



UBC Reports

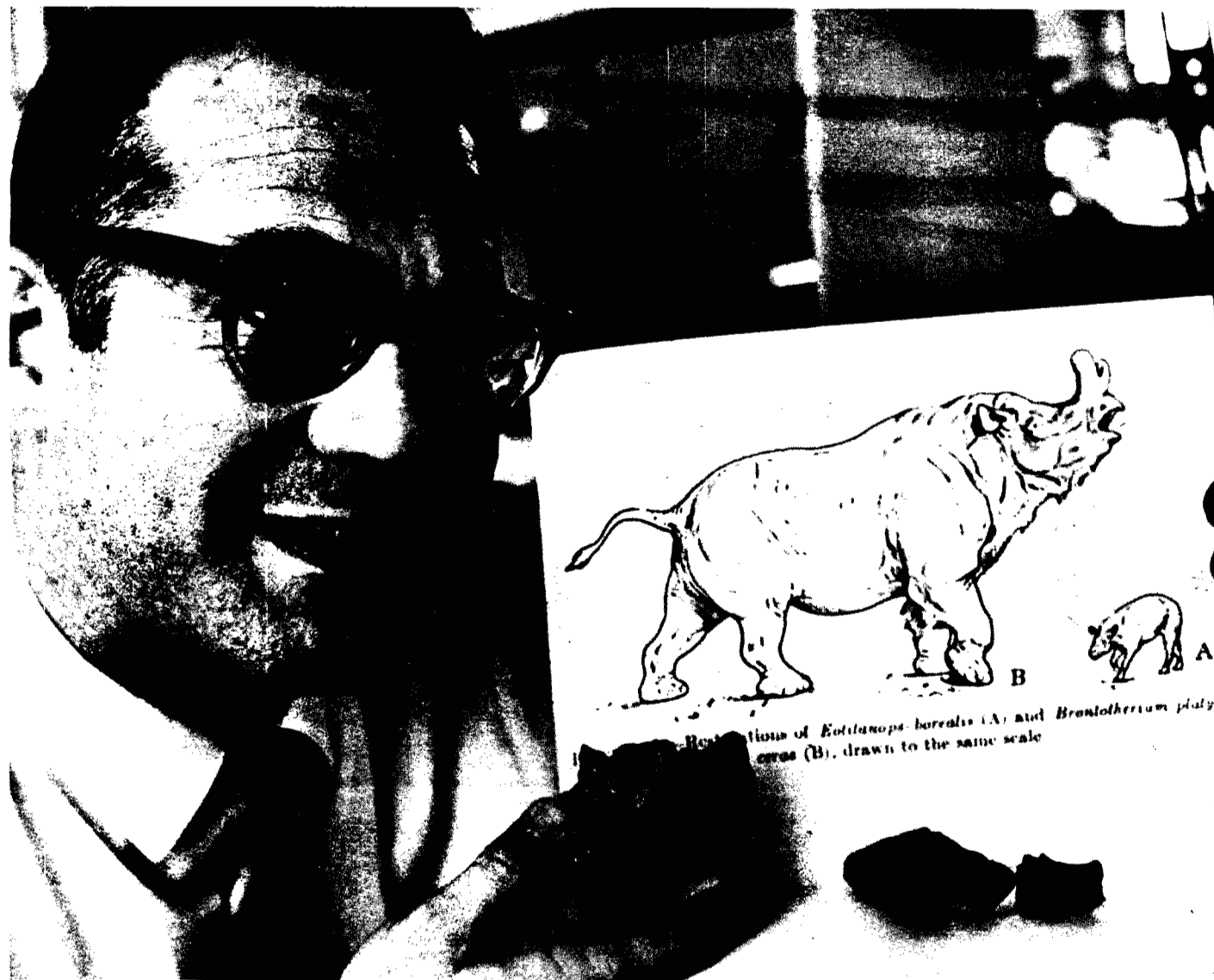
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VOLUME 14, No. 1

VANCOUVER 8, B.C.

FEBRUARY, 1968

'OPEN SENATE' UNDER REVIEW



DR. GLENN ROUSE, associate professor of botany and geology, holds the teeth of a prehistoric mammal called a titanothere, which he discovered near Quesnel last summer. The find is a "major discovery," according to Dr. Rouse,

because it is the first evidence that the extinct animal roamed as far west as B.C. Drawing held by Dr. Rouse is an artist's conception of the mammal. Full story on page three. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

The "open Senate" question is again under review at the University of B.C. The issue has been a contentious one throughout this academic year and has been the chief focus of student activism on the UBC campus.

The Senate, the supreme academic body of the University, has traditionally met in private, although it has hardly been a secret body.

Many faculty members of Senate have routinely reported Senate's doings to their colleagues, either formally or informally, and information on Senate decisions has been available to all members of the University community.

MORE OPEN

Senate has become progressively more open as the result of a series of developments in the past year.

Last spring Senate decided, in accord with a recommendation of its special Committee on the Role and Organization of Senate, to allow four students to be elected as full Senators.

The first election was held last fall, and UBC became one of the first universities in Canada to have student representation at the Senate level.

The four student senators had all campaigned on a platform of "ending Senate secrecy" and, since their election, Senate affairs have been widely reported in both the campus and the downtown press.

One of the student Senators' first acts was to present a resolution urging Senate to open its meetings to press and public. The resolution was studied by the Committee on the Role and Organization of Senate, which recommended against its adoption.

The committee recommendation was accepted, thus keeping Senate technically closed.

PUBLISH PROCEEDINGS

Senate agreed, however, again on the advice of the committee, to publish its agenda in advance of meetings and subsequently to publish a summary of its proceedings, including arguments for and against all major decisions.

Student activists, however, continued to campaign for a completely open Senate. About 400 students, at an unofficial meeting, voted to "sit in" at a Senate meeting Feb. 14. This, the activists said, would force Senate to meet in public.

Negotiations between administration officials and student leaders brought about a cooling of the atmosphere. The Alma Mater Society, the official body representing all students on campus, then called a special meeting of students, to which Senators were also invited, to discuss the issue.

The meeting was an amicable one. After brief presentations of the pros and cons of the open Senate question, the audience of 48 Senators and about 90 students broke into small informal groups to discuss this and other University problems.

NEW SUBMISSION

The students were told that Senate was prepared to receive a new submission from them concerning open Senate meetings. This seemed to the activists to avert the need for further action and the sit-in was called off.

On Feb. 14 a delegation of four students presented a brief to Senate. Acting President Walter H. Gage, chairman of the Senate, was authorized to appoint a new 10-member committee to consider the student brief, and to report back to Senate.

It is expected that the committee will make its recommendations to Senate on Sept. 11, the first meeting of the 1968-69 academic year, and that Senate will then make its final decision on the question of open meetings.

LECTURES BEGIN SEPT. 9

Senate Decision Means Earlier Start for University This Year

University of B.C. students will go back to the lecture halls one week earlier this year.

YEAR SHIFTED
A proposal to shift the entire academic year forward by one week to provide an equal number of lecture days in each term has been approved by UBC's Senate.

Registration will begin this year on Sept. 3, the day after Labor Day, and lectures will start Sept. 9. The last day of lectures in 1969 in most faculties will be April 9 and exams will end on April 30.

UBC's registrar, Mr. J. E. A. Parnall, cited a number of reasons for the shift in the academic year.

He said there were an increasing number of half-term courses being offered at UBC and provision of 64 lecture days in each term would mean such courses could be given in either term.

ELIMINATE HARDSHIP

The new system will also eliminate some hardship among students, he said.

Education students will now be able to get away for practise teaching at the beginning of May, 1969, and many apartment dwellers will be able to leave at the end of April instead of being forced to stay on an extra week into May.

Mr. Parnall said the new University year would also bring UBC into line with opening days at Simon Fraser University and Vancouver City College.

LATE REGISTRATION

In cases where students are involved in field camps, such as geology, forestry and certain departments of applied science, permission to register late without penalty will be granted by deans, Mr. Parnall said.

The new regulations will not affect starting dates for most professional faculties, which begin lectures one week earlier than most UBC faculties.

Priorities to be Set By Senate Committees

New committees to define long term objectives and establish priorities for academic building needs have been approved by the University of B.C. Senate.

The committee on long term objectives will be temporary and is expected to report within a year with a statement of objectives to apply to the next ten years.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The academic building needs committee will be a standing committee of the Senate to recommend priorities on new buildings, determine how the needs for academic and non-academic buildings are related and consider such matters as the proper balance

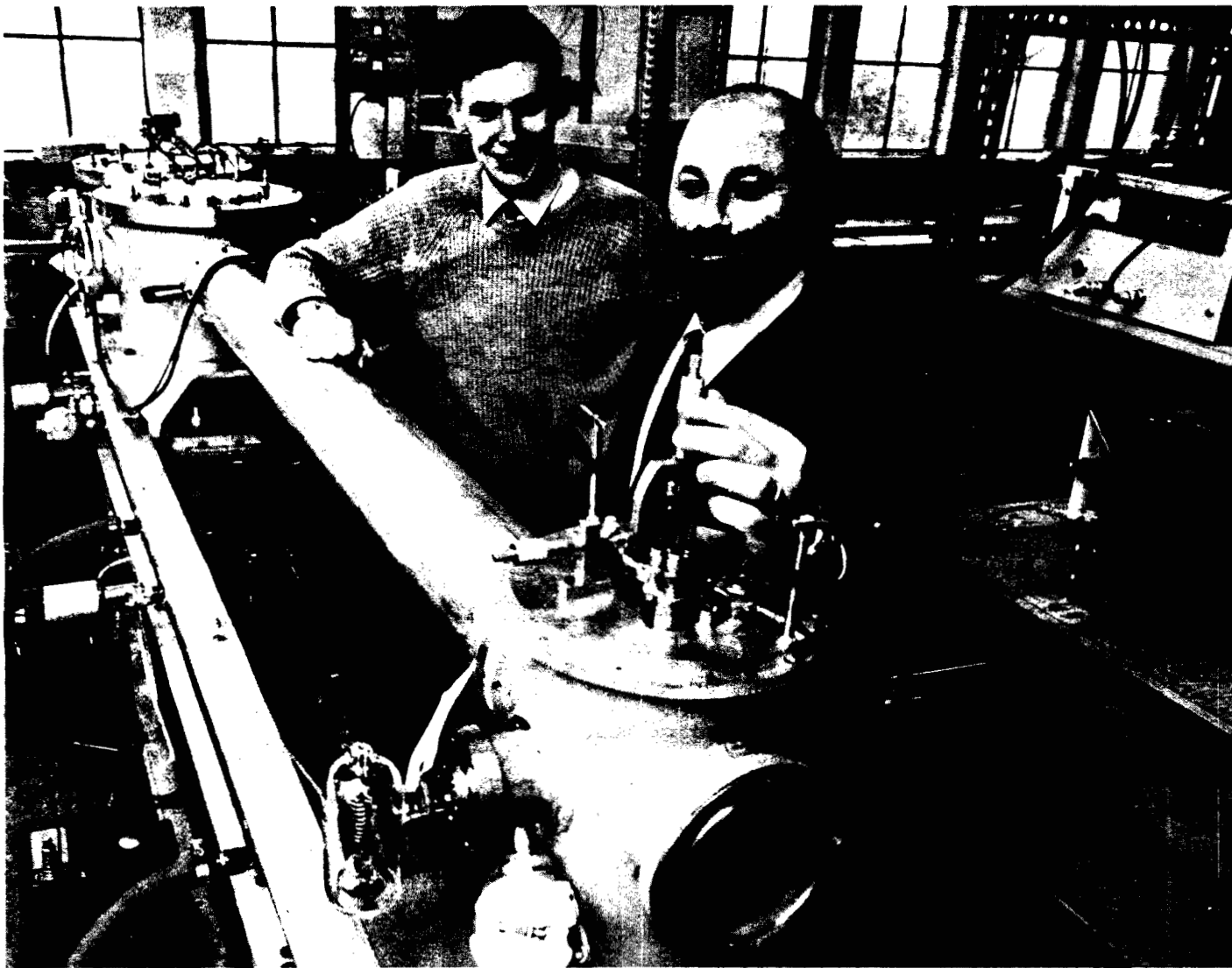
of large and small lecture rooms and laboratories.

ASSIGN PRIORITIES

The committee will make its recommendations in the light of proposals drawn up by the long range objectives committee as well as recommendations from Senate's new programs and curriculum committees, which will also be charged with assigning priorities in their areas of responsibility.

Recommendations for establishment of the new committees were made to Senate in a report from the commit-

Please turn to back page
See COMMITTEES



WINNER of the 1967 Steacie Prize from the National Research Council, Professor Myer Bloom, right, adjusts a piece of the custom-made equipment in his UBC laboratory. Machine will be used to perform complex physics experiments made possible by the prize-winning work of the team headed by Professor Bloom. At left is graduate student Eric Enga, who designed the equipment and is a member of the UBC team. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

possible by the prize-winning work of the team headed by Professor Bloom. At left is graduate student Eric Enga, who designed the equipment and is a member of the UBC team. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

PHYSICS PROFESSOR NAMED

Top Research Council Prize Comes to UBC for Third Time

A University of B.C. physicist whose experiments over the past decade have contributed to an understanding of the structure of matter has been awarded one of Canada's top scientific prizes.

Dr. Myer Bloom, 39, of UBC's physics department, has been named winner of the National Research Council's 1967 Steacie Prize, which carries a cash prize of \$1,500.

PRESTIGIOUS AWARD

This is the third time that a UBC scientist has won the prestigious award since it was instituted by the NRC four years ago.

The 1965 Steacie Prize was shared by Dr. Neil Bartlett, former professor of

chemistry at UBC, with University of Toronto chemist John Polanyi. Dr. Bartlett received the award for his discovery that the so-called inert, or "noble" gases, could unite to form compounds.

FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS

The 1966 Steacie Prize was awarded to Dr. Gordon Dixon of the UBC biochemistry department for his contribution to the synthesis of insulin.

The prize is named for Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, the late president of NRC. It is awarded annually by the trustees of the fund for outstanding work done in the natural sciences by younger people.

In announcing the award, the NRC said Dr. Bloom had made a number of "significant contributions to both experimental and theoretical aspects of nuclear magnetic resonance," a tool for investigating the properties of molecular systems.

Dr. Bloom's work has been concerned with changes in the states of molecular rotation due to collisions between molecules.

BASIC STRUCTURE

By measuring the rate at which molecules change their axes of rotation, valuable information about the basic structure of matter is revealed. These studies have been going on in Dr. Bloom's laboratory at UBC since 1957.

More recently, Dr. Bloom initiated a new project in the field of atomic beams in collaboration with graduate student Eric Enga and NRC research worker Hin Lew, a UBC graduate. They performed for the first time an experiment which demonstrated that the spins of atoms subjected to a rotating magnetic field are forced to align themselves along the direction of the rotating magnetic field.

The result of this was the amendment of a classic experiment, performed in the early 1920's by two German physicists, Otto Stern and W. Gerlach, which revealed a fundamental property of matter, known in physics as the quantization of angular momentum or spin.

Dr. Bloom's experiment now makes it possible to carry out further studies on charged systems, which were previously thought to be impossible.

These experiments are now being attempted by Mr. Enga in the UBC physics department in collaboration with Prof. Bloom.

NATIVE OF MONTREAL

Prof. Bloom, a native of Montreal, is a graduate of McGill University, where he received both his bachelor and master of science degrees, and the University of Illinois, where he received his doctorate in 1954.

He joined the UBC faculty in 1957 and was promoted to full professor in 1963. He has received two notable awards in the past — an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellowship in 1961 and a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship in 1964.

Bequest Buys Organ For Music Building

The University of B.C. has received an anonymous gift of \$100,000 to purchase an organ for the concert hall of its new music building.

This is one of five gifts and bequests totalling \$170,482.08 accepted by UBC's Board of Governors at its January meeting.

NOTABLE ADDITION

Dr. G. Welton Marquis, head of UBC's music department, said the new three-manual organ would be a notable addition to the resources of his department.

He said it would provide an opportunity for the public to hear large-scale sacred music and other organ works seldom performed in Vancouver.

Provision has already been made for installation of the organ in the concert hall of the new music building in the Norman MacKenzie Centre for Fine Arts. No extensive structural alterations will be necessary for its installation, Dr. Marquis said.

Other gifts and bequests accepted by the Board are:

- A pledge of \$50,000 from Mrs. Sidney Hogg, of 1484 Acadia Road, Vancouver, for research in arteriosclerosis in the UBC faculty of medicine.

The \$50,000 pledge will be paid in

five equal instalments and will be used for research for which government grants are not presently available.

- A bequest of \$8,064 from the estate of the late Angus McLeod, formerly of Vancouver, to establish the "Kingsley Brotherton McLeod Endowment," in memory of Mr. McLeod's late son. The funds will be used in the faculty of medicine for research in diabetes.

- A bequest of \$4,418.08 from the estate of the late Miss Emily Miller, formerly of White Rock, B.C., which will be used for asthma research in the faculty of medicine.

- Under the will of the late Charles Carroll Colby Aikins, who died in Vancouver in February, 1967, UBC receives all Mr. Aikins' books "pertaining to the Orient or to Oriental religion and philosophy," numbering about 200 volumes, plus \$8,000 for the purchase of books relating to the philosophy and religion of Buddhism.

SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT

The Board also approved a recommendation that a \$100,000 bequest received in 1967 from the estate of the late Hugo E. Meilicke, of Vancouver, be used to provide an endowment for scholarships.

Capital Budget Approved

The University of B.C.'s Board of Governors has approved a capital spending budget of \$6,266,665 for 1968-69, the final year of its current five-year building program.

Chief source of funds for the 1968-69 capital budget will be a \$4,000,000 grant from the provincial government.

Other sources are the Three Universities Capital Fund — \$1,744,086; the federal government's Health Resources Fund — \$1,440,155, and the Kinsmen Clubs of B.C., which will give \$61,260 for new neurological research facilities.

REPAY BANK LOAN

From its total capital resources of \$7,245,501, UBC will repay a \$987,836 bank loan, leaving \$6,266,665 available for new and continuing projects.

The largest single amount in the 1968-69 budget — \$2,765,353 — will provide for new construction, including a new civil engineering structural laboratory, computing centre installations and alterations, addition of a boiler in the UBC power house and construction of a new incinerator for biological waste in the new south campus area.

A total of \$1,836,694 has been approved for continuation and completion of construction in progress and for payment of commitments on projects already complete.

These include the metallurgy building, stage two of the Health Sciences Centre for neurological research, the dentistry building and expansion of the basic medical sciences buildings, the H. R. MacMillan building (forestry-agriculture), and the music building.

Other items in the capital budget relate to the progressive development of south campus field research areas, installation of roads and parking areas and to grounds development and services associated with new buildings.

UBC's five-year building program, which will total \$32,676,194 at the conclusion of the next fiscal year, was financed chiefly by the provincial government and the Three Universities Capital Fund, through contributions from industry, alumni, faculty, students and the general public.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

Provincial government grants totalled \$18,008,000. The Three Universities Fund contributed \$8,039,220, and the UBC Development Fund \$883,554.

Other funds came from the federal government's Health Resources Fund — \$4,228,937 — and the Canada Council — \$1,074,503.

The five-year building program saw the following major facilities constructed on the campus: the Henry Angus building for the faculty of commerce and the social sciences, the John Barfoot Macdonald building (Dental Health Sciences) and additions to the basic medical sciences buildings, the H. R. MacMillan building for agriculture and forestry, department of music building and the Thunderbird Stadium.

UBC Boosts Aid To United Appeal

UBC's faculty, students and union and employed staff contributed \$29,057.38 to the 1967 Greater Vancouver United Appeal — an increase of \$3,891.66 over 1966.

The bulk of the contributions — \$25,643 — came from faculty members. Union and employed staff gave \$2,070, and students \$1,344.38.

Student contributions to the annual appeal are made during a one-day campus blitz carried out by the Commerce Undergraduate Society.

Mr. C. A. Specht, general campaign chairman of the United Appeal, said the UBC contributions "will help many thousands of people in 1968 and will help provide many services which are vital to the well-being of Greater Vancouver."

NEGOTIATED CONTRACT

New Housing Plan Will Speed Construction

The University of B.C. has decided to try a new approach in its continuing effort to provide quality low-cost housing for students on campus.

The University's Board of Governors has approved an arrangement under which a new residence complex for 1,200 students will be built at a fixed cost and with rentals pre-set at the lowest practicable level.

The objective is that single rooms will rent for \$60 per month, and double-occupancy suites for \$90, or \$45 per person.

ON WIRELESS STATION SITE

The complex will consist of three lowrise buildings and two 15-storey towers, located on the former site of a wireless station in the northeast corner of the UBC campus.

It will be built under an arrangement, new to UBC, known as a negotiated contract. A ceiling will be placed on the total construction cost even before detailed planning begins. This total will be the amount of a long-term loan from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. that can be repaid, along with operating costs, from the predetermined rentals on a non-profit basis.

Under this arrangement the architects (Reno C. Negrin & Associates) will begin negotiating, at a very early stage of planning, with a group of selected contractors. Each contractor, on the basis of his specialized knowledge, may make proposals for the use of specific materials and construction methods that he feels can most advantageously be used to complete the project within the pre-determined price ceiling.

The proposal that will produce the best quality housing for the fixed price will win the contract.

This is in contrast to the present system under which the total cost of a project is not known until the architect has produced detailed working drawings, tenders have been called and evaluated and the contract let. This may be from one to two years after the decision to build has been taken, and rising costs in the interim may have escalated the final cost — and therefore, the rentals — beyond the original estimates.

GREATER FINANCIAL CONTROL

The negotiated-contract deal is expected to mean both earlier construction and greater financial control for the University.

The new complex, so far unnamed, will house 600 senior students in single-rooms in its two towers, and 600 other students in either single rooms or one-bedroom housekeeping suites in the three low-rise units. The housekeeping suites may be used either by two single students or a married couple.

All single rooms will be grouped in clusters of about 12 rooms around small lounges, to provide a more congenial and less institutional living environment.

Unlike other UBC student residences, the new complex will provide room only, rather than room and board. Students will be expected to make their own meal arrangements, and a variety of options are open to them.

Students may buy meals in the dining rooms of other campus residences, or in the new Student Union Building which will be adjacent to the new residence complex.

In addition, the new residences will contain food-vending machines and a short-order canteen. Each apartment in the low-rise buildings will have its own kitchenette, and the lounge of each cluster of single rooms will have facilities for preparing light snacks.

The Board of Governors' decision to try the new negotiated-contract arrangement was made in response to a request from UBC's Future Housing Committee.

The committee, which consists of students, faculty members and administrative officials, urged the Board to try a new approach in order to "provide facilities at the lowest possible cost commensurate with functional design and economic operation," and with the rental rates known in advance.

The new residences are a major part of UBC's drive to provide on-campus housing for 25 per cent of its unmarried students by 1970.

DOUBLE STUDENT HOUSING

The University now provides housing for 2,881 students, or 19 per cent of the unmarried group. According to present plans, this figure will be almost doubled over the next three years.

Four new residence towers are now under construction at UBC's Totem Park and Place Vanier residences. These will house an additional 765 students.

A complex of buildings housing 275 married students and their families is now complete at UBC's Acadia Park.

Completion of the current projects, and the 1,200-student complex on the wireless station site, will allow the university to demolish the substandard hut accommodation now being used by about 1,000 students at Fort Camp and Acadia Camp.

All but a few of these huts will be maintained until the end of the current academic year, at least.



NEW CAMPUS apartment block towers 14 storeys over one of five clusters of town houses in the new Acadia Park housing development at UBC. The 175 town houses and 100-suite apartment cover a 25-acre site and accommodate married graduate students and their families. The development was constructed with a \$4.2 million loan from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and rents will pay for retirement of the loan and operating costs. Top floor of the tower has special study and social area and clusters contain children's play areas and communal washing facilities.

Pre-Historic Animal Remains 'Major Find'

The remains of an elephant-sized prehistoric mammal that roamed North America more than 30 million years ago have been found by a University of B.C. scientist near Quesnel, B.C.

The find is a "major discovery" according to Dr. Glenn Rouse, associate professor of botany and geology, who stumbled on three well-preserved teeth of the extinct mammal while collecting samples along the Fraser River in August, 1967.

The teeth have been identified as those of a titanotheres by Dr. Loris S. Russell, chief biologist and fossil vertebrate expert at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

FIRST EVIDENCE

The titanotheres, which had the bulk of a rhinoceros and the height of a small elephant, is a member of a group that evolved rapidly from small, sheep-sized forms to large titanotheres in about 20 million years.

The find is a major discovery, Dr. Rouse said, because it is the first evidence that titanotheres roamed as far west as B.C. Remains have been found previously in Canada, but only in the Cypress Hills of south Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta.

The find also provides scientists with an accurate record of one of the last remaining members of the group and solidly dates the coal-bearing rock formations associated with the remains.

Dr. Rouse found three teeth of the animal imbedded in coal where they were protected from breakdown through the effects of microorganisms and the oxidation of the air.

The largest of the three teeth is 2½ inches long, 1½ inches wide and between three and four inches deep, which makes it considerably larger than other titanotheres remains found elsewhere in Canada, according to Dr. Russell.

The titanotheres lived in a North

American environment and landscape vastly different from the one we know today. At that time the coast range of mountains were much lower than at present, and there is some doubt that the Rocky mountains were even in existence.

DIFFERENT CLIMATE

The climate of B.C. in those days was wetter and warmer, similar perhaps to that of present-day Louisiana and the Lower Mississippi valley.

The titanotheres apparently dined on a wide variety of herbs, many of which are found today in the China and Himalayan areas and in the south-eastern areas of North America.

"We don't really know why the titanotheres became extinct," Dr. Rouse said. "It was likely a drastic change in the plant life which affected the food supply, or it could have been intense competition with other animals for the existing food supply."

Dr. Rouse's discovery of the teeth was accidental. He was returning to Vancouver by car from the Takla Lake area north of Fort St. James, where he had been collecting fossil plant specimens.

He paused near Quesnel to collect samples from volcanic layers which are useful to scientists because they can be dated by radioactive means, thus providing an accurate estimate of the age of surrounding rocks.

EXPOSED IN COAL SEAM

Dr. Rouse didn't find any volcanic layers, but did stumble on the teeth which were exposed in a coal seam on the river bank.

"I knew immediately they were the remains of a prehistoric animal," Dr. Rouse said, "because of the characteristic pattern of the teeth."

"The fact that we now know the animal inhabited B.C. is important, but it also gives us an accurate date for the surrounding rock formation, since we know the giant titanotheres lived close to 30 million years ago."

UBC Psychiatrist Gets Grant for Indian Study

A University of B.C. psychiatrist has been given \$4,000 to investigate mental illness among B.C. Indians.

Dr. P. E. Termansen, assistant professor of psychiatry, will use the grant from the Vancouver Foundation for a pilot study which will eventually lead to a full scale investigation of mental health problems among Indians.

Initially, Dr. Termansen and a research team will analyze in detail the medical records of B.C. Indians hospitalized in the past five years for treatment of mental illness.

The object of this analysis is to determine if there are unique patterns of mental illness among Indians.

An examination of 1966 records revealed an absence of the diagnosis of depression among hospitalized B.C. Indians. Dr. Termansen said that this does not necessarily mean that Indians do not experience depression, but that it may take a quite different form among Indians and not be recognized as depression.

Dr. Termansen also plans to test and examine currently hospitalized In-

dians for first hand information on mental illness.

The study will also deal with psychiatric and social services available to Indians and the pattern of care and follow-up services available from government departments, community agencies and private physicians.

"One of the questions we are seeking to answer in this study," Dr. Termansen said, "is the influence of the Indian cultural life on mental illness."

Initially, he said, the study will deal with the relatively small number of Indians, about 35 a year, who are hospitalized with mental illness.

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UBC REPORTS

Volume 14, No. 1 — February, 1968. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Published by the University of British Columbia and distributed free of charge to friends and graduates of the University. Material appearing herein may be reproduced freely. Letters are welcome and should be addressed to The Information Office, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.

'Museum Without Walls' Displays Priceless UBC Indian Collection

"A museum without walls" is how Mrs. Audrey Hawthorn, curator of UBC's museum of anthropology, describes her book, "Art of the Kwakiutl Indians and Other Northwest Coast Tribes."

Published in December, 1967, by UBC and the University of Washington Press, the beautifully illustrated volume draws upon a treasure of B.C. Indian art which lies in a basement storage room of UBC's Library.

The limitations of space in the tiny, adjacent museum allow only one tenth of the collections of tribal and Oriental art to be displayed at any one time.

Through her book, which contains more than a thousand pictures, including 32 colour plates, Mrs. Hawthorn has made accessible a wide array of richly carved and painted masks, headdresses, totem poles, wooden dishes, boxes, rattles and other objects created by the imaginative and skillful Indians.

The basis of Audrey Hawthorn's book and the pride of the museum is one of the world's finest and most complete collections of the art of the Kwakiutl, one of the seven major tribes inhabiting the Northwest coast.

CEREMONIES VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

A wide range of examples of Kwakiutl art is illustrated to display varying degrees of craftsmanship. For comparison, articles made by the Haida, Tsimshian, Bella Coola and other tribes are also included.

Mrs. Hawthorn relates each illustrated object to its place in the ceremonial life of the Kwakiutl. The complex theatre-dance performances of the winter season, with their elaborate props, carefully planned staging and weird supernatural effects, are vividly described, as are the great potlatch feasts where lavish gifts were given.

Apart from being a mine of material for anthropologists, art historians, designers and students of theatre and dance, the book is a witness to the growth of the museum which began in 1947 when Mrs. Hawthorn's husband, Professor Harry B. Hawthorn, became the first anthropologist appointed to the UBC faculty.

Prior to 1947, UBC had received several gifts of tribal art, notably the Frank Burnett Collection of Indian and Oceanic art in 1927. On Professor Hawthorn's appointment, UBC president Dr. Norman MacKenzie suggested he look over the carefully stored pieces to see if a teaching museum was feasible.

Mrs. Hawthorn, an anthropologist who had specialized in primitive art at Columbia, where she received bachelor and

master of arts degrees, and at Yale, was soon at work organizing the museum.

With the aid of generous grants from Dr. H. R. MacMillan, Dr. Walter C. Koerner, the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation and others, several purchases were made from pioneer missionaries who had spent their lives amassing outstanding Indian collections.

POTLATCHES CONTINUED DESPITE LAW

In addition, many fine gifts were given by families and individuals.

"Long before 1947 most of the tribes had discontinued their traditional ceremonial life and art," said Mrs. Hawthorn. "But the Kwakiutl, due to the very vigour and richness of their ceremonies and to their isolation in the northern region of Vancouver Island and the nearby mainland, had continued their old ways."

"The Kwakiutl had even continued potlatches despite a law which banned them from 1921 until 1951."

"UBC's collection emphasizes the Kwakiutl because their art was still flourishing when the Museum began purchasing." The years after World War II brought social change even to the Kwakiutl and many families began to abandon the traditional ceremonial life.

A turning point in the museum's development came in 1950 when Mungo Martin, a Kwakiutl chief, came to restore some totem poles in the University collection. He was captivated by the concept of a museum as a place to preserve and interpret the material culture of the Northwest Coast tribes and was instrumental in directing to the museum many of the Kwakiutl people who had no wish to retain the objects used in their tribal existence.

As soon as it became known that the museum was purchasing Indian art many Kwakiutl coming to Vancouver visited Mrs. Hawthorn and gave assistance in identifying the various objects and their uses.

VALUES PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

"We had tea and coffee in the workrooms and on many afternoons an old couple would come in, watch the work going on, see the things still in the storeroom shelves and reminisce over tea of days gone by. I was the middleman between the Indians and the University and it is the personal relationships with these people that I have enjoyed and valued most," said Mrs. Hawthorn.

The supply of Kwakiutl art began to dwindle and by 1965 the flow of materials to the museum had decreased greatly. Primitive art had also become enormously popular with private collectors and prices on the international market soared.

"Fortunately, UBC had acquired enough representative pieces before prices rose," said Mrs. Hawthorn.

There is a world-wide interest in the art of the Northwest Coast Indians and most of the major museums in Europe, as well as in North America, have essential examples of their art.

Early examples exist in Spain and in England where the British Museum has a number of objects carried off by Captain Cook in 1778. Recently a well-illustrated book was published by the Leningrad Museum which also houses an excellent early collection.

"Since wooden objects do not survive in the moist atmosphere of the Northwest coast for long, it is the existence in museums abroad of these early examples that makes it possible to analyse the stylistic and other features of the various pieces as to period, region and function."

Mrs. Hawthorn is concerned that so little of the Northwest coast Indian art is now being produced and would like to see more encouragement given to these fine crafts in the way that Eskimo art is fostered.

RETEACH OLD NATIVE CRAFTS

"The U.S. program of reteaching the old crafts to such peoples as the Navajos is remarkably successful and could work very well here. For instance, the Haida hats are beautiful, light, comfortable to wear, and rain proof. They require painstaking work and would be expensive to produce, but I think they would be marketable."

The museum functions primarily as a teaching and research centre for anthropology and sociology students. A museum study group of senior and graduate students meets with Mrs. Hawthorn and under her supervision new exhibitions are arranged every few months. She also gives a course on primitive art.

The present cramped facilities pose many problems for the Curator, chiefly lack of humidity control, inadequate lighting, and dust. "It's a continual battle to look after fragile pieces on these dusty shelves," she said.

Essential fumigating and restorative work cannot be done in the museum and must be sent out.

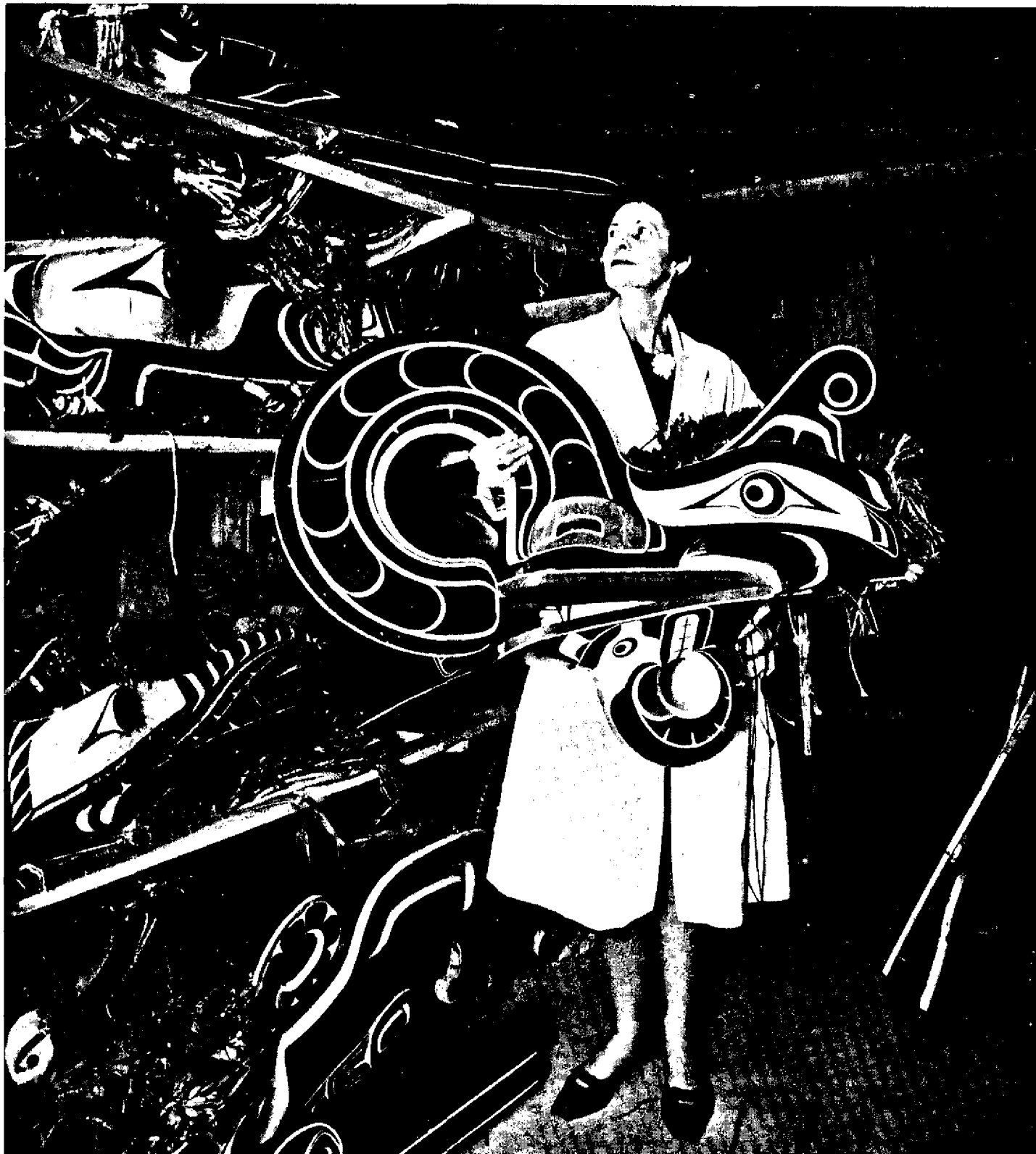
Plans have been prepared for a new museum in the Norman MacKenzie Centre for Fine Arts where it is hoped UBC's magnificent collections can eventually be fully displayed for scholars, artists and the public.



MRS. AUDREY Hawthorn, curator of UBC's museum of anthropology, holds a valuable Indian mask, one of a large number of Indian artifacts which remain undisplayed because of cramped conditions in the museum's basement quarters in

the Library. Hundreds of undisplayed items have been used to illustrate Mrs. Hawthorn's recently-published book "Art of the Kwakiutl Indians," held by assistant curator Eric Waterton, a graduate student who served as a research assistant

in preparation of material for the book. They stand before a wall on which are displayed a few of the valuable collection of Kwakiutl Indian dance masks which make up part of the museum's collection. Photo by B. C. Jennings.



EVEN STORAGE SPACE is short in the museum of anthropology in the basement of UBC's Library. Here the museum's curator, Mrs. Audrey Hawthorn, hefts a valuable Indian dance

mask and looks for a place to store it on dusty, back room shelves already overcrowded with valuable Indian artifacts. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

SURVEY RESULTS ALREADY BEING IMPLEMENTED

Study Space in Library First Concern of Students

(A newly-established Student Library Committee carried out a survey late last year designed to find out the opinions of UBC students about the Library. More than a quarter of the student body completed a questionnaire which dealt with the services and collections of the Library. "That the sample is so large," said Librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs in his annual report to the Senate, "must lend particular authority to the replies which were received." What follows are excerpts from the Librarian's report to the Senate that deal with the survey results.)

When the students were asked if the book collection served them adequately, 56% replied affirmatively, 37% replied negatively and 7% did not reply to the question. Replies were also tabulated by faculty and department, and it was discovered that only students in the School of Librarianship and the Faculties of Medicine and Law replied affirmatively in over 80% of the cases. Affirmative responses from other faculties and departments clustered around the 50% mark.

It must be assumed that for nearly half the students the Library's book collection is not good enough.

BOOKS ON EMPTY SHELVES

Many students added comments to their questionnaires, and these gave added weight to the numerical results. Said one: "The Library is doing a good job but it will never have enough books." Said another: "Who can ever find a book in a library that is short on books?" And there was one wistful comment on the difficulty of obtaining the books we have: "All my books are on the empty shelves."

In another question the students were asked to comment on the adequacy of the collection of periodical literature. Here the results were somewhat more encouraging. Twenty-one percent of the students did not reply, 59% replied affirmatively, but only 19% were able to reply with a decided no.

Students in Medicine, Dentistry, Law and Librarianship were the most satisfied with the journal collection, replying affirmatively in over 90% of the cases. Among the least satisfied were students in Architecture, Social Work and the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

All of the foregoing only serves to underline the importance of the continuance of the rate of growth established in the past two years. That the Library has doubled the size of its collection in only six years is remarkable. That in the past two years its size has increased by over one-third is even more remarkable. Yet remarkable growth in itself no cause for comfort if the end product still fails to serve the needs of the users.

The requirement of access is one which is of great concern to students, to judge from the comments made on the survey questionnaires. The material which they seek may be listed in the catalogue of the collection. The availability of the material at the precise point in time when it is required by a specific individual is very much in question.

PURCHASE INDIVIDUAL TITLES

This is not surprising to one familiar with the history of the Library and the University. It is a fact that in the years of leaner budgets emphasis in purchasing was placed on the acquisition of individual titles as opposed to additional copies. It is also true that this policy was adhered to while the University registered dramatic increases in enrollment.

Accompanying the increased enrollment was a heavier reliance by the faculty and students upon the Library as a means of instruction. To testify to this we have the statistical evidence that while enrollment has increased 17.3% since 1962, recorded use of library materials has increased by 79.4% in the same period.

The inevitable result of these circumstances is increasing dissatisfaction on the part of students who do not gain access to their required and recommended readings and on the part of faculty members who also find that the materials they seek are already out on loan.

At present the ratio of study seats to students and faculty is about 16%, if one stretches the seating figure by including every known seat in every library and reading room on campus. The recommended standard at a university of this size and type is not less than 25% and up to 35%. We are presently about 2,500 seats short of the number we require for the reasonable convenience of our students.

The Student Survey bears out this contention. Students were asked to rank in priority the questions which affected them most seriously. The first concern of students: study space.

The students were also asked if they encountered difficulty in finding study space when they needed it. Fifty-five percent of the students replied that they did encounter difficulty. Other tabulations revealed that this problem was gravest for those students in Arts, Commerce and Science using the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library.

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBRARY

How long do students stay in the Library? It was discovered that 49% of the students stay from one to three hours every day, and that 31% stay more than three hours every day. In other words, 80% of the students hope to find a place to study in the Library for at least an hour every day.

It has been shown that this is no easy task. Comments on the questionnaires were numerous,

but one student went directly to the heart of the matter: "17,000 plus people cannot sit in 2,800 plus desks. Solution A: More desks. Solution B: Less people."

The use of the phrase "study space" carries with it the implication that the students merely need a place to sit down to consult their notes and textbooks. While this may be true for some students, observation reveals that students occupying seats in the Library are regular visitors to the book stacks, to the reference divisions and to the copying service. It is the combination of facilities available that draws the student to the Library, not just the desk and chair.

The extent of the real demand for a change in Library hours was made clear by the Student Survey. In comparison with other aspects of the Library, hours of opening ranked sixth in the minds of the students. Nevertheless, 16% of the students said they were inconvenienced by weekday hours and 23% by weekend hours.

Written comments on the questionnaires were helpful in defining the times most critical to students, and on the basis of this information and given an increase in the Library budget for staff, hours of opening have been further extended, commencing with the past summer term. It is probable that the Library now has the longest opening hours of any large academic library in Canada.

FINDING SEAT DIFFICULT

Upper year and graduate students completing Student Survey questionnaires commented frequently and bitterly about the difficulties of finding seats in the stacks, and about the noise created by the additional numbers of students. Many recommended that first and second year students be banned from the stacks, and that all seats be assigned and time-tabled for maximum occupancy.

Yet no student suggested where the first and second year students might go to do their work. The fact is simply this, and it has been stated before: there are not enough seats for everyone. It can be predicted that intense competition for seating space will exist until this real need is filled.

The Student Survey posed three questions concerning reserve books. Students were asked if they often used reserve books. Forty-eight percent said they did, 49% said they did not, and 3% did not reply to the question.

They were then asked if the reserve books were usually available when they needed them. Twenty-eight percent said they were, 34% said they were not, and the remaining 38% who did not reply presumably were those who did not use reserve books frequently.

Finally they were asked if they thought that faculty members should request that more of the

frequently used course books be placed on reserve. Fifty-nine percent answered affirmatively, 27% answered negatively, and 14% did not reply. One hundred and ninety-nine students added thoughtful comments concerning this subject to the questionnaire.

COPYING MACHINES BOOM

Many observed that the reserve system would be unnecessary if funds were available to purchase sufficient copies of books in demand. Others observed that some faculty members had requested that too many books be placed on reserve, others too few. The difficulty of reading long books on short loans was frequently mentioned.

A little over four years ago the Library installed its first efficient copying machine. At the time, there was some concern that the expense of the installation would not be warranted by use. Today there are almost a dozen machines working in association with libraries around the campus, and last year more than 532,000 copies were made.

The Student Survey inquired whether students thought that the Library had an adequate number of machines, and 78% believed that the Library did have. When it came to hours of operation, 71% believed that these too were adequate. But despite this relatively favourable comment, lineups of people and backlogs of work attested to the increasing demand for faster and better copying machines.

To librarians everywhere working in an era of mass education it now seems unthinkable that libraries can meet their responsibilities without the modern copying machine.

The past year witnessed the creation of a new Student Library Committee, which was set up as the result of discussions between the President of the Alma Mater Society and the University Librarian. Although no terms of reference were defined, it was hoped that this Committee would act as the official voice of the student body in respect to library matters, and that it would both express the needs of the students to the Library and assist in interpreting the Library to the students.

The first year of activity more than justified the existence of the Committee. The programme of the Library was thoroughly discussed. Some of the subjects covered were student orientation, the seating shortage, noise, theft, student discipline, loan regulations, fines, and stack access.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTION

Unquestionably the major contribution of this Committee was the drafting and distribution of the questionnaire relating to the services of the Library. The results, analyzed and tabulated by the Computing Centre, gave the Library its first reliable indication of student opinion. Recommendations growing out of this survey are already being implemented.



PHOTOGRAPHY exhibit in UBC's Fine Arts Gallery reminds these four UBC students of the Mexican villages where they worked last summer helping local citizens with community

projects. Wearing colorful souvenir shawls are, left to right, Mia Killam, Harry Armstrong, Diana Belshaw and Carla de Paolo. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

Retarded Program Expands

An expanded program of research and training of professional personnel for work with pre-school mentally-retarded children has begun at the University of B.C.

The program, a continuation and expansion of one started a number of years ago by the Vancouver Association for Retarded Children, will be supported by a \$30,000 grant from the B.C. Mental Retardation Institute.

RESEARCH FACILITY

About half the \$30,000 grant has been used by UBC to prepare a classroom and research facility on Acadia Road in a complex of buildings operated by the department of special education of UBC's faculty of education. Balance of the grant will be used for operating expenses of the new program.

The new research-training centre will be equipped with three large classrooms featuring one-way glass walls which will allow students, parents and researchers to observe children taking part in the program.

When the centre is in full operation, it will enrol a total of 32 moderately and severely retarded three-to-six-year-old children.

A staff of eight — four qualified teachers and four teaching assistants in training to work with the mentally retarded — will staff the centre under supervisor-coordinator Mrs. Marie Slater, an instructor in the special education department.

Dr. David Kendall, head of the special education department in the faculty of education, said the emphasis at the centre will be on the training of professional personnel for work with the mentally retarded.

INVOLVE OTHER STUDENTS

He said the centre will be multi-disciplinary and will involve students in education, nursing, medicine and other professional areas where retardation is a problem.

Dr. Kendall said the project would be community-oriented, involving the Vancouver School Board, the Metropolitan Health Committee, the Vancouver Association for Retarded Children and the B.C. government's social welfare department.

All these groups will be represented on a management committee chaired by Dr. Kendall. The Vancouver Association for Retarded Children will aid the centre financially through their annual appeal for funds, Dr. Kendall added.

The other major aspect of the centre's operations will be research aimed at the collection of data on the growth and development of mentally-retarded pre-school children and studies of the most effective teaching methods for this group.

"A large part of the program," Dr. Kendall said, "will be aimed at developing a sense of independence in this group of children to enable them to cope with the problems they will encounter when they enter elementary school."

PARENTS TAKE PART

Attention to the day-to-day needs of the children will also be given prime consideration in the daily program, Dr. Kendall said.

Parents of children enrolled at the centre will also be involved in the program, Dr. Kendall said. They will get counselling and advice from qualified staff.

He said plans are being made to produce videotape film of activities at the centre for showing to teachers and audiences throughout the province.

Honoured in East

Mr. Justice Nathan Nemetz, chairman of UBC's Board of Governors, is the 1968 winner of a Toronto synagogue's brotherhood award.

The award was made Feb. 19 at Beth Emeth Bais Yehuda Synagogue in Toronto. Previous recipients include New Democratic Party leader T. C. Douglas and former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

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VOLUME 14, No. 1
FEBRUARY, 1968

TWELVE PREPARE FOR SUMMER TASKS

Student Group Aims to Help Mexicans to Help Themselves

Twelve UBC students are busy preparing for a voluntary exam in Spanish which will qualify them for community work in Mexico next summer.

They are the latest B.C. recruits to the Conference on Inter-American Student Projects, which lends a helping hand each summer to undeveloped Mexican villages.

FOUNDED AT YALE

Among the 800 volunteers from 160 campuses who worked with CIASP last summer, western Canada was represented for the first time by 12 students from UBC.

Founded in 1961 by a group of Yale students, CIASP is a non-government-sponsored, ecumenical organization that recruits students for work in villages in answer to specific requests from individuals or religious bodies.

While asked to undertake particular projects, students usually enter the villages as teachers, a role in which they are quickly absorbed into the community.

They demonstrate to the villagers how assistance can be found, drawing community needs to the attention of government agencies which might help, and using government aid schemes to support their projects.

Their aim is to act as catalysts in helping the Mexicans to help themselves.

WORK IN SOUTH

Last year UBC students worked in the south Pacific province of Oaxaca with the north western universities of the United States, although two students joined eastern Canadian groups, which also went to Mexico.

Cooperative work was introduced in San Juan Teposcolula, central Oaxaca, by a group including UBC students Harry Armstrong, north west regional chairman of CIASP, and Gail Wyatt.

The students had been asked to build latrines for the village after an outbreak of dysentery caused by a polluted water supply.

They introduced government social workers to help the villagers with future health facilities, and obtained government aid in the form of a daily food allowance for villagers who contributed materials and labor towards the latrines.

By the time the students left, four latrines had been completed and a variety of other public works begun.

UBC group leader Carla de Paolo taught with other students in the comparatively prosperous village of Ixtepec in southern Oaxaca.

OVERCROWDED SCHOOL

During their stay they discovered Cheguigo, a nearby Zapotec Indian colony which, in contrast with Ixtepec, had no roads, shops, medical services, electricity or running water and the one school was miserably overcrowded.

The students worked with the teachers of Cheguigo to obtain material help from Ixtepec, with which they helped to build an extra room for the school.

Medical services were introduced in

Catalogue Grant

The University of B.C.'s fine arts gallery has been awarded \$5,000 by the Canada Council to assist visual arts projects.

The gallery will use the funds to publish catalogues of a number of exhibitions which will be on display on the campus during 1968.

The grant, one of nine totalling \$46,300, is part of a Canada Council program of aid to the visual arts expected to amount to \$1,350,000 in the current year.

Tezoatlan, northern Oaxaca, when the student group, including Diana Belshaw and Mary Forsythe from UBC, set up a village dispensary.

They obtained drug donations from Mexico City, persuaded the local doctor to spend some time in the dispensary each week, and trained four girls to help him.

RAISE OWN FUNDS

Similar projects were undertaken in other villages visited. This summer they will be expanded and continued by the next group of volunteers.

To simplify organization, each CIASP group is autonomous, responsible for recruiting and training its own members and raising its own funds.

The Conference maintains an office in Mexico City with a qualified social worker and salaried Mexican student who receive requests and assign projects.

Preparation involves learning Spanish, attending lectures on health and literacy training and agricultural development, study days in Seattle, discussions with returned volunteers, and fund raising projects. A four-day orientation course is provided by the central office in Mexico City before volunteers join their allotted villages.

The twelve who represented UBC last summer are busy training new recruits and raising money, a task which was simplified last year by a generous grant from the Vancouver Foundation.

UBC GROUP SWELLS

Already the UBC group has swollen from ten to more than 20, including one member from Vancouver City College. The group is also working to recruit students at Simon Fraser University, an indication that CIASP may soon become an established feature of student activity in B.C.

WILL SPEAK TO SERVICE CLUBS

New President Plans to Stump the Province

(Dr. F. Kenneth Hare, who takes office as president of UBC June 1, visited Vancouver late in January to address a banquet sponsored by the Commerce Undergraduate Society and to attend the opening of the B.C. Legislature in Victoria. What follows are excerpts from a news conference Dr. Hare gave during his visit.)

QUESTION: Is there anything that you have decided you'd like to make number one priority as soon as you do take office?

KENNETH HARE: Well, I think the first thing the president has to do is to get to know the people he is dealing with. This is just plain common sense. I would suggest my first three months should be spent talking to people. I shall simply talk and listen. That's priority one.

QUESTION: Do you feel there is any new direction this University should embark on?

KENNETH HARE: Well, on a purely personal and private basis I am of course, a scientist in my own right, and I should like to explore with the people on the Campus who teach in my own field, the possibility that they will let me do some teaching.

TACKLE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FIRST

We have, at this University, a first class Institute of Oceanography which does work in this field. I'm certainly going to be interested in that, and of course, and I want to get to know my geographer colleagues.

But if you mean have I got a major project in hand to add to the University's burdens, I would say no, because the University has got quite a lot of burdens of its own right now. I should have said that the important thing was to try to get to grips with the quite appalling financial problems that the University faces.

QUESTION: How big a financial problem do you think it is?

KENNETH HARE: I think it is a very big one indeed. The University has an enormous flood of students and it has had what I think is a correct policy of admitting as large a number of the applicants as it can. It's in the 20,000-student range now. Its resources are not being added to fast enough to cope with this rate of increase.

This is easily the number one problem the University faces. It's not special to me; everybody here at UBC knows it.

QUESTION: Have you any plan of attack for improving the financial situation?

KENNETH HARE: I don't like that word "attack." I think it's important that the people of British Columbia should realize that the number of people banging at the door of all the universities, not just this one, will continue to increase, and that financial provision simply has to be made for them.

This University is over-stretched at the present time according to my reading of its finances and its resources, and when you over-stretch a university, all sorts of things happen. The classes get too big, the student morale sinks, and so does the professors' morale. The President is not supposed to have any morale but his sinks too, and quite obviously we are, at the present moment, badly over-stretched.

QUESTION: Do you think enrolment will have to be permanently limited from now on?

KENNETH HARE: I would hate to say that. I think the proper policy should be that provincial universities should be able to cope with the demand as it comes.

QUESTION: Do you feel there's an optimum number for a single university? Would you like to see it levelled off at 20,000 or 25,000? Is there a point beyond which it cannot be effective?

KENNETH HARE: About five years ago people were saying that 10,000 was an optimum size: before very long they will be saying 30,000.

The plain fact is that there isn't any optimum size for a university. What you have to say is that at the point where the resources of a university make the teacher remote from the student and where the student finds himself standing in queues to get his education, then you are over-stretched and the university is too big.

QUESTION: Sir, you mentioned that people have to realize that more money is needed. In this particular case it means the provincial government. Are you going to be working on the provincial government to try and get more money? The political oppositionists and some educators say that the provincial government is not recognizing the importance of the role of higher education, and is not giving enough money to it.

CITIZENS HAVEN'T FACED UP TO COST

KENNETH HARE: I don't think I am going to join in that criticism. The three provincial universities in this province are very fine places, but I do think that the provincial government, any government in fact, is swayed by public opinion, and I don't think that the people of this province, or indeed of any province in Canada, except perhaps in Ontario, have yet faced up to the cost of educating the children that they, themselves, produce.

It is, in fact, true to say the per capita expenditure on students in Canada is a good deal lower than it is in the advanced states; it's lower than it is in Great Britain which is in a shocking financial situation.

The provincial government will, I think, faithfully mirror the collective opinion of the society that elects it, so I don't blame the provincial government. If we're short of money, I blame the lack of apprecia-

tion, not only in British Columbia, but across the whole country, of the inevitable high cost of university education.

QUESTION: Sir, you say the people must realize the need for more money for education. Do you apply this federally as well? Do you think the federal government should become more involved in higher education?

KENNETH HARE: I don't believe the federal government should have pulled out of financing higher education because every Canadian university is, in part, a national institution.

It's perfectly true that the British North America Act and present-day constitutional thinking puts the



DR. F. KENNETH HARE

onus on the provinces, but I think as an educator and not as a constitutional lawyer, and I know perfectly well that this university, like every other, has an obligation to the whole country as well as to its local constituency.

This is particularly true in research, and in this respect of course the federal government has kept its stake in. The National Research Council is still in being and the Science Council of Canada is still active, as is the Canada Council in keeping the federal stake going, but I think that the financing and general effort in universities overlooks the fact that research and advance studies are an integral part, an essential part, of the university's job.

So I was very critical when I heard that the federal government had done this, and I remain critical. I think it was a disaster for the universities of this country.

GET TO KNOW PROVINCE BETTER

QUESTION: Sir, you say that the message that there must be more money for higher education has got to be driven home to the electorate rather than stopping at the government. In the last few years there have been a couple of efforts made here, largely student-sponsored and student-organized, to take the message out and around the province. Do you plan to support this sort of movement using the students themselves as the messengers?

KENNETH HARE: Well, I'd be very glad to get some help from the students, and this university is, I think, justly proud of what its students have done for it. I would say straight away that I shall fail in this job if I don't get the support of the students.

I should say that I would like to get to know this province a great deal better than I do, and I'm certainly not going to leave it to the students only to get the message across that the universities have got to have more resources. I intend to stump the province myself. If there is a Canadian Club or a Rotary Club, or a service club in the province that I have not addressed five years from now, you can say I have not done my job.

QUESTION: Is this, possibly, then one of the problems with the electorate — that the university is thought of as being a Vancouver university and not a University of British Columbia — that there are problems of getting here and the amount of money that it costs a student from the interior to study at UBC?

KENNETH HARE: Well, I suppose this is a danger, but you have to put a university somewhere in the province, and it's inevitable that it will be somewhere near the centre of gravity of the population.

But I think it is important to get across to the whole province, right up in the Peace River country and right up the coast, that the universities of the province are clearly a resource of the whole prov-

ince and that a young chap who is just reaching 16 or 17 in the farthest corner of the province has as much claim on the space in this university and any other provincial university as anyone else. You can only do that by just travelling up and down and talking to them.

One of the things I should like to do is to keep talking to Mr. Peterson, the Minister of Education, and of course the Prime Minister, if he'll receive me, and try and persuade them that this is a good cause to support. I may say that my first contacts with both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education were very cordial.

QUESTION: Do you think that British Columbia should look towards Ontario and take some ideas from there?

RESOURCES SHOULD EQUAL ONTARIO'S

KENNETH HARE: Well, I certainly say that I shan't be satisfied until the resources available to the universities in this province are at least equal to those available in Ontario. This is a rich province and I think that its university system should be at least as good as that of Ontario. This means a very considerable accession of funds to the university system.

QUESTION: Coming back to the students, do you think there should be a couple of students on the Board of Governors?

KENNETH HARE: Well, when I was asked that question before, one of the reporters wrote that I hedged on the question, and I'm going to go on hedging.

You see, I don't think I can answer that question without saying first that I believe that the function of a Board of Governors is misunderstood, and that most of the things that the Board of Governors is thought of doing, in fact, either are — or should be — done by the University Senate. So, I shall have to expound at some length on my own theories of university government before I can answer that question sensibly.

It's easy enough for me to express opinions about this, but in fact the only way in which the change can be brought about would be an amendment to the Act which would involve persuading the provincial government that this was a sound policy.

QUESTION: Sir, would you comment on the rights and/or responsibilities of a group of students who wish to protest something on campus, whether it be a closed Senate meeting or a picket line outside a company such as Dow Chemical?

KENNETH HARE: I think the right to demonstrate is a right that every adult citizen of a country possesses. I don't like force. I think it becomes force when you try to intimidate. I think there is a big distinction between demonstrations which are designed to persuade and to urge a course of action, and demonstrations that are designed to intimidate.

I'm opposed to the latter, not only on a university campus, but anywhere else. A democratic society is a peaceful society, I think it should be kept peaceful.

QUESTION: Do you agree with some members of the older generation who say too much attention is paid to student protests and student bodies?

KENNETH HARE: I certainly don't think that I agree with that. I think that the university community contains the students as full members. Student opinion must be listened to. The difficulty is to hear it, because in fact most students are obstinately uninterested in the affairs of the university.

They don't vote in university elections, they keep their mouths tightly shut whenever an issue comes up, they come to the campus to go to their lectures and then they go home afterwards.

QUESTION: Do you think that students today are mollycoddled by universities, by the professors and by the Senate?

KENNETH HARE: No, I do not think so. The typical Canadian student is a good fellow who comes to the university, he does his job, he does not in fact demand to be mollycoddled and he does not get mollycoddled.

It is still true to say that the vast majority of the students do their job reasonably, and certainly they get what they expect to get out of the university. Some don't and there lies the trouble.

I'd like to use my experience in the British universities as an illustration of contrast. The British universities are restricted in entry. You have, somehow, to get a place on a very narrow deck.

Now, here in Canada, what we can try to do is to leave the door open to everybody above a certain minimum threshold, and I think this is the better way of going about it.

ACCEPT HAZARD OF UNMOTIVATED

But if you do it this way you do let in a few people who are not motivated. They have the capacity, but not the inclination for university education, and you notice that in every class, every big class, there will be a few people who will sit at the back of the room and don't pay too much attention, and who, if they are intelligent, pass their examinations somewhere down at the bottom of the C's, but who really aren't there in the sense that the good student is there.

This is, I think, inevitable in a big, popular university system like the Canadian university system which keeps its doors wide open. I want to make it clear that this is a hazard I, for one, accept. I would sooner take this risk and have some pretty thinly motivated people in the room than keep excellent students out by accident. That's what happens in Britain.

New Department Head Foresees Expansion

A five-fold expansion of work in anthropology and sociology, including construction of a new campus museum, is among objectives of Dr. Cyril

S. Belshaw, the new head of the University of B.C. department.

In addition to a new museum to house UBC's valuable collection of B.C. Indian and other artifacts, Dr. Belshaw said the department's aims include:

- Expansion of studies of North American Indian and Asian cultures;
- Establishment of a population and social survey reference unit to serve all B.C.'s higher education facilities and provide the background for studies of Canadian society;
- Initiation of studies, in association with a future department of linguistics, to show how social and cultural factors inter-relate with linguistic behaviour, and

- Expansion of archaeological studies in the Pacific northwest in connection with Indian culture.

Dr. Belshaw's appointment as head of UBC's combined department of anthropology and sociology was approved by the Board of Governors on Feb. 21.

BUILD DEPARTMENT

He succeeds Professor Harry B. Hawthorn, one of Canada's best-known anthropologists, who said that he had fulfilled an undertaking of 21 years ago to build a strong and mature department at UBC.

Prof. Hawthorn plans to remain at UBC to continue research and teaching duties and to "play a full part in the affairs of the University, the faculty and the department."

This year the department is staffed by 27 full time teachers, and has registered 60 graduate students for advanced degrees, including 12 doctoral candidates.

Three members of the department — Dr. Charles Borden, Prof. Belshaw and Prof. Hawthorn—have been recipients of Guggenheim Foundation fellowships, one of the most prestigious of academic awards, and faculty members have or are presently carrying out studies in such widely-scattered locations as New Guinea, India, Korea, Cambodia, Thailand, and Ceylon as well as in Canada.

Prof. Belshaw, who has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1953, is chiefly noted for his research and writing in the fields of economic anthropology, the anthropology and sociology of development, including administrative implications, and university affairs.

BORN IN NEW ZEALAND

He was born in New Zealand and educated at Auckland University College and Victoria College, where he received the master of arts degree with first class honours in economics in 1945.

He did additional graduate work at the London School of Economics, where he was awarded his doctorate in social anthropology in 1949.

Before coming to UBC he was a research fellow at the Australian National University from 1949 to 1953. He has carried out anthropological field work in New Guinea, Fiji, and British Columbia.

He has been closely associated with United Nations agencies, as director of the former regional training centre located at UBC, as a consultant to the UN Bureau of Social Affairs, as a member of a three-man team which analysed technical assistance programs operating in Thailand, and as a fellow of the UN Research Institute for Social Development in Geneva.

NAMED HEAD

Professor Hawthorn, who has chaired government enquiries on the B.C. Doukhobors (1950-52) and Canadian Indians (1963-67), joined the UBC faculty in 1947 to administer the anthropology section of the faculty of arts. In 1956 he was named head of the joint department of anthropology and sociology.



PROF. R. D. RUSSELL

Geophysics Will Double Graduates

Dr. R. D. Russell, the new head of the department of geophysics at the University of B.C., hopes to double the number of graduating students from his department in the next few years.

Dr. Russell, whose appointment as head of geophysics was approved by UBC's Board of Governors in January, said UBC already has the largest undergraduate program in this area in Canada, graduating ten to 12 students per year.

"There is an ever-increasing demand for specialists in this area by companies in the fields of mining, metallurgy and oil exploration," he said.

"To help supply the needs of Canadian industry one of our primary objectives will be to double our output of trained geophysicists in the next few years."

Dr. Russell, who was first appointed to the UBC faculty in 1958, succeeds Dr. J. A. Jacobs as head of the department. Dr. Jacobs resigned late in 1967 to accept a post as Killam Memorial Professor at the University of Alberta.

Dr. Russell's department also has one of the largest graduate programs in geophysics in Canada. Currently, 26 graduate students are enrolled for the degrees of master of science and doctor of philosophy.

Architect Appointed

Arthur W. Slipper has been appointed assistant director, design and planning, in the UBC department of physical plant.

Mr. Slipper, 47, was born in England and educated as an architect in London and Leicester. He worked in Coventry before going to a civil service post in Tanzania.

He moved to Canada in 1956 and for the past ten years has been assistant architect with the Vancouver School Board.

In his new post he will report to the director of physical plant and will have responsibility for design and planning of campus buildings and coordination of the work of architects and engineers in new construction.

The position is an enlargement of the post of assistant director — planning, formerly held by John C. H. Porter, who resigned last month.

Fine Arts Head Will Stay at UBC

Professor B. C. Binning, one of Canada's best known painters, has resigned as head of the department of fine arts at the University of B.C.

Prof. Binning, who was appointed the first head of the fine arts department in 1955, plans to continue full teaching duties as a member of the UBC faculty.

He said his decision to resign stemmed from the fact that in recent years he had not been able to devote as much time to teaching and painting as he wished.

Prof. Binning first joined the UBC faculty in 1949 as an associate professor in the school of architecture. Prior to that he had been an instructor at the Vancouver School of Art for 14 years.

His paintings are in the permanent collections of the National Gallery in Ottawa, the Toronto Art Gallery and the Vancouver Art Gallery and he has exhibited in a large number of international exhibitions in South America, the United States and Europe.

AMS to Get More Land

The University of B.C.'s Board of Governors has approved the lease of additional lands to the Alma Mater Society to provide for expansion of the Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre.

The additional land to the south and east of the existing building will be used for construction of four single squash courts, two single handball courts and a new ice rink without seating.

The Board approved the lease subject to receipt of a formal request from the Alma Mater Society.

Under the lease agreement the University pays the following costs: taxes, rates and duties on the land; charges for water, gas, light and steam heat; janitor and night watchman services and general maintenance; land, ice surface and ice plant maintenance, and 50 percent of insurance premiums.

Liaison Established

A three-man liaison committee between the University of B.C.'s Board of Governors and Senate has been established to deal with the campus master plan.

Acting President Walter H. Gage said the purpose of the liaison committee is to afford Senate members an opportunity to state their views on proposed siting of new, permanent academic buildings in terms of function, location and similar factors prior to approval of the site by the Board.

He said it is also intended the committee will provide a bridge between the property committee of the Board and the Senate on modifications or new developments in the campus master plan.

The committee would act in an advisory capacity through the President to the Board of Governors and would provide the necessary liaison with Senate.

Meeting Date Set

The annual meeting of UBC's Alumni Association has been set for May 9 in Cecil Green Park, the new campus "town-gown" centre.

Accommodation is limited and graduates should make reservations by calling 228-3313.

Language Regulations Changed

New foreign language regulations for students in the faculty of arts at UBC have been approved.

The effect of the new regulations is to eliminate the foreign language requirement at UBC for students who take a second language up to grade 12 level in high school and to require additional language study at UBC for those who enter with grade 11 standing or less.

In some arts departments, however, it is expected that students will still be required to continue University study in a language other than English.

The present requirement that all students must take two years of a foreign language at UBC has been revised to read that all students must offer, as a requirement for graduation, courses in one foreign language to the grade 12 level or its equivalent at UBC, that is, two years.

The new regulations were approved by the UBC Senate on the recommendation of the faculty of arts, which struck a seven-man committee to consider the question.

Other major regulations approved are:

- Students entering with grade 11 standing will be required to take an additional three units of the same language or six units of a different language in first and second years.

- Students entering with less than grade 11 language will be required to take six units of one language in their first or first and second years.

- No student will be granted third year standing until the language requirement has been satisfied.

The report also recommended the faculty consider six-unit intensive courses at the first year level in the Romance languages, German, Latin and Greek for students who want to satisfy the requirement in a single year.

The arts faculty will also incorporate into its Calendar a strong statement encouraging arts students to increase their attention to foreign languages.

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Committees

tee on the role and organization of Senate.

Referring to long range objectives, the report pointed out that Senate does not have any explicitly stated philosophy of objectives for UBC.

In addition, the report said, while Senate has approved establishment of new programs it has not yet attempted to arrange its recommendations in order of priority.

"The Senate also has not attempted any systematic way to recommend to the Board of Governors an order of priorities on new buildings," the report said.

"There is a growing conviction among increasing numbers of faculty members that the Senate should have a more constructive role in these matters," the report continues.

The long range objectives committee would be disbanded after its initial report and an annual review of the extent to which objectives are being achieved is recommended.

The report also favours a new committee on long range objectives every three to five years so that goals can be re-assessed in the light of current and expected future conditions.

The Senate will elect three of its own members to the committees and UBC's president will appoint an equal number. The report also recommends that a member of UBC's Board of Governors sit on each committee.

UBC Reports

VOLUME 14, No. 1
FEBRUARY, 1968