



FEES STILL BELOW AVERAGE

Learned Groups Meet Here

UBC will host more than 4,000 Canadian and American university professors, government officials and research workers May 28 to June 19 for the annual Conference of Learned Societies.

A total of 35 organizations, ranging from the Canadian Association of Geographers to the Canadian Linguistic Association will hold meetings of from one to four days during the three-week period.

Peak period of the meetings will be approximately June 6 to 12 when more than 2,000 persons will attend sessions of the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian branch of the Royal Meteorological Society, the Canadian Historical Association and the Canadian Political Science Association.

YEAR IN PLANNING

The last time Canada's Learned Societies met at UBC was 1948. Last year's meetings were held in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

A planning committee chaired by Prof. Malcolm McGregor, head of UBC's classics department, has met regularly for nearly a year to plan the meetings.

Highlights of the meetings are:

Two symposiums on science education and computer science June 8 and 9 during meetings of the Royal Society of Canada;

A symposium on radio astronomy June 9 by the Canadian Association of Physicists;

Sessions on the sociology of poverty June 9 during meetings of the Canadian Political Science Association.

LEADING SPEAKERS

Among the leading speakers at the meetings will be:

Professor David Fellman, president of the American Association of University Professors, who speaks to the Canadian Association of University Teachers June 15.

Professor Mason Wade, of the University of Rochester, who will give the presidential address to the Canadian Historical Association on June 10.

The Honourable Leslie Petersen, B.C.'s minister of education, who speaks to a banquet meeting of the Canadian Association of Physicists June 11.

Faculty Elects New Executive

Professor Harold C. Copp, head of UBC's department of physiology, has been elected president of the Faculty Association, in succession to Dr. John Norris, associate professor of history.

Other members of the 1965-66 executive are: vice-president, Mr. A. E. Piloto, associate professor of English; secretary, Dr. Charlotte Froese, associate professor, mathematics, and treasurer, Mr. Noel A. Hall, associate professor, commerce and business administration.

Members-at-Large are: Dr. R. A. Restrepo, associate professor, mathematics, and Prof. Robert W. Stewart, department of physics.



COLLEGE LIBRARY at UBC has been renamed for a legendary figure in UBC's history, Dr. Garnett G. Sedgewick, head of the English department from 1918 until 1948. Renaming of the College Library took place in late April when Prof. Roy Daniells, right, present head of the department, unveiled Dr. Sedgewick's portrait at a simple ceremony. Other former students of Dr. Sedgewick present at the ceremony were Dr. Philip Akrigg, left, professor of English; Dean Blythe Eagles, second from left, who was a member of Dr. Sedgewick's first UBC English class, and Dr. Williams Robbins, professor of English, UBC Extension dept. photo.

President John B. Macdonald announced "with regret" on May 18 that University of B.C. tuition fees would be increased for the 1965-66 winter session to help meet rising operating costs per student.

Dr. Macdonald said, however, that "even after the increases, a great majority of our students will be paying fees close to last year's average at Canadian universities, and in most instances considerably below last year's fees at the University of Toronto."

NEW FEE SCHEDULE

The President said: "The Board of Governors, in consultation with other public universities, has decided this is the lowest scale of fee increases that would enable the University this year to meet an operating budget of \$32.5 million. The fee increase will provide \$870,000 toward that end."

The new fee schedule provides:

- An increase of \$56 (15%) to \$428 for an anticipated 11,665 undergraduate arts, science, education and first-

Page Four Table Illustrates UBC Statement

A table summarizing UBC's recent fee increases and comparing the increases to the Canadian average and the University of Toronto fee scale will be found on page four of this edition of UBC Reports.

The table illustrates the statement of President John B. Macdonald that "even after the increases, a great majority of our students will be paying fees close to last year's average at Canadian universities, and in most instances considerably below last year's fees at the University of Toronto."

year commerce students. (The same increase was made by Simon Fraser University and the University of Victoria.)

- Increases ranging from \$44 to \$90 for 3,350 professional and undergraduate students.

- An average UBC winter session undergraduate fee increase of \$60.

- A decrease of \$4 for first year pharmacy students, and no change in fees for 205 unclassified and 50 industrial arts students.

- A new graduate fee of \$300 for every year in graduate work, applicable only to 400 students who will embark on graduate programs this year. About 900 present graduate students will continue on the old scale, a first year payment of \$372, already made, plus \$50 for each additional year.

Dr. Macdonald pointed out that "a number of Canadian universities already have announced substantial fee increases so far this year.

"So far McGill has made a general increase of \$100, The University of Manitoba \$75, the University of New Brunswick \$75, and the universities in Nova Scotia \$50.

BELOW NATIONAL AVERAGE

"It is evident that before our students actually put out their money for the new fee schedule that our fees will be considerably below the national average.

"The University of B.C. can fairly equate itself in many ways with the University of Toronto. Yet our fees this year for at least 80 percent of our students will range from \$42 to \$128 below last year's fees at Toronto, and will be very little above Toronto's last year fees for the rest of our students.

Please turn to page four See AID AVAILABLE

REFLECTS BUOYANT ECONOMY

Recruiting Teams Vie For UBC's Graduates

Recruiting teams from Canadian business firms have visited the University of British Columbia in unprecedented numbers this year to interview graduating students.

Officials in UBC's Office of Student Service said 223 teams have so far held 8,053 interviews with students. Last year 208 teams visited the campus for 7,361 interviews.

ENGINEERS MOST SOUGHT AFTER

Engineers are the most sought after graduates, according to A. F. Shirran, director of UBC's student services office, where interviews are conducted.

He said there are three jobs available for every member of UBC's 1965 graduating class in engineering. "One company alone told us they could have employed our entire class of graduates in chemical engineering," he said.

Shirran said there has been a noticeable increase this year in the number of British Columbia firms conducting interviews and hiring graduates who will remain in the province.

He said that 86 per cent of civil engineering graduates, 77 per cent of chemical engineering grads, and 63 per cent of the electrical engineering class had been placed with B.C. companies.

Shirran said a quarter of the 8,053 interviews had been conducted with undergraduate students for summer employment. "Many companies now offer summer employment to students with the idea that they will join the company permanently following graduation," Shirran said.

LIBERAL ARTS STUDENTS IN DEMAND

Graduating students with honours in mathematics, chemistry, forestry, and geophysics are also in great demand, Shirran said.

There has also been a considerable increase in demand for students graduating in the liberal arts who want to enter the business world.

Shirran said the 1965 competition for graduating students undoubtedly reflects the buoyant state of Canada's economy.

DR. MACDONALD DIAGNOSES UBC:

'A Good University That Can Be Better'

(President John B. Macdonald spoke on university policies to a meeting of the Joint Faculties of the University, attended by more than 900 faculty members, in the University auditorium on March 31, 1965. Here are Dr. Macdonald's remarks on faculty salary increases, University finances and accomplishments of the University since he became president in July, 1962.)

Let me deal first with the University budget for the year 1965-66. We set out a year and a half ago on a three-year goal to raise the level of operating support for this University to the Canadian average in dollars per student. We estimated that for the second year of our goal that figure would be \$2,080, and that is the year for which we are presently budgeting. We hope for the third year of the goal to reach \$2,200 per student.

The problem is that this figure is based on the number of students likely to come to the University. For the coming fall, more than in any other year in the University's history, there is great difficulty in estimating what that number will be.

What will be the impact of Simon Fraser University? What will be the new impact of the British Columbia Institute of Technology? What will be the impact of Grade XIII? How will enrolments be changed by the fact of the new institutions?

When we prepared our estimates last fall they were based on an estimate of 17,500 students for this



DR. JOHN B. MACDONALD

coming September. We feel that was a substantial over-estimate in the light of more complete data which has become available to us over the months since the estimates were prepared, and particularly because of the expectation of increasing attraction to the students of Grade XIII.

LOWER COST AN ATTRACTION

A number of factors have caused Grade XIII enrolment to grow in recent years, and they continue to operate. One is the lower entrance requirements; a second is an easier admission to second year of our university from Grade XIII than to first year from Grade XII. A third, of course, is the lower cost. And there are other reasons.

We extrapolate growth of Grade XIII at approximately the rate at which it has been growing in the past. Our final estimate — as final as we can make it — of enrolment for next fall is 16,600 students.

THE NEWLY-ESTABLISHED FINANCIAL ADVISORY Committee to the provincial government was faced with the task of dealing with the operating requests of three universities for the first time this year, and in a very short period of time. The committee thus came to a recommendation that involved a reduction in the grant to each university, and so recommended to the Minister of Education. The grants made are those recommended.

The amount which UBC will receive in this coming year will be \$12,894,000. The amount which we requested was \$210,000 more than that — \$13,104,000. In view of the change of our own estimates of students, the actual government grant per student is increased.

Based on our original estimates the government grant per student would have been \$749. Based on the new estimate of enrolment, and what we expect will be the actual figure for the government grant, the grant per student will be \$777.

At the time we prepared the projection of our goals for a three-year period, the average British Columbia government grant over five years amounted to 36% of our revenue. This year it will provide 40% of the revenue, a substantial growth. The percent of revenue available from students' fees will remain approximately the same as the five-year average at 25%.

We expect that the percentage coming from miscellaneous sources, gifts and grants, will be the

same or slightly better than the five-year average of 14%, but the Canadian government grant is down from an average of 25% to 20.3%.

So the B.C. government grant is up, the Canadian government grant is down. The only shortfall which we foresee in terms of our operating estimates and operating budget for the coming year is the Canadian government grant.

FEDERAL SUPPORT SHRINKING

I had the opportunity of visiting Prime Minister Pearson last fall along with a small group of university presidents. We discussed with him the problems the universities are facing, and the fact that the grants from the Canadian government are not providing the proportion of support which they have in the past. We had a subsequent meeting at Christmas with close advisers to Mr. Pearson — Mr. Bryce, Mr. Kent, Mr. Cadieux, Mr. Davidson.

I had a third meeting with the federal cabinet ministers and members of Parliament from British Columbia to advise them of the problems which UBC and other Canadian universities are facing.

The object of all of these visits and discussions has been to get the Canadian government to recognize that its per capita grants are giving us less and less support because university populations have been growing substantially faster than the provincial populations on which the government grants are based.

The federal government provides two dollars per capita of population to each province, and that's divided among the universities.

New universities which have sprung up across Canada share in these grants with the result that the grant to established universities is not only smaller in terms of proportion of their costs, but is smaller in dollars than it has been in the past.

What we have sought this year is \$1 per capita in addition to the \$2 per capita which we now receive. That would restore the level of support from the Canadian government to what it was two or three years ago. We view this, and said so in our presentations to the Canadian government, as purely emergency assistance for the year 1965-66 only, while we await the results of the Bladen Commission which is studying the financing of higher education in Canada.

THERE HAS BEEN CRITICISM OF THE method of budgeting at this university on the basis of seeking an absolute goal to be allocated rather than asking for what we need.

What do we need? Is there any university that doesn't have needs exceeding its resources? And at whatever level we are operating, be it twice what we are operating at now, will we not always have needs which are greater than our actual operating budgets?

The real question it seems to me is what are the results of the methods of budgeting which we have used? Have they improved our situation or have they not? Here is the increase in the provincial grant on an annual basis from the year 1961-62 up to the year 1965-66.

In the first of these years it was \$650,000 increase over the previous year. The next year, 1962-63, it was \$1,025,000. In 1963-64 it was \$1,370,000, and at that point we transferred to the new method which we have been using in the three-year period for budgeting.

TABLE 1: Salary Increases by Rank

Rank	No. Receiving	Average Increase	Percentage
Deans	12	\$1,342	6.8
Heads and directors	53	\$1,468	9.2
Other full professors	113	\$1,437	10.5
Associate professors	230	\$1,433	13.5
Assistant professors	317	\$1,290	15.4
Instructor II	83	\$1,194	17.4
Instructor I	32	\$1,009	15.8
Senior Instructor	10	\$1,010	13.7
Lecturers	32	\$ 895	12.9
President's staff, admin. executive and miscellaneous	61	\$ 995	9.9
	943		

The grant which came from the provincial government in 1964-65 was increased by \$2,145,000. In this coming year, 1965-66, it will be \$1,804,000, higher than the previous year. In short, the government grant has taken a greater jump in the last two years than ever before in the history of the university.

I am satisfied personally that a request based simply on what we want would not have fared as well. But I am quite willing to admit that that point is open to debate. Actually no one can tell what the results would have been if we had done it differ-

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ently. One can see that the result has been better than it has been in the past.

ACADEMIC SHARE IS INCREASING

How are we spending what we get? Are we doing this more effectively than we did in past years? Since 1961-62 the percentage of our revenues devoted to academic purposes has increased from 76.6% of our total revenue to 81.5%.

There has been a corresponding decrease in the percent going to non-academic activities in the university, a difference of approximately 5%. That does not sound like a great deal, but if it is translated into terms of dollars and applied to the year 1965-66, it means that there will be \$1,223,000 re-routed to academic purposes from non-academic purposes.

THE POLICY ON FACULTY SALARIES WHICH has been adopted by the Board of Governors is one of continuing assessment of merit, concern for individual salaries, more than averages and, of course, recognition of the need to keep pace with other institutions.

How do we stand this spring? It is true that our relative position by averages has deteriorated from a year ago. But even using

TABLE 2: Distribution of Increases

Range	Number Receiving
\$500 or less	54
\$600-\$999	62
\$1,000	257
\$1,100-\$1,499	150
\$1,500	248
\$1,600-\$1,999	79
\$2,000	79
\$2,500	3
More than \$2,500	3

averages — which in my judgment are not really the important thing — the situation is not one of disaster.

We are within about \$500 of almost every English-speaking university in Canada at every rank. At the professorial level, Toronto has been \$1,000 higher, on the average. At the associate professorial level, Alberta has been \$700 higher. At the assistant professorial level, there has been no English-speaking university that has been more than \$500 higher.

FEW LEAVE FOR SALARY

When people are offered posts elsewhere, I don't think they are going to leave UBC because the other institution has an average salary which is \$200, or \$300 or \$500 more for the rank. To attract on the basis of salary, the difference will have to be greater than that.

There have been few if any cases brought to my attention during the past year—and I have explored this—of faculty members having left or planning to leave this year for other Canadian universities where the reason for their choice has been salary.

The position with respect to recruiting, particularly recruiting at new Ph.D. levels, has certainly been difficult. I would like to point out to you, however, that as long as salaries continue to rise dramatically, and as long as we are unable to anticipate our provincial grant, we are bound to have this problem, even if we had the top average salary in the country.

WITH WHOM ARE WE COMPETING? DO WE compete at UBC with the IVY League — with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia — or do we compete with the new universities in Ontario: Trent, Waterloo, Lakehead, Brock?

Of course we compete with all of them. But I suggest that we do compete with all of them on an equal basis. For instance, \$10,000 is likely to look more attractive at Yale and at Stanford than the same \$10,000 at UBC. And \$10,000 is much more attractive at UBC than at the new universities in Ontario or the struggling Maritime universities.

I suggest we should compete on an equal financial footing primarily with Toronto and McGill because the environment is comparable. They have the same quality of library, equipment, facilities, colleagues and complexity of institution that we have.

I am not trying to say that the salary problem is not of first line importance. It obviously is. I do not believe, however, that the forebodings of calamity which have been emanating from the Faculty Association are justified.

Let me summarize the salary changes. Of 1041 faculty members and senior administrators, 98 received no increase because they are leaving, retiring, or for other reasons. That's about the same as last year.

The average increase for the 943 who are receiving increases is \$1,300. (The increases by rank are shown in Table 1).

The total cost of these increases is \$1,225,571. The total full time academic salary for the coming year will be \$10,640,866.

(The distribution of the increases is shown in Table 2).

There were 22 promotions to the rank of Professor, 38 to Associate Professors, 26 to Assistant Professors, five to Instructor II and two to Senior

Continued on next page
See UBC DESERVES

University Awards First Posthumous Degree

A posthumous honorary degree was conferred on the late George T. Cunningham during the University of British Columbia's spring congregation May 27 and 28.

Mr. Cunningham, who died on March 7 this year, had accepted prior to his death the invitation of the UBC Senate to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree at the spring congregation.

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

The posthumous degree to Mr. Cunningham was awarded on Friday, May 28. Five other persons also received honorary degrees during the two-day congregation.

HONORARY DEGREES

On Thursday, May 27, honorary degrees were conferred on Miss Dorothy Somerset, head of UBC's department of theatre; Dr. Francis R. Scott, Macdonald Professor of Law at McGill University, and Professor Emeritus Harry T. Logan, former head of UBC's classics department.

Miss Somerset, who gave the congregation address May 27, received the degree of doctor of letters (D. Litt.). Dr. Scott and Prof. Logan were awarded the degree of doctor of laws (LL.D.).

On Friday, May 28, honorary doctor of science degrees (D.Sc.) were con-

ferred on Gerald Piel, publisher of the magazine Scientific American, who also gave the congregation address, and Dr. Frank Forward, former head of UBC's department of metallurgy and now director of the new Scientific Secretariat of the federal government in Ottawa.

Miss Somerset, who has been associated with theatre training at UBC since the early 1930s, is Australian-born and a graduate of Radcliffe College, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

As supervisor of drama for UBC's extension department for more than 20 years, she established and encour-

aged the formation of dozens of theatre groups throughout the province and directed and acted in hundreds of plays.

She began teaching in UBC's English department in 1945 and was instrumental in the creation of a department of theatre at UBC.

Dr. F. R. Scott is one of Canada's leading experts on constitutional law and has been associated with the faculty of law at McGill University since 1928.

Prof. H. T. Logan was an instructor in classics in McGill College of B.C., the forerunner of UBC. He was one

of the original members of the faculty when UBC opened its doors in 1915.

After service overseas in World War I, Prof. Logan returned to UBC and taught in the classics department until 1936 when he resigned to become principal of Prince of Wales Fairbridge School on Vancouver Island.

After serving as secretary of the Fairbridge Society in London, England, from 1946 to 1949, Prof. Logan returned to the UBC as head of the classics department. He retired in 1953 and has continued to teach in the department.

HISTORY OF UBC

Prof. Logan is the author of Tuam Est, the centennial history of UBC published in 1958. He received the Great Trek award from the Alma Mater Society in 1960 and was editor of the UBC Alumni Chronicle from 1953 to 1957.

Gerard Piel, the publisher of the magazine Scientific American, is a graduate of Harvard and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science. The magazine he publishes is one of the world's leading scientific journals.

Prof. Frank Forward was a member of the UBC faculty from 1935 until 1964, when he was granted extended leave to head the Scientific Secretariat in Ottawa.

During his professional career he developed a number of methods of separating metals from ore which are in wide use in Canada. For his contributions to industry and research he has been honored by North America's leading professional organizations.

Campaign Sets All-time Record for Funds Raised

B.C.'s Three Universities Capital Fund has set an all-time record for funds raised in a University campaign in Canada.

By mid-May the Fund stood at \$15,386,529, about \$80,000 more than a 1959 total raised at the University of Toronto.

FUND AIM \$28 MILLION

The Fund seeks to raise a total of \$28 million to construct essential buildings at UBC, the University of Victoria, and Simon Fraser University.

In the latter part of May, Fund canvassers were active in B.C. communities. More than 60 committees had

been established throughout the province.

In the Vancouver area, more than 500 women canvassed 3,000 smaller business firms for gifts to the Fund. The portfolios they carried in making their rounds were emblazoned with a big brass key in keeping with the "open new doors" theme of the Fund.

CO-CHAIRMAN HONORED

The co-chairmen of the Fund drive, Allan M. McGavin and Cyrus H. McLean, were honored during May at the annual meeting of the UBC Alumni Association. They were presented with honorary life memberships in the Association.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO

'UBC Deserves Our Respect and Pride'

Instructor. The total cost of the promotions is \$154,135.

In addition the Board has raised the salary floors for each professional rank by \$1,000 to: professor, \$13,000; associate professor, \$10,000; assistant professor, \$8,000; instructor II, \$6,500.

Now where does this leave us in respect to other Canadian universities? We must wait and see. We don't know what all the Canadian universities are going to do and won't have that information in really adequate form until about next January.

SALARIES COMPETE NATIONALLY

However, I do know that Toronto is averaging \$750 increase this coming year, and that our increase is far greater than that being provided by McGill University. We will be ahead of McGill with respect to professors. We will stand behind Toronto, but we will be competitive. And, in my opinion, we will be competitive with every Canadian university.

At the associate professor level we will be ahead of Toronto and McGill; at the assistant professor level we will be ahead of McGill and Toronto, and again competitive with any university in Canada.

I think this is progress with respect to salaries. Again, I would like to emphasize that I do not think that this resolves the problem. I am fully aware of the fact that the issue of salaries for every university is going to be a major issue in the years ahead.

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ASIDE FROM SALARIES, WHAT PROGRESS has been made? I want to summarize for you some of the accomplishments in the last three years since I arrived here.

I do not present these as my accomplishments, although I am human enough to want to share in some of the credit. These are the things that we have all helped to accomplish — the Faculty, the Administration, the Senate, the Board of Governors — under a system which does provide opportunity for anyone to say his piece or make his contribution.

The provincial operating grant has approximately doubled from \$6.6 million in 1961-62 to \$12.9 million for the 1965-66 year. On the basis of dollars per student, the grant has increased from \$506 to \$777. Provincial support of universities at the operating level has increased 2½ times, from \$7.4 million to \$18.5 million a year. I do not believe that the figure could have been remotely approached on the course which the province was pursuing in 1962.

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IN RESPECT TO CAPITAL PROJECTS, BUILDINGS completed since July, 1962, include an addition to the bookstore, the Brock Memorial addition, chemistry undergraduate labs, the graduate wing, the Ponderosa Cafeteria, electrical engineering building, the Frederic Wood Theatre, the ophthalmic research centre, physics building additions, student residences and the Totem Park Residence, the Winter Sports Centre, The Woodward Library, renovations to the Graham property for social work, ac-

quisition of the Yorke property, and an extension to the steam plant.

Buildings under construction now, but not completed, include the commerce and social sciences building, the library, and an addition to buildings and grounds.

Buildings in the planning stage include dentistry, basic medical sciences, forestry-agriculture, music, metallurgy and the biological sciences.

Well along also is the planning of the Health Sciences Centre.

For most of these buildings which are in the planning stage, the financing is now secured. The total for that capital expenditures programme comes to \$53 million.

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I WOULD LIKE TO SAY A WORD OR TWO about gifts to the University, excluding gifts to the Three Universities Capital Fund.

H. R. MacMillan, as you know, provided for our library this year a grant which with interest amounts to almost \$4 million over 10 years.

It will provide for the best academic library in Canada. It adds almost \$400,000 a year to the book budget. It will mean that we will have a collection of approximately 2,000,000 volumes by the year 1975 vs 600,000 volumes in 1962.

The Woodward Library is the result of a generous gift from the Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Woodward Foundation in the amount close to \$500,000 which, with provincial matching grants, provided a \$1 million bio-medical library.

The Health Sciences Centre has received a gift of \$4.5 million, including interest, from the Woodward Foundation.

A RECORD GIFT YEAR

Additional grants have come from other foundations, such as \$150,000 from the Nuffield Foundation, \$240,000 from the Wellcome Trust, and several others.

Along with the grants which have been assured by the provincial government (\$9 million) and the federal government (\$4 million) in the amount of \$13.5 million, \$18 million has been committed for the Health Sciences Centre.

I should emphasize that all of this money is exclusive of the Provincial Department of Education grants for the university's operating costs and building program outside the Health Sciences Centre.

The MacMillan Family Fund has provided \$3.2 million dollars this year for graduate students' fellowships over the next 20 years. This gift will amount to \$170,000 a year. The total in gifts to the university during the last year is approximately \$12 million.

That is far more than any Canadian university has ever received in a like period.

LET ME TURN TO OUR GENERAL REVENUES and how we have attempted to place emphasis in areas of academic importance. Our library in the year 1962 had a budget of \$682,000. For this coming year the library budget, out of general revenues, will be \$1.6 million.

Add to that the \$400,000 MacMillan grant and it brings the library budget to \$2 million. That is three times what it was in 1962.

The Computing Centre's budget has been multiplied six times from \$39,000 to \$238,000.

Graduate student fellowships in 1962 were virtually non-existent except for a grant of \$5,000. This year from general revenues, the allotment for graduate student fellowships, aside from teaching assistantships, will be \$252,000. And to that, of course, one must add the MacMillan grant of \$170,000 a year.

Research grants have been multiplied four times, from \$67,000 to \$270,000. The average faculty salary will have increased from \$8,500 to \$11,184 in three years. The academic salary budget will have increased from \$8,176,000 to \$13,620,000, about a 70% increase in dollars.

All of these things that I have been talking about are the hardware of the university. They are amenable to statistical treatment. The heart of the university is qualitative and not so conveniently measured.

It is to be found in the calibre of our scholars and their international reputations, in the distinguished publications which highlight the long list of faculty works.

It can be found in the demands on our faculty for expert help to government, royal commissions, business and industry.

It is to be found in the extent to which other universities seek our finest scholars, and also the extent to which UBC has been successful in holding our best people against the lure of some of the world's greatest universities.

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I THINK OUR PROGRESS IS TO BE FOUND, too, in the studies of our academic programme, Guideposts To Innovation, and the new study in the Faculty of Arts, Discipline and Discovery. Both of these have provided a forum for self-analysis and a strengthened concern for the quality of our teaching.

I think it is to be found in the statement of men like Professor James Winter, who told the student newspaper, The Ubysses, that this is a good place to work, where scholarship is sought, and where teaching is important.

And, of course, it is to be found in the fine students who win advanced scholarship awards in international competitions, whose education is respected at other universities because they graduated from UBC.

This is a good university and it can become a better one.

I think it deserves our respect and it deserves our pride.

Aid Available for Students



DR. STUART JAMIESON

Economist to Study in West Europe

Dr. Stuart M. Jamieson, professor of economics at the University of British Columbia, will study industrial relations in western Europe in the coming year.

He has been awarded a \$9,000 fellowship in manpower and industrial relations by the federal government's department of labour and the International Labour Organization in Geneva, Switzerland.

Prof. Jamieson will leave Canada in September on a year's leave of absence. He will visit Geneva initially and then tour European countries to study the impact of European Common Market agreements on industrial relations.

He plans to visit West Germany, France and Sweden during the year.

Record Enrolment Forecast

UBC's 1965 summer session is expected to enrol a record 7,200 students — up by 1,000 students from 1964. This will be a 500 percent increase in the summer student body in 10 years.

About 70 percent of students attending the six-week session from July 5 to August 20 will be elementary and secondary school teachers taking credit courses to improve their qualifications.

The summer session will offer 270 courses, an increase of 38 over 1964, and will engage 316 teachers, an increase of 22. There will be 131 visiting professors — 110 from Canada and the United States, and 21 from abroad.

Dr. Francis Clifford Jones, specialist in far eastern history at the University of Bristol, England; John Charles Garrett, head of the English department, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand, and Dr. A. F. G. Dixon, specialist in ecology department of zoology, University of Glasgow, will be among visiting staff.

Courses will range from atomic and nuclear physics to ancient western art. New courses include Oriental art, classics of European literature, and the geography of Latin America. Education leads the summer offerings with 79 courses, spanning the psychology of learning to introduction to evaluation.

Other subjects which are being offered are the French, Spanish, Russian, German, Latin and Italian languages, as well as bacteriology, physics, zoology, geology, chemistry, biology and botany in the sciences.

Last day for summer school registration without penalty was June 1 for students not registered in the winter session. A brochure listing detailed information on courses, times, fees and procedure is available from the registrar's office at UBC.

"This would indicate that UBC is adhering to a policy of raising fees only as a last resort when there is not enough operating money in sight from other revenue sources.

"It must be remembered, however, that fees are the only source of revenue over which the Board of Governors can exercise control."

The President repeated his statement of a year ago: "Fees should be reduced or preferably eliminated in Canadian universities as a matter of national interest. Such action would require a major change in policy in government support of universities.

"Fees this year, including Summer Session fees, will contribute 25.3 percent of our operating expenditure. This is the percentage proportion which fees averaged over the five years ending in 1963 which we used to compile our three-year "Challenge of Growth" financing picture last year. TRADITIONAL PROPORTION

"It is the traditional proportion contributed by fees at UBC.

"The provincial grant this year will provide 40 percent of our operating budget, a considerable improvement over the 36 percent five-year provincial average.

"The federal contribution, however, will have declined to 20.3 percent, compared to a former five-year average of 25 percent. Miscellaneous income including gifts and grants at 14 percent are just on the five-year average.

"It is evident that the federal government must increase its aid to the university as part of a program of increased aid to all higher education. There is little to indicate, however, that — except for some emergency measure — there will be additional federal aid until after the government receives the Bladen report on university financing this fall.

"The higher increases paid by our professional students are based, of

course, upon a generally higher level of cost.

"Our fee structure, to be fair, must take into some account the varying costs of different types of training.

"Our graduate fees for those entering graduate work from now on have doubled. Three years of graduate work will cost \$900 against \$422 under the previous fee schedule. However, this will only bring UBC into general line with other graduate schools across Canada.

FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE

"We do not believe that any capable and determined student will be unable to attend university this year because of these unavoidable fee increases.

"The expansion of financial aid to students makes this unlikely. During the 1965-66 academic year, for instance, our students shared an estimated \$1 million in non-repayable bursaries and scholarships — 80 percent contributed by the public — and in addition, borrowed an estimated \$2 million, mostly, under the new loan plan in which the federal government pays the interest on loans of up to \$1,000 a year until six months after graduation.

"This \$3 million in aid obtained by winter session students last year compares to just under \$6 million which the university obtained from winter session students in total fees for the year."

AN APPEAL

University graduates are great movers, and UBC's are no exception. Registrar John Parnall estimates that there are 34,500 living graduates of UBC, but the University has present addresses for about 26,500 only.

UBC Reports is mailed to every graduate whose address is known. Graduates can help locate the "address unknowns" by asking other graduates if they are getting UBC Reports, and in cases where it isn't arriving, suggest that the bereft graduates send their present addresses. Graduates who move are urged to send in a change of address immediately.

It will be recorded in a master IBM file and serve all mailing purposes of the University.

SUMMARY OF 1965-66 FEE SCHEDULE AND COMPARISON WITH 1964-65 CANADIAN AVERAGE, TORONTO AND THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Subject	Enrolment 1965-66 to 16,600 (1)	1964-65 Can. Av. (2)	1964-65 Toronto (3)	1964-65 UBC (4)	1965-66 UBC* (5)	Revenue (6)	COMPARISON OF COLUMNS		
							5 to 2	5 to 3	5 to 4
AGRICULTURE									
General	215	\$354	\$	\$372	\$440	\$ 94,600	\$+ 86	\$ —	\$+ 68
Occupational	5	—	—	270	330	1,650	—	—	+ 60
APPLIED SCIENCE									
General	940	507	650	432	522	490,680	+ 15	-128	+ 90
Architecture	90	513	—	432	522	46,980	+ 9	—	+ 90
Nursing	235	417	470	322	380	89,300	- 37	- 90	+ 58
ARTS									
General	4,600	428	470	372	428	1,968,800	—	- 42	+ 56
Home Economics	220	408	470	372	428	94,160	+ 20	- 42	+ 56
Librarianship	60	402	—	422	474	28,440	+ 72	—	+ 52
Music	170	445	490	500	544	92,480	+ 99	+ 54	+ 44
B.S.W.	110	432	490	422	474	52,140	+ 42	- 16	+ 52
M.S.W.	60	432	490	382	428	25,680	- 4	- 62	+ 46
COMMERCE									
First year	300	454	490	372	428	128,400	- 26	- 2	+ 56
Other years	550	454	490	422	506	278,300	+ 52	+ 16	+ 84
DENTISTRY	20	533	640	587	644	12,880	+111	+ 4	+ 57
EDUCATION									
General	3,100	399	—	372	428	1,326,800	+ 29	—	+ 56
Physical Ed.	235	394	490	372	428	100,580	+ 34	- 2	+ 56
Industrial Arts	50	—	—	10	10	500	—	—	—
FORESTRY	185	460	490	422	506	93,610	+ 46	+ 16	+ 84
LAW	300	429	490	432	506	151,800	+ 77	+ 16	+ 74
MEDICINE									
General	220	570	700	587	644	141,680	+ 74	- 56	+ 57
Rehabilitation	105	359	490	322	380	39,900	+ 21	-110	+ 58
PHARMACY									
First year	40	422	490	432	428	17,120	+ 6	- 62	- 4
Other years	85	422	490	432	506	43,010	+ 84	+ 16	+ 74
SCIENCE	3,200	433	470	372	428	1,369,600	- 15	- 42	+ 56
UNCLASSIFIED	205	—	—	—	177	36,285	—	—	—
Sub-Total	15,300					\$ 6,725,375			
GRADUATE — FULL PROGRAM									
Masters	760					159,610			
Doctorate	378					38,720			
GRADUATE PARTIAL	162					32,400			
TOTAL	16,600					\$ 6,956,105			

*EXCLUDING ALMA MATER SOCIETY FEE OF \$29.00.

PART OF NATIONAL PROGRAM

CUSO Committee Selects 26 For Overseas Teaching Posts

A University of B.C. selection committee has named 26 Canadians to go overseas to developing countries in September under the auspices of Canadian University Service Overseas.

The students, most of them graduating UBC students, have been assigned to teaching or advisory posts in Ghana, Tanzania, Zambia, India, Jamaica, Ecuador, Nigeria, and Trinidad.

The CUSO students were selected by a UBC committee chaired by Prof. William L. Holland, head of Asian studies.

Countries desiring to hire Canadian graduates make their needs known to CUSO headquarters in Ottawa and every attempt is made to match requests with names sent in by local committees.

Final selection of graduates is made by the host country which contracts with CUSO's national office for the services of volunteers who are paid at local wage rates.

The local CUSO committee must raise funds to pay for an orientation program for volunteers and provide transportation to the host country.

In the host country students are expected to work side by side with local teachers, doctors, engineers, nurses, home economists and farmers.

Prof. Holland said UBC hopes to send a total of 32 students abroad in

September. Applicants undergo a rigid screening process to ensure they possess qualities of maturity, adaptability and emotional stability.

UBC has sent about 60 students abroad since the CUSO scheme was initiated. This year CUSO will select 250 students from all parts of Canada for overseas posts.

Former minister for external affairs Howard Green heads a drive to raise \$25,000 locally to help the CUSO program.

Prof. Holland, speaking at a reception at UBC where the names of successful applicants were announced, congratulated the students and told them they were making a valuable contribution to the development of the host country and their own careers.