YORKEEN RENAMED FOR DONOR

$200,000 Gift for UBC-Community Centre

The University of B.C. has received a gift of $200,000 to convert the property known as Yorkeen into a centre for increased University-community contacts, President John B. Macdonald has announced.

TO CREATE 'TOWN-GOWN' CENTRE

The gift will reimburse UBC for the $103,722 cost of purchasing Yorkeen from Senator S. S. McKeen in 1964, and for subsequent alterations, and provide $66,393 for further renovations and furnishings to create a "town-gown" activities centre.

The property consists of a large and beautifully preserved mansion built early in the century by lawyer E. P. Davis, and 3½ acres of clifftop land overlooking English Bay and the Gulf of Georgia, which was entirely surrounded by campus when acquired by UBC.

Yorkeen will be renamed to honor the donor, Dr. Cecil H. Green. An engineering student at UBC from 1918 to 1921, he received his bachelor and masters of science degrees in engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and organized a major instrument manufacturing firm in Texas.

Dr. Green received an honorary doctorate in science at UBC in 1964. The citation described him as "a leader in geophysical exploration whose love for science and higher learning was first aroused in Vancouver."

CITATION PRAISES AID

It praised his aid and counsel to institutions of higher education, and his efforts to "promote, widen and enrich . . . a very close and understanding bond between industry and the universities."

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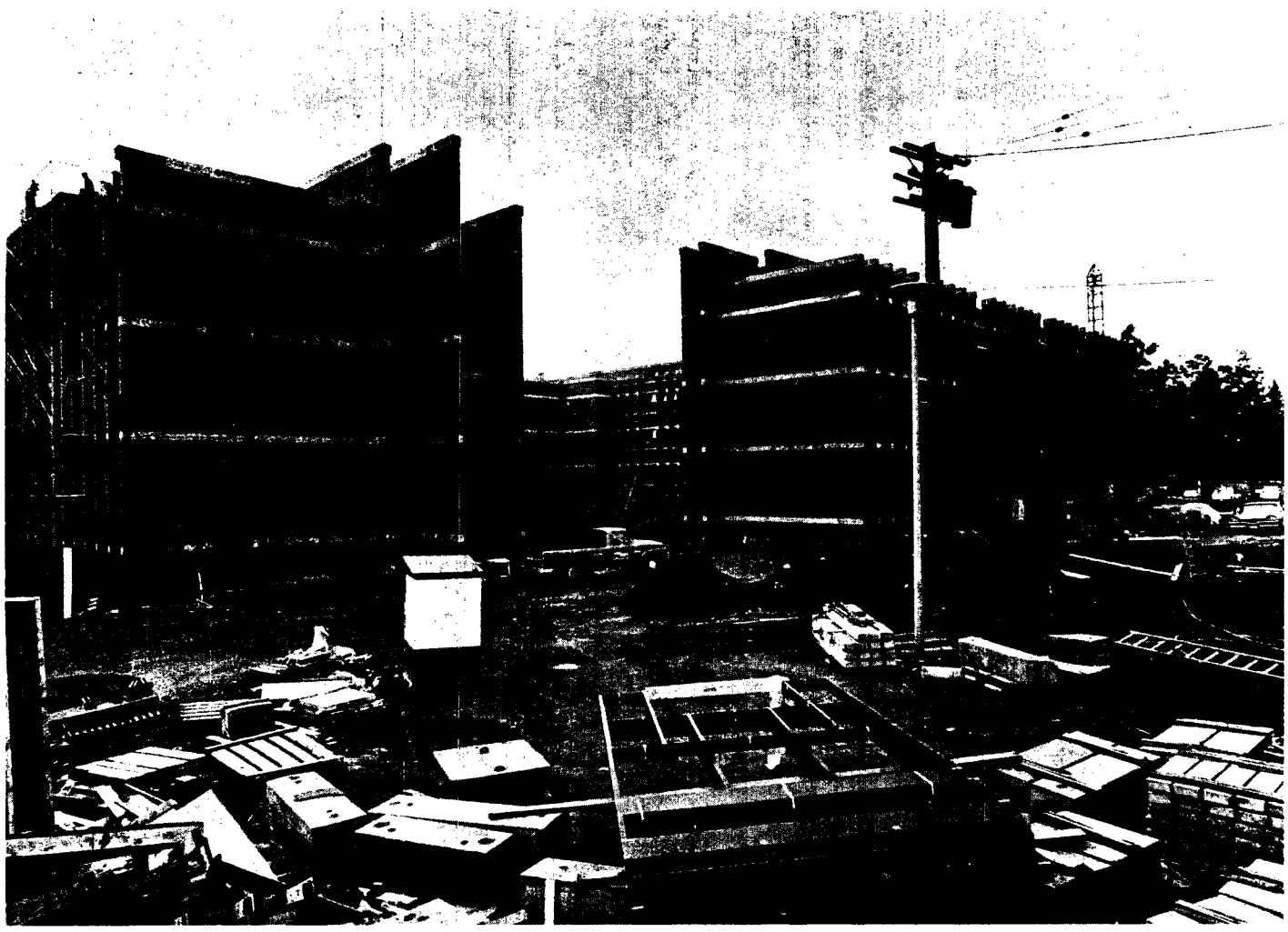
See 'Seminars, Conferences'

UBC Reports

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

VOLUME 12, No. 4 | VANCOUVER 8, B.C. | 2 | SEPT.-OCT., 1966

HOUSING TO NEARLY DOUBLE



UNIQUE JOINT teaching program will be undertaken in UBC's new forestry-agriculture building to be completed next year. The building, which will cost more than $4.3 million, will bring together under one roof students and professors now using 16 separate campus buildings. This view of the three-storey building, located on the Main Mall just north of Agronomy Road, shows the interior courtyard. The building is the fourth project at UBC underwritten by the 3-Universities Capital Fund, and is included in $26 million worth of current construction projects on the campus. Architects are McCarter, Nairne and Partners. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

The Board of Governors has approved an early start on a major expansion of campus residences over the next five years, President John B. Macdonald said today.

The program has been under active development for some months, he said. By 1970-71 it will:

- Increase accommodation for single students by 75 percent — from 2,662 to 4,690 campus beds.
- Eliminate all housing in former army huts in Fort and Acadia Camps, replacing it with modern permanent residences on sites yet to be finally fixed.

The program will provide campus accommodation for 25 percent of 18,500 single students expected to be on campus in 1970-71, Dr. Macdonald said. At present, 35 percent of all UBC students — single and married — come from outside the Greater Vancouver area.

CALL TENDERS

Financing will be sought chiefly through 50-year mortgages backed by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Dr. Macdonald said. CMHC has provided most housing capital at UBC since 1960.

Tenders will also be called shortly for the first residence to be built at UBC for married graduate students — a 275 suite complex designed by UBC architecture graduate Vladimir Plavsic and associates for the Acadia Camp area. When the project is completed in September, 1967, UBC will have more than 450 suites available on campus. (This project was approved by the Board in July).

Dr. Macdonald said that the residences for both single and married

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See 'RESIDENCE RATES'

FOUR MEMBERS REAPPOINTED TO BOARD

The provincial government has announced four reappointments to UBC's Board of Governors.

Mr. Justice Nathan Nemetz, formerly a Senate representative on the Board, has been appointed a government representative, succeeding Mr. Leon Ladner, who retired last August 31.

Other reappointments are Mr. John E. Liersch, Mr. Walter Koerner and Mr. Arthur Fouks. All reappointments are for three years.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES:

'Open Door' Policy for Students

President John B. Macdonald has announced a personal "open door" policy for individual students.

In his September 30 Welcoming Address to students in UBC Armory, (See p. 2), Dr. Macdonald said he would reserve a day a month when individual students "with problems of substance" can discuss them with him, without making appointments, in his office.

The president announced a series of innovations designed to give students "a much better opportunity to convey their viewpoint on matters affecting students to the University."

- Each faculty has been asked to establish a faculty-student liaison committee with representatives from all years for regular discussions of curriculum and faculty welfare.
- His executive assistant, Gordon S. Selman, will be constantly available to Alma Mater Society officials.
- A President's Liaison Committee, including the President, Dean of Student Affairs Walter Gage, Bursar William White and Mr. Selman will meet several times annually with the AMS executive.
- Elected students to sit on advisory committees on the library, residences, food services, the bookstore and traffic and parking.

Last year Dr. Macdonald inaugurated an open door policy for faculty members from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Wednesdays.

LEARNING IS A LIFELONG PROCESS

Degree Only Start Of Education

(President John B. Macdonald gave his annual welcoming address to students in the Armoury on September 30. What follows is a partial text of his remarks).

Unrest is a characteristic of modern society.

The modern university has not escaped the phenomenon but unrest directed constructively is desirable in any institution.

It can be destructive if its origins are not understood, if it is based on misinformation, or if it merely generates hostility.

One source of unrest which I sense in the modern university is widespread concern about the liberal education experience.

Universities are devoted to seeking and teaching truth. Many students come to universities expecting a community in which they can participate intellectually in that search. They are disillusioned, often, by a society where social wrongs are abundantly in view.

FIND SPECIALISTS INSTEAD

We preach freedom, religious tolerance, morality and the dignity of the individual, and students see bigotry, racial segregation, slums and asphalt jungles. They want to come to grips with these burning issues.

They seek wise men from whom they can learn. That's what they want from universities. They find instead specialists in seventeenth century English literature, or atomic orbits, or the geography of Brazil or plankton distribution in the northwest waters.

The specialist may be, and in fact usually is, highly competent in his specialty. But he is likely to be unwilling or unprepared to grapple with the social and the ethical issues which the student has foremost in his mind.

President John B. Macdonald addressing students in the Armoury

PROFESSORS ARE PEOPLE

Moreover, the student feels he is evaluated by his performances on exams, not by personal assessment of his work and ideas. He learns to write ritual papers and he tries to outguess his instructors.

Disillusioned, he sometimes concludes that his professors are neither prophets nor wise men — only specialists with all their prejudices in other areas intact. In other words professors are people, not supermen.

Like all people, they have their frailties and fallibilities as well as their moments of greatness. The student, in confronting the professor as a person, is learning one important fact: that a college education does not confer instant wisdom on its possessor.

At the same time that we're hearing complaints, we're experiencing the greatest growth in enrolment in the history of education.

Campuses coast to coast are characterised no longer by a quiet quadrangle with ivy covered halls, but by bulldozers, derricks and jack hammers.

It is true that much of the enrolment is vocationally oriented towards the various professions — medicine, architecture, law, school teaching, engineering and so on — but much of it too has been growth of the colleges of arts and sciences, just as it has at UBC.

Most students, even today, acquire bachelors degrees and no specialized vocation or background. Something must be attracting you, and surely it is not simply the fact that college education is fashionable.

I have great sympathy with the student who expects to be coming to the fountain of knowledge and wisdom and feels when he has finished that he has tried to quench his thirst with measured doses of irrelevant information.

But what I say to such a student is that one of the things that is wrong is his expectations.

Specialism, for example, is looked on by most as a necessary evil. Well, necessary it is. But is it evil?

Can the broadly trained individual hold his own in any field against the specialist of equal ability and energy? Does the good teacher transmit a digested version of the literature in a broad area, or does he not, rather, stimulate intellectual curiosity by talking about the subject in which he has first-hand knowledge?

TO BECOME A GENTLEMAN

Can a man who reads widely, and has the intellectual imagination and drive to be creative, make his best contribution without research in a special area with confidence? Is facile and superficial familiarity with a host of subjects the mark of the educated man? Well, that view of education is a romantic illusion, and the student is best served when taught by a bona fide authority whatever the field.

What is a liberal education? Whatever today's definition, it has greatly changed from the liberal education of the nineteenth century and earlier. In those days the purpose of a liberal education was to become a gentleman and one of the attributes of being a gentleman was to know more or less all there was to know — at least all that was considered important.

The training, in a vocational sense, was for government, the church or the law. The scope of human knowledge was sufficiently proscribed that to encompass all of it, or most of it, was not too far from the possible. But for the past fifty years, knowledge has been doubling in every ten years or less — so the logicians tell us — and the task of having a broad, comprehensive grasp of knowledge has become a total impossibility for anyone.

Thus the universities have had to change. Today they offer a student only a sampling of knowledge. Sometimes it is more or less randomly selected when electives are encouraged.

Sometimes it is packaged to give some coherence to the college experience. Either way, in terms of coverage, the college programme is most notable for what it leaves undone.

ONLY THE INTRODUCTION

The student can study some of the great writers. He can learn something of his nation's history — perhaps even a sketch of world history. He can acquire some knowledge of a foreign language in literature. He can be introduced to modern science in technology through maths, physics, chemistry and biology and, if he is fortunate, he may acquire knowledge in some depth in one subject.

The honest student will complete his program with a keen awareness that he has read only the introduction to the book of knowledge.

And that's why it is unrealistic for the student to expect wise men, who can give pat answers to problems that have troubled mankind from the beginning.

The great philosophers, ancient or modern, have not solved the social problems of men. The great historians have not, by documenting horrible examples, saved us from future man-made calamities.

TO BEAUTIFY THE MOSAIC

The great scientists have not eliminated famine or disease and the great economist or political scientists have not presented us with the ultimate ways of organizing human affairs to recognize individual worth and to create a healthy society.

But each has provided pieces to beautify the mosaic of man — a structure which can never be completed.

The student frustrated by what he considers to be the irrelevance of his education is seeking the impossible.

He wants a synthesis of what is important, when such a synthesis even in a single field is usually a heroic achievement.

He wants to be wise and ethically secure at the age of twenty, whereas it is the rare individual who achieves real wisdom in a lifetime.

And so it is not the subject or the curriculum which stands the college graduate in good stead for the rest of his life. It is something less tangible and more important. It is something offered and gained imperfectly.

It is something about which we still have much to learn, but it is something which more than anything else, represents the meaning of a liberal education in the middle of the twentieth century. It is something that is gained from professors and writers, great and small, who have striven to grapple with their own special concern, in ways which honor intellect above base instinct.

It is the first glimmering of understanding of what it means to examine an issue critically and dispassionately. It is learning to accept the invitations of intellectual explorations and to reject prejudice when confronted with contrary evidence.

It is acquiring the capacity to make independent judgments. It is the slow emergence of a personal ethic based on respect for man, and it is to know that the harnessing side by side of man's intellect and man's humanity offers not only the opportunity for a personal reward, but indeed for human survival.

These are the great values in a liberal education. They are the values which give each student the prospect of lifelong growth. They are the values that make not frustration but determination, not complacency but understanding, not bitterness but hope, not the mature mind but the maturing mind.

These values are as much a part of the university today as in the past.

OBSCURED BY AN AVALANCHE

They are obscured by an avalanche of knowledge and cautions. They are disguised by the intensity of pursuit of individual academic interest by university scholars. And they are hidden by our impatience to solve problems of anguished urgency.

But these values remain the central mission of the university, the personal inheritance of every university graduate and the great hope of mankind.

The President Comments:

ON BIGNESS

Bigness in this and other universities has meant for many students an impersonal quality that has too easily left them with a feeling of not belonging. Bigness need not be frightening.

Personal friendships with students and professors can be had usually just for the asking, and it is sad for people to work side by side yet feel lonely, but it does happen. I would urge you to take the initiative in making friends. Chances are you will find the person to whom you speak anxious to be friendly and perhaps needing friendship as much as you.

Don't think either that loneliness is limited to students. A hundred or so new faculty members are here for the first time, and for some of them it will take time to be comfortable in their new home. For some students, the answer to bigness has seemed to be found in the over-worked word "involvement." Students are thinking about how they can participate in the affairs of the University.

UBC REPORTS

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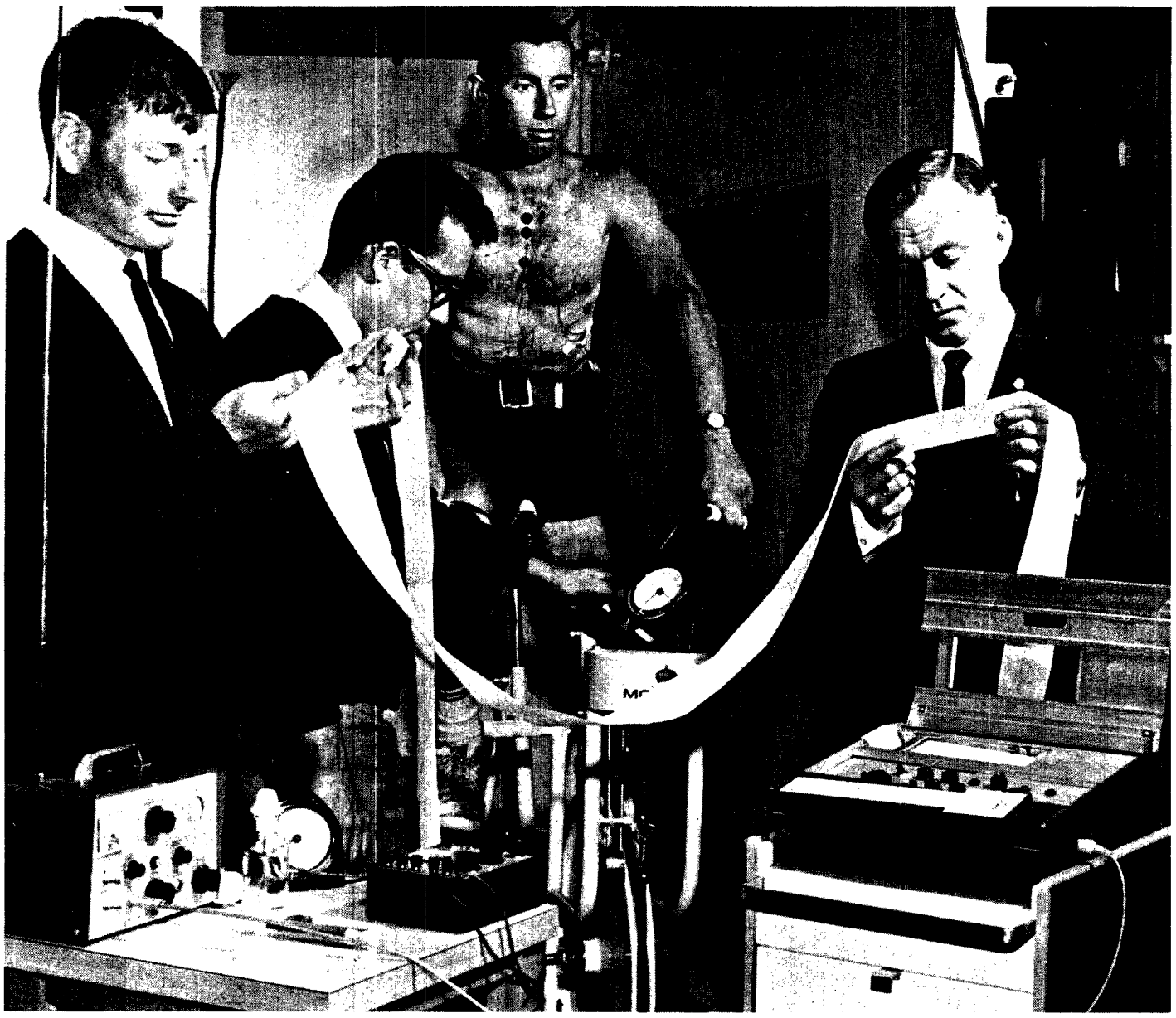


PHYSICAL EDUCATION at UBC is no longer just physical jerks — it includes a lot of complex scientific equipment as well. Assistant professor of physical ed., Dr. Eric Banister, left, is using a respirometer in the department of zoology, built by Dr. Harold Nordan, right, to show that athletes can be acclimatized to high altitude conditions without leaving sea level. Athlete above pumps a stationary bicycle and his physical responses are recorded on the tapes being read by Drs. Banister and Nordan. High altitudes are simulated inside respirometer by reducing oxygen level.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION TESTS

UBC Respirometer Simulates High Altitudes for Research

A physical educator at UBC is using a unique machine to prove that athletes can be acclimatized to high altitude conditions without leaving sea level.

Dr. Eric W. Banister, assistant professor of physical education at UBC, has been using a respirometer, the only one of its kind in Canada, to simulate high altitude conditions by altering the oxygen level inside the machine.

PRE-TRAIN ATHLETES

Preliminary tests, carried out on himself and seven members of UBC's grass hockey team, show that athletes can be pre-trained at sea level in preparation for performing at high altitudes.

"One of the unanswered questions about acclimatization is just how long an athlete needs to adjust to an alien environment," Dr. Banister said.

To try and answer this and related questions Dr. Banister selected a group of students and measured their physical performance both inside and outside the respirometer, a chamber measuring four feet by eight feet by eight feet.

The respirometer was constructed by Dr. Harold Nordan, assistant professor of zoology at UBC, with a grant he and his co-workers received from the National Research Council. The bulk of the experimental work done with the machine is in the field of animal physiology by UBC zoologists.

PEDAL BICYCLE

Inside the machine the students pedalled a stationary bicycle once a week for eight weeks. Altitudes of 8,000 and 12,000 feet were simulated by reducing the oxygen content of the closed chamber.

The end result of the tests and measurements carried out by Dr. Banister was a measureable improvement in performance by the students at both sea level and high altitude.

"The results obtained so far indicate a trend but are by no means conclusive," Dr. Banister said. During the coming year he will expand the research program by applying more sophisticated tests designed to measure a wider range of altitude reactions.

His research will be supported by a $13,930 grant from the Canadian government's Department of National Health and Welfare.

As a result of his experiments, Dr. Banister has a theory that the next big step forward in breaking athletic records may be the result of training carried out in an alien environment.

IMPROVE METHODS

"At present," he said, "athletes such as sprinters and distance runners are reaching a point where they can't reduce their times any further by training under normal conditions at sea level."

He said the experiments which he has carried out suggest that improvement in training methods would result if athletes trained first in a simulated high altitude environment before attempting to set records at sea level.

He said his theory would apply only to athletes for whom the endurance factor was important. "I don't think it would be useful to weightlifters, for instance," he said, "since this type of athlete requires quick, explosive bursts of energy in competition."

$4,500 GRANT

Professors Analyse Poverty Literature

Two University of B.C. professors have received a $4,500 grant to compile and analyse research literature which will guide Canada's special planning secretariat in developing programs to aid Canada's poor.

Professor Coolie Verner and Dr. Russell F. Whaley, both members of UBC's faculty of education, have received the grant from Canada's Privy Council, which includes the special planning secretariat.

TO ANALYSE RESEARCH MATERIAL

Prof. Verner said the funds would be used to analyse research material dealing with attempts to educate the poor to determine what kinds of educational processes and programs have been most successful.

He said several hundred research studies by welfare, education and agricultural agencies in Canada and the U.S. would be analysed. Special attention will be given to Canadian material, Prof. Verner said.

"Our aim," he said, "will be to indicate which programs appear to be most successful with the poverty group."

FOSTER ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS

Prof. Verner said the special planning secretariat would receive the analyses and use them in fostering anti-poverty programs in Canada by community and educational agencies. He said it was hoped the study would be complete by September, 1967.

Hydro Man Named to UBC Post

A holder of honors degrees in electrical and mechanical engineering, James T. Turner, Jr., 54, has been appointed to a new position as Director of Physical Plant at the University of B.C.

The appointment is effective November 15. Mr. Turner is at present Assistant Project Manager, Equipment, Peace and Columbia, for the B.C. Hydro Authority.

Born in Moose Jaw, he obtained bachelor of sciences degrees with honors at Tri-State College, Indiana, in electrical engineering in 1936 and mechanical engineering in 1937.

HELD POSTS

He joined the former B.C. Electric Company in 1946. Among a wide variety of positions he held were Assistant Director, Budget and Control Division in 1960-61, and Manager, Budget and Control Department, 1961 to 1964 with B.C. Hydro.

UBC Bursar William White said Mr. Turner was selected from among 102 applicants who responded to national advertising of the new position.

"Mr. Turner was chosen not only for his high professional qualifications and most varied experience, but for his special knowledge of local conditions," Mr. White said.

"The new position carries very broad and varied responsibilities. Under the Director of Physical Plant will be integrated the Department of Buildings and Grounds and the Office

JAMES T. TURNER, JR.

of the Architect Planner as one administrative unit.

"As Director, Mr. Turner will be concerned with all operational aspects of campus development and building planning, new construction, buildings and grounds maintenance and related services, such as communications and fire protection.

PLAN MATURING

"We are fortunate to secure a man of Mr. Turner's calibre and experience at this important stage in the physical development of the University, when a final basic plan for the entire campus is maturing rapidly."

Commerce Professor Gets $2,000 Grant

A $2,000 research grant to study at the London School of Economics and Political Science has been awarded to a UBC professor.

He is associate professor Arthur Beedle, FCA, chairman of the accounting division of the faculty of commerce and business administration.

Prof. Beedle will study quantitative methods, operations research and statistics, and their application to accounting. The research grant was given by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

INTERNATIONALLY-FAMOUS neurochemist, Dr. J. H. Quastel, centre, has brought a research team of nine persons to UBC to concentrate on discovering the chemical changes that take place in the brain from infancy to maturity. Dr. Quastel, formerly of McGill University, is a pioneer in the field of the chemistry of the brain and early in his career evolved a concept of enzyme action which was a major breakthrough. Ranged on either side of Dr. Quastel are six members of the research team which will be housed in the psychiatric unit now under construction in the UBC Health Sciences Centre. Left to right are S. L. Chan, Maurice Rouleau and A. M. Benjamin, all Ph.D. students. On Dr. Quastel's left is Dr. S. C. Sung, associate professor of biochemistry, and Peter Ip and Elie Benmouyal, both Ph.D. students. Missing are research associate Dr. Carol Prives and her Ph.D. student husband, Joseph.

HEADS NINE-MEN RESEARCH UNIT

Distinguished Neurochemist Joins Faculty

An internationally-known biochemist, Dr. J. H. Quastel, has arrived at the University of B.C. at the head of a nine-man research unit which will concentrate on discovering the chemical changes that take place in the brain from infancy to maturity.

Dr. Quastel, until recently professor of biochemistry and director of the Unit of Cell Metabolism at McGill University, has been appointed professor of neurochemistry in the department of psychiatry and honorary professor of biochemistry at UBC.

The UBC neurochemistry research unit, consisting of Dr. Quastel, two senior research associates and six graduate students, will be financed by grants from Canada's Medical Research Council and other foundations and organizations which support medical research.

HOUSED IN NEW UNIT

The research unit will be located in the new psychiatric unit now under construction in the UBC Health Sciences Centre.

Dr. John F. McCreary, UBC's dean of medicine, said: "The University is delighted that Dr. Quastel and his research unit accepted an invitation to move to UBC. Their presence at UBC will mean a large step in the direction of a fully-fledged department working in the area of neurochemistry.

"In addition, the neurochemistry research unit will attract additional graduate students, thus further strengthening the graduate studies program in the faculty of medicine."

Dr. Quastel said that one of the factors which led him to accept the invitation to come to UBC was the opportunity to further develop the work in neurochemistry which has been going on in the Kinsmen Laboratory in UBC's faculty of medicine.

BORN IN BRITAIN

Dr. Quastel has made many original contributions to the field of biochemistry and was the first person to work extensively along modern lines in the field of neurochemistry.

He was born in Sheffield, England, and after military service in World War I enrolled at the Imperial College of Science, London, in 1919. Two years later he entered Cambridge University and received the degree of doctor of philosophy there in 1924.

He was elected a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in that year and two years later was awarded the degree of doctor of science from the University of London.

In 1928, while teaching at Cambridge, Dr. Quastel evolved a concept of the action of enzymes which became one of the foundation stones in the architecture of modern biochemistry. (Enzymes comprise a large group of proteins produced by living cells, which act as catalysts in the chemical reactions upon which life depends.)

PIONEERING STUDIES

From this pioneering concept, Dr. Quastel went on to develop a theory of "competitive inhibition" of enzymes. These basic studies led to a clearer understanding of the mechanism of drug action and, in turn, to the synthesis of drugs with special inhibitory effects, such as sulfa drugs, antihistamines and some anti-cancer drugs.

From 1929 to 1941, Dr. Quastel was director of research at Cardiff City Mental Hospital in Wales, where he carried out pioneering studies in the establishment of the science of neurochemistry.

In 1935, he coined the name "phenylketonuria" (also known as PKU) to describe an enzyme deficiency in new-born babies which will cause mental deficiency unless treated by a special diet. Dr. Quastel was the first person to confirm the findings of a Norwegian doctor who discovered the disease. He later developed the urine color test which is now a standard method of detecting the disease in new-born children.

In 1941, at the request of the British Agricultural Research Council, Dr. Quastel undertook the directorship of their Unit of Soil Metabolism for the improvement of soil fertility. During this period he was largely responsible for the discovery of the weed-killer 2,4-D, and development of a soil conditioner which is now marketed under the trade name "Krillium."

In 1947 Dr. Quastel came to Canada as professor of biochemistry at McGill and director of the McGill-Montreal General Hospital Research Institute, posts he held until 1965.

During his 19 years at McGill, Dr. Quastel received $2,750,000 to support research projects undertaken by himself and his colleagues. A total of 75 students received their doctor of philosophy degrees in this period by work under his direction and 45 post-doctoral fellows were associated with his institute.

NUMEROUS HONORS

Dr. Quastel has received numerous honors and other awards for his pioneering work. He holds the distinction of being one of the few Canadians to be elected a fellow of both the Royal Society of England and the Royal Society of Canada.

Dr. Quastel was recently at the University of Bombay in India for a few months where he was the British Royal Society's Leverhulme visiting professor in biochemistry, the first such professorship in biochemistry ever awarded.

He is a former president of the Canadian Biochemical Society and last year the Canadian Society of Microbiologists honoured him with its annual award.

On reaching his 65th birthday last year an entire issue of the Canadian Journal of Biochemistry, written entirely by his Canadian students and colleagues, was dedicated to Dr. Quastel and included tributes to him by long-time colleagues.

He is one of two Canadian members of the North American Commission for the study of alcoholism and alcoholic problems of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Quastel has authored more than 300 scientific papers and has written several books in the biochemical field.

FORMER COAL MINER

Russian Expert Appointed

An expert on the history of the Russian revolutionary movement who worked as a coalminer for three years before going to university has been named head of UBC's department of Slavonic studies.

Dr. Michael H. Futrell, 39, currently a senior lecturer in the Slavonic studies department of the University of Nottingham, England, will take up his new post at UBC in July, 1967.

22 CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT

UBC's president, Dr. John B. Macdonald, said a committee chaired by the dean of arts, Dr. Dennis Healy, had recommended Dr. Futrell's appointment after considering 22 persons for the post. In his letter of recommendation to President Macdonald, Dr. Healy said the committee was impressed by the range of Dr. Futrell's intellectual interests, his knowledge of Russian literature and his familiarity with the Slavic world.

During the 1965-66 academic year, Dr. Futrell was a visiting associate professor in the department of far eastern and Slavic languages and literature at the University of Washington in Seattle.

There he taught undergraduate and graduate courses in both 19th and 20th century Russian literature and attended Japanese language courses as a student to further a research interest in Russian-Japanese affairs.

On his way to Seattle, Dr. Futrell crossed Russia on the Trans-Siberian Railway, visiting Peking, Canton and Hong Kong, and did four months of research in Tokyo which yielded new material dealing with Russian-Japanese relations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Dr. Futrell was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attended school there. Before entering the school of Slavonic studies at the University of London in 1947 he worked as a coalminer for three years.

Dr. Futrell received his bachelor's degree with first class honours in Russian language and literature in 1951. Aided by research scholarships from the University of London and the British government he carried out research on Russian and comparative literature and received his doctor of philosophy degree in 1955 for a thesis comparing British novelist Charles Dickens with three Russian writers.

In 1956 he was appointed a lecturer at the University of Nottingham and in 1965 was promoted to senior lecturer. At Nottingham Dr. Futrell's research has been chiefly in the areas of Russian literature and the history of the Russian revolutionary movement. He has also received several grants from the Russian Research Centre at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, to assist research studies in Finland, Denmark and Sweden.

NEW MATERIAL DISCOVERED

As a result of the discovery in these countries of a great deal of new material relating to the Russian revolutionary movement, Dr. Futrell published in 1963 a book entitled "Northern Underground," which was subsequently translated into both Swedish and Finnish.

Dr. Futrell succeeds Prof. James O. St. Clair-Sobell, who resigned as head of UBC's Slavonic studies department last year for reasons of health. He will remain in the department aas professor of comparative philology.

Research Expansion Forecast by New Head

Expansion of research in metallurgy at the University of B.C. is forecast by a new department head in the faculty of applied science.

DR. EDWARD TEGHTSOONIAN

Dr. Edward Teghtsoonian, 41, new head of the UBC metallurgy department, said research activities will be expanded to include the study of materials in the broadest sense.

LARGEST IN CANADA

"We are now the largest metallurgy department in Canada and have outstanding teams working in the area of both physical and extractive metallurgy," Dr. Teghtsoonian said. The department now has studies underway on ceramics and beginnings have been made on research in the area of glass-reinforced plastics.

Dr. Teghtsoonian, a member of the UBC faculty since 1956, succeeds Prof. W. E. Armstrong, who was named dean of the faculty of applied science last January. Dean Armstrong said a selection committee had made an international search for a new head of the metallurgy department.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

"The committee was unanimous in its decision to recommend Dr. Teghtsoonian for the post. He is the outstanding research metallurgist in Canada working on the theory of deformation of materials and has been the leader of the most active research group in this field in the country," the Dean said.

The department currently holds approximately $350,000 in research grants and awards for various projects. Dr. Teghtsoonian's group has a $25,000 research contract with Atomic Energy of Canada to investigate the deformation of the components in nuclear reactors resulting from high temperatures.

Dr. Teghtsoonian was born in Toronto and received the degrees of bachelor of applied science, master of arts and doctor of philosophy at the University of Toronto. Before joining the UBC faculty he was a research and scientific officer with the National Research Council and the mines branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

Dean Armstrong also announced that the metallurgy department would be further strengthened by the appointment of Dr. Alec Mitchell, of the University of Sheffield, considered to be one of the leading extractive metallurgists in the United Kingdom.

ADD STRENGTH

Dr. Mitchell, who will join the UBC faculty in April, 1967, as an associate professor, is an expert in the chemical reactions and behaviour of molten metals, the dean said.

"His appointment will add additional strength to an area of research where important work has already been done, notably by Prof. Frank Forward, former head of the department and now director of the Science Secretariat in Ottawa, and Prof. C. S. Samis, a member of the department since 1945."

Come Home Grads!

UBC's 1966 Homecoming celebrations will be a seven-day affair combining sports activities with traditional class reunions and the Homecoming ball in Brock Hall.

Sports events include a family sports jamboree October 14, the student-alumni frostbite regatta at Jericho Beach October 16, a student-alumni ladies' golf tournament and curling bonspeil October 20, a similar golf tournament for men October 21 and a family hockey night October 23.

Climax of Homecoming activities is October 22 and will include the annual Homecoming luncheon in the UBC fieldhouse at 11:30 a.m. followed by a football game in the stadium (UBC vs. Alberta) or a bus tour of the campus at 2 p.m.

Reunions for the classes of 1916, '21, '26, '31, '36, '41, '46, '51, '56, and '61 begin at various campus points at 6 p.m. and the alumni Homecoming Ball begins in Brock Hall at 9 p.m.

The annual Great Trekker award to a distinguished graduate or friend of the University will be made at a student pep meet in the War Memorial Gymnasium at noon October 20.

Full details on all events and table reservations for the Homecoming Ball are available from the Alumni Association office in Brock Hall, 224-4366, or 228-2800.

Must Pass Four Exams to Write Supplemental

Students in the University of B. C.'s faculty of arts will have to pass four courses this year to be eligible to write a supplemental examination.

UBC's Senate has approved a recommendation from the faculty of arts which raises the number of units a student must pass in a winter session to be eligible for a supplemental exam from nine (three courses) to twelve (four courses).

The new regulation came into effect September 1 and will apply to the 1966-67 academic year.

The new regulation does not alter an existing rule which requires that a student must obtain a standing of at least 40 per cent on the examination which he fails to be allowed to write the supplemental.

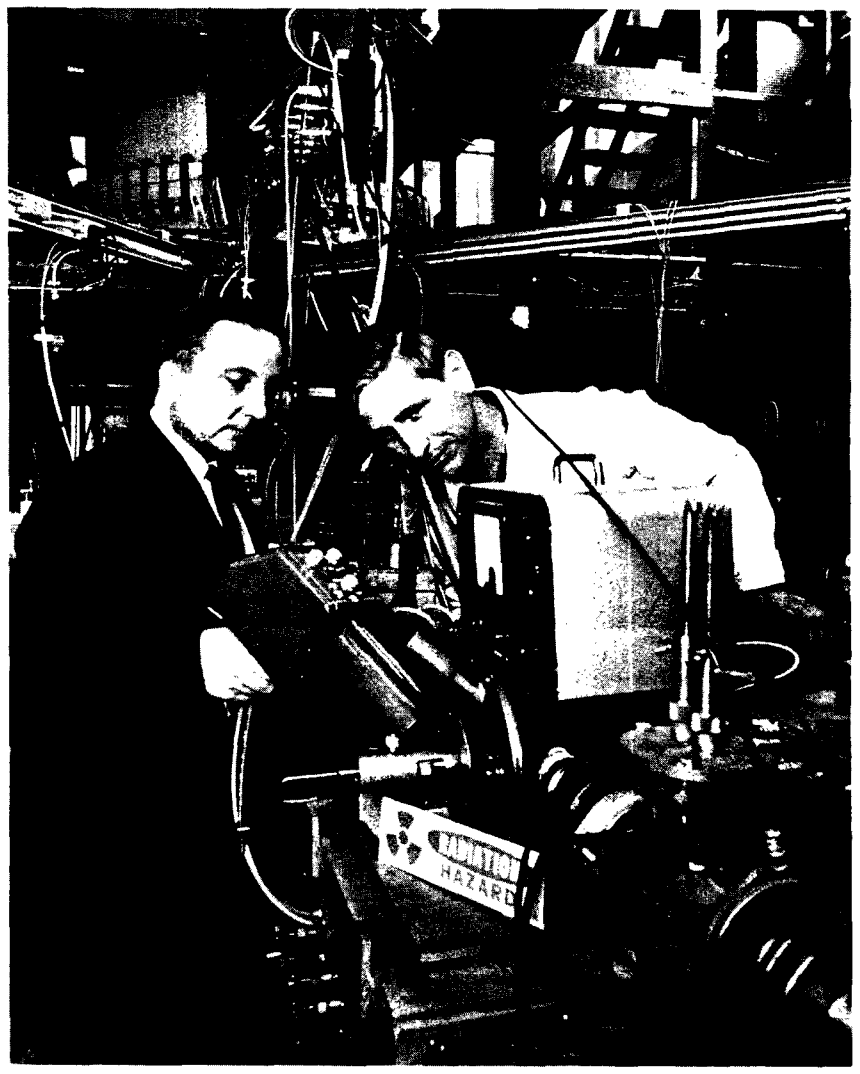
Dean Dennis M. Healy said the new regulation resulted from a widespread feeling in the faculty that students who could successfully complete 80 per cent of their normal course work were entitled to write a supplemental.

New Master's Degree OK'd In Forestry

A new master of science in forestry degree has been approved by the University of B.C.'s Senate and Board of Governors.

Dean Joseph A. F. Gardner, head of UBC's forestry faculty, said the new master's degree would emphasize basic scientific aspects of forestry and provide specialists for teaching, research and other activities involving the creation and dissemination of knowledge about forests and their use.

The new degree will be a stepping stone toward the doctor of philosophy degree and will complement the existing master of forestry degree designed to train professional foresters in forest land management.



WILLIAM RACHUK, left, newly-appointed radiation surveyor at UBC, checks radiation levels with a gamma survey meter during a nuclear physics experiment being carried out on the Van der Graff generator in the UBC physics building by graduate student Michael Reimann, 730 Eyremont Dr., West Vancouver. Rachuk will also keep track of radioactive isotopes being used in 20 UBC departments and advise faculty on the handling of such materials.

FROM CHALK RIVER

UBC 'Watchdog' Will Check Radioactivity

The University of B.C. has hired a "radiation watchdog" to advise faculty members and keep track of the growing use of radioactive isotopes for campus scientific experiments.

William Rachuk has joined the UBC staff as radiation surveyor after 13 years as a safety officer with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited at Chalk River, Ontario, Canada's main centre of nuclear research.

NO HAZARDS

Dr. Sidney Zbarsky, chairman of the president's committee on radioactive isotopes and radiation hazards at UBC, emphasized that the hiring of Mr. Rachuk did not mean that there were widespread radiation hazards on the campus.

"There is, however, a growing use of small amounts of radioactive material in a great many UBC departments and associated government research stations," Dr. Zbarsky said.

"In the interests of safety, scientists need to be advised and instructed on safety measures and equipment necessary for the experiments they plan. Mr. Rachuk will also organize a lecture course, to be given next spring, for graduate students and faculty members who are unfamiliar with handling radioactive materials."

LICENSES ISSUED

At present, a total of 20 UBC departments and government research stations located on the campus are licensed by the Atomic Energy Control Board to use 40 radioactive isotopes for research.

Among the UBC departments which use such materials are pathology, metallurgy, zoology, chemistry, oceanography, biology and botany and poultry nutrition.

FACULTY APPLY

Since January of this year, a total of 35 faculty members have applied to the Atomic Energy Control Board for permission to use such materials. The AECB refers all applications to the Radiation Protection Division of the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare, which may investigate how the materials are to be used before a license is issued.

Mr. Rachuk said that once the license had been granted he would ensure that the material is handled safely and that laboratories are properly equipped for experimental work.

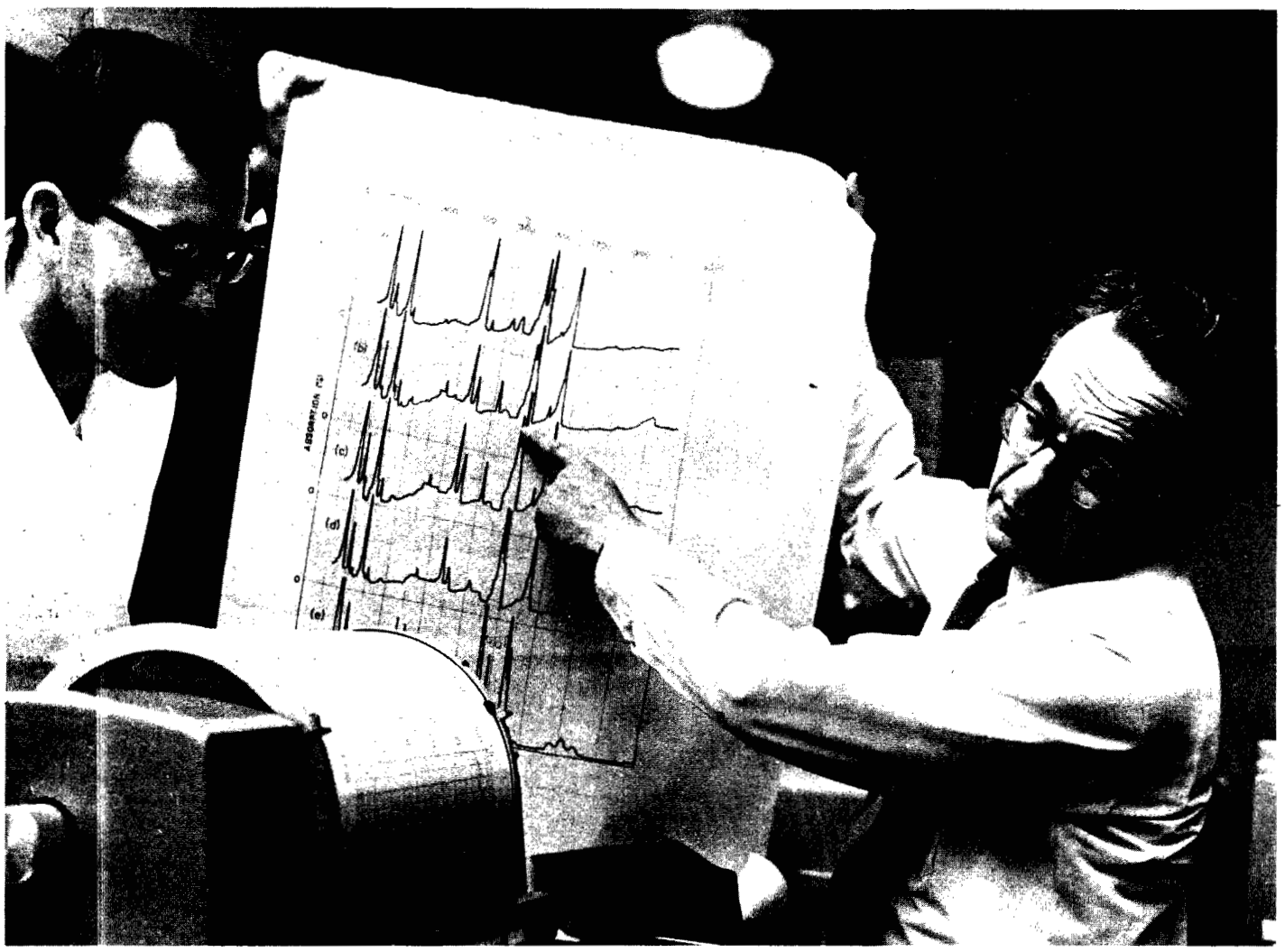
He will monitor radiation levels with Geiger counters, radiation survey meters and scintillation counters.

"UBC is one of a number of Canadian universities which have hired radiation surveyors as a result of the widespread use of radioactive materials," Mr. Rachuk said.

MORE CONFIDENT

The Control Board, he said will feel more confident about granting a license for radioactive isotopes if they know that the University has a full time officer supervising the use of such material and advising faculty members on how best to handle them.

He doesn't anticipate that there will be many difficult problems on the UBC campus. "The amounts handled are extremely small," he said, "and those who do the handling are aware of the dangers. Basically, it's simply a matter of teaching people good housekeeping."



DR. JAN LEJA, right, of UBC's mineral engineering department, is eagerly awaiting the arrival on campus of a $35,000 machine which will produce wavy lines called spectra, similar to the set he is shown pointing to above. The machine which goes by the fancy name of an interferometric infra-red emmision spectrometer, will be used for research on problems in the mining and mineral industry as well as corrosion and lubrication.

$35,000 MACHINE AWAITED

New Research Tool Attacks Mineral Industry Problems

A research team in the University of British Columbia's newly-formed department of mineral engineering is awaiting the arrival of a metal box not much bigger than an ordinary lunch kit.

When it arrives, the team, headed by Professor Jan Leja, will begin a research project which could lead to new advances in the Canadian mineral industry and in attacking corrosion and lubrication problems.

The research tool — the box and a companion memory unit — goes by the fancy name of an interferometric infra-red emmision spectrometer, and the UBC unit will be the first in Canada, and among the first to be used anywhere.

Block Engineering Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is currently testing a prototype of the machine. Dr. Leja, who joined UBC's mineral engineering department last year, hopes to have his by the end of the year.

SPECTRA PRODUCED

The $35,000 machine, to be purchased with a grant from Canada's National Research Council, is a complicated device for recording sets of wavy lines called spectra, which Dr. Leja describes as "the fingerprints of molecules."

In the same way that every individual has a unique set of fingerprints, he says, so every compound will produce a unique spectrum when irradiated.

The secret of the emmision interferometric unit is an ingeniously arranged set of moving mirrors which screen out all "background" radiation and collect only the infra-red radiation from a sample. The new unit is 2,000 to 5,000 times more sensitive than any existing absorption infra-red machine.

The radiation emitted by the sample is, however, extremely weak, and only when the sample has been scanned many times is there a signal sufficiently strong to create the lines of the spectrum. The function of the memory unit is to store, add and magnify the weak signals until they are strong enough to be useful.

What has this got to do with the mining and mineral industry? A great deal, says Dr. Leja, particularly in the area of froth flotation, one of the major methods of treating ores for the extraction of metals.

DIFFERENCES EXPLOITED

The process works by exploiting differences in surface characteristics of minerals. When extremely small quantities of reagents called surfactants — short for "surface acting agents" — are introduced into a mixture of ore and water, they bond themselves to the surface of the mineral to be extracted.

Air bubbles are then introduced into the mixture and the solid particles of mineral which have reacted to the surfactant become attached to the bubbles and rise to the top of the flotation vessel, where they are skimmed off.

This surface bonding, which scientists refer to as "adsorption," is what Dr. Leja hopes to illuminate with the new instrument.

Each of the components in the flotation process — minerals and surfactants — will be subjected to the infra-red irradiating process to determine their respective spectra. By comparing the spectra of each component Dr. Leja and his associates will be able to determine the structure of the molecules and how they are bonded together.

Up to now, said Dr. Leja, the selection of a surfactant for the bonding process in flotation has been largely a hit and miss proposition, with the surfactant being chosen by trial and error.

If, however, the mechanism of the surface bonding action is evaluated, proper reagents can be prescribed and chosen. In addition, new surfactants can be developed to make the flotation process more selective and efficient.

OTHER PROBLEMS

The research will also be used to throw light on corrosion and lubrication problems, which are also surface chemistry problems.

Corrosion often cannot be prevented because protective layers presently used do not adhere properly to the surface of metals. A really efficient coating for protecting car bodies against salt corrosion, for instance, could result from an understanding of the bonding action.

Similarly, lubricants are held to surfaces by the addition of minute quantities of surfactants which bond themselves to the metal.

More efficient surfactants and a better understanding of their action could result after Dr. Leja and his team have run tests on the new instrument and produced spectra to reveal the way in which molecules interact.

Royal Arts Society Elects UBC Professor

Dr. Donald C. G. MacKay, associate professor of psychology at the University of B.C., has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of London, England.

The Society, founded in 1847 under a royal charter granted by Queen Victoria, has headquarters in London, publishes a journal and annually awards the Albert Medal, named for Queen Victoria's Prince Consort, to an individual for "distinguished merit in promoting Arts, Manufactures and Commerce."

Dr. MacKay has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1946 and has been active in the foreign student and International House programs on the campus.

He is a former chairman of the International House board of directors, and former president of the International House Association. He was president of B.C. Psychological Association in 1949-50.

UBC Loses Extension Director

The director of UBC's Extension Department, Dr. John K. Friesen, 54, is resigning to enter population planning work.

"It is with great regret that the University loses the services of Dr. Friesen after 13 years," President John B. Macdonald said. "At the same time, his interest in this very crucial world problem and his courage in undertaking the sacrifices and personal inconveniences involved are most admirable.

STRONG STAFF

"During his time as Director, our Extension Department has attained quality equal to any in Canada. One of Dr. Friesen's many contributions has been the development of a strong staff to preserve that quality and continue its development."

Dr. Friesen's resignation is effective November 30, but he will spend a month in India (where he spent nine months in 1964-65 as project director in establishing an extension department at the University of Rajasthan under the Columbo plan), joining The Population Council in New York in December.

"My first assignment will be as the educator with a three-member team — including a medical man and a demographer — in Turkey," Dr. Friesen said. "Our project is to find means of population planning."

Supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and others, the Council sends such teams to Asia, the Middle East, parts of North Africa and Latin America where the growth of population is an acute problem, Dr. Friesen said.

LEAVES WITH REGRET

"I received an invitation several months ago from The Council to join in this work, and have been thinking it over ever since. I decided it was

DR. JOHN K. FRIESEN

just the sort of thing I should be doing.

"However, I am leaving the University with deep regret. I have enjoyed my life and work here immensely for 13 years. The people have been wonderful. The extension activities are off and running, well developed by my predecessors, and by good support from the University, which has permitted us to expand extension in the last two years.

"But there are new fields to plough. The work of population control by planning is extremely urgent. There are two bombs that the world must worry about. One is only too familiar. The other is the population explosion. The countries with the worst problems are just waking up to the dangers, and require all the assistance they can obtain.

"It is one of the great issues of our day. I have been invited to make a contribution as an educator, and I feel this is a great challenge," Dr. Friesen said.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Statement of Source and Application of Funds
For the Year Ended March 31, 1966

SOURCE OF FUNDS

	OPERATING FUNDS	NON-CREDIT AND DIPLOMA COURSES AND AGENCY FUNDS	ANCILLARY ENTERPRISES	CAPITAL FUNDS	TOTAL
Province of British Columbia:					
Operating	$12,894,000	$ —	$ —	$ —	$12,894,000
Capital	—	$ —	—	3,007,999	3,007,999
Health Sciences Centre, Teaching and Research Hospital	—	—	—	154,132	154,132
Research and Services	123,567	2,100	—	—	125,667
Government of Canada:					
Operating	2,602,873	52,395	—	—	2,655,268
Capital	—	—	—	287,869	287,869
Miscellaneous for Teaching, Scholarships and Research	4,106,928	—	—	—	4,106,928
Student Fees including University Extension	7,896,700	606,469	—	—	8,503,169
Ancillary Enterprises (Bookstore, Food Services, Residences, Farms, University Research Forest, Traffic and Parking, Hospitals, etc.)	—	—	5,383,745	—	5,383,745
Gifts, Grants and Bequests	8,029,375	1,394,167	—	1,555,756	10,979,298
Services, Rentals, Investments and Other Income	739,453	5,773	—	69,783	815,009
Sales and Services of Educational, Academic and Student Service Depts.	311,986	41,344	—	—	353,330
Repayments—Student Aid Loan Fund	300,722	—	—	—	300,722
	$37,005,604	$ 2,102,248	$ 5,383,745	$ 5,075,539	$49,567,136
Decrease in General Funds Operating Surplus:					
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue for the Year Ended March 31, 1966	(51,135)	281,257	89,753	—	319,875
	$36,954,469	$ 2,383,505	$ 5,473,498	$ 5,075,539	$49,887,011

APPLICATION OF FUNDS

	OPERATING FUNDS	NON-CREDIT AND DIPLOMA COURSES AND AGENCY FUNDS	ANCILLARY ENTERPRISES	CAPITAL FUNDS	TOTAL
Academic Faculties, Departments and Non-Faculty Academic and Student Services	$20,443,805	$ 1,272,034	$ —	$ —	$21,715,839
Administration	1,153,495	—	—	—	1,153,495
Buildings and Grounds Maintenance (including Power Plant, Inspection, Motor Vehicles, Alterations)	2,130,367	—	—	699	2,131,066
Services (including Gas, Light and Power, Water, Telephone and Mail, Security Patrol, Fire Fighting and Prevention, Fire and Motor Vehicle Insurance	814,493	—	—	—	814,493
General Expenses	187,613	3,062	—	—	190,675
Athletics	—	183,943	—	—	183,943
Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries	464,192	613,838	—	—	1,078,030
Research	5,466,351	208,041	—	—	5,674,392
Buildings, including Furnishings, Equipment and Campus Development:					
From General Funds	263,872	—	—	—	263,872
From Province of B.C.:					
General	—	—	—	3,761,483	3,761,483
Fisheries Storage Building	—	—	—	7,999	7,999
University Teaching Hospital	—	—	—	154,132	154,132
From Government of Canada:					
University Teaching Hospital	—	—	—	76,580	76,580
From Gifts, Grants and Bequests	—	—	—	1,093,540	1,093,540
Fund Raising—Three Universities Capital Fund	—	—	—	85,256	85,256
Ancillary Enterprises (Bookstore, Food Services, Residences, Farms, University Research Forest, Traffic and Parking, Hospital, etc.)	—	—	5,473,498	—	5,473,498
Borrowed Money:					
Student Aid Loan Fund Bank of Montreal (Net Decrease)	291,544	—	—	—	291,544
	$31,215,732	$ 2,280,918	$ 5,473,498	$ 5,179,689	$44,149,837
Increase in Trust Fund Balances:					
Trusts for Specific Purposes	656,866	102,587	—	(104,150)	655,303
Endowment Funds	5,025,697	—	—	—	5,025,697
Miscellaneous Loan Funds	56,174	—	—	—	56,174
	$36,954,469	$ 2,383,505	$ 5,473,498	$ 5,075,539	$49,887,011

UBC FINANCES

Spending Exceeds Revenues

University of B.C. operating expenditures of $33,076,718 exceeded operating revenues by $319,875 during the fiscal year ended March 31 last.

Bursar William White said, however, that the over-expenditure was planned in budgeting for the year, and cannot be considered a "loss" on UBC operations.

"The over-expenditure was deliberate in order to reduce accumulated operating surplus of $412,437. As a consequence, only $69,310 in surplus remained at March 31. Mr. White said surplus was derived in part from logging operations at the UBC Research Forest in Haney, and in part from unexpected revenues from services and sales other than those to students.

SMALL MARGIN

"While $69,310 is a very small margin for a $33 million operation, the University has deficiencies in too many areas to hold any substantial amount of operating money in reserve," the Bursar said.

He was commenting on figures appearing in the University Financial Statements for the 1965-66 fiscal year, published in accordance with the provincial Public Bodies Information Act.

The statements show that in addition to operating expenditures of $33,076,718, UBC invested $5,179,689 in capital funds in new buildings and campus improvements.

Endowment funds increased by bequests and donations totalling $4,792,800. Mr. White emphasized that this money is not available for general University use, but must be held in trust with earnings available for uses specified by the donors.

Ancillary enterprises (outside of the $33,076,718 operating budget) including campus residences, food and bookstore services, traffic and parking, and the research forest and research farm showed excess expenditure of $89,753 over revenue of $5,383,745. Mr. White said this was part of the planned over-expenditure, and involved only the forest and farm.

ANCILLARY SERVICES

"Direct services to students — residences, food, bookstore, traffic and parking — account for more than $5 million of ancillary services revenues, and these revenues pay for these services without profit to the University. The costs met include the cost of financing, and constructing and equipping buildings for these services."

UBC debt at March 31 included $5,760,939 owing on two Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation mortgages and a bank loan, all undertaken to construct residences. (A second bank loan on which $435,720 is owing is provincially guaranteed and was used to provide loans to students. It is repayable as students repay the loans.)

UBC's gross expenditures included $22,509,544 for salaries and wages, and $582,731 for expense accounts.

"These expenses are derived very largely from gifts and grants to the University to finance the attendance of faculty members at meetings of learned, professional and technical conferences, and for field expenses on research projects," Mr. White said.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Sources of UBC funds (see table at left) included: Government of B.C.: $16,181,798 (operating grant, capital grant, and teaching and research grants); Government of Canada: $7,050,065 (operating grants, research and other specific purposes); gifts, grants and bequests: $11,028,827 (specific purposes, endowment, and student loan, $27,153); student suition fees: $7,999,950; Extension department: $503,219; Income from investments, services, rentals and sales, $1,168,339.

FORMER CHANCELLOR HONORED

$500,000 Trust Fund Endows Chair

The University of British Columbia has been endowed with a $500,000 trust fund to give perpetual support to the newly established The Eric W. Hamber Professorship in Medicine, President John B. Macdonald has announced.

The gift, to provide $25,000 a year, was made by Mrs. Eric W. Hamber in memory of her husband. The Hon. Eric W. Hamber, a leading B.C. industrial and business figure and a former Lieutenant-Governor of B.C., was Chancellor of the University of B.C. from 1944 to 1951, taking a strong interest in the founding of the UBC Faculty of Medicine.

FIRST ENDOWED CHAIR AT UBC

"Mrs. Hamber's far-sighted generosity is an outstanding example of the kind of gift that is enormously important to the growth of quality in the University," Dr. Macdonald said. "It is the first fully supported and perpetually endowed professorship or chair at this university.

"The endowment of a Professorship in Medicine is particularly timely just as construction is beginning of our Health Sciences Centre and the Faculty of Medicine is moving into a new concept of integrated teaching of all the chief medical disciplines.

"Endowment of this kind in perpetuity assists a university in retaining and attracting the most outstanding teachers and researchers, adding to the strength and lustre of the faculty."

UBC Dean of Medicine John F. McCreary said that, historically, the endowment of a chair in medicine at the University of Toronto had a strong influence on medical education. The first full-time faculty member in any Commonwealth medical school was the Professor of Medicine at Toronto. His employment on a full-time basis in 1917 was made possible by a generous private gift, the income from which provided his salary.

This step began the process of change in medical education from a system in which all of the teachers were busy practitioners devoting part of their time to teaching, to an arrangement whereby in each department in a medical school there is a nucleus of full-time highly trained teacher-scientists. Associated with this change has been a steady improvement in undergraduate and postgraduate medical education and, as a result, a similar improvement in medical care.

"It is particularly appropriate that our first endowed chair should honour Mr. Hamber," Dean McCreary said. "The Hon. Mr. Hamber as Chancellor gave the strongest possible support to the developments that led to the founding of the Faculty of Medicine in 1950. He felt that the University was really coming of age when it started to train doctors, and he was very helpful in bringing the school into being.

COMPETITION TO GROW

"With the rapid expansion and increasing number of medical schools, the competition for top-flight teachers and researchers is strong and is going to grow stronger. The development of perpetually endowned professorships is particularly important at this time to obtain first class teachers and researchers in face of intensifying national competition for them."

DR. PETER A. LARKIN

Larkin Rejoins Faculty

Dr. Peter A. Larkin, 41, one of Canada's foremost fisheries experts, has rejoined the faculty of the University of British Columbia as professor of zoology, President John B. Macdonald has announced.

Dr. Larkin, a member of the UBC faculty from 1948 to 1963, was director of the Institute of Fisheries from 1955 until resigning to become director of the federal government's Fisheries Research Board biological station in Nanaimo.

Professor William Hoar, head of UBC's zoology department, said Dr. Larkin would join a team of researchers in the department concentrating on population studies of natural populations, which are essential as food sources.

He said B.C. was a particularly fruitful area for such studies and that UBC already had an outstanding team dealing with population studies on birds, insects and small animals.

"The addition of Dr. Larkin, who has had extensive experience with fish populations, will give UBC the most powerful research group in Canada working in this field," Dr. Hoar said.

He added that the UBC research team would work in conjunction with scientists at provincial and federal government research laboratories located in B.C.

Dr. Larkin is a native of New Zealand and was educated at the University of Saskatchewan, where he received the degrees of bachelor and master of arts in biology.

He was awarded the Governor-General's Gold Medal in 1945 and the following year received the Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford, where he studied for his doctor of philosophy degree.

17,232 Bulge Campus

Registration for UBC's 1966-67 winter session stands at 17,232 students — 210 more than were expected by registration officials and an increase of 895 students over last year.

Registration is now complete in every faculty except graduate studies, where an additional 200 students are expected to register, bringing enrolment to 1,600.

Nearly 25,000 students are enrolled in the three public universities of the province. Enrolment at Simon Fraser University is reportedly 4,200 students and the University of Victoria has registered 3,413.

UBC's final enrolment, computed at the end of the first term is expected to be approximately 17,200.

Of the University's 11 faculties, only two showed small decreases. Registrar J. E. A. Parnall said that despite the expansion of educational facilities in the Vancouver area over the past two years, enrolment in the first year of arts continues to increase.

This year 1,480 students are registered in first year arts, an increase of 61 students over last year's total of 1,419.

Faculties which this year showed notable increases are applied science, up from 1,266 to 1,415, and commerce, up to 1,018 students from 890 last year.

Following are total registration figures by faculty with last year's figures in brackets: Arts—5,474 (5,303); Science—3,284 (3,060); Education — 3,091 (3,067); Agriculture— 209 (203); Applied Science—1,415 (1,266); Commerce—1,018 (890); Dentistry—23 (14); Forestry—237 (199); Law—341 (306); Medicine—348 (316); Pharmacy — 129 (144); Graduate Studies—1,421 (1,359).

FORMER UBC DEAN AWARDED MEDAL BY GEOLOGICAL ASSN.

Dr. Henry C. Gunning, former dean of applied science and head of the geology department at the University of B.C., has been awarded the Logan Medal of the Geological Association of Canada for his "outstanding contribution to earth sciences."

Dr. Gunning, a member of the UBC faculty from 1939 until 1958, received the medal at an Association meeting in Halifax.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Seminars, Conferences To Meet at New Centre

"All of these attributes have a close bearing on Dr. Green's generous gift at this time," said President John B. Macdonald. "He is anxious to promote seminars and conferences in all parts of the world to develop the type of international co-operation that we witnessed in the International Geophysical Year. He is anxious to strengthen the understanding between universities and their communities for many mutual advantages.

SPECIALIZED AREA

"The centre will provide a hitherto-lacking specialized area at UBC for seminars, conferences and other University-community contacts in both a general and in many specialized ways.

"For instance, it could be an extremely valuable liaison point between the University and those engaged at the research-oriented industrial park which the University is most anxious to see developed for private firms on the Endowment Lands adjacent to the campus."

OFFICES TO MOVE

Since acquired by UBC, Yorkeen has received limited use for seminars and conferences organized mainly by the UBC extension department, and as housing for short-term campus visitors.

Dr. Macdonald said that the offices of the University Resources Committee, the Alumni Annual Giving campaign, and the 3-Universities Campaign Fund will move shortly from other campus locations to the new town-gown centre.

FROM PAGE ONE

Residence Rates Kept Low

students will continue to be operated out of revenues they provide, without profit to the University or public subsidy.

"The prime objective is to keep rentals as low as possible — and with the largest amount of campus accommodation in Canada, our average rental rates are still the lowest," Dr. Macdonald said.

CAPITAL COMMITTED

"However, it must be kept clearly in sight that rents paid by those living in campus residences must cover the operating costs, plus interest payments and principle repayments of money borrowed to build and equip the residences.

"All building capital presently in sight has been committed to meeting the academic expansion required by a growing student body, and to attempting to overcome some of the deficiencies common to all academic areas."

Dr. Macdonald said that because much detailed planning in design and siting remains to be done, and financing arrangements are yet to be completed, it is not yet possible to provide a precise timetable for the building space for the 3,020 new beds involved in the five-year plan.

"However, it can be stressed that the Board and the administration have been acutely conscious right along of the difficulties experienced by a growing number of UBC students originating from beyond commuting distance, and are determined to do everything possible to help overcome these difficulties."

Dr. Macdonald said that the policy of giving priority to out-of-town students, except in very special circumstances, will be continued.

American Reading Expert Appointed

An American reading expert with wide experience in teaching, research and program planning has been appointed a full professor in the University of B.C.'s faculty of education.

He is Dr. Glenn M. Chronister, 41, who comes to UBC from Arizona State University, in Tempe, where he has been associate professor of elementary education since 1963.

Dean Neville Scarfe, head of UBC's education faculty, said Dr. Chronister would add further strength to the education reading program which includes a reading research clinic.

One of Dr. Chronister's major activities in the U.S. was the planning of new reading programs for schools on a state-wide basis. He has written several detailed handbooks for teachers which incorporate up-to-date research.

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