

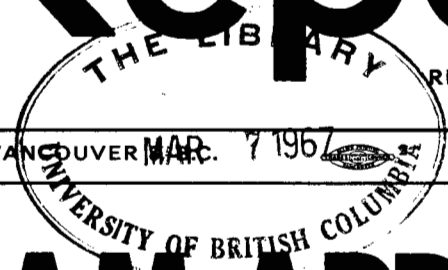


# UBC Reports

VOLUME 13, No. 1

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RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

## NEW ARTS PROGRAM APPROVED

### Extension Director Named

The new director of the University of B.C. Extension Department, Gordon R. Selman, 39, foresees increased demand for part-time study toward degrees, and increased emphasis on continuing professional and technical education as major extension developments.

Mr. Selman's appointment has been approved by the UBC Board of Governors effective Jan. 1. He will continue duties as secretary to the Board and executive assistant to President John B. Macdonald until June 30, when Dr. Macdonald's resignation is effective.

#### TOP ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. Selman succeeds Dr. John K. Friesen as Extension director. Dr. Friesen resigned last fall to enter world population control work.

"Gordon Selman is widely recognized as one of Canada's most outstanding administrators in university continuing education," said UBC President John B. Macdonald.

"The University faces the future in this increasingly important undertaking with great confidence under his leadership. I have come to know him well in his capacity as executive assistant to the President, and I have high admiration for his qualities of mind and judgment as well as for his great capacity to draw out the best in those with whom he associates.

"The University of B.C. is fortunate in its choice for this important succession to the imaginative leadership provided by Dr. John Friesen."

#### UBC GRADUATE

Born in Vancouver, Mr. Selman is a UBC graduate. He wrote a history of the Department of Extension as thesis for his master of arts degree, and served in Extension from 1954 until he moved to the President's office in late 1965. He was associate director of Extension from 1960 to 1965.

Commenting on the Extension Department's future, Mr. Selman said:

"The need for continuing education in our province is increasingly urgent and obvious. Its implications for hu-

*Please turn to back page See EXTENSION*



FIRST APPOINTEE as Eric W. Hamber Professor of Medicine is Dr. Robert B. Kerr. See story on page 8.



INTENSIVE STUDY of two Malaysian states is being carried out by two political scientists even though they are separated by 8,000 miles. Prof. R. S. Milne, head of UBC's political science department, reaches half way around the globe to show where co-researcher K. J. Ratnam is located at the University of Singapore. See story on page seven.

### FIRST TO CANADIAN UNIVERSITY

## Major American Grant Boosts Planner Training

The University of B.C. has become the first Canadian university to receive a major grant — \$150,000 — from the Richard King Mellon Charitable Trusts to expand training of graduate students in urban and regional planning.

The grant is payable over three years. UBC has received \$50,000 for 1966. It will be used by the Division of Community and Regional Planning, Faculty of Graduate Studies, as directed by the donor to:

- Provide Mellon Fellowships in City Planning and Urban Renewal, \$20,000.
- Provide faculty salaries, \$20,000.
- Provide flexibly, either fellowships or faculty salaries, \$10,000.

Mellon Trust Grants of this kind were given to 12 major American universities in 1964, to 15 in 1965, and to UBC in addition in 1966.

A spokesman for Richard King Mellon Charitable Trusts said: "We wish to emphasize the point that these funds are to be over and above the regular department budget for community and regional planning . . .

"(The grants) were prompted by our belief in the importance of improving the professional capabilities

of men and women now involved in city planning, urban renewal or closely related fields, and to encourage a greater number of talented persons to achieve excellence in urban development."

Dr. H. Peter Oberlander, director of UBC's division of community and regional planning, said the grant is the largest single award to a planning school in Canada.

#### LEADERSHIP RECOGNIZED

"This unusual and large grant was made to the UBC planning division in recognition of its leadership in professional education for city planning in Canada, and its success in training qualified practitioners for more than a dozen years.

"This is the first time that the Mellon Trusts have made a major grant to a Canadian university in any field, and it is the largest single award to a planning school in Canada.

"The purpose is to strengthen and expand teaching, education and research in urban and regional planning, with special emphasis on regional resource development and con-

*Please turn to back page See ENLARGE TEACHING STAFF*

The University of B.C. Senate and Board of Governors have approved a faculty of arts program described by President John B. Macdonald as "the most fundamental change in curriculum in the history of the faculty."

The experimental program, entitled Arts I, will enrol 240 first year students at the beginning of the 1967-68 session in September. Successful completion will carry credit for nine units, or three-fifths of first year work.

Dean of Arts Dennis Healy said the new program will give volunteering faculty members the freedom to devise a unique course of study on topics relevant to contemporary society.

#### FLEXIBLE PROGRAM

"The keynote of the new program will be its flexibility," he said. "The instructors will decide among themselves both the content of the program and the methods of instruction.

"The Faculty of Arts discussed the Arts I program for more than two years before it was judged ready for submission to the Senate and the Board of Governors.

"Lectures, debates, seminars, tutorials and periods of individual study will be used to promote in the student the spirit of disciplined and critical inquiry which forms a true education.

"A feature of the program will be a planned sequence of oral reports and fortnightly essays to encourage the student to be articulate and resourceful in collecting and assessing information, developing ideas and arguments, and fostering the powers of the imagination."

#### TWO SECTIONS

The 240 students who volunteer for the course will be divided into two sections of 120 students each. Each section will be staffed by six instructors. Each instructor will be in charge of 20 students.

Each section will meet as a group for lectures by the six instructors in turn, or by guest lecturers, and each instructor will conduct seminars and tutorials for his own group of 20 students.

Dean Healy said this arrangement is designed to encourage excellence in lecturing and the highest degree of intellectual interaction among instructors and students.

The 12 volunteer instructors teaching the program will devote two-thirds of their teaching time to it, and will elect a steering committee for staffing lecture sections and coordinating the courses of study.

No instructors have yet been assigned to the program, the Dean said, but two interested faculty groups have drawn up illustrative curricula.

One proposal was a course of study divided into five areas: communications (focus on elections); tyranny (focus on Nazi Germany); war (focus on the Peloponnesian War and the first World War); imperialism (focus on British India), and Utopian thought and ideas.

#### RECEIVE CREDIT

The final course of study to be followed by each section will be determined by its instructors in consultation with the steering committee, Dean Healy said.

Students successfully completing the Arts I program would receive credit for three-fifths of their first year work, i.e., nine units, Dean Healy said.

The Arts I program will take the place of the first year English course and two of the elective subjects open to students in the first year.

In addition, the student would probably take an intensive language course, or a combination of sciences, or a science and mathematics, chosen in consultation with a faculty adviser.

# Campaign on to Bring Graduates Home

Lack of interest by Canadian universities, governments and business and industry has cost Canada many thousands of its brightest and best-trained young minds.

For years, there was no organized effort by Canadian interests to attract back to this country young Canadians who undertook graduate studies at American universities.

Students interested in returning to Canada after obtaining degrees found their letters to Canadian universities, companies and governments about employment prospects were usually met with indifference, or ignored.

American interests found no competition from Canada in recruiting young Canadians on American campuses.

## AUCC LEADS RETRIEVAL PROJECT

How to turn this costly brain drain into a brain gain for Canada has been a developing project, under the leadership of the Association of Universities and

Institute of Technology and University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles) consisted of University of B.C. Dean of Arts Dennis Healy and Simon Fraser University Dean of Science K. E. Rieckhoff.

## SO LITTLE EFFORT

One of their recommendations was: "The Canadian public should be told more about our students there."

Here are some highlights from the AUCC report and the reports of visiting teams:

*Dr. Sheffield's introduction:*

One hears that Canada is short of high-level manpower. This is hard for Canadian graduate students abroad to believe, because so little effort is made to see that they receive offers of employment at home. Communication between them and possible employers is fantastically poor. Information doesn't flow. Letters remain unanswered. Local employers, especially in the United States, are given practically no competition by Canadian employers . . .

dustrial representation; they were being actively courted by American employers. Most significantly, it was evident they are prepared to return home, given the opportunity.

On the basis of recommendations made by the several teams, the editors suggest the following action to encourage the retrieval of Canadian graduate students from abroad:

Annual visits to academic centres in the United States, Britain and Europe where significant numbers of Canadians are pursuing graduate studies should be continued.

Each team should include representatives of the three chief types of agencies employing university graduates—universities, governments and industries.

The Canada Department of Manpower should be encouraged to become the central agency for the promotion of the retrieval of Canadian graduate students from abroad, and should bear the costs.

## GOVERNMENT LOGICAL AGENCY

Compilation and distribution of information concerning Canadians studying abroad (names, addresses, fields of study, etc.) should become the responsibility of one department of government, preferably the Department of Manpower.

Most Canadians have no clear idea as to how to go about acquiring posts in Canada while they are studying abroad. Again, the Department of Manpower appears to be the logical agency through which such guidance should be made available.

Operation Retrieval should become the responsibility of the federal government, with assistance, participation and co-operation from the AUCC. Failing this, the AUCC should be prepared to organize future tours with assistance from supporting agencies as has occurred in the past.

In choosing university representatives for future tours, the AUCC should attempt to secure the services of senior academic personnel, preferably those with wide responsibility in the university.

University officials should follow up information provided to students by the AUCC with prompt responses to inquiries, encouragement of the student, and offers of post-doctoral fellowships, if not actual positions, so that the student may be encouraged to return on at least an exploratory basis.

*Report of Dean Healy of UBC and Dean Rieckhoff of SFU:*

The idea of sending a team, representing all the colleges and universities of Canada, is excellent. Canadians in the United States and all the Americans we met were impressed by the lack of petty rivalry between universities and between departments of neighboring universities (i.e. UBC and Simon Fraser).

## AMERICANS TELEPHONE

American employers deal courteously and promptly with the correspondence that they receive from graduate students who are looking for employment. If the applicant is of interest to them they will often use the long distance telephone to speed up negotiations. Some Canadian employers use form letters and take weeks to reply.

Communication between departments of universities in Canada and departments of American universities leaves something to be desired. Heads of departments in Canada should notify their counterparts in the United States of their staff needs.

It is not easy for a graduate student in the United States to find out where there are vacancies in Canadian colleges and universities. It is very hard to find out about vacancies in the services of provincial governments or the federal government. It is almost impossible to find out about vacancies in industry from a distance.

We can get a lot of Canadians back, if we try, and we should ask them to help us recruit first class Americans for posts in Canada. Any practice that discourages the movement of highly trained people who want to go south and come north should be reviewed. Crossing the border should be made easy for them.

We sensed that some Canadians were reluctant to return home because the universities they attended, four or five years ago, seemed to them strongholds of conservatism where faculties tended to resist new ideas and oppose change. What these young people do not realize is that the Canadian academic community is on the move and the universities that they knew are changing. A steady flow of information would correct their anachronistic views.

Most of the graduate students whom we met have no clear idea of how to go about finding a job. They are sometimes told not to write to prospective employers themselves. They don't know if they should answer advertisements or try some less direct approach.

## LETTERS FRIGID, SURLY

In attempting to hire highly trained Canadians or Americans in the United States, Canadian employers should bear in mind that they are dealing with people who have a wide range of employment opportunities there. If they want to get good people for vacancies in Canada, they will have to stop using form letters and stop treating them as ordinary job applicants, which of course they are not. We were shown letters from potential Canadian employers that were in many instances frigid and in some, surly.



UBC'S DEAN of arts Dennis Healy, left, and Dr. Klaus Rieckhoff, acting dean of science at Simon Fraser University, were one of nine teams from Canadian universities which visited American university campuses recently on behalf of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada to meet Canadian gradu-

ates students to assess their attitudes about returning to Canada and to recommend methods to attract them back. The two deans are shown discussing the report of the nine teams, entitled "The Retrieval of Canadian Graduate Students From Abroad," published by the AUCC. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

Colleges of Canada, since President Murray G. Ross of York University publicly called attention to the neglected expatriates late in 1964, after visiting Canadians taking graduate studies at the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

## NINE TEAMS MAKE TOURS

Nine teams have made tours of major American campuses, and to some universities in Britain and Western Europe, to meet Canadian graduate students, to assess their attitudes toward returning to Canada, and to study methods of encouragement and assistance that could be undertaken by Canadian interests. The teams consisted mainly of Canadian academics, with some representatives of federal government agencies.

"Unfortunately, Canadian industry was not represented to the disappointment of both the students encountered by the visiting teams and the AUCC which arranged the tours," comments AUCC Director of Research Edward F. Sheffield, in the recently issued AUCC Report, "The Retrieval of Canadian Graduate Students from Abroad."

The report summarizes retrieval efforts since 1964 and incorporates reports from the nine visiting teams.

Six of the teams participated last spring in Operation Retrieval, organized following an Ottawa meeting called by Research Director Sheffield and attended by representatives of The Canada Council, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Industry, the Department of Labor, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the Association of Canadian University Teachers of English, the Civil Service Commission of Canada, The Economic Council of Canada, the National Research Council and the Science Secretariat of the Privy Council of Canada.

The team visiting six West Coast American universities (Washington, Oregon, Stanford, California

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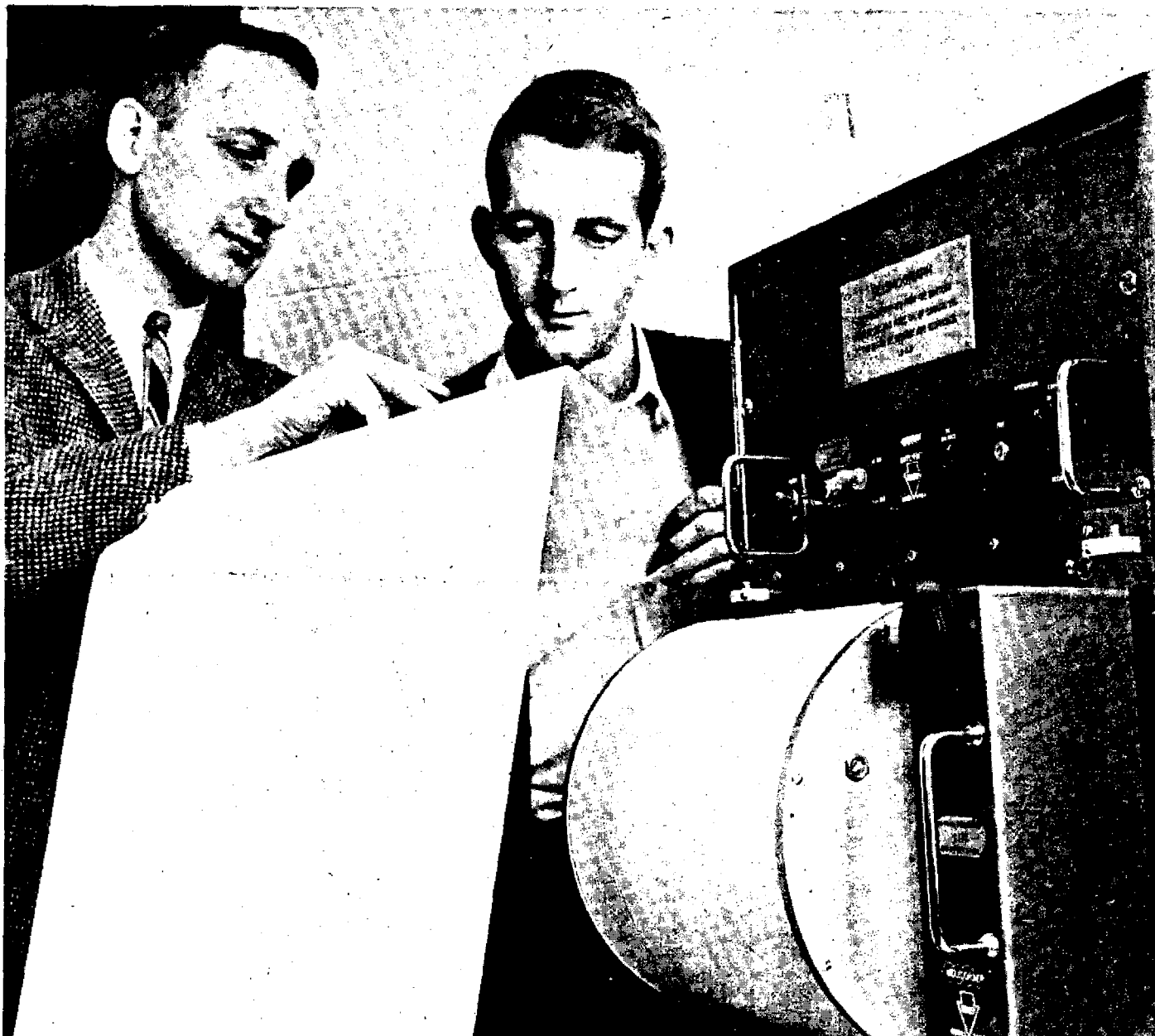
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## GRATEFUL AND SURPRISED

In the universities visited by AUCC teams, Canadian graduate students numbered approximately 3,000, of whom more than 600 were met by team members. Without reservation, it can be said that the discoveries of all seven teams reinforced those of the 1965 pilot team.

The students were grateful, if surprised, for the interest being shown in them; they were out of touch with opportunities at home; they were discouraged by lack of response to letters they addressed to Canadian employers; they regretted the absence of in-





SEISMOLOGY EXPERT Dr. Robert M. Ellis, left, examines tracings of a major earthquake which occurred in Lima, Peru, last October with Peter W. Basham, a graduate student in the UBC geophysics department. The tracings were made on a new \$4,500 seismograph at right, set up in the department recently.

The seismograph, which records between 70 and 100 earthquakes each year, is particularly valuable as a research aid for earthquakes which may occur in the vicinity of Vancouver and as a teaching and demonstration machine for students. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

## IN UBC GEOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT

# Seismograph Records 'Quakes And Predicts Local Weather

Point Grey peninsula shakes like a bowl of jelly, according to earthquake specialists in the University of B.C.'s department of geophysics.

Proof of their statement can be seen on a series of tracings made on a new \$4,500 seismograph which was recently set up in the department.

### PREDICTS WEATHER

The new seismograph is almost as good at predicting the weather as it is at picking up tremors from earthquakes or underground nuclear explosions.

Dr. Robert M. Ellis, assistant professor of geophysics and an expert in the field of seismology, says UBC is not the best place for a seismograph to be located.

### MACHINE ADJUSTED

"Ideally," he said, "a seismograph should be located on bedrock and adjusted to screen out unwanted vibrations. Our machine has been adjusted to screen out some vibrations, such as automobiles, but we can't do much about the high winds associated with local storms.

"These wind- and wave-produced vibrations are picked up by the machine because of the geological nature of the Point Grey peninsula and produce series of densely-packed tracings."

### TEACHING AID

The seismograph is valuable to the department as a teaching and demonstration machine, and for research related to earthquakes occurring in the vicinity of Vancouver, Dr. Ellis said.

A major earthquake at Lima, Peru, on October 17 was recorded on the UBC machine. At its height, the quake caused floor vibrations of one-thirty second to one-sixteenth of an inch resulting in tracings about 15 times the average strength caused by wind and waves.

Between 70 and 100 earthquakes are recorded on the machine each year.

The machine consists of a seismometer, on loan from the Dominion Observatory in Victoria, which sits on the floor at the rear of the machine and converts ground motion into electrical current.

### FUNDS GIVEN

The current is then amplified and filtered to remove unwanted vibrations before being recorded on a paper strip, changed every 24 hours, attached to a revolving drum. Typically, the ground motion is amplified 10,000 times on the record.

Funds for the purchase of the seismograph, which is a joint project of the UBC geology and geophysics departments, were contributed by the Dominion Observatory and the Mobil Oil Company.

## Two Scholarships Given For Electronic Studies

Two awards totalling \$1,000 have been established at UBC for students in good academic standing who are studying electronics in the department of electrical engineering.

The awards will be provided by annual earnings of a \$20,000 trust fund bequeathed to UBC by the late Clara

Leverne Carpenter to establish the Don Carpenter-I.E.E.E. Scholarship, named for her husband.

Mrs. Carpenter died in December, 1965. Her husband predeceased her in March, 1965. They had agreed to establish the scholarship fund.

Mr. Carpenter was a charter member of the Vancouver section, Institute of Radio Engineers, which was absorbed into the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

An architect who originated in California, he made electronics a hobby before World War II. His father was an engineer with the early B.C. Electric Co. in B.C.

Don Carpenter worked as a supervisor on Lions Gate Bridge before the war, and served as a major in the Royal Canadian Signal Corps during the war. Later he founded Research Industries Ltd. in Vancouver.

His company built some of the first cable-vision equipment installed in Vancouver, and contributed auxiliary equipment to the microwave communications system installed by B.C. Telephone Co.

## Grants Total \$8,500

Grants totalling \$8,500 have been made to UBC departments and organizations by the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation which has now disbursed more than \$950,000 since it was established in 1955.

Among the latest grants was \$2,500 to assist a cooperative home for Indian girls in Kitsilano operated by the Canadian Union of Students Committee of the UBC Alma Mater Society.

The grant will assist in the first year of the operation of the home in Kitsilano, where six Indian girls and a University student are living under the supervision of an experienced social worker.

## Spanish Head Named

Prof. Harold V. Livermore, a British-born expert in Spanish language and history, has been named head of the recently-created department of Hispanic and Italian Studies at the University of B.C., President John B. Macdonald has announced.

Prof. Livermore is on leave of absence from UBC to study Latin American literature as a Canadian Council senior fellow. He has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1957.

### DEPARTMENT SPLIT

The search for a head for the Hispanic and Italian studies department began in the summer of 1966, when the UBC Senate approved the division of the department of Romance studies into separate departments of French and Hispanic and Italian studies.

Dean of Arts Dennis M. Healy said division of the Romance studies department was necessary in order that each area might realize its full potential, and because of a steady growth of enrolment in each discipline at both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Dean Healy, who chaired the committee which recommended Mr. Livermore's appointment, said he was a productive scholar of truly international repute who had produced an impressive list of articles and books and will undoubtedly attract an ever-increasing number of graduate students to UBC.

"He has been awarded prizes, medals, and distinctions by foundations and societies in the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Portugal and Spain, and is a member by invitation to six honorary academic societies," the dean said.

Mr. Livermore, 52, was born in London, England, and educated at Cambridge University where he received both his bachelor and master of arts degrees.

After further graduate work in Spain and Portugal he was a lecturer at the British Institute and headmaster of a school in Lisbon, Portugal.



PROF. HAROLD LIVERMORE

In 1943 he joined the British Foreign Office where he was in charge of Latin American research. He was a member of the commission which negotiated the Anglo-Brazilian Trade Treaty of 1948.

### EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

In 1949 Mr. Livermore joined the Hispanic Council in London as educational director. He held the post until 1955 and at the time of his appointment to the UBC faculty in 1957 was visiting fellow in Spanish and Portuguese at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

He is author of books on the history of both Spain and Portugal and has contributed articles to the Encyclopaedia Britannica and the new edition of the Cambridge Modern History, both standard reference works.

# An Expanding UBC Library Faces Critical Problems

The \$3 million gift by Dr. H. R. MacMillan enabled the University of B.C. Library to spend as much money acquiring books and periodicals as any library in North America in the year ended August 31.

UBC Librarian Basil Stuart Stubbs says in his annual report to the UBC Senate that during the first year the MacMillan gift has been used to supplement available University operating funds in book buying, expenditure has tripled to \$1,613,087, from \$516,153 in 1964-65.

## GRAVE AND IMMEDIATE

"It is probable that no other library in North America exceeded this figure in that period," the report says.

It calls the 1965-66 year, during which the Library entered its second half-century, "clearly the most remarkable year" in Library history.

The report warns, however, that because of the sharply increased inflow of library material, and rising demands on library service, "grave and immediate problems must be resolved if the library is to remain in harmony with the University community."

Foremost problems enumerated are:

● Finding operating funds to maintain a high rate of book acquisition and to employ an adequate staff.

● Finding capital to provide more library building space to avert a space shortage crisis that threatens within two years.

## \$20,000 Gift Will Equip Library in New UBC Building

UBC has received the first half of a \$20,000 grant from Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. to equip and furnish a fifty-seat library and reading room in a new metallurgy building.

The six-storey building, now under construction on a site immediately north of the new forestry-agriculture complex on UBC's main mall, will be part of a six-building applied science complex in the same area.

Dr. Edward Teghtsoonian, head of the metallurgy department, said the funds would be used for book purchases and furnishings for the combined library-reading room and would be open to students at all levels and faculty members.

The metallurgy building facility is part of a general plan to provide decentralized library facilities in new campus buildings for easier access to books and current journals.

The report says that the high rate of acquisition spending in 1965-66 "proved to be crippling to the routines of the Processing Divisions, so the Senate Library Committee agreed to set the budget for 1966-67 at a more manageable \$1.25 million."

It reveals that the \$3 million MacMillan gift, originally scheduled to be used over 10 years to supplement University operating funds in buying books, all will be spent at the end of the third year, by March, 1968.

Mr. Stuart Stubbs commented today: "Our greatly expanded acquisition effort due to the generous MacMillan gift brought forward so many opportunities that it would have been foolish to turn down, that the rate of expenditure was sharply increased."

Summing up his report, Mr. Stuart Stubbs writes:

## ADMINISTRATION GENEROUS

"The Library's growth rate in collections during the last year, due to the munificent benefaction of H. R. MacMillan, has probably exceeded that of any North American library.

"The University administration has been generous and helpful in providing staff and equipment to select, process and assimilate this record increase in acquisitions.

"The Library has simplified and automated procedures and routines of production and service to accelerate processing and servicing of library materials.

"But grave and immediate problems must be resolved if the library is to remain in harmony with the University community.

"By March, 1968, when the MacMillan gift will be exhausted, an equivalent level of annual book funds must be maintained if the Library is to provide collections adequate to the University's teaching and resource programs.

"The insufficient expansion of Library building capacities for storage, work space, and service will drastically hinder future effectiveness.

"Capital funds for Library buildings must be included in the current University development program.

"And annual revisions in Library salaries must be competitive if the Library is to attract and retain staff of sufficiently high calibre and experience to meet the academic, administrative and technical demands of a major graduate and research library."

Other highlights of the report are:

1. "Considering its age and size, the University of B.C. Library again proved to have surprisingly strong collections."

2. UBC Library is engaged with the libraries of Simon Fraser University and the University of Victoria in co-operative collecting to avoid duplication in material used for graduate and research work and to build three collections that "will complement rather than imitate each others . . . as a single great resource for higher education in British Columbia."

3. In the transmission of information in an educational context, electronic recording and computers will not be a substitute for books in the foreseeable future, if ever.

The report says that UBC Library "is in an enviable position where book funds and collections are concerned. Methods of book selection are sound, the budget for purchases is equal to the needs of the day, the collection of over 800,000 volumes is an excellent one by any standard, and as it passes the million mark in 1967, will be that much better."

"Unfortunately, this bright picture is shadowed by growing difficulties in . . . the cataloguing of books, the storing of books, and ultimately in the availability of funds for the purchase of books . . ."

## PERFORMED REMARKABLY

"The staff . . . has performed remarkably in dealing with these problems over which they have control but there are problems ahead, the solutions to which are outside the jurisdiction of the Library . . ."

The Librarian warned that though the Senate Library Committee has cut back the acquisition budget for 1966-67 to alleviate processing problems, "once an appetite for heavy spending is whetted it cries out to be satisfied, and the pressures to exceed the budgeted amount are growing . . . Even at the not so modest but somewhat diminished rate of expenditure, the funds donated by Mr. MacMillan will be exhausted by March, 1968 — in the budget year following the present year. What then?

"The acquisition program cannot sustain a serious reduction without hopelessly retarding the growing of the Library and reducing its effectiveness. Opportunities for the purchase of desirable and even essential material would be passed over. All allocations would be reduced, and the flow of current material would be slowed to a trickle."

"This situation would be detrimental to the aims and standards of the University . . . There is no alternative . . . A high rate of expenditure for library collections must be maintained from one source of funds or another."

Mr. Stuart Stubbs reported that the Library's second problem arising from accelerated growth is a developing shortage of space for books, and for personnel to manage, process and service these books.

"A critical shortage of space exists now, and in the absence of early and radical solutions, the situation will be unmanageable inside of two years."

The Librarian said that 20,000 volumes awaited cataloguing at the end of the 1965-66 year and the backlog would rise to 45,000 by the end of 1966-67. A computerized system for making these books available without full cataloguing had been devised, but the books could not be added to the stacks and full information about them available until they had been catalogued.

"Moreover, space for catalogued materials is diminishing rapidly. The main Library, the Sedgewick Library and the Woodward Library have a capacity of 920,000 volumes, and they presently contain 666,000 volumes. At present cataloguing rates, the remaining space will be filled by 1970 or earlier."

## HORNS OF A DILEMMA

"With books taking up more and more area, there is no space for additional staff in the processing divisions. Thus the Library finds itself on the horns of a dilemma."

"To catalogue more books, more staff is needed. There is no space for staff, even though the University is not unwilling to supply the staff required. Therefore the backlog will grow inexorably."

"Barring a sudden influx of capital funds, the earliest possible date for the beginning of additional library construction is 1968 — which is to say, no finished space until 1969 or 1970."

"The breaking point will have been reached before then, so other solutions must be found. Unfortunately, these solutions are alike in being unpleasant."

"The remote storage of books is one possibility, but this would be an expensive and non-productive use of university operating funds, and would hamper the utility and efficiency of the Library."

"The commandeering of public areas for book collections and personnel has been suggested, but the need for student seating is extreme already."

"The third solution would be to move library divisions into temporary space on campus, but this kind of space is usually not fireproof, is expensive to adapt to library purposes, and would render library collections inconvenient to both users and staff . . ."

"It is no news that the University is desperately short of capital funds, but it may come as a surprise to some that the Library, despite its impressive bulk, is in urgent need of further construction."

## REMEDY FAMILIAR: MONEY

"It may also come as a surprise that unless special arrangements are made soon, the happy days of lavish expenditures for books will be over."

"The fact is that the library is approaching a crisis which in its major dimensions can only be avoided by healthy doses of that familiar remedy, money."

During the last four years, recorded use of library materials has doubled, to surpass one million items loaned during 1965-66, the Librarian's report says.

"Unfortunately, the Library was not in a position to meet the real service load, again because of the related shortages of space

and staff. It is a plain fact that the reference services, special library facilities and student seating required by a campus population of 20,000 persons do not exist, and will not exist for some time."

Rising enrollment, methods of instruction that tend to emphasize the use of literature, and proposals for new student programs now being considered will increase pressures on the library service, the report said.

## LIBRARIAN SHORTAGE ACUTE

The Library did not have enough reference librarians to keep public information desks open during the entire 100 hours a week the Library operates.

"Students and faculty frequently turn to the other libraries for assistance, notably the Vancouver Public Library, itself already over-burdened as a result of the undeveloped state of local school and special libraries."

Mr. Stuart Stubbs reported that a change to the appointment of librarians through the UBC Board of Governors, and a substantial upward revision in salaries during the year brought UBC Librarians into more favorable comparison with libraries in other Canadian institutions, and permitted more recognition of varying responsibilities.

"The shortage of librarians is so acute in both Canada and the United States that many institutions consider themselves fortunate if they can merely fill positions. There are only three accredited schools in

Canada, at McGill University, the University of Toronto, and the University of British Columbia, and the number of graduates of these schools falls far short of national demand. This year UBC was not able to hire any new graduates from the two eastern schools. Nor could it fill vacant positions with graduates from its own school."

UBC had been able to recruit graduates from American institutions including Rutgers University, Denver University, The University of Southern California, and the University of California at Berkeley and at Los Angeles, the Librarian said.

## COLLECTIONS STRONG

"Our experience this year points up one fact: that our recruiting ground during this period of shortage of trained librarians must extend beyond Canada's borders, and salaries must be competitive within this larger sphere."

Despite many problems, the Librarian reported, "considering its age and size, the University of B.C. Library again proved to have surprisingly strong collections." It had 80 percent of the scientific reference books, sets and series used as a yardstick in 1965 by Prof. George S. Bonn in a survey in the science and technology areas conducted for the National Research Council. In periodical literature, UBC Library ranked among the top three collections in Canada in most subject fields.

Mr. Stuart Stubbs commented that microfilm offers no promise of solving library

space problems. While effective in storing materials only infrequently consulted, "it is completely impractical for frequently consulted materials in an environment of mass education, as anyone who has used a microform reader will readily understand (because of) the physical task of copying the material, and the supply of sufficient machinery to enable readers to have access to the copied material."

Nor is computer storage a substitute for books, he writes. It has the same problems as microfilm "multiplied a thousandfold."

Co-operation between libraries in selecting and purchasing books could help reduce the eventual size of collections somewhat, he said.

"Unquestionably universities must be able to meet the needs of their own undergraduate bodies, but when it comes to the collections needed for graduate study and research, it would be desirable to avoid duplication and triplication at the three public universities . . ."

## SINGLE GREAT RESOURCE

"Within a decade the collections of UBC, the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University will total several million volumes. Co-operative collection planning is now taking place, with the result that the collections will complement rather than imitate one another. Improved methods of communication will make it possible for these collections to act as a single great resource for higher education in British Columbia."



The lights of UBC's Library burn far into the night to service the needs of students and faculty.



UBC's Librarian, Basil Stuart Stubbs, above, says 1965-66 was "clearly the most remarkable year" in the history of the campus Library in his report to the Senate. He warns, however, that the sharply increased flow of material raises "grave and immediate problems" for the Library. Excerpts from his report appear in the story beginning at the top of this page. Details of a recent grant that will permit a computer analysis of Library use begins at the bottom of the opposite page.

## UBC Pioneers in Computer Analysis of Library Use

UBC has received a \$50,000 grant to establish the first system of computer analysis of how students, faculty and researchers use a large research library in an academic setting.

The grant is the first made to UBC by the Donner Canadian Foundation, a recently established body related to the Donner Foundation in the United States.

## EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES

"Our project will provide a solid, continuing statistical picture of library use patterns not now available elsewhere," said Librarian Basil Stuart Stubbs. "It will enable the UBC library to improve its service and make more effective use of all library resources, and it promises many highly useful by-products."

Mr. Stubbs said the system can be developed, can be copied, or adapted by other large research libraries, and is thus of great significance in the library world.

"Although universities all over North America are lavishing money on their libraries to meet vast increases in demands for library services, there is no real knowledge of just how large research libraries are used so it has not been possible to make scientific decisions on many unanswered questions."

"How can library money be most effectively spent? How large should a library be? What books should it contain, and how many copies of particular books?

"What is the most desirable loan period in relation to the borrower's need and the requirements of good library service? What is the best location for books in the heaviest use? What books should be moved to storage? What effects do books have on student performance?"

"By collecting statistics and storing them on magnetic tape for analysis by computer, we will be able to provide for the first time any-

where a sound factual base upon which to answer questions of this kind," Mr. Stuart Stubbs said.

UBC's library is in a position to undertake the project because, a year ago, it became the first research library to install an IBM 1030 data collection system to control a large and complex collection of books, the Librarian said.

"The data collection system has provided a central record of all loans and borrowers from the main library and from the Sedgewick College Library and the Woodward Library for biomedical subjects," Mr. Stuart Stubbs said. "It has printed a list of books most frequently used by undergraduates. But beyond that, we could not afford until now to exploit its real potential."

## LIBRARY IDEAL FOR RESEARCH

"As recent library surveys have shown, our library of 800,000 volumes offers a very fine selection of materials for its size due to many years of careful acquisition work, which makes it ideal for research of the kind we are undertaking."

"In the future we will have several more campus branch libraries. We are now serving 25,000 users and our collection is growing at the rate of 100,000 volumes a year—to reach two million volumes by 1975. "All of this makes essential computerized operating controls and continuing computer analysis of library use patterns."

"We will be able to determine, for instance, which books are infrequently used and can be retired to storage, making more efficient use of active building space."

"Usage will be a major factor in determining the number and kind of books in specialized campus branch collections."

The system will provide statistical pictures of the use of library resources by undergraduates, by graduate students, by faculty members

and by other borrowers; the comparative use of serials and monographic literature, and the use of library collections by subject area, Mr. Stuart Stubbs said.

It will identify by books and titles the most frequently used books and periodicals and provide a detailed study of the use of periodical literature by scientists and other groups.

"A very promising area is the knowledge to be gained of the relationship between a student's grade and his library use," Mr. Stuart Stubbs said. "The system will show the effect of assigned reading programs on student performance."

"Through controlled opinion testing at initial registration and at graduation, and an examination of course work and supplementary reading, it will measure the effect of total university education on opinion."

On the every-day operating plane, the system will eliminate written records of loans and borrowers, and maintain an on-line central record for the main library and a growing series of campus branch libraries. It will provide automatically overdue book reminders, and lists of books held by individual borrowers.

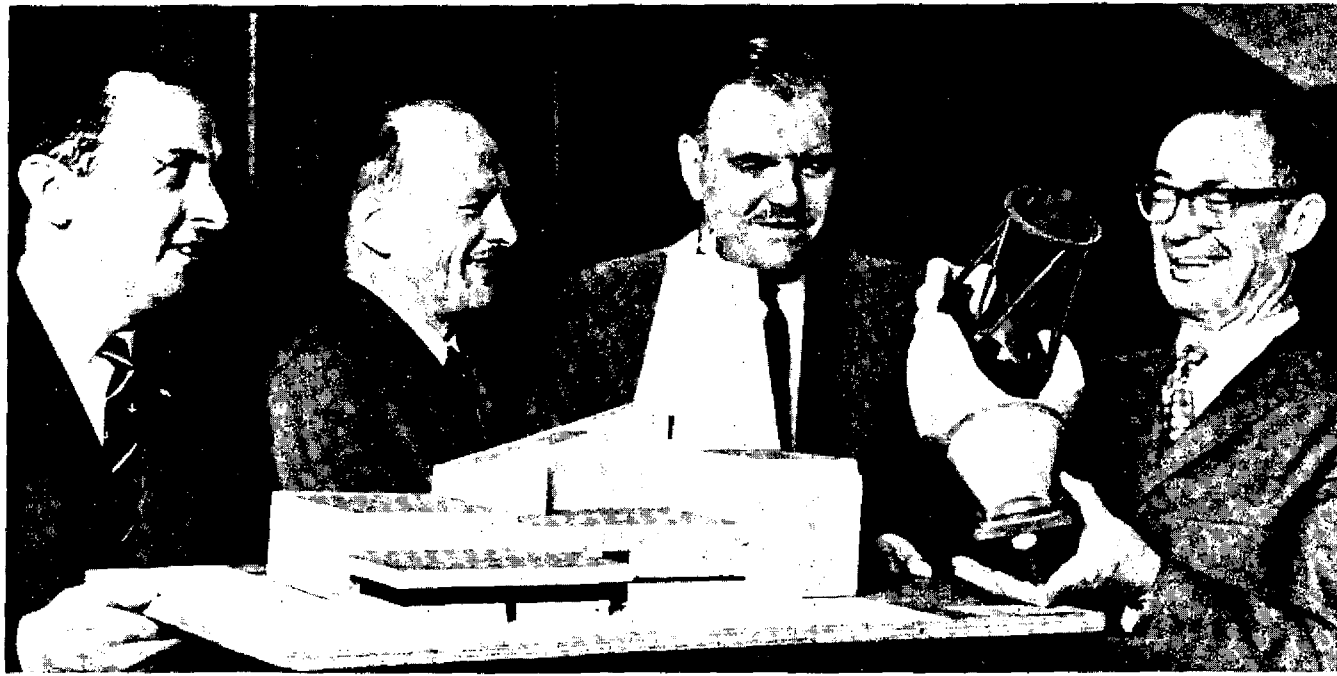
## TO FINANCE LIBRARY PLANNING STUDIES

"One early result that is typical and of great interest to undergraduates will be the addition, in effect, of 50,000 copies to our hard-pressed Sedgewick College Library," Mr. Stuart Stubbs said.

A portion of the Donner Canadian Foundation grant will be used to finance advanced studies in library planning and operation in the UBC School of Librarianship, the Librarian said.

"Studies of this type will be highly appropriate for the thesis requirement in the forthcoming Master of Science program in the school."





MODELS of a new optical shop, to be constructed on the UBC campus, and world's second largest telescope, to be located at the new Queen Elizabeth Observatory in B.C. interior, are displayed by federal government and UBC scientists at recent news conference in Vancouver. The optical shop, to be built soon in a new research area at the south end of the UBC campus, will grind the 150-inch mirror for the telescope, and will be the first phase

in the development of an Institute of Astronomy on the UBC campus. From left to right are: Dr. J. A. Jacobs, head of UBC's geophysics department; Dr. James M. Harrison, assistant deputy minister for research in the federal department of energy, mines and resources; Dr. Michael Ovenden, who recently joined the UBC faculty to develop astronomy, and Dr. K. O. Wright, director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR UBC CAMPUS

# Canada to Lead in Astronomy

Canada will return to the world forefront in astronomy with the installation of the world's second largest telescope on Mount Kobau, near Osoyoos, B.C., and establishment of a National Institute of Astronomy at the University of B.C.

So Jack Davis, M.P., told a recent news conference at the University Club in Vancouver. Speaking as parliamentary secretary to federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Jean Pepin, Mr. Davis estimated the installation of the Queen Elizabeth II telescope and the Mount Kobau development would cost the federal government some \$20 million. The National Institute of Astronomy, sited on five acres of UBC campus, would cost about \$5 million.

Both projects will be completed and in full operation by 1972 or 1973, Mr. Davis said.

The world's largest telescope, with a 200-inch mirror, is on Mount Palomar in California.

### RESEARCH CENTRE FOR CANADA

Dr. James M. Harrison, assistant deputy minister for research, said the new Canadian complex was approved by the federal Treasury Board "on the understanding that it will be the focal point for astronomical research for universities and for government in Canada, which is not limited to our department.

"One of the over-riding remarks was that this should be the centre for astronomical research for everyone. To develop this project, a national committee was formed to provide advice on astronomical research to the Canadian government through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

"The national advisory committee consists of university people and government people. Their recommendations will, to a large degree, control the way in which the Mount Kobau Observatory is going to function."

Dr. J. A. Jacobs, head of the UBC Institute of Earth Sciences and the Department of Geophysics, told the conference: "We hope and intend to build up astronomy on the campus as a University discipline.

"It is still in the planning stage. For the moment, mainly for administrative reasons and ease, astronomy on the campus will form part of the Institute of Earth Sciences and the Department of Geophysics, although looking ahead three, four or five years, one visualizes astronomy being a discipline in its own right."

Dr. Jacobs introduced Dr. Michael William Ovenden, 40, who joined the UBC faculty in July from Glasgow University as Professor of Geophysics. "Dr. Ovenden came from Glasgow for the express purpose of developing astronomy on the campus," Dr. Jacobs said.

"The details and courses in astronomy haven't been worked out in detail but certainly over the next year or so we will be planning something.

"We are very happy that government scientists will participate in joint research projects. They will be given honorary University privileges."

Dr. Davis said the Institute of Astronomy "will be a great asset or adjunct to our scientific facilities at UBC and in Canada.

"It will be THE institute in Canada and I trust it will keep more of our young people at home who are trained in astronomy and related sciences.

"Canada in years gone by has been in the forefront in the field of astronomy. We've slipped back periodically as other countries have installed better equipment.

"The Observatory in Victoria, built right after World War I, put us in the forefront. Again, with a bigger telescope in Victoria in the late 1940's, we moved ahead. Now with Mount Kobau, we'll be right in the forefront again."

### OPTICAL SHOP TO COST \$1 MILLION

Dr. Harrison said that the initial building on the campus, to cost an estimated \$1 million, will be an optical shop, on which construction will start shortly.

"The optical shop is designed to produce mirrors for a complex of observing instruments on top of Mount Kobau. The instruments will be centred around the Queen Eliza-

beth II telescope, which will be the focal point for a whole complex of astronomical devices.

"The telescope will enable us to reach much further out into space than ever we were able to, but it will be backed up by a whole series of instruments to observe meteors, to observe the sun (which is our nearest star), and to make special observations on other stars which are near to view.

"We require a centre where we can reduce the data so obtained to scientific intelligibility, and a place where we can make various special mirrors which are required to carry out the research. These will be built at the University of B.C., starting with the optical shop.

"The first function of the shop will be to grind the 150-inch mirror of the Queen Elizabeth II telescope. If everything goes well, we might have the optical shop ready by next October. It will take from three to five years to grind the mirror blank, which is now in the process of being heated and cast, and should be ready for shipment to UBC next spring. It will be held in storage until we have the optical shop.

"The optical shop will remain very active after the big mirror is polished. Astronomy is to a great extent the development of instruments. The telescope is the prime instrument, but there are many instruments which will be attached to it to enable us to make further researches, to extend the efficiency of the telescope, and so on. We don't see any end to it — it just mushrooms. And when you have prime facilities you just keep developing for 50 or 100 years."

Dr. Harrison said that a second building would be added in two or three years to the optical shop as the centre to carry out research.

"When the National Astronomy Institute is complete on the campus it will include computing facilities, library, office space, storage, and housing for perhaps 125 people in the Institute. Many of them will be transient visiting professors and students."

Eventually, on the campus and at the Mount Kobau location, about 180 persons would be permanently involved, Dr. Harrison said.

### ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT CHOSEN

Experience at other observatories underlies the decision to site the research centre on the UBC campus, Dr. Harrison explained. "It was felt that it was very important that it should be in a research environment, not isolated from the scientific community by being placed on top of Mount Kobau.

"The optical shop is thus the first step in building a major scientific and teaching facility — a National Institute of Astronomy which will not only make possible the construction of telescopes but a place where this scientific work can be reduced to useful terms.

"We hope that, in association with the University, some of our senior staff, and perhaps some from other government departments, can be given honorary professorships or honorary lectureships at UBC so that they can take an active part in training graduate students and carrying out graduate research facilities.

"We hope that the University will make extensive use of our facilities, and perhaps even house some of its university people in the Institute, as well as its graduate students.

"We hope that by having a major facility on a university campus that university professors, both Canadian and foreign, will find it worthwhile to come to the Mount Kobau Observatory and perhaps make some of their studies at the Institute. So it will not only be an Institute available to the University of B.C., but it will be a multi-use type of Institute.

"To me, the entire project heralds a quite new approach to scientific activity between the universities and the government. I think it is a really exciting concept. We deeply appreciate the fact that the University of B.C. has made it possible for us to use their property for building up this Institute."

Plans for the optical shop and the Mount Kobau Observatory provide for visits by the public.

## Bursary Fund for Women

A \$60,000 fund to provide "annual bursaries for worthy and able women students who cannot continue their University education without financial aid" has been bequeathed to the University of B.C. by the late Mary Jane Murrin.

Mrs. Murrin died October 10. She was the widow of the late W. G. Murrin, who was a member of the UBC Board of Governors from 1940 until his retirement in 1957.

The UBC Senate has approved the use of proceeds from the fund to provide annual Mary Jane Murrin Bursaries "for women students who have good academic standing and who, without further financial assistance, are unable to continue their University education."

Women students receiving bursaries will be chosen by the Joint Faculty Committee on Prizes, Scholarships and Bursaries.

Mrs. Murrin's will contained a further direction that if, in the future, adequate and suitable support to women students in financial need was available from other sources, proceeds of the fund could be used "for the general benefit of the women students" enrolled at UBC.

The late Mr. Murrin was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by the University upon his retirement in 1957. The citation praised "the tireless and enlightened work he performed with our own Board of Governors.

"He gave his best to the University during the trying years of World War II and the difficult period of postwar expansion, and his work has been mortised and cemented into the very fabric of the institution . . . a good servant to the University and the Community . . ."

## Council Aids Study of Indian History

A University of B.C. historian has received a \$6,000 grant from the Canada Council to study the beginnings of one of the world's richest iron deposits in India.

Dr. Barrie M. Morrison, assistant professor of history at UBC, will investigate the beginnings of iron production in the first millennium B.C. in India's Ganges river valley, where India's largest steel industry is located today.

The iron deposits in the area, about 125 miles due west of Calcutta on India's east coast, are reputed to be the richest in the world with ores running between 60 and 75 per cent pure iron.

Dr. Morrison said the current working hypothesis concerning the area is that the growth of population and urban sites and the expansion of agriculture were dependent upon the utilization of the deposits to produce iron tools in the first millennium B.C.

He plans to purchase written materials which will test this theory and prepare for possible future field work.

Dr. Morrison is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, Oxford University, and the University of Chicago.

Prior to joining the UBC faculty in July, 1966, he was in East Pakistan carrying out an archaeological survey of a large collection of Buddhist temples and monasteries.

# Awards Policy Set

The UBC Senate has re-affirmed a policy of permitting athletic awards to be donated for UBC students.

Individual awards must be approved by the Senate, and students receiving them will be chosen by the University. The awards must be offered in open competition to students with athletic merit who must have—and maintain—the academic standing for other UBC bursaries or scholarships.

## FORFEIT AWARD

An award winner who falls below required academic standing will forfeit the award. A winner can cease participation in sport, if necessary, to maintain academic standing, without forfeiting the award.

Awards can be made for particular sports, but the policy does not permit awards "designed for the primary purpose of recruiting selected players for teams."

The statement says in full:

"Athletes at the University of B.C. who have met academic and other qualifications have always received their share of scholarships and bursaries open to the student body at large.

"The continuing Senate policy, however, does not permit the establishment under University auspices of 'athletic scholarships,' designed for the primary purpose of recruiting selected players for teams.

"On the other hand, present Senate regulations do make it possible for donors to establish awards, such as scholarships and bursaries, which are open in competition to students who have combined merit and participation in a branch of athletics with sound academic standing. These awards, when established under terms acceptable to Senate, are administered by the Joint Faculty Committee on Prizes, Scholarships and Bursaries.

"In determining the athletic qualifications of candidates, this committee is assisted by members of faculty who serve on the Men's Athletic Committee, the Women's Athletic Committee, and in the School of Physical Education.

## ELIGIBILITY

"To be eligible a candidate must have at least the same academic standing required for existing scholarships or bursaries.

"The first responsibility of the winner of any award established by Senate is to his academic studies. The winner is not required, as a condition of award, to continue to participate in athletics. If, at any time, the holder of an award fails to maintain satisfactory academic standards he may forfeit the balance of his award.

"If he does participate and finds it necessary, however, to curtail his extra curricular or athletic activities in order to maintain these standards, he is not required during the remainder of the session to relinquish any part of it.

"These awards are intended for students whose secondary schooling was taken in British Columbia, and others who have chosen to attend the University of B.C. because of its academic programmes."

## Dean Calls for Applications

Dean Walter H. Gage, chairman of UBC's awards committee, has called for applications for the Mackenzie King Travelling Scholarships for 1967-68.

Four or five awards of not less than \$2,000 will be made for study beginning in the fall of 1968.

The awards are open to graduates of any Canadian University who propose to engage, in the United States or the United Kingdom, in post-graduate studies in international relations including international or industrial aspects of law, history, politics or economics.

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CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS on the new Thunderbird Stadium grandstand in the southern area of UBC campus is pointed out by Prof. Robert Osborne, head of the department of physical education, to R. J. 'Bus' Phillips, UBC athletic director. The new stadium, opening next September,

replaces the prewar, student-built stadium at East Mall and University Boulevard. That site has been allocated to a new Student Union Building on which construction will start early this year.

—Photo by B. C. Jennings.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR SAYS:

# UBC Field Facilities 'Unexcelled'

The University of B.C. is completing athletic field facilities "unexcelled on this continent" among universities, says Dr. Robert F. Osborne.

The director of UBC's school of physical education and recreation said construction of the new Thunderbird Stadium grandstand, now half complete, launches another major project in the athletic facilities development program.

## MAJOR EVENTS

The program, when complete, will mean that UBC will have 125 acres committed to athletic fields, more than 12 per cent of the 991-acre campus.

"We know of no university in North America with more acreage committed to athletics," Dr. Osborne said.

"As an example — and making allowances for seasons — it will be possible theoretically for 25 major

events to take place at UBC simultaneously on a Saturday afternoon: two football games, four rugby games, three soccer games, four field hockey games, one baseball game, two cricket games, two track meets, two basketball games, one ice hockey game, one curling meet, one wrestling meet, one weightlifting meet, and one swimming and diving meet.

## HUNDREDS PARTICIPATE

"At the same time, hundreds of students participate in a great variety of athletic activities: badminton, tennis, squash, gymnastics, volleyball, bowling, curling, cycling, fencing, judo, golf, skiing, cross country, and sailing."

Dr. Osborne said that the stadium culminates a program which, during the last two years, has brought under preparation four new playing fields

south of Wolfson Field, developed an all-weather quarter mile practice track, and construction of a field house for dressing rooms as well as the new Thunderbird Stadium in the same area.

"All field sports such as football, soccer, rugby, field hockey, baseball, cricket and track and field will be played in the area south of Agronomy Road," he said. "Only a few acres remain for development in the near future to complete the 125-acre complex.

## BROAD PROGRAM

"UBC has for many years encouraged participation by students in a broad program of physical education, and we have one of the largest participation programs in North America. More than 5,000 students take part in intra-mural and extra-mural athletics each week at UBC.

"But we also have worked steadily to provide for athletes who wish to concentrate their energies and excel in one sport. Because of the pressures of a rapidly growing student body, we haven't been able to implement this program as fully as desired.

## BOARD POLICY

"The policy of the Board of Governors has been to develop progressively an outdoor playing field complex to provide for both large scale participation in sports and for superior athletic teams. This program at UBC is now nearing fruition, and will result in a complex unexcelled on this continent," Dr. Osborne said.

Thunderbird Stadium will seat 3,000 initially, but can be expanded to seat 15,000 as required. The field was seeded last May and will have 15 months to develop sturdy turf before the stadium goes into use in September of this year.

It replaces the stadium built by the student body in 1937 on the East Mall near University Boulevard. This site has been dedicated to a new Student Union Building planned by the Alma Mater Society which is scheduled to start early this year.

## OBSTRUCTION AVOIDED

Designed by the UBC school of architecture graduate Vladimir Plavsic and his associates, the new Thunderbird Stadium will be the first in the world with a cable suspension roof. The roof will hang from a dozen 80-foot stressed concrete posts to avoid the high costs of a cantilever roof or the alternative of view obstruction by roof-supporting posts.

# Political Scientists 8,000 Miles Apart

Two political scientists working 8,000 miles apart are cooperating in a research study on the political development of two Malaysian states.

Professor R. S. Milne, head of the University of B.C.'s political science department, and Prof. K. J. Ratnam, who heads the same department at the University of Singapore, have a \$6,500 grant from the Asia Foundation of San Francisco for the study.

## STUDY POLITICS

The two researchers are analysing the political development of Sabah, formerly North Borneo, and Sarawak, two of the 13 states which make up the Malaysian Federation, which was formed in 1963.

Prof. Milne said the present project grew out of a previous study which he carried out with Prof. Ratnam on the 1964 general election in Malaya.

The earlier study, made with grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, has resulted in a book to be published this year by the University of Singapore and distributed by the Oxford University Press.

"Our present study," said Prof. Milne, "is going smoothly because Prof. Ratnam and I worked closely together for four years on the Malaya election study.

"We correspond regularly on many aspects of the project and to date we

haven't encountered any major difficulties despite the distances involved."

A further twist to the story is the fact that Prof. Ratnam is a UBC graduate with a master of arts degree in political science obtained in 1958. He succeeded Prof. Milne as head of the political science dept. at Singapore when Prof. Milne left to join the UBC faculty in 1965.

The study of the two Malaysian states will deal with elections, the growth of political parties, and the political changes resulting from the shift from colonial status to independence within the Malaysian Federation.

## MORE WORK

The two researchers were in Sarawak and Sabah during the summer of 1966 and Prof. Milne expects to return in August, 1967, to carry out additional work.

"Last summer," he said, "we carried out extensive interviews with politicians in both states. We are currently analysing these interviews and preparing supplementary questions to put to them."

Prof. Milne and Dr. Ratnam are planning a second book based on their current project. "If all goes well," he said, "we should be able to get together in the summer of 1969 to begin writing."

# Dr. Robert Kerr Named First Hamber Professor

The first Eric W. Hamber Professor of Medicine is Dr. Robert Bews Kerr, 58, a founding member of the University of B.C. Faculty of Medicine in 1950.

The appointment has been approved by the UBC Board of Governors effective July 1, 1966. Dr. Kerr will continue to head the UBC department of medicine and the Vancouver General Hospital department of medicine.

## MEMORIAL

Established last year by Mrs. Eric W. Hamber as a memorial to her husband, the Hon. Eric W. Hamber, the Professorship is the first perpetually endowed and fully supported professorship or chair at UBC. Mrs. Hamber endowed the University with a \$500,000 trust fund, from which revenues of \$25,000 a year will be available in perpetuity to support the professorship.

"It is fitting that Dr. Robert Kerr, the first professor and head of the department of medicine at the University of B.C., should be the first holder of the University's first fully endowed chair," said UBC President John B. Macdonald, in announcing the appointment.

"Dr. Kerr is a physician of rare sensitivity and skill. In addition, he is a teacher par excellence, and has built a good academic department of medicine in the relatively few years of the existence of the Faculty of Medicine.

## FACULTY FOUNDER

"As one of the Faculty's founders, his vision will have a lasting impact on the future of medical education at our University."

Dean of Medicine John F. McCreary commented: "We are all most delighted that Dr. Kerr has been honored with the first appointment to a position of great significance to the development of the UBC medical school.

"Now that construction is underway on the Health Sciences Centre on the campus, the problem of increasing our proportion of medical teachers

who are fulltime faculty members is becoming more and more pressing.

"Historically, the first fulltime medical teacher in the Commonwealth was engaged by the University of Toronto after the endowment of a chair of medicine in 1917.

"Fully supported endowments of this kind are still very important in attracting outstanding medical teachers and researchers, by providing financial resources beyond those ordinarily available to the medical school.

"Outstanding faculty members in turn become magnets for others. And the competition for top-flight teachers and researchers is growing stronger all the time with the establishment of new medical schools and the expansion of existing schools across Canada.

"The Eric W. Hamber Professorship in Medicine is therefore one of the most significant, as well as one of the most generous endowments of its kind in Canadian health education history.

"It is a most fitting memorial to the late Mr. Hamber, who gave the strongest support as Chancellor to the organization and founding of the UBC Faculty of Medicine—an event in which Dr. Kerr participated."

Dr. Kerr was elected president last year of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

## TORONTO GRADUATE

Born in Hamilton, Ontario, Aug. 20, 1908, he received three degrees from the University of Toronto, B.A. in 1930, M.D. in 1933 and M.A. in 1936, and later did graduate work in Toronto and London, England.

Dr. Kerr was senior demonstrator in the department of medicine at the University of Toronto from 1945 to 1947 and was assistant professor (then associate professor) and head of the department of therapeutics from 1947 until he came to UBC in 1950 as an original faculty member and as head of the departments of medicine at UBC and VGH.



UNIVERSITY SENATE recently paid tribute to two members of faculty who retired in 1966 by conferring on them the title of Professor Emeritus. Dr. James M. Mather, left, was head of the department of public health in UBC's medical school from 1952 until his retirement, and assistant dean of medicine from 1960 on. He comes Professor Emeritus of Public Health. Mr. John E. Gibbard, right, who becomes Associate Professor Emeritus of Education, is a UBC graduate who taught in B.C. schools and at UBC summer sessions before joining the faculty of education permanently in 1955. He retired at the end of June last year.

# \$8.5 Million Allocated For Building Projects

A capital spending budget totalling \$8,507,987 for the 1967-68 fiscal year has been approved by the University of B.C. Board of Governors.

The budget includes \$4,411,554 for the continuation and completion of five major building projects already underway, \$1,610,000 for new building projects, and \$2,486,433 for planning costs and continuing projects in field development and campus improvements, including roads, sewers, gas services and parking.

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

Financing sources include \$6,447,756 for projects which represent the fourth year in the five-year, \$30 million capital expansion program which is being financed by \$18 million in provincial capital grants and public

contributions to the 3-Universities Capital Fund Campaign.

Sources of the remaining \$2,060,231 are: the federal Health Resources Fund and provincial health grants, \$1,627,273 for a dentistry building, expansion in basic medical sciences including neurological research; The Canada Council, \$254,958 toward construction of the music building; the UBC Development Fund, \$58,000; the bookstore reserve, \$110,000 for expansion of the self-sustaining bookstore; and a \$10,000 gift toward a new scenery shop for the Frederic Wood Theatre.

Expenditures to complete buildings due to go into use in the 1967-68 academic year, starting next September, are: dentistry and expansion to basic medical sciences, \$400,000; forestry-agriculture complex, \$783,926; music building, \$1,056,171; metallurgy building, \$1,449,000; new Thunderbird Stadium, \$105,000. The sixth building project, scheduled for use in 1968, is the Health Sciences Centre Stage II for neurological research, toward which \$617,457 is included in the 1966-67 budget.

## NEW PROJECTS

New projects include basic medical sciences expansion stage three, \$1 million; construction of areas in the civil engineering building for computing centre use, \$325,000; new scenery shop, \$110,000; bookstore extension, \$110,000; conversion of old forestry and geology building for use by the mathematics department, \$35,000.

Expenditure for consultants and planning of \$467,500 includes \$395,000 to prepare working drawings for additions to the engineering complex of a common block and buildings for civil and mechanical engineering. Working drawings for the three buildings were authorized by the Board at this meeting.

Other continuing project expenditures of \$449,000 cover agricultural field development, physical education and recreation facilities, and development of roads, sewers and other services in the new research and field-work area in the southern third of the campus.

Other expenditures cover general improvements to campus roads and parking, \$174,700, and services associated with new buildings but not included in construction contracts, \$940,700.

## FROM PAGE ONE Extension

man happiness, social well-being and economic progress are crucial. UBC has a fine record of achievement in this field over the past 30 years, and our responsibilities will be even greater in the years ahead.

## HIGH LEVEL PROGRAMS

"There are several trends in our extension program which I expect will strengthen over the next few years. As other institutions elaborate their programs, we will concentrate on high level programs of all kinds.

"There will be increased emphasis on professional and complex technical continuing education. We will give great prominence to inter-disciplinary programs. There will be increased demand for part-time studies towards a degree.

"I would like to see us build up more programs related to our history and location as a maritime province with a window on the Pacific. We will continue to offer programs about the public issues facing us all as citizens. We will make increasing use of the mass media.

## BEST OPPORTUNITIES

"I will actively work towards increasingly close co-operation with the other post-secondary institutions in B.C. in the interests of providing the most comprehensive and best adult education opportunities possible for the people of the province."

# Lett Fund Provides First Scholarship

A \$1,000 bequest from the late Frederic Hampton Clendenning has raised the Sherwood Lett Memorial Fund to more than \$42,000 since it was established in late 1964.

The fund provides an annual \$1,500 scholarship to a student "who most fully displays the all-round qualities exemplified by the late Sherwood Lett . . . his scholastic and literary attainments, physical vigor, moral force of character and ability to serve, work with and lead others."

The first scholarship was awarded for 1966/67 to Michael W. Hunter, a third year law student.

Chief Justice Lett, who died in July, 1964, at the age of 68, was described in the memorial minutes of the UBC Senate at UBC's "most distinguished student."

First president of the Alma Mater Society in 1915, he was a main force in drawing up the AMS constitution.

A strong supporter of the University after graduation, he was three times AMS president, a member of the Senate from 1924 to 1957, and of the Board of Governors from 1935 to 1940 and from 1951 to 1957. Mr. Lett was Chancellor from 1951 to 1957.

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# Enlarge Teaching Staff

ervation problems caused by rapid urbanization.

"The Mellon award comes at a very strategic moment when there is a very great shortage of qualified planners, and when the problems of urban and regional development multiply daily.

"It will enable the division to enlarge substantially its teaching staff and range of students, and thereby contribute to a greater scope and depth for urban and regional planning in Canada."

Dr. Oberlander said that nearly one hundred urban and regional planners have been educated at UBC and now practice in many parts of the world—some achieving distinguished records as planners for civic governments, for provincial and federal agencies and for the United Nations at New York headquarters and overseas.

During the past six years students have come to study planning at UBC from Africa, Asia and the West Indies as well as Europe.

Because of the division's experience, Dr. Oberlander was invited by the United Nations in 1960 to assist Ghana in setting up its own planning school at the University of Kumasi, where the first planning students graduated a year ago.

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