Borden, "we can see the beginnings of outside influences in the form of tools like the mortar and pestle, which came from the south, and microblades, or small cutting tools, which were a northern influence."

This latter period, he said, is one of rapid cultural advance made possible by a mingling of a variety of outside influences with local traditions.

More than 35 students were involved in the digging and classifying of artifacts obtained from the sites.

Chief sources of funds for the work were the National Museum of Canada, the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation, UBC's Research Committee, and Dr. H. R. MacMillan.

The CNR was also of major assistance to the expeditions which spent each summer at the sites. Trains made many unscheduled stops below the sites to keep the scientists supplied with food and other materials.

## \$2,000 Award For Sculpture

West Vancouver artist Paul Deggun has been awarded a \$2,000 prize for a sculptured mural decorating the new faculty of education building at the University of British Columbia.

The prize, a gift from the British Columbia Teachers Federation, was awarded to Deggun by a six-man judging committee which included two BCTF officials.

The competition for the prize was organized on a cross-Canada basis and more than 30 models were originally submitted to the judges.

The three best entries were chosen by the judging committee and received \$50 prizes from the faculty of education.

After further refinements the three entries were again submitted to the committee for judging. The \$2,000 prize was awarded to Deggun, and honorable mentions went to Jack Harman, of Burnaby, and Gray H. Mills, of Toronto.

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DR. RICHARD ROYDHOUSE, of UBC's dental faculty, inspects new adhesive dental fillings in the teeth of Arthur T. Nicholson, senior dental technician in the UBC department of restorative dentistry. Dr. Roydhouse developed the new filling material at a dental dispensary in the U.S.

before joining the UBC faculty. It has been used to fill more than 1,000 cavities in the teeth of Vancouver citizens. Equipment at left is combined microscope and camera for taking closeup pictures of fillings. Picture by UBC Extension photo services.

## USED IN VANCOUVER

# Adhesive Dental Material Developed by UBC Scientist

Vancouver citizens are among the first persons anywhere to benefit from a revolutionary type of restorative dental material developed by a member of the University of B.C. Faculty of Dentistry.

Dr. Richard Roydhouse, assistant professor of restorative dentistry at UBC, who has been working on the new material since 1961, said it has been used by Vancouver dentists in a clinical experiment to fill more than 1000 cavities.

He said that this and similar materials, which stick to teeth, will soon replace the present silicate cement fillings. They are not yet available commercially.

### FILLINGS LOCKED IN

Silicate cement fillings do not stick to teeth, he said, and dentists must now drill holes in teeth with intricate dovetails and undercuts so the cement can be locked into the cavity.

Other advantages of the new material are that it picks up the colour of the tooth it fills, requires a shallower cavity, and braces and strengthens the tooth rather than weakening it.

The filling material is a heavy white paste which can be wiped into the cavity. It takes about three to four minutes to harden.

Clinical tests of the new material have been going on in Vancouver for more than a year with the co-operation of the Vancouver Dental Societies, Dr. Roydhouse said.

### PREVENT DECAY

"All the work completed in Vancouver so far has been most successful," Dr. Roydhouse said. "Sometimes when the work is completed it is impossible to tell that the patient has any fillings at all."

The material also has promise in the prevention of cavities in children's teeth, Dr. Roydhouse said.

Painted on the teeth it forms a film in the cracks and crevices on biting surfaces and prevents the collection of food particles.

Dr. Roydhouse will go to Rochester, New York, later this year to check the results of an experiment

where the material has been painted on children's teeth.

Dr. Roydhouse began his search for adhesive materials in 1961 when he joined a dental dispensary in Rochester, N.Y.

## UBC's Board Chairman Served Thirty Years

George T. Cunningham, chairman of the UBC Board of Governors, died suddenly in Palm Springs, California, March 7 at the age of 76.

Mr. Cunningham, who was to have retired this year after 30 years of continuous service to UBC as a member of the Board, was chairman of the finance committee from the time of his first appointment in 1935 until his election as chairman under the new Universities Act of 1963.

### PLAYED LEADING ROLE

He played a leading role in UBC's development from a small university to its present size. In 1935, when he became chairman of the finance committee, enrolment was 2,700 students and UBC spent a total of \$700,000.

In 1963, when he became chairman of the Board, UBC's enrolment was 13,500 and spending totalled \$28,500,000.

The Alma Mater Society named Mr. Cunningham Great Trekker for 1964. He was only the second person who did not participate in the historic 1923 march to the Point Grey campus to receive the honor.

He was instrumental in establishment of the Faculty of Pharmacy at UBC, and the new building which houses that faculty is named for him. He was a member of the committees which chose Dr. Norman MacKenzie and Dr. John B. Macdonald as president of UBC.

Addent, as this material is called, is an extremely complex substance. Dr. Roydhouse describes it as a "polymer or synthetic resin" mixed with a variety of mineral and glass fillers."

President Macdonald, commenting on Mr. Cunningham's death, said: "George Cunningham was a fine, unselfish citizen. He served the city and the University he loved with loyalty and devotion and without thought of personal gain for 30 years."

"His service on the Board of Governors spanned three-quarters of the life of this campus . . . He will be remembered by all of us for his warm friendship, his sincerity, careful judgment, and his sense of fair play."



MR. GEORGE T. CUNNINGHAM

# New Heads Named for Two UBC Departments



DR. MARGARET ORMSBY



DR. DOUGLAS KENNY

## Dean Myers To Head University

UBC's dean of applied science, Dr. David M. Myers, has been chosen to head a new major university in his native Australia.

Dr. Myers will leave UBC in late summer to become vice-chancellor of La Trobe University in Melbourne. The position corresponds to the presidency of a North American university.

Dr. Myers is at present visiting Australia in connection with his appointment. He recently was appointed a member of the National Research Council of Canada, and has served on a similar body in Australia before coming to UBC in 1960.

"My university now consists of 700 acres of land," he said before leaving for Australia recently. "However, by the academic year of 1967-68, we hope to open the third university in Melbourne, and to build an enrolment of 10,000 students within five to ten years. It will be a general university with all the normal faculties in the humanities, sciences and professions."

Born in Sydney, Dr. Myers was trained in electrical engineering at the University of Sydney and at Oxford. He specialized in electronic research and in mathematical computing and its application to engineering problems. He was dean of the Faculty of Engineering and head of the department of electrical engineering at the University of Sydney before coming to UBC.

UBC President John B. Macdonald commented: "I am very sorry that we will be losing Dean Myers. He has been a great strength for the faculty of applied science, and has helped to improve the faculty immeasurably in the years he has been here."

"At the same time, UBC cannot help but be proud that a member of this faculty has been selected for the important post of vice-chancellor for the new La Trobe University in Australia. All of us wish him a great success in the new post."

A woman historian whose tireless research has illuminated the history of British Columbia has been named head of the University of B.C.'s history department.

She is Dr. Margaret Ormsby, author of the 1958 Centennial history of the province, whose career at UBC as student and faculty member spans 30 years. She has been acting head of the UBC history department since July, 1963, when she succeeded Dean F. H. Soward.

At the University of British Columbia, where she was a student from 1926 to 1931, Prof. Ormsby studied under the late Prof. Walter Sage, one of the Canadian historians who made local history a subject for serious study.

After obtaining her bachelor and master of arts degrees at UBC, Prof. Ormsby enrolled at Bryn Mawr College in the eastern United States to work on her doctor of philosophy degree.

Her Ph.D. studies completed, Miss Ormsby returned to UBC as a teaching assistant in the history department for two years. For the next six years she taught in the United States and at McMaster University. In 1943 she rejoined the UBC faculty as a lecturer. She rose to the rank of full professor by 1955.

### LOCAL HISTORY

From 1935 on, her list of publications reflects her growing involvement with the history of the province where she was born and educated.

Her writings cover fruit farming and agricultural development, dominion-provincial relations, as well as profiles of many prominent figures in B.C. history. She was also editor of six annual reports for the Okanagan History Society from 1948 to 1953.

Last year the University of Manitoba conferred on her the honorary degree of doctor of laws in recognition of her contribution as teacher, scholar, and author. Closer to home, the City of Vernon in 1959 made her a freeman of the city where she grew up.

She is currently vice-president and president-elect of the Canadian Historical Association, and has been a member of the federal government's Historic Sites and Monuments Board since 1960.

★ ★ ★

Professor Douglas T. Kenny, a UBC graduate and member of the faculty since 1950, has been appointed head of the psychology department.

Prof. Kenny, who will take up his appointment July 1, is currently a visiting professor of psychology at Harvard University, where he is lecturing in the graduate school of education and carrying out research in patterns of child development, personality and learning.

### VICTORIA GRADUATE

Prof. Kenny, 41, succeeds Dean Emeritus S. N. F. Chant as head of the psychology department. Born in Victoria, B.C., Prof. Kenny attended Victoria College before enrolling at the University of B.C. where he received his bachelor and master of arts degrees in 1945 and 1947.

He held a graduate scholarship and served as a teaching associate from 1947 to 1950 at the University of Washington, which awarded him the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1952.

Prof. Kenny joined the UBC faculty in 1950 as a lecturer. He became an assistant professor in 1954, associate professor in 1957, and full professor in 1964.

He has been on leave of absence at Harvard University since 1963 as a visiting professor and member of both the Laboratory of Human Development and Center for Research in Personality.

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### UBC REPORTS

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DR. KASPAR NAEGELE

## University Mourns Arts Dean

Kaspar Naegele, dean of the Faculty of Arts at UBC, died February 6 following a ten-storey fall from the Centennial Pavilion at the Vancouver General Hospital.

Dean Naegele, who was named Dean of Arts in December, 1963, was one of Canada's most distinguished sociologists. He was 41 at the time of his death.

President John B. Macdonald, speaking at a commemoration ceremony in Brock Hall February 9, said Dean Naegele "brought to us all high hopes for a new generation of heady, yet solid accomplishment in the arts, humanities, and social sciences within our University . . ."

"The loss to our University is great; our personal loss is beyond measure. He was a teacher, worshiped and loved; a scholar, stimulating and analytical; a colleague, admired and respected; a friend, honest and understanding. He is mourned by his University, his colleagues throughout the world, his students, and most of all, his family . . ."

Born in Germany, Dean Naegele was a graduate of McGill, where he received his BA; Columbia, where he received his MA, and Harvard, where he received the PhD degree in 1952. He joined the UBC faculty in 1954.

### FROM PAGE ONE

## Research Crucial to Province

"British Columbia has a particularly great need for expanded research, as well as a much higher degree of training.

"Industry is recognizing the growing research requirement, and is expanding its efforts. These efforts can be far more effective, however, if brought into close geographic liaison in Point Grey with University efforts.

"A complex of private and University research would offer many opportunities to exchange knowledge and personnel, and for the intellectual stimulation that fires the best research.

"At the same time, it would provide many benefits to our growing number of graduate students during their study period, and opportunities for employment after obtaining their doctorates. The scarcity of opportunities of this kind helps to drive some of our best young brains to other countries.

### MEET COMPETITION

"The province must develop a whole new range of modern and progressive secondary industries to provide for a growing population with growing expectations in living standards. Major research is crucial to attain these aims."

# Faculty Salaries Increased

University of B.C. faculty members will receive pay increases ranging from \$200 to \$2,500 in the 1965-66 academic year, President John B. Macdonald has announced. The increases are the largest ever granted to the UBC faculty.

The increases average \$1,300 to the 943 faculty members receiving them. Dr. Macdonald told a meeting of the joint faculties that 98 other faculty members did not receive increases "because they are leaving or for other reasons."

Faculty salary floors have been raised \$1,000, the president said. Cost of the increase is \$1,225,571 and the total academic payroll next year will be \$10,640,866.

"We are within \$500 of almost every English-speaking university in Canada in every academic rank," the president said.

Dr. Macdonald said the increases were based upon merit and with concern for individual salaries rather than averages. The increases also recognized the need to maintain parity with other universities in the competition for staff.

He said that at the professorial level, University of Toronto remained \$1,000 higher, and at associate professor level the University of Alberta was \$700 higher.

"Our professors are within \$500 of every University except for Toronto and Montreal. Associate and assistant professors are within \$500 of every university except one."

Dr. Macdonald provided this analysis of average salary increases by rank:

RANK	%	Dollars
Deans	6.8	\$1,342
Dept. heads	9.2	1,468
Professors	10.5	1,437
Associate		
Professors	13.5	1,437
Assistant		
Professors	15.4	1,290
Instructor II	17.4	1,194
Instructor I	15.8	1,009
Senior		
Instructor	13.7	1,194
Lecturers	12.9	895

Range of increases, and the number receiving them, are: over \$2,500—3; \$2,500—3; \$2,100—\$2,499—8; \$2,000—79; \$1,600—\$1,999—79; \$1,500—248; \$1,100—\$1,499—350; \$1,000—257; \$500—\$999—62; \$500 or less—54.

## Stock Investment Approved

The University of British Columbia has been authorized by provincial order-in-council to invest the proceeds of gift securities, when desired, in a specific list of common stocks.

The stocks are qualified under federal law for investment by insurance companies. Formerly, UBC could invest only in bonds.

"The Board of Governors was advised by the University's Advisory Committee on Investment that it was desirable financially to seek somewhat broader powers to invest proceeds from securities which had been given to the University. The committee believes there will be occasions when it will be prudent and expedient for the University to dispose of some of these equities if the power exists to re-invest the proceeds in common stocks which have been approved under federal law for investment by insurance companies," William White, UBC's bursar said.

"Upon seeking legal authority to go beyond the investment restrictions of the B.C. Universities Act of 1963, it was indicated to the University that it would be desirable to provide a specific list of stocks."