



# UBC Reports

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## VAST AID BOOST PROPOSED

### Bladen Commission Report Termed 'Forthright, Sound'

President John B. Macdonald issued the following statement following release in Ottawa of the Bladen Commission report to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

The Bladen Report is a welcome and badly needed analysis of the problems of financing Canadian universities and colleges. It sets out for the first time the true dimensions of the educational task facing the nation.

Enrolment by 1975 will climb to



DEAN G. NEIL PERRY

### Dean Perry Accepts Gov't. Post

Dr. G. Neil Perry, UBC's vice-president and dean of commerce and business administration, assumed the post of deputy minister of education for the province of B.C. October 1.

In announcing his resignation, Dean Perry said: "I am severing my ties with the University of B.C. with great reluctance.

"At UBC I have been sustained and heartened by many warm associations with academic colleagues and students. These are difficult ties to break both for myself and my family.

"However, I recognize that the newly-emerging pattern of education in B.C. deserves top priority over the next few years and it will be a challenge to help direct this development."

Dean Perry returned to UBC in 1960 as dean of commerce and business administration and was appointed to the post of vice-president in 1963.

Between 1934 and 1960, Dean Perry was a distinguished civil servant in the B.C. and federal governments.

He was secretary to the Economic Council of B.C., and held posts in the federal department of finance, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

He graduated from UBC in 1933 with a B.A. honours degree in economics and also holds the degrees of master of arts, public administration and doctor of philosophy from Harvard University.

461,000. The cost per student will exceed \$3,600 per year and the total cost of operating the universities and colleges will be \$1,675,000,000, or five times the present figure of \$342,000,000 a year.

Capital costs, now \$234 million for 1964-65, will rise to a high of \$390 million in 1970. These estimates for the nation are consistent with the estimates for British Columbia published in the Macdonald Report in 1963.

#### URGENT AND REALISTIC

The proposal is urgent and realistic that the federal support of operating costs be increased immediately from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per capita. I am particularly pleased that the Report recommends distribution of both federal and provincial grants on the basis of a formula which recognizes the difference in cost of different categories of students. The Report proposes that doctoral graduate students cost the university five times as much as first or second year students.

The Report also wisely recognizes the need for substantial federal assistance in respect to capital grants in its proposal of a fund rising slowly from a starting figure of about \$100 million a year.

The proposal for an increase in available NRC funds to \$40 million in 1966-67 with an increase of 20% a year thereafter represents a minimum estimate of the needs.

I was glad to see recognition of the need for more research support for the social sciences and humanities and for medicine.

#### GRANTS COMMISSION

The proposals in respect to capital expenditures for medicine, dentistry and nursing are in line with the proposals of the Hall Commission. It must be presumed that they were made without prejudice to other educational measures recommended by the Hall Report.

The suggestion that provinces establish grants commissions is again consistent with the Macdonald Report. I believe that wise allocation of our educational resources will make grants commissions more and more essential.

The proposals that tuition fees be not eliminated during the next decade is realistic. Currently the universities receive about \$100 million a year from fees. It would not be reasonable to ask governments to add this figure to the very large amounts which must be found if the crisis in Canadian education is to be met.

The Report urges that access to university be facilitated by adequate student aid in the form of bursaries and loans. The Report suggests aid to cover tuition fees plus aid at a level of up to \$600 or more in excess of tuition fees, based on a simple means test.

It is important that it recommends most, if not all, of this aid in the form of bursaries in the first year, and not more than half in the form of loans even in later years. This proposal goes a long way toward eliminating financial restrictions on access to university.

#### FORTHRIGHT REPORT

Taken as a whole, I find the Report forthright and sound. It seeks realistic expression of the federal interest in higher education, while recognizing provincial rights and responsibilities. It proposes a level of support which will help to ensure a higher quality of university education and it recognizes the great pool of potential intellectual talent, whose aspirations must be met if we are to prosper as a nation.



DR. DENNIS M. HEALY, head of UBC's Romance studies dept., has been named dean of the faculty of arts. See story on page four.

### Enrolment Up 1,021 To 16,510

A record total of 16,510 students have registered for UBC's 1965-66 winter session — an increase of 1,021 or 6.6 percent over the previous session when 15,489 students enrolled.

J. E. A. Parnall, UBC's registrar, said the registration figure was within 90 students of a 16,600 estimate made more than a year ago by academic planners at UBC.

"Other factors which have come into the picture in the meantime, such as increased fees and expanded opportunities for higher education, don't seem to have had any effect on UBC's growth," Mr. Parnall said.

#### ACCURATE FORECASTS

The registrar said enrolment forecasts were reasonably accurate for all faculties except education where registration for the elementary teaching certificate program was down, and commerce which added 139 students for a percentage increase of 18.3.

Education faculty officials said many of the elementary teaching certificate students had probably enrolled at the Vancouver City College for their first year of work.

"We'll no doubt see them next year at UBC for the second year of study which will qualify them for their certificate," one official said.

#### FACULTY REGISTRATION

Registration by faculties is as follows with last year's totals in brackets: arts—5,376 (5,056); commerce—899 (760); agriculture—208 (199); law—309 (275); applied science—1,276 (1,192); medicine—317 (293); dentistry—14 (8); science—3,119 (2,905); pharmacy—148 (143); education 3,140 (3,168); graduate studies—1,281 (1,110); unclassified—220 (157).

A total of nearly 26,000 students are registered in all institutions offering education beyond the high school level.

Here are approximate enrolment figures for other institutions in the province: University of Victoria—2,976; Simon Fraser University—2,237; Notre Dame University, Nelson—550; Vancouver City College—2,525; B.C. Institute of Technology—1,150.

Vastly increased aid to Canada's universities by the federal government is proposed in the Bladen report of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

The report, issued October 6, is the work of a commission established by the AUCC and chaired by Dr. Vincent W. Bladen, dean of the faculty of arts and science at the University of Toronto.

(For President John B. Macdonald's comments on the report, see second story at left on this page.)

The main recommendations to the federal government are:

- That the present per capita grants of \$2 be more than doubled to \$5 for the year 1965-66 and increased \$1 per year thereafter until recommended federal-provincial discussions lead to appropriate revision of the amount of such grants.

- Establishment of a capital grants fund into which would be paid each year \$5 per head of the Canadian population.

- A great increase in federal responsibility for financing research by raising National Research Council grants to \$40 million annually, Medical Research grants to \$20 million annually, and Canada Council grants for research in the humanities and social sciences to \$15 million annually.

The commission says these increased grants should be available in 1966-67 and should be escalated 20 per cent in each case each year thereafter.

Also recommended in this section is a 30 per cent unconditional supplement to any Federal Government research grants to universities for operating expenses and all Federal Government fellowships tenable in a university, plus a general sustaining grant for research equal to 10 per cent of the aggregate salaries of the full-time academic staff.

The report also recommends implementation of two sections of the Hall Commission on education in the health field providing for two capital funds to expand existing and develop new facilities for medicine, dentistry and nursing, and to finance construction of teaching hospitals.

Other recommendations call for continuation and increase as necessary of the Canada Students Loan Plan, revision of present tax regulations to give relief to parents of students in lower income groups, and upward revision of present limits on gifts to universities by corporate and private donors.

Recommendations to Provincial governments include:

- Adoption of some method of determining university operating and capital grants to permit more rational planning by universities.

- Giving serious thought to the advantages of determining annual operating grants by use of a formula relating the size of the grant to the number of students in various categories weighted in accordance with the different cost per student in such categories.

- That for the next decade they resist the popular pressure for the abolition of fees and that grants to universities be made on the assumption that fees will continue at about their present level.

- That there be no general increase in fees without assurance of simultaneous increase in student aid.

In recommendations to individual and corporate donors the report says all university graduates should recognize the advantage they enjoy from the public investment in their education by giving regularly to their universities, or to university funds generally, on a scale of at least one per cent of their income.

# More Bursaries Are Best Fee Answer

(President John B. Macdonald dealt with tuition fees and student responsibility when he delivered his welcoming address to 3,500 students in the Armory on September 23. Here are slightly condensed versions of his comments in these areas.)

Among the things which this university does not do is to raise fees casually.

Administration, faculty, students and the public are aware of and concerned about student financing. Your student representatives on the national scene, the Canadian Union of Students, have been seeking this year elimination of tuition fees.

The Alma Mater Society has prepared a brief which it presented to representatives of the Board of Governors during the summer on an occasion when your representatives from the AMS met with members of the Board. That brief seeks reduction or gradual elimination of fees and asks that the Board treat the present increase in fees as temporary.

To maintain fees at last year's level would have required a provincial grant of \$2,870,000 more than the previous year. That fact was drawn to the attention of the government personally by the late Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. George Cunningham, and by me, at the time the estimates were submitted.

We advised the government that we did not wish to increase fees but that, failing the necessary grant, we would have no alternative. The grant, when it finally arrived, late in the spring was for \$12,894,000. This figure was \$210,000 less than the amount required to maintain the rate of increase of the previous year, and \$870,000 short of the amount required to avoid a fee increase.

\* \* \*

OUR AVERAGE FEES THIS YEAR ARE BELOW the Canadian average, but the position of some students is that fees are simply too high.

What is the yardstick? Is it really harder financially to attend university now than in earlier years? Or is it a feeling that now is the time to press for what some feel is a social ideal, namely, tuition-free university.

## FEES INCONSISTENT

The first yardstick indicates that at least in one sense the fees are worse than they used to be. Fees have increased in the last ten years substantially more than the cost of living, 51% as against 13%.

Over 20 years, though, up to last spring, fees had increased 2.8 times. Faculty salaries increased, curiously, 2.8 times. The average weekly wage in British Columbia, as determined from government statistics, has increased 3 times.

Fees, as a percent of total operating cost in the university, dropped from 44.6% of the total, 20 years ago, to 25.3% in the current year. Total student aid available in 1945 was \$58,000. That excludes help to veterans. In 1955 it was \$484,000. In this year 1965 it is 4 million dollars.

One argument in respect to abolishing fees, which I have used myself, is that it is inconsistent to provide for education to the end of high school through taxes and then suddenly start charging tuition fees. Even here there is some explanation.

It has been argued by some that public and high school students are essentially children and university students are adults, who should accept some responsibility for themselves.

Secondly, we are all concerned about access to university and it is argued that fees keep able students out of university.

I suspect that this is true, and that it is a cause for concern. Unfortunately, there is little or no documentary evidence one way or the other.

It is a difficult argument to use from the standpoint of influencing the Canadian people or their governments unless the case can be adequately supported. Moreover, a logical solution to the problem of access to universities would be adequate student aid in the form of bursaries at a substantially different plateau than at the present time.

This would not require elimination of fees.

\* \* \*

A THIRD ARGUMENT FOR ABOLITION IS that society profits greatly in intellectual, cultural and economic ways by educating its citizens at university. Therefore, society should pay the bill.

But the student profits greatly too. Aside from his greatly widened horizons every study that has been done indicates that a university education is worth from about \$100,000 to perhaps \$200,000 in added lifetime earnings.

The question is asked, then, should not the student pay part of the bill for his education?

What are the arguments for retaining fees? The first one is a very practical one. Our universities are growing rapidly. The financial demands on them are enormous. We will be seeking vastly increased support from government and it does not seem practical during such a crisis to advocate abolition of a form of support which currently provides about \$100 million a year to the universities of Canada.

If fees were eliminated, this figure would be added to a bill already so large that governments will find it hard to pay.

In the second place, if university is free and paid fully by taxes, there will be a good deal of public and political pressure to lower admission standards on the theory that if you pay your taxes you should have a chance at university.

A third argument is that fees give universities their only flexibility. If there were no fees there

would be a tendency for universities to do only what governments want. If dependent only on government dollars and government policy, it would be hard for universities to do any of the exciting academic things which distinguish one university from another.

The fourth argument used by many is that those unable to attend university shouldn't be required to meet the whole bill for those who do attend, and who will end up with higher earnings because they attended.

Finally, no group is better aware of the value of university than the students. They know the university's needs; they know the need for private support. They, of all people, should support the university if they can find a way to do so.

If they can't find a way, they should be helped as much as necessary by student aid.

You are entitled to know what my position is. I think in the long run it would be better for the



DR. JOHN B. MACDONALD

country if fees were eliminated, but I think that the time is inappropriate. Universities are instruments of public policy.

Ultimately we should be able to finance them without reliance on fees.

The great gain by eliminating fees would be that Canadians had achieved a new sense of value, a more universal recognition of how crucial universities are in maintaining and renewing our society, our culture, our economy.

## UNIVERSITIES CAN RESIST

I do not fear the results of elimination of fees. Universities would be strong enough to resist government pressure toward uniformity and conformity and they would be able to resist public pressure toward lowering admission standards.

I do not think, however, that the Canadian public would be sympathetic to the elimination of fees at the present time and I think that in considering the dimensions of the problem of financing the universities, it would almost certainly be detrimental to their welfare to seek elimination of fees at this time.

The wiser approach would be to seek a genuinely adequate level of student aid by way of bursaries.

Finally, I think that if the day comes when students no longer pay fees, it should be accompanied by an acceptance by all alumni of the responsibility to provide at least the amount of gift support to the universities that would have been derived from fees. We are a long, long way from that objective now.

\* \* \*

I NOW TURN TO ANOTHER PROBLEM THAT confronts many universities all over the world but which, happily, has never been a serious problem at UBC.

I choose to speak about this problem because it is a danger that is growing and one which all students should seek to guard against. I refer to a growing tendency toward irresponsibility and a growing incidence of lawlessness among students.

I cite, for example, the Berkeley students taking the law into their own hands. They defied the law and they used the device of civil disobedience against their university. Many of them initially rebelled without a cause. For many it was revolution in search of a cause.

I cite the meaningless riots in which students played a major role in many United States centers on the recent Fourth of July holiday. I cite the

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## UBC Reports

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demonstration by Korean students which prompted the government to close the university. I cite a strike by students over a 10-cent increase in cafeteria charges.

In general I sense a growing atmosphere of what in its mildest form might be called impatience with the status quo. In its commonest form I think it is rebellion against the establishment and in its most extreme form it includes outright lawlessness and even violence.

The causes are complex and I know of no full and adequate explanation of what is happening.

\* \* \*

MANY STUDENT CRUSADES ARE ORDERLY and within the law, and many of them are associated with high purpose. A great deal of student activity with respect to civil rights for Negroes would fall into this category.

So also would the orderly and deeply moving demonstration which I witnessed recently by students at the University of Tokyo. With placards and songs and voices in unison they demonstrated before 500 delegates to the International Association of Universities expressing their opposition to what is happening in Vietnam.

All too often, however, the demonstrations are meaningless, without focus, and represent rebellion for its own sake.

What are the causes?

Is it a general dissatisfaction of youth with society? Is it a deep distrust of that formless, faceless pervading force monitoring the way we live and personified collectively as the establishment?

Is it sudden recognition of political power? Is it civil disobedience run wild? Is it the hand of radicals seeking power through the tactics of revolution? Is it frustration in the face of trying to be individuals in the environment of the "multiversity?"

It may be all or none of these. As Newsweek said recently, there are many faces, places and moods on campus '65. "The message is coming in loud but not clear."

## RESPONSIBLE ACTION WELCOME

I want to say something about how I view the prospects at UBC in an age where students are looking for action. I welcome responsible action by students in the support of causes which they honestly feel are just. This includes freedom to adopt a point of view at variance with that of the Board or the President, or the government or the faculty or the alumni or any other groups.

Students have every right to be concerned about good teaching, adequate facilities, access to universities, and student financing.

But the operative word in student action is that it should be responsible. That is the way the vast majority of students would want it, but on every large campus there will be some small group of students who choose to oppose authority, ignore the law and confuse freedom with license.

Today such students are likely to feel encouraged by what Fred Imbau of Northwestern University has called "the philosophy of individual unrestraint." This represents an overemphasis on the alleged rights and civil liberties of the individual, and the relegation of public welfare and public safety to a position of secondary importance.

It is a form of irresponsibility and individual unaccountability that is encouraged by being only one in a large group. It has been encouraged, too, by society condoning illegal activities because they are in a just cause.

For society to tolerate an unlawful sit-down in support of a good cause will lead, as it has, to far worse violations of the law in the right or wrong view that the cause is just. Witness Watts County in Los Angeles.

And so I say to you responsible action recognizes constituted authority. If it doesn't like the decisions of that constituted authority, it can properly demonstrate against them, and seek to generate public support by every means of communication open, by petitions and meetings and by political advocacy.

These means are fair and responsible, but any action aimed at defying constituted legal authority is a disservice and a threat to society.

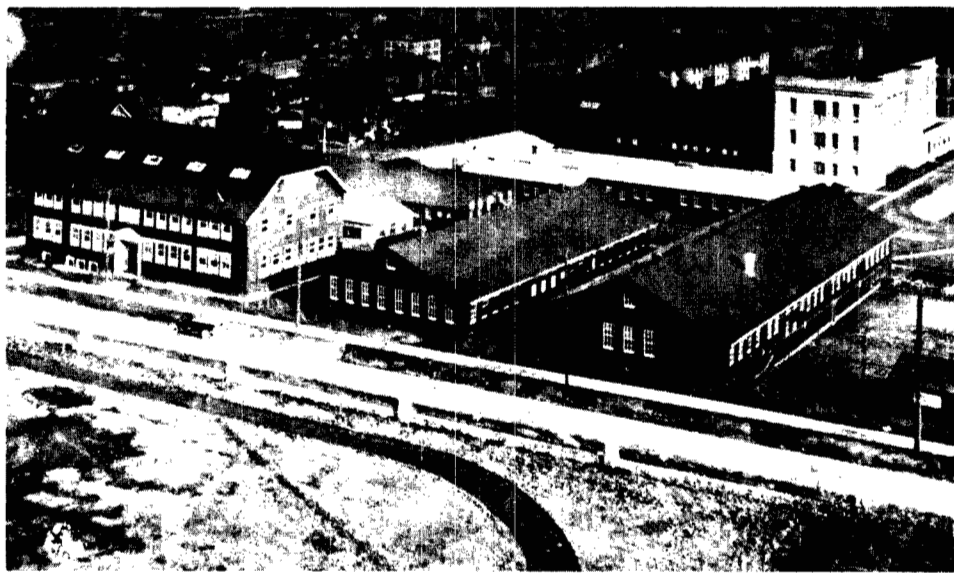
In a university, of all places, we can surely learn that reform can be gained through reason and responsibility. It does not require revolution and it isn't advanced by promoting self-interest under the guise of social reform.

The greatest protection this university has against irresponsibility by students is the long history of student autonomy and student responsibility. UBC students have accomplished great things for this university through the Great Trek to Point Grey in 1922, which started it all, to the Back Mac Campaign in 1963, which generated in the public mind an acute awareness of the university's financial dilemma.

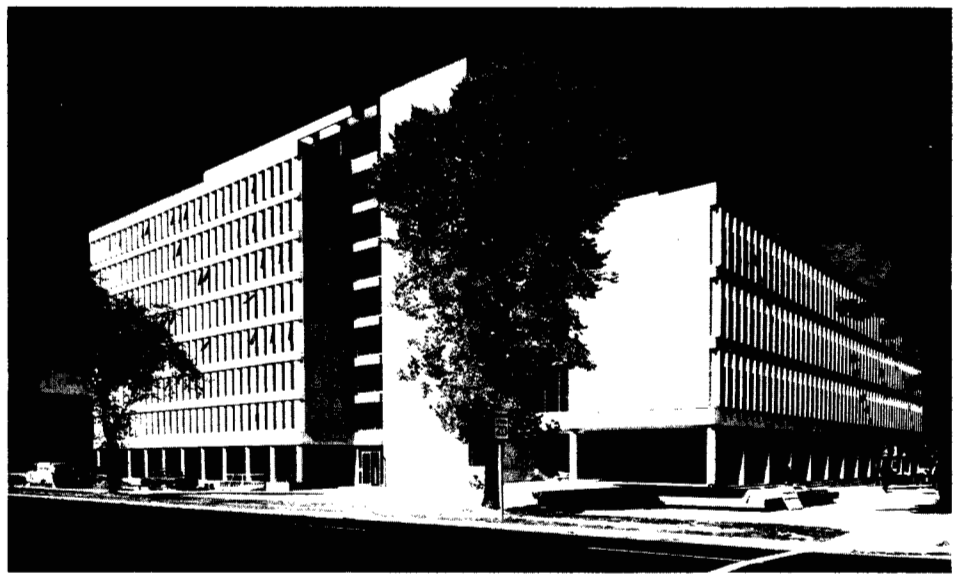
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UBC'S STUDENTS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED these things in a responsible way. Students have helped build the university and their opinions are respected and listened to more than on most campuses.

You, who are today's students, can continue to help by awareness of issues, by reaching conclusions based on reason, by vigilance in insuring that your actions are responsible and by respect for the opinions of others.



50 YEARS AGO last month 379 students and 34 faculty members began their first lectures at the University of British Columbia in the historic "Fairview Shacks" in the shadow of the Vancouver General Hospital (left, above). The 1965 campus on Point Grey, with 16,510 students and 1,068 faculty members, contrasts sharply



with the 1915 campus. One of the newest campus landmarks is the Henry Angus building (above, right) which was officially opened on September 30. Below will be found stories on UBC's 50th anniversary celebrations and the current building program. Photos by UBC Extension Department.

## AT 50th ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

# 'Kitsilano Yell' Heard Again at UBC

*Kitsilano, Capilano, Siwash squaw, Kla-How-Ya Tillicum, Skookum wab! Hyu Mamook! Muck-a Muck-a, Zip! B.C. Varsity! Rip! Rip! Rip!*

The famous Kitsilano yell reverberated through Brock Hall October 1 when 53 of UBC's original students and faculty members gathered to mark the 50th anniversary of the first UBC lectures.

### FIVE SPEAKERS

The man who called for it was its author, The Honourable Mr. Justice Arthur E. Lord, one of the original students in the legendary "Fairview Shacks," where UBC opened its doors in 1915.

Mr. Justice Lord was one of five persons who spoke at the short cere-

mony. Dr. L. S. Klinck, and third president, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, both of whom received a standing ovation.

He said the students of fifty years ago never imagined that UBC would grow to its present size and stature, just as the students of today cannot imagine what UBC will be like 50 years from now.

He said the University of the future would continue to serve as an undergraduate school, but would have expanded facilities for graduate study.

It was also hoped, he said, that the Endowment Lands adjacent to the Point Grey campus would be supported by a large number of science-oriented industries, attracted there by the presence of UBC.

Dr. Harry T. Logan, former head of UBC's classics dept. and a member of the original faculty, described the early years in the Shacks and pointed out that UBC was born during the tragic period of World War I.

"The spirit of Tuum Est was the spirit on which this University was founded," he said, "and it is still abroad on the campus today."

The final part of the program was a nostalgic look backward to UBC's early days by writer David Brock, son of the late dean of the faculty of applied science.

He showed some fifty slides and a short film especially prepared for the occasion.

## HENRY ANGUS BUILDING

# New Campus Landmark Named for Former Dean

The UBC campus has a striking new landmark—the \$2,896,382 Henry Angus building which was officially opened Sept. 30 by The Honourable George R. Pearkes, Lieutenant-Governor of B.C.

The Angus building is a permanent home for the faculty of commerce and the social science departments of the faculty of arts — psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics and the Institute of Industrial Relations.

### FOR 2,000 STUDENTS

The new building, which will accommodate more than 2,000 students and faculty, is named for Dean Emeritus Henry F. Angus, recently retired chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of B.C. and member of the UBC faculty from 1919 to 1956.

Dean Angus joined the University as an assistant professor and in 1930 was made head of a department which included commerce, economics, political science, anthropology and sociology. He was dean of the faculty of graduate studies from 1948 until his retirement in 1956.

### MAJOR SHIFT

A major shift in campus population and elimination of 15 converted army huts was involved in the move into the Angus building. A total of 130 faculty members moved into offices in the new building at the corner of the Main Mall and University Boulevard.

The Angus building, designed by Thompson, Berwick, Pratt & Partners, is the first fully air-conditioned building on the campus and consists of an eight storey office wing and four storey teaching wing.

Installed in the basement of the office block is the new Centrex telephone system, which allows incoming calls to go directly to any of the University's local telephones.

Each of the eight floors has 20 one man offices, 10 feet by 15 feet, arranged according to the need of the occupying department.

The classroom block incorporates many of the most modern aids in teaching and research.

One of the new features is a Statistical Centre for the Social Sciences, under the direction of Dr. Henry Thomassen, assistant professor of economics, which will provide all the faculties in the building with advice and facilities.

Statistical techniques are being used to an increasing extent in the social sciences and the techniques needed for each area of study tend to be similar.

### FEED MAIN COMPUTER

The Centre will consist of a work room equipped with desks and desk calculators and a remote input-output unit which will feed data to UBC's main computer in the engineering building and receive the printed results.

This is the first of several remote units to be installed throughout the campus and linked to the main computer. A statistics library will be established in the Angus building to catalogue and compile statistical information.

## Building Houses Two Faculties

A \$4,355,000 contract has been awarded by the UBC Board of Governors to Northern Construction Co. & J. W. Stewart Ltd. for construction of a Forestry-Agriculture Complex. The complex is the fourth project at UBC underwritten by the 3-Universities Fund Campaign.

Ground was broken Sept. 20 just north of Agronomy Road on the Main Mall for the three-storey, courtyard-style complex. Completion is expected early in 1967, and the two faculties will be fully installed by the opening of the 1967-68 winter session. Architects are McCarter, Nairne & Partners.

### NEW TEACHING PROGRAM

The independent forestry and agriculture faculties will launch in the new complex a joint teaching program unique in Canadian universities. It provides for doubling the number of graduate students, and an increase of nearly 50 percent in forestry and agriculture undergraduates.

Under a plan developed over the last ten years, forestry and agriculture students will be taught together whenever possible, and will be encouraged by the program and building arrangement to mingle freely throughout their university years.

The two faculties will make joint use of 33 percent (26,550 square feet) of the 81,153 square feet of floor space. Each faculty will have its own wing, though some class and seminar rooms and laboratories in each wing will be used by both faculties.

### SEPARATE LIBRARY

A common block connecting the two wings will house multi-purpose lecture laboratories, student study lounges, undergraduate society facilities, offices, a 150-seat auditorium and classrooms. All are laid out to encourage maximum academic and social mingling between students in both fields.

The third (top) floor of the common block will house a 35,000-volume scientific and technical library, operated by the UBC main library, and available to those engaged in forestry and agriculture off the campus.

## Centre For Fine Arts Named for Dr. MacKenzie

The Frederic Wood Theatre was the scene September 30 of the ceremony for the naming of The Norman MacKenzie Centre for Fine Arts.

Jean Martineau, Q.C., chairman of the Canada Council, named the Centre for UBC's president emeritus, who retired in 1962 after 18 years as president.

The Canada Council has made grants totalling \$733,267 to UBC to provide for half the costs of construction of the two existing buildings in the centre — the Frederic Lasserre building and the Frederic Wood Theatre.

The Council has also announced a grant of \$600,000 to aid in construction of a third building in the Centre for the school of music, which is now in the planning stage.

mony on the Point Grey campus October 1 — nearly 50 years to the day after the first lectures.

Nineteen of the original members of faculty and 34 of the members of the first UBC class were honoured guests at the noon-hour ceremony.

### TRIBUTE PAID

Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., UBC's chancellor, who was herself a student at the shacks before UBC moved to Point Grey, paid tribute to the original faculty of the University.

She said there were "in a real sense pioneers of higher education in British Columbia; and in those days the frontier was not a place for the weak in spirit.

"And yet, as always when human beings undertake missions which seem impossible, there was a unique spirit of cooperation, of camaraderie, of dedication which made the burdens easier and the tasks lighter."

UBC's president, Dr. John B. MacDonald, introduced UBC's second

A lively week is planned for UBC's 1965 Homecoming, October 24-31.

Starting gun goes at 10 a.m., October 24, with a sailing race at the Student-Alumni Frostbite Regatta, R.V.Y.C., Jericho Beach. All entries welcome.

A bridge tournament, ladies' and men's golf tournaments, curling bonspiel, family sports jamboree, family hockey, fashion show, and pep meet with entertainment by Carmen Christina are scheduled during the week.

Highlights of the festivities fall on Saturday, October 30. The Homecoming luncheon will be at Yorke at noon. Campus tours by jitneys will follow the cairn ceremony at 1:30 p.m. and at 2 p.m. the Thunderbirds play Lewis and Clark College at UBC stadium. The Alumni Homecoming Ball at the Hotel Vancouver with Dal Richard's Orchestra and floor show begins at 9 p.m. All five year classes ending in '0 and '5 will hold reunions in various suites of the hotel and on-campus before the dance. The students' ball, with a '20's theme, will be on-campus.

All tickets and details are available by contacting the UBC Alumni Association Office, Brock Hall, telephone 224-4366 or 228-2800.

## SMALL SURPLUS REPORTED

# UBC's Gross Expenditures Now More than \$36 Million

The University of British Columbia reported a surplus of \$236,128 on gross expenditures of \$36,459,557 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965.

This includes capital spending on campus improvements and fund raising of \$4,626,980. (See Exhibit C below from the financial statements published by UBC in accordance with the Public Bodies Financial Information Act).

Bursar William White pointed out that the \$236,128 surplus, because of its origin, added less than \$5,000 to UBC's operating reserve.

"Our total reserve for ordinary operating finances is only \$74,000 against an operating budget during the current 1965/66 year of \$32.5 million, plus \$7 million in capital expenditures," Mr. White said.

### CONTINGENCY SUM

"I do not know of any undertaking of our financial magnitude that is obliged to operate on such a meagre contingency sum.

"I want to stress, however, that the University does not experience annual profits or losses in the sense that commercial operations do. Our problem each year is to find sufficient money to meet the necessities of a large and expanding university. The priorities of these necessities are determined in the light of the money available by carefully weighing requests submitted by more than 65 university departments.

"Under the Universities Act, the University must limit its operating expenditures to funds available. It cannot incur any deficit or borrow money without specific authority by provincial order-in-council.

"Our financial operations are closely scrutinized on a daily basis by the administration, and on a month-to-month basis by the finance committee of the Board of Governors under the chairmanship of Dr. Walter C. Koerner.

The UBC bursar said that \$150,000 of the \$236,128 "surplus" was husbanded as a precautionary carry-over to the current 1965-66 operating budget, and is being used in that budget.

"We knew early this spring that the total provincial grant to the three universities did not meet the combined requests of the three universities. But we did not know what the final division would be.

### SMALL CARRYOVER

"As a precaution, we deferred some desirable but not immediately pressing expenditure items, notably for equipment purchases, to provide a small carryover of \$150,000."

Another \$81,491 of the surplus was extra-ordinary earnings from log sales by the University Research Forest, Mr. White says. "Usually this operation breaks even, but we had an exceptional year because of the clean-up after Hurricane Freda and high log prices.

"Under a long-standing arrange-

ment, any net revenues from the operation of the research forests are held aside for development of the forestry program. With the \$81,491, the forestry capital reserve is about \$188,000."

Mr. White said that of the \$36,459,557 in gross operating expenditure, \$21,677,309 was spent on direct expenses: salaries, supplies, services, plant maintenance and athletics.

"The University functioned mainly as a trustee in disbursing nearly all of another \$5,557,716, consisting of \$872,851, in fellowships, scholarships, prizes and bursaries, and \$4,684,865 in research funds.

### SELF-SUSTAINING

"Another \$4,199,355 spent on wages and supplies for ancillary services was provided entirely out of revenues from these services. Nearly all this spending was to provide residences, food and bookstore services to students," Mr. White said.

"These services are paid for entirely by those using them and at rates which meet only their cost."

Salaries and wages paid UBC staff totalled \$19,142,721, and expenses totalled \$472,281.

The statement notes that "expenses represent payments made on behalf, or directly to, members of faculty and staff and to student assistants for travelling or other expenses. The payments are made in re-imbusement of actual expenses incurred; they are not expense allowances."

# Dr. Healy Named Arts Dean

The University of B.C. Board of Governors has appointed Dr. Dennis M. Healy Dean of the Faculty of Arts, President John B. Macdonald has announced.

The appointment of Dr. Healy to succeed the late Kaspar Naegele was effective October 1, the President said. Dr. Healy will resign as head of UBC's department of Romance studies, a post he has held since 1962.

Dr. Macdonald said that a committee of 14 persons, chaired by UBC's former vice-president, Dean G. Neil Perry, was unanimous in its recommendation of Dr. Healy for the position.

### PROVEN RECORD

"I am delighted," the president said, "that the committee was able to recommend to me a member of our own faculty who has a proven record of administrative ability, scholarly attainment, and teaching ability."

As Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr. Healy will be responsible for the administration of UBC's largest faculty, with more than 5,000 students, a teaching faculty of over 200 persons, and a budget of approximately \$4,000,000.

Dean Healy said the most important function of the dean of arts is "to come to grips with educational issues and to get full faculty participation in the formulation of academic policy.

"The Faculty of Arts is a complex organization. In it, there are over 20 departments each with its own important function and character.

"Administrative arrangements are plainly necessary to enable people, who are performing a wide variety of activities, to work together to a common end.

### EARN CONFIDENCE

"A faculty is not an abstraction but a group of scholars who have a deep concern for education. They work hard and they ought to have a great deal to say about what is to be taught and what teaching methods are to be used.

"The job of a new dean is to earn the confidence and cooperation of his colleagues, to keep them informed, and to create, with their help, an atmosphere conducive to study, teaching and research.

"Changes which are brought about without full faculty support are usually short-lived. All of us in the Faculty of Arts have an opportunity, at this point, to set ourselves on a good course and to bring our faculty closer to what we believe it ought to be."

Dean Healy joined the UBC faculty in 1962 after serving as dean of the college of liberal arts and science, professor of French and chairman of the department of modern languages at Long Island University, New York, from 1954 to 1962.

### ALBERTA GRADUATE

A native of Bethune, Saskatchewan, Dean Healy received his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Alberta in 1931. He received his doctorate from the University of Paris in 1946.

Dean Healy joined the University of Alberta staff in 1935 and was head of the French section of the department of modern languages from 1948 to 1952, when he was named head of the department.

Dr. Healy served in Europe and the Middle East during World War Two and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian army. For a time he was a British intelligence agent behind German lines in Italy and was awarded the OBE (Military Division) for his war service.

## EXHIBIT C — STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1965

### SOURCE OF FUNDS

Province of British Columbia:		
Operating .....	\$11,090,000	
Capital .....	3,100,000	
Health Sciences Centre		
Woodward Bio-Medical Library .....	375,948	
Teaching and Research Hospital ..	117,453	
Research and Services .....	120,457	\$14,803,858
Government of Canada:		
Operating .....	\$ 2,897,054	
Capital .....	373,907	
Miscellaneous for Teaching,		
Scholarships and Research .....	3,337,926	6,608,887
Student Fees including University Extension .....		6,944,360
Ancillary Enterprises (Food, Housing, Hospital, Bookstore, etc.) .....		4,602,719
Gifts, Grants and Bequests .....		3,712,817
Services, Rentals, Investments and Other Income .....		710,013
Sales and Services of Educational, Academic and Student Service Departments .....		226,537
Repayments—Student Aid Loan Fund .....		379,251
		<b>\$37,988,442</b>

### APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Academic Faculties and Departments and Non-Faculty Academic and Student Services .....	\$17,191,812
Administration .....	1,070,467
Buildings and Grounds Maintenance (including Power Plant, Inspection, Motor Vehicles, Alterations) .....	2,043,465
Services (including Gas, Light and Power, Water, Telephone and Mail, Traffic and Patrol, Fire Fighting and Prevention, Fire and Motor Vehicle Insurance) .....	958,300
General Expenses .....	241,456
Athletics .....	171,809
Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries .....	872,851
Research .....	4,684,865
Buildings, including Furnishings, Equipment and Campus Development:	
On Campus	
—From General Funds .....	\$ 231,480
—From Province of B.C.:	
Capital Grants .....	2,515,201
Woodward Bio-Medical Library .....	375,948
University Teaching Hospital .....	117,453
—From Government of Canada:	
The Canada Council .....	308,206
University Teaching Hospital .....	52,201
—From Ancillary Enterprises Revenue .....	393,514
—From Gifts, Grants and Bequests .....	505,174
	<b>4,499,177</b>
Fund Raising—Three Universities Capital Fund ..	127,803
Ancillary Enterprises (Food, Housing, Hospital, Bookstore, etc.) .....	4,199,355
Borrowed Moneys:	
Student Aid Loan Fund—Bank of Montreal (Net Decrease) .....	398,197
	<b>\$36,459,557</b>
Increase in Trust Fund Balances:	
Trusts for Specific Purposes .....	\$ 963,215
Endowment Funds .....	298,399
Miscellaneous Loan Funds .....	31,143
	<b>1,292,757</b>
Increase in General Funds Operating Surplus:	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1965 .....	236,128
	<b>\$37,988,442</b>

## UBC Bookstore Sells at Cost To Students

UBC students will get a five per cent rebate on all items purchased at the UBC bookstore beginning September 1. The rebate means that students will be able to purchase books and supplies at cost.

Bookstore manager John Hunter said the Board of Governors had approved the rebate because the University has now paid off the costs of three major bookstore expansions since 1955 and because increased volume had resulted in a more economical operation.

All registered students, including graduate and undergraduate students in regular attendance at the winter and summer sessions, will be eligible for the rebate.

To obtain the rebate students will save their purchase slips and present them within 12 months of the purchase date. Normal rebate dates will be April 1 to the last day of exams for winter session students and August 15 to August 20 for summer session students.

# UBC Reports

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RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

1 BASIL F STUART STUBBS LIBRARY