



UBC Reports

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UBC REDUCES FAILURE RATE

UBC Grad Leaves \$117,755

UBC has inherited \$117,755 to expand and improve the department of psychology, President John B. Macdonald has announced.

The large bequest came from a member of the first UBC graduating class in 1916, Dr. Gladys G. Schwesinger, who spent her lifetime in the United States as a consultant, teacher and writer in the field of psychology.

Dr. Schwesinger, who did not marry, died at the age of 71 in Victoria, B.C., on July 12, 1964, some 15 months after she came back to Canada from Ventura, California, to retire.

The psychology bequest constitutes half of the residue of her quarter-million dollar estate, after bequests to family and friends, and the payment of taxes.

Her will says it is "to be used for the establishment and maintenance of a modern department of psychology including as many of the various fields of psychology as possible. Any part of this legacy not required therefor may be allotted to scholarships in psychology."

ALUMNI BENEFIT

Other local beneficiaries under the will include the UBC Alumni Association, which receives 10 percent of the residue (about \$24,000 in Canadian funds) to perpetuate its records and work, and the City of Vancouver archives, which receives just under 15 percent of the residue to finance the writing of a history of Vancouver, and the rewriting of some of Dr. Schwesinger's autobiographical writings. The city also receives copies of her books and manuscripts.

Dr. Macdonald said: "The gift of Gladys C. Schwesinger for strengthening the department of psychology at UBC is unusually helpful."

"Dr. Douglas Kenny has recently been appointed head of the department and through his leadership the University is anxious to move ahead quickly in the field of psychology."

"It is always difficult to make rapid advances through the normal appropriations to the University. The great importance of Dr. Schwesinger's gift is that it permits us to accelerate our rate of progress. Gifts of this kind provide for the strengthening of specific areas of the University's program and are most helpful in the attainment of excellence."

NEW DIMENSION

Dean of Arts Dennis Healy said: "Gifts such as the one from the late Dr. Gladys Schwesinger have a singular value for the University because they enable us to add a new dimension to our undertakings."

"Such gifts supplement basic teaching and research funds provided by governments and enable departments to undertake experimental studies which would not be possible otherwise."

Dr. Douglas Kenny, head of the department of psychology, said: "This generous legacy will help enormously to develop and expand our research and instructional activities. In particular, the scope of our efforts in several basic areas of experimental psychology can be significantly broadened by virtue of improving our laboratory equipment."

"It is also hoped that Dr. Gladys C. Schwesinger can be memorialized by way of establishing an annual conference in her name to which out-



HIGH PRESSURE oxygen chamber for experimental work in surgery is being used by University of B.C. surgeons at the Vancouver General Hospital. The 13-ton chamber, which cost \$150,000 to construct, will be used to test the benefits of oxygen in treating heart and bowel disease, gangrene infections and carbon monoxide poisoning. Testing one of the oxygen masks in the chamber are Dr. F. R. C. Johnstone, acting head of the UBC surgery dept., left, and Dr. W. G. Trapp, clinical instructor, who will direct experiments in the chamber. It will not be used for treatment of humans initially, doctors have emphasized. See story on page three. (UBC Extension photo).

Student Vote to Withhold Second Term Fees Fails

UBC's Board of Governors has said it does not contemplate a fee increase subject to implementation of recommendations of the Bladen Commission on financing of universities.

The Board, in a statement issued at the request of the Alma Mater Society, also said it would consult with the AMS in advance in the event that a general fee increase is contemplated.

These are the two main points in the Board statement issued on the eve of an AMS referendum November 10 on the withholding of second term fees.

More than 60 per cent of the 3,000 students who voted in the referendum marked their ballots "no" to the question, "If negotiations with the Board of Governors fail to reduce fees to the 1964-65 level, would you be in favour of withholding second term fees?"

SUPPORT PROPOSALS

Other points in the Board statement are that fees are expected to remain at the present level, in line with the Bladen recommendations, and that the Board strongly supports the Bladen proposal that an adequate system of student aid be implemented promptly to ensure accessibility to university independent of financial considerations.

The Bladen report, commissioned by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and released early in October, recommended that

the federal government up its present per capita grants of \$2 to universities for operating purposes to \$5 for the current year.

The report said the grants should be increased by \$1 each year thereafter until discussions with the provinces lead to appropriate revision in the amounts of such grants.

The AUCC met in Vancouver late in October and a resolution at the final session urged the federal government to implement these recommendations immediately.

CAPITAL GRANTS FUND

The Bladen report also called for a capital grants fund into which would be paid \$5 per head of the Canadian population annually, huge increases in research grants through the National Research Council, the Medical Research Council and the Canada Council, and a non-repayable federal aid program providing scholarships and bursaries in addition to the existing federal loan scheme.

The report, in its recommendations to provincial governments, recommended that for the next decade they "resist the popular pressure for the abolition of fees, and that they make their grants to universities on the assumption that fees at about the present level will continue to be charged."

The report also stated there should be no general increase in fees without assurance of a simultaneous increase in student aid.

UBC's president says he is "delighted" that the failure rate among first year students has been cut to 15.4 per cent from 26.1 per cent since 1961.

President John B. Macdonald attributed the sharp reduction in failures to a two-stage rise in admission standards, and to a steady improvement in UBC teaching and student counselling.

The failure rate of 26.1 per cent (753 students) in 1961 dropped to 20.9 per cent (671 students) in 1963 after the UBC Senate ruled that first year students must obtain full matriculation standing in June without supplemental examinations in August of the enrolment year.

STANDARDS RAISED

The rate dropped to 15.4 per cent (457 students) in the 1964-65 years, after the Senate again increased admission standards by raising the required matriculation average from 55 per cent to 60 per cent, or an otherwise good high school record.

"The University is delighted to be able to reduce the first year failure rate from about 26 per cent to 15 per cent," Dr. Macdonald said.

"This has been accomplished by elevating the admission standards to exclude students with little or no chance of success, and by increasing

Autumn Degree Ceremony Dropped

The University of British Columbia has eliminated its autumn congregation and may add a third day to spring congregation in 1966.

UBC's registrar, J. E. A. Parnall, said the University Senate voted to eliminate the fall congregation because of disruption to regularly scheduled laboratories and classes during the fall term.

Mr. Parnall said the UBC Senate will continue to approve degrees in the fall for those students who complete their degree work over the summer. "Only the formal ceremony of granting degrees will be postponed until the following spring," he said.

Students such as teachers, doctors and engineers who require possession of a degree for professional purposes will not be affected by the postponement of the ceremony, Mr. Parnall said. The University will be prepared to certify that such students have been awarded their degree by the Senate, he said.

attention to the quality of teaching and counselling in the first year.

"The result is good for everyone. Young people unsuited for University are directed to other programs where their aptitudes and abilities can meet with success."

"The standard of teaching is improved by catering to students who clearly belong in the University. The resources of the University are used more effectively when devoted to able students."

OTHER POSSIBILITIES

"The change in UBC's policy has been facilitated by the development of other types of high school education in British Columbia."

"Formerly, high school students not accepted at University had no alternative but to terminate their formal education. Today a number of attractive other possibilities for higher education exist, all of which has enriched the educational environment of British Columbia."

Please turn to page four
See HISTORY PLANNED

FOR CANADA'S UNIVERSITIES:

Final Reckoning Is With Public Opinion

(In his presidential address to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, which met in Vancouver in October, Dr. J. A. Corry, principal of Queen's University, spoke on "The University and the Canadian Community." He spoke of the new challenges faced by universities in the light of increased government support and the problems faced by students in obtaining a university education. A condensed version of his address follows.)

Within the last few years, we have entered on a new dimension in the relationship of the university and community. The intensifying application of technical and scientific knowledge to human affairs has made immense contributions to productivity and material welfare and has brought on a breath-taking rate of social change.

Very many people see now that greater doses of knowledge can be expected to bring still greater dividends in productivity and welfare. Governments at least have grasped this truth. Knowledge is seen to be power, and gains a new respect not vouchsafed to it when it seemed only to elevate the minds and sensibilities of individuals.

We must, it is said, add to the stock of existing knowledge as fast as possible and distribute it much more widely than before. Universities produce and distribute knowledge. They must be better equipped to produce more, and many more young people must go there to draw from the stock.

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UNIVERSITY PROPAGANDISTS HAVE PUT weight behind this push by saying that the only society with any future is the educated society. In the competition of nations for power and place, the winners will be those who bet their money on higher education. Young people and their parents readily believe these assertions because opportunity opens in all directions for those with a higher education and actually closes its doors against those who lack it. Hence the unprecedented rush for university places which will not end until there are places for all who have the capacity for study at University level. It will not end even then unless care is taken to provide alternative kinds of post-secondary education which will give other keys to the doors of opportunity.

It is clear enough where we have arrived. On the one hand, it is now widely recognized that the main currents of life DO flow through the university, and not around it. There is a vital public interest at stake in rapid development and adequate support of universities.

On the other hand, just as these considerations are being driven home, the pathetic deficiencies of the older ways of financing universities become painfully obvious. The combination of philanthropy, religious and secular, modest government support and student fees will not serve any more to supply the massive capital and the uprushing annual costs of universities. The only ready source for the bulk of the vast increases in support needed is governments.

So, in almost one breath, the university has become a public service institution, and also has fallen into basic dependence on governments for the resources it needs. Who goes there, and what is taught there, have become matters of much wider public concern than ever before. I am not saying that the community generally now has this anxious concern nor that the general public demands massive support for universities from the public revenues. I do say that a much wider section of the public is now concerned, and that governments as such grasp the case for much larger financial support from them.

GOALS DETERMINED COLLECTIVELY

But what governments will do in the long run depends on what the general public will support. What that public will say when it sees how the universities are staking a claim on tax dollars that would otherwise go for highways and welfare is a matter for conjecture. Even if the taxpayer is willing to concede big expenditure on the universities, he may well say, at the same time, that the government should stop some of the nonsense he thinks goes on there. That is why it is highly relevant to consider what view the public mind has of the university.

The community and the university are now fated to much closer relationships than ever before. What will happen to the ivory towers and the dreaming spires? We can approach an answer to this question if we see clearly what has happened. The individualistic age offered a very wide freedom to universities because they were thought to be serving only the needs and aspirations of individuals. That age has ended and been succeeded by a collectivist age in which, in one department of life after another, "the invisible hand" fails to perform the work expected of it. All sorts of goals are now determined collectively instead of being left for individuals to discern and achieve.

The university, now inescapably dependent on resources supplied collectively, i.e., large government grants for capital and operating purposes, will have to come to terms.

Coming to terms does not necessarily mean government control of what is taught and how. A university may be obliged to educate doctors but be left — and if governments are wise will be left — free to decide what to teach them and how. But it clearly will mean governmental influence and social pressure never experienced in the individualistic age.

Speaking in the broadest terms, it is hard to find a basis for objecting to outside influence and pressure. All the universities I know want to have a vital influence in their society. If they were to stand insulated from all social pressures, how could they know what influence is needed or will be effective? The way to have a vital role in a society is to be immersed in it, subject to its pressures, and sensitive to its deeply felt needs. Utter detachment from the hustle and bustle of one's society is a resignation from life wanted only by those who shrink from facing life.



DR. J. A. CORRY

The serious issues are of a different order. How severe will be the pressure of the public on the university as a public service institution? Will it be possible for the universities to insist that certain kinds of subjects are not appropriate for teaching in a university because they do not excite the imagination or stretch the mind, because they can be taught by rote and so are a waste of the talents of the highly educated university teacher. Will the university be able to retain enough freedom about the way in which it studies and teaches the subjects it must teach? To be sordid about it, will teaching loads and the burdens of various academic chores be kept down to a level that enables great teachers to go on teaching in the grand manner?

RETAINING ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Will the teacher have time for independent study of his subject so as to ensure that he keeps alive in it? Will it be possible for penetrating and fertile minds to withdraw periodically from all the clamour of the immediate for thought and reflection on the things they themselves think worth pursuing? Will the professor's public service role permit him to persist in unpromising lines of inquiry such as the splitting of the atom was once popularly believed to be? Or other seemingly unprofitable or unpopular inquiries in literature, philosophy, history, politics, and what not?

The university teacher must be able, as part of his regular schedule, to withdraw from time to time to his study, or laboratory, to ponder undisturbed. When such withdrawal is clearly seen to be at the expense of the taxpayers, will the taxpayer be able to rid himself of the widely held notion that the professor has a soft life? The question is a serious one because, without time to reflect in an unhurried way, both teaching and research become sterile.

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TO SUM UP, WE CAN FORGET ABOUT THE ivory towers but we must at all costs preserve the dreaming spires, which I take to be the symbol of high, unhurried contemplative thought. If there are to be universities worthy of the name, their re-

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sources and dispositions must encourage thinking of this order. From it alone comes all the winning of genuinely new ground for the map of knowledge and the insights that make classrooms and laboratories stirring places. Without such thinking, the university becomes a factory pouring knowledge into the minds of students as they pass along the conveyor belt but destitute of any plans or designs improving the product.

Actually, the university factory will be less efficient than the mass production factories we know because its product cannot be kept to a constant standard of quality. If the product doesn't get better, it is certain to get worse. Knowledge cannot be passed on effectively without inspired teaching, and inspiration dies when thought and reflection go slack.

I do not despair of preserving the dreaming spires. I see no desire on the part of our governments to control what universities do beyond the unpleasant but inescapable duty of withholding resources where they would be used for unnecessary duplicating and triplicating of facilities and offerings. (This country is not rich enough to be wasteful of the resources asked for higher education.)

LITTLE REASON TO FEAR GOVERNMENTS

Our governments are pretty well aware now of how important it is for them that universities should be vigorous, imaginative, and resourceful, teaching and thinking at a very high level. If we can make it clear to them that it takes dreaming spires to do this, we have little reason to fear from governments in the way of instruction on how to do it. The big issue relating to governments still is whether, even with all the evidence now before them, they will realize how great are the resources needed to achieve the ends they desire.

Nowadays, we talk always about what government will or will not do: we are obsessed by the importance they have suddenly assumed in our affairs. We are always in danger of forgetting that the final reckoning for the university in this age will not be with governments but with public opinion.

If the public does not accept the fact that the university ranks in importance with highways and welfare, it will go on short rations. If the public mind comes to a settled conclusion that the university, as represented by its officers, teaching staff and students, is self-centered and unmindful of public responsibility, and needs to be disciplined, we had better get ready for governmental tinkering in our affairs, because votes will tell in the long run; if not with present governments, then with those that succeed them.

In many matters, it is not the hostility of the public but rather the inevitably incomplete public understanding of the complexity of the affairs and needs of the university that we ought to be concerned about. In recent weeks, when there has been widespread and gratifying discussion of university needs, everyone will have noted the heavy weighing of public attention on student aid with much less than adequate examination of other very important requirements.

The particular issue of student aid is not only relatively easy to grasp. It is also related very directly to a generous ideal honoured by the Canadian community for a long time: equality of opportunity for those qualified to take advantage of the opportunities. Other aspects of university needs such as adequate staff-student ratios, genuinely competitive salaries, the quick repairing of bad deficiencies of library and equipment, the expensive infrastructure needed for support of graduate work and research, must not be skimped.

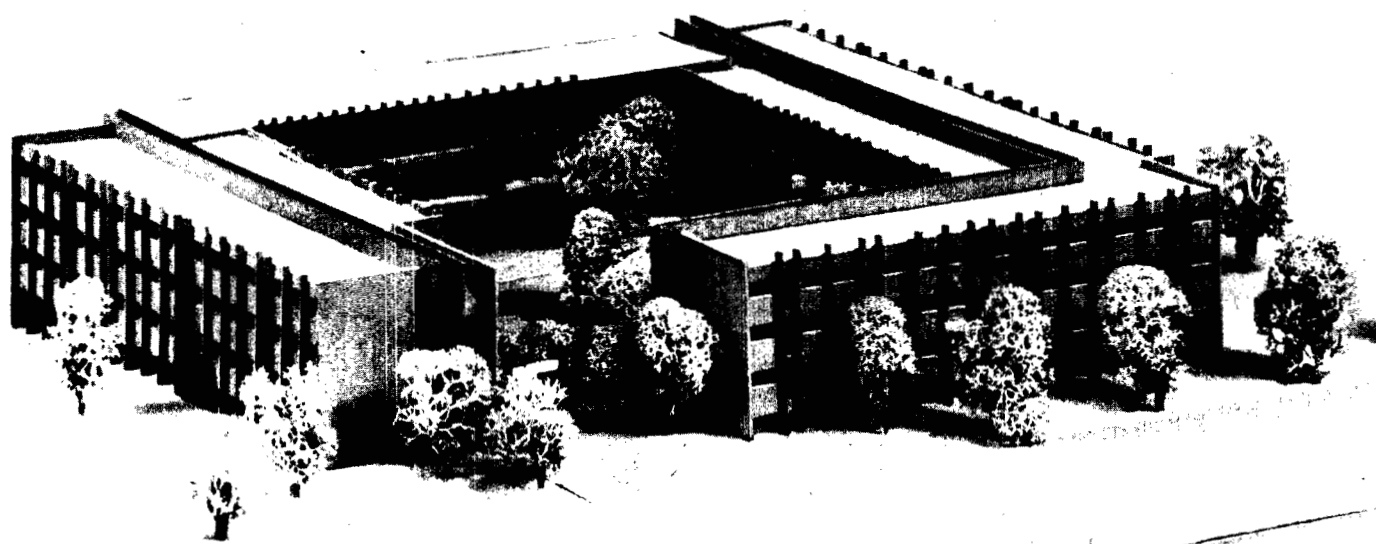
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IF OUR RESOURCES WERE LIMITLESS AND governments boundlessly generous, the considerations bearing on the case for free tuition would be vastly different. But we have no evidence that either of these conditions can be met in the near future. Therefore, if we are to have enough governmental support to keep the university a worthwhile place for students to go, those who can themselves bear a share of the cost of their education will almost certainly have to continue to do so.

It would be disastrous for the university and for the future of this country if public pressure on the issue of tuition fees led governments into establishing the wrong priorities. Student aid needs careful attention and more money, as I have said, but the current campaign for free tuition and "universal accessibility" tends to obscure the fundamental issues.

There is another consideration that must not be lost sight of. Students and parents, given substantial improvements in amounts and methods of distributing student aid, can, on their own individual initiatives, find ways of attending the university. But it is not possible for any student or any parent by himself to do anything effective at all about supplying the university with the resources it needs to make it a worthwhile place. As things now stand with us in Canada, this must be done by collective social action through governments.

It will not do for governments, under public pressure, to provide free tuition to all university students unless and until the universities have what they need to become and remain first class institutions. Any other course, any other order or priorities, would be a hollow service in the end to the students and to the Canadian community.



CONSTRUCTION of a building to house the faculties of forestry and agriculture has begun on UBC's main mall just north of Agronomy road. The \$4,355,000 building will enable the two faculties to launch a joint teaching program under a plan developed over the past ten years. New building will

include a 150-seat auditorium and a 35,000 volume library for the use of students and faculty. Northern Construction and J. W. Stewart are contractors and McCarter, Nairne and Partners are the architects. Project is underwritten by the 3-Universities Capital Fund.

SURGERY DEPARTMENT RESEARCH

High Pressure Oxygen Used In New Operating Chamber

University of B.C. surgeons have begun experiments in a 13-ton, high pressure oxygen chamber at the Vancouver General Hospital.

The operating chamber is being used to test the benefits of oxygen in treating a variety of conditions including heart and bowel disease, gangrene infections, carbon monoxide poisoning and extreme shock.

Dr. F. R. C. Johnstone, acting head of the UBC surgery department, em-

phasized that the chamber will not be used initially for treatment of humans.

SOLVE PROBLEMS

He said there are many problems associated with the use of high pressure oxygen in operating procedures which must be solved before it can be used successfully in the treatment of humans.

Officially called the Hyperbaric Research Unit, the chamber is located in a VGH building at 12th and Willow.

Built at a cost of \$150,000, the chamber is eight feet in diameter and measures almost 24 feet in length.

AUTOMATIC CONTROLS

It is one of three such chambers in Canada and the only unit equipped with automatic controls for maintaining an even pressure inside the cylinder.

Dr. W. G. Trapp, clinical instructor in surgery at UBC, who will direct experiments at the installation, said efforts to obtain such a unit began in 1960 when visits were made to Glasgow and Amsterdam, where most experimental work in this field has taken place.

He said funds for construction of the unit were obtained from National Health Grants of Canada, the B.C. Heart Foundation, the B.C. Medical Research Foundation, the UBC Surgery Department and the Andrew Fleck Memorial Fund.

BUILT IN MONTREAL

The VGH donated a building to house the unit and provided other assistance during installation.

The unit was designed by the Vancouver engineering firm of Sandwell and Company and Dominion Welding Engineering Co. Ltd., of Montreal. The latter firm also built the unit.

Made of steel three-eighths of an inch thick, the unit is capable of pressure up to 105 pounds per square inch. Normal air pressure is 14.7 pounds per square inch.

The unit contains two chambers, an operating theatre and a smaller ante-chamber which will permit personnel to enter the unit while experiments are taking place in the inner room.

Extension Launches New Regional Planning Scheme

A unique community and regional planning program designed to serve municipalities throughout the province has been launched by the UBC extension department.

The program, the only one of its kind in Canada, will be headed by Mr. Robert W. Collier, a Ph.D. candidate in city and regional planning at the University of Southern California. He is one of the three program supervisors in the extension department appointment through a grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for Adult Education.

Designed to meet some of the needs of expanding urbanization in B.C., the program will encompass planning relating to resources, area rehabilitation and improvement, services, housing and transportation problems.

Collier will serve as consultant and adviser and will conduct planning

conferences, seminars and workshops throughout B.C. He will also teach regular courses in the UBC community and regional planning program, directed by Dr. H. P. Oberlander.

"This extension program is indicative of the efforts of the University to serve communities throughout the province," said Dr. John K. Friesen, director of the UBC extension department.

Collier has spent three years as research associate on a housing study for the U.S. National Science Foundation, has lectured in city planning from USC and has conducted commercial area studies for the Real Estate Corporation in Los Angeles. He has an M.A. in city and regional planning from USC and an A.B. in political science and sociology from Whittier College in California.

Fisheries Staff Bolstered

A centenary gift of \$750,000 by Dr. H. R. MacMillan to further strengthen the teaching and research staff of the University of B.C.'s Institute of Fisheries has been announced by President John B. Macdonald.

The President said Dr. MacMillan had expressed the wish that the money be used primarily for attracting and keeping the best staff in the Institute to teach the scientists and administrators required during the time Canadians are developing the farming of the waters as they have the farming of the land.

DEVELOP FISHERIES

"In brief," President Macdonald said, "Dr. MacMillan wishes us to emphasize those aspects of learning which will lead to the development of the potentially great fisheries resource in the Pacific off Canada's west coast."

"The gift is also further evidence of Dr. MacMillan's concern for people, and particularly for graduate work at the University of B.C. The presence of leading teachers in the field of fisheries at UBC will attract additional able graduate students to a program already acknowledged to be among the best in North America."

Dr. Macdonald emphasized that Dr. MacMillan's gift was not for capital purposes or involved in the 3 Universities capital fund.

EXPAND RESEARCH

Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan, dean of UBC's faculty of graduate studies, said Dr. MacMillan's gift would allow the Institute to depart from the more traditional areas of study and expand into new areas of research.

"The Institute," he said, "now has 11 staff members, including experts in zoology, civil engineering, law and economics, who bring to bear the knowledge of their disciplines on fisheries problems."

"Despite these efforts, we are still not keeping up with the need for trained professional workers and scientists in the broad field of fisheries."

Since the Institute was established in 1953 with a single staff member, it has graduated 68 persons with higher degrees, 66 percent of whom are still working in Canada.

The Institute, Dean Cowan said, is known throughout the world for the quality of its training and its scholarly publications.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

He said the Institute's immediate needs are for a limnologist, who will specialize in fresh water fisheries, a physiologist-geneticist, an ichthyologist specializing in the biology of fishes, and an ethologist who will study the behaviour of fishes.

"We are also planning to add a fish paleontologist to the Institute staff to work on the history of fishes," Dean Cowan said.

IN EAST KOOTENAY AREA

Hunters Scrutinized by UBC Economist

Every time a hunter answers the call of the wild and heads into the hills looking for bear or moose, he gives the B.C. economy a boost. But just how much does hunting contribute to our prosperity? The economists don't really know yet, but they're enlisting the help of B.C.'s hunters to find out.

Efficient management of natural resources requires not only technical information about the resources but a great deal of information about the dollar value of these resources to society, a UBC economist points out.

VALUE OF RESOURCES SOUGHT

"Only when we know something about the value of resources can realistic decisions be made about how much should be spent on management, and how much one resource should be sacrificed for another where conflicts arise," says Dr. P. H. Pearse of the University of B.C. economics department and director of a hunting evaluation project.

Recreation is placing increasing demands on our natural resources, Pearse points out, and very often recreation conflicts with other uses of the same re-

sources or environment. Conflicts between hunting, farming and forestry, for example, are quite common.

Pearse and his colleagues are hopeful that the application of economic analyses to data collected about hunting in B.C. will enable public authorities to decide on the most efficient use or combination of uses toward which a particular area can be put.

"In an economy like ours, the value of most resources, both natural and otherwise, is reflected in market prices. But sometimes resources are not marketed, and hence their economic value is not obvious," Pearse says.

"Outdoor recreation is usually a non-marketed product of natural resources. In such cases the economist, whose interest lies in allocating all resources to the use that will yield the highest value to society, faces a difficult problem in finding out what the social value of the resources really is."

Both the demands for outdoor recreation and its conflict with other resource uses have been increasing. A few economists have made some inquiries into these situations, but the methodological problems are complex and much more research is needed.

The UBC project is directed toward a specific natural resource in a specific area—big game in the East Kootenay. "The East Kootenay lends itself well to such a study because it comprises a particularly self-contained area in which hunting is especially valuable," according to the UBC economist.

HUNTERS TO BE INTERVIEWED

A sample of those who hunted in the East Kootenay in the 1964 hunting season will be interviewed and the data collected will be processed at the University. Object of the study will be to determine the economic value of hunting recreation.

The work is sponsored by Resources for the Future Inc., a private research corporation based in Washington, D.C. The Fish and Game Branch in Victoria is cooperating with the study and will help to collect data.



PROF. ROBERT M. CLARK



PROF. J. J. R. CAMPBELL



PROF. A. D. SCOTT

ALL UBC GRADUATES

Board Appoints Academic Planner, Two Dep't. Heads

Professor Robert M. Clark, a member of the University of B.C.'s economics department since 1946, has been appointed academic planner, President John B. Macdonald has announced.

He succeeds Prof. John D. Chapman, who has returned to the dept. of geography to devote full time to teaching and research.

Dr. Macdonald said the academic planner would report directly to the president, as in the past.

His duties include the study and preparation of recommendations on a variety of academic matters, including admission requirements, student fees, trends and proposals in curricula, failure rates and financial data.

Dr. Clark, a native of Vancouver and a UBC graduate, is one of Canada's best known economists and an expert in the field of taxation.

He recently returned to UBC after a leave of absence of two years during which he was director of economic research for the Ontario government's Commission on Provincial and Municipal Revenues.

PENSION COMMISSION

From 1960 to 1963 he was a member of the Ontario Commission on Portable Pensions, which was responsible for preparing the Pensions Benefit Act 1962-63 of Ontario.

Prof. Clark is also the author of a two-volume report, published in 1960, on Economic Security for the aged in Canada and the U.S., commissioned by the federal government.

Prof. Clark received his bachelor of commerce and arts degrees from UBC before going to Harvard University, where he was awarded the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

He was a teaching fellow at Harvard before returning to UBC in 1946 as a lecturer in economics.

Dr. Clark served on numerous civic, provincial and federal committees which have prepared reports on seasonal employment, provincial-municipal financial arrangements, and metropolitan government.

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Professor J. J. R. Campbell, a member of the University of B.C. faculty

Forestry Professor Heads Two Groups

Dr. John E. Bier, professor of forestry at the University of B.C., has been named head of two North American organizations on plant and tree disease.

He was elected president of the Canadian Phytopathological Society at recent meetings of that organization in Guelph, Ontario. The CPS will meet at UBC in June, 1966.

Dr. Bier has also been named chairman of the Western International Forest Disease Work Conference which met September 7-11 in Kelowna to discuss problems of common interest in relation to tree diseases.

Scientists from western Canada, the United States and Mexico attended the meeting.

since 1946, has been named head of the department of microbiology, formerly the department of bacteriology and immunology.

He succeeds Professor C. E. Dolman, who announced earlier this year that he would resign as head to devote full time to research and scholarly writing.

Prof. Campbell will transfer his services from the faculty of agriculture, where he is currently professor of dairying in the division of animal science.

EXPAND GRAD PROGRAM

He said his immediate goal will be to expand the department's graduate program.

"Such an expansion," he said, "is clearly possible because of the large numbers of undergraduate students which the department teaches."

Currently, Prof. Campbell said, more than 300 students are enrolled for the elementary bacteriology course. "No other University that I know of has such a large number of students in an elementary course," he said.

Prof. Campbell is a noted researcher in bacteriology who has published almost 60 papers in learned journals.

His research interests mainly lie in the study of metabolism of aerobic bacteria, which are common soil and food organisms.

He has also been active in instituting improved standards for milk in B.C. and it was while chairman of a provincial government committee to establish bacteriological standards for milk that a laboratory was set up to analyze all B.C. milk.

The laboratory was at first located at UBC but is now located on Cassiar Street in eastern Vancouver under the provincial department of agriculture.

AGGIE GRADUATE

Prof. Campbell, 47, was born in Vancouver and received his bachelor of science in agriculture degree at UBC in 1939. He obtained his Ph.D. degree at Cornell University in 1944.

He joined the dept. of bacteriology and dairy research of the Canada dept. of agriculture in Ottawa after graduation from UBC and in 1940 went to Cornell for graduate work. From 1944 to 1946, Prof. Campbell was a research associate in defence research at Queens University.

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Professor Anthony D. Scott, a member of the University of B.C. faculty since 1953, has been named head of UBC's department of economics,

President John B. Macdonald has announced.

He succeeds Prof. John H. Young, who has resigned as head of the department to devote full time to teaching and research at UBC.

Prof. Scott, 42, was born in Vancouver and educated at UBC, where he was awarded the degrees of bachelor of commerce and arts. He received his master of arts degree at Harvard in 1949 and his doctor of philosophy degree at the University of London in 1953.

He has just returned from a year's leave of absence at the University of Chicago where he was engaged, among other things, in research on the economics of the migration of scientists and professionals between countries.

In 1955-56, Prof. Scott was on the research staff of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects (known as the Gordon Commission), and has taken an active part in the B.C. Natural Resources Conference.

His research interests lie in the fields of economic theory and resource economics. He has written numerous articles and authored and co-authored four books in both fields.

BORN IN VICTORIA

Prof. Young joined the UBC faculty in 1960 as head of the department of economics and political science. The departments were separated on July 1 this year following the appointment of Prof. R. Stephen Milne as head of political science.

Prof. Young was born and educated in Victoria. After service in World War II he enrolled at Queen's University, where he received his bachelor and master of arts degrees.

A Beaver Club Scholarship took him to Cambridge University in 1949, and after receiving his doctor of philosophy degree in economics there, he returned to Canada in 1951 as an economist in the joint intelligence bureau of the department of national defence.

He joined the staff of Yale University in 1953 and taught there until 1960, when he joined the UBC faculty.

Prof. Young has made an intensive study of Canadian economic development and was invited to prepare a study on Canadian commercial policy for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects (the Gordon Commission).

His research interests are in the areas of international economics and economic policy and he has written extensively on both topics.

Cancer Inhibitors Studied

A University of B.C. chemist has received a grant of \$34,500 to prepare for testing a number of substances which might inhibit the growth of cancer cells.

The three-year grant, from the National Cancer Institute of the U.S. National Institute of Health, has been made to Dr. Alex Rosenthal, professor of chemistry, who heads a research team of seven persons.

The team will work with a group of substances known as nucleosides, chemical compounds which form a part of nucleic acids. The nucleic acids play key roles in cellular growth and reproduction.

Dr. Rosenthal and his team will alter the chemical structure of some nucleosides to produce "abnormal" nucleosides.

These "abnormal" nucleosides will then be sent to a U.S. National Institute of Health clinical laboratory for testing as agents in controlling and suppressing the growth of malignant cells.

Dr. Rosenthal said interest in "abnormal" nucleosides arises from the fact that a nucleoside antibiotic called psicofuranine shows antibacterial and antitumour activity.

Members of the research team headed by Dr. Rosenthal are Dr. Allan Farrington, a post-doctoral research fellow from the University of Bristol; H. J. Koch, Miss Laure Benzing, J. S. Multani and R. M. Kalra, all working towards Ph.D. degrees; Gordon Kan, a master of science degree candidate, and Ronald Evelyn, who is this year completing his fourth year in honours chemistry.

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History Planned

standing scholars can be invited to present and discuss the current psychological research interests."

UBC GRADUATE

Born in Vancouver, Dr. Schwesinger received her bachelor of arts degree at UBC in 1916, coming to UBC in 1915 from its predecessor, McGill College.

She went to the United States in 1919 and had very little contact with the University from then on. She received her master of arts in psychology at Radcliffe (Harvard) and her Ph.D. in education and psychology at Columbia University.

Dr. Schwesinger lived in New York until 1944, when she moved to California and became president of the California Youth Association. She had a busy career as consultant, teacher and an author of books and many articles in the field of psychology. She did extensive work in juvenile delinquency and in aiding postwar immigrants to come to the United States.

UBC Alumni President Roderick W. Macdonald said the alumni bequest will be administered by a committee headed by Orson W. Banfield, which was suggested by Mrs. Sherwood Lett, named by Dr. Schwesinger as trustee for the legacy.

WRITE HISTORY

Mr. Macdonald said the advisory committee, in consultation with Mrs. Lett, who is a member, had decided to make first use of the legacy to produce a history of the Alumni Association for the celebration next year by the Association of the 50th anniversary of the first graduating class from UBC — the class of 1916 of which Dr. Schwesinger was a member.

Mrs. Frances Tucker, a former editor of the UBC Alumni Chronicle, has been commissioned to write the history, Mr. Macdonald said.

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