

UBC REPORTS

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UBC REPORTS — CAMPUS EDITION

PRESIDENT HARE RESIGNS

Dr. Walter Koerner, chairman of the Board of Governors of The University of B.C., announced Saturday, Jan. 11, the resignation of Dr. F. Kenneth Hare as president of the University.

Dr. Hare said in his letter of resignation that he had found the job of president impossible for a man of his temperament.

Dr. Hare is now in England. His resignation is effective January 31, 1969.

Dr. Koerner, in announcing Dr. Hare's resignation, said the Board of Governors had accepted it with great reluctance and regret.

He said he and his fellow Board members had the highest respect for Dr. Hare, for his intelligence and his imaginative approach to University problems. He said Dr. Hare, with his broad liberal view of education, had achieved easy rapport with the student body, the faculty and administration, with alumni and with the Board of Governors, and had made a promising start in overcoming some of the University's problems.

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But he said the presidency of any major university is a highly demanding and complex job, as evidenced by the premature resignation of dozens of Canadian and American university heads in the last two years. He said the many conflicting pressures of the presidency had simply proved to be more than Dr. Hare had anticipated.

Dr. Hare, a geographer and meteorologist of international stature, plans to return to teaching and research at another university.

Dean Walter Gage has been named acting president of UBC until a permanent successor to Dr. Hare can be found. Dr. Koerner said a selection committee will be set up to seek a new president, and will be widely representative of the University community.

The committee will undertake the difficult search for candidates with the rare combination of academic and administrative qualifications necessary for the presidency.

In his letter of resignation, Dr. Hare explained to the Board his reasons for relinquishing the position:

"The presidency," he said, "is rendered impossible for a man of my temperament, not by things inside the University but by the external environment. The problem is that I see the difficulties of the University with stark clarity, and believe them to demand immediate solution; yet there are no resources available to the president even to mitigate them, let alone solve them. This is in spite of the outstandingly loyal support of the Governors, to whom I am deeply grateful. The Faculty too has backed me up, notwithstanding my inability to help them.

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"I must put in a good word for the student body. I have identified with their cause because I am a teacher, and they have responded with friendly enthusiasm. I have had a few brushes with the so-called radicals, but even they at close hand have not been unfriendly.

"I am not leaving you with a sinking ship. The administration is the best in the country, thanks to the fine work of the three deputy presidents, Walter Gage, W.M. Armstrong and W. White. Walter has had to cope with the duties of the presidency before, and will undoubtedly cope better than I could; few men deserve better of his colleagues."

In a separate letter to Dean Gage, Dr. Hare said he had found his position as president "more than uncomfortable."

"To succeed in the job," he said, "a man must not merely have a tough constitution and a thick skin; he must also be able to call on the resources needed to meet the University's inescapable responsibilities, and he must be able to give his colleagues some assurance that there is light at the end of the tunnel.

"Lacking these things, I ran myself into the ground with anxiety and fatigue."

He said he had thought it best to resign before he committed the University to policies he might not be able to carry out. He added: "My reasoning was personal and in no way reflected pressure from any quarter other than my own conscience."



DR. F. KENNETH HARE

Dr. Hare expressed his gratitude for their support to the Board, to the three deputy presidents, to Dr. William Webber, president of the UBC Faculty Association, and to David Zirnhelt, president of the Alma Mater Society.

Dr. Hare took office May 31, 1968, succeeding Dr. John B. Macdonald who resigned as president of UBC June 30, 1967.

Dr. Hare came to UBC from London, England, where he was Master of Birkbeck College of the University of London. He had previously been on the faculty of McGill University, Montreal, for 19 years and from 1962-64 was dean of arts and sciences there.

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In 1968 he published a book "On University Freedom in the Canadian Context." Earlier he had published a widely used textbook on climatology, "The Restless Atmosphere."

Dr. Hare is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and is active in a number of professional associations. He has headed the Arctic Institute of North America, the Canadian Association of Geographers and the Royal Meteorological Society.

His last official act as president of UBC will be to attend the installation of Dr. A.W.R. Carrothers as president of the University of Calgary on January 30.

Four Groups Send Briefs

Four major UBC groups—the Alumni and Faculty Associations, the Committee of Deans and the Senate—have now made submissions to the provincial government's Advisory Committee on Inter-University Relations.

The provincial body, established last year by Education Minister Leslie Peterson, is chaired by deputy minister of education Dr. G. Neil Perry, former vice-president and dean of commerce at UBC.

The committee's purpose, Mr. Peterson said when he announced its formation during the 1968 sitting of the Legislature, is to ensure that in future there is a minimum of overlapping of programs and no undue competition between the three public institutions in B.C.

The Alumni and Faculty Associations, in their briefs to the Perry Committee, propose a single agency to replace the two-tiered system now in effect.

The Alumni brief specifies an agency made up of nine to 15 academics and non-academics to coordinate all post-secondary education in B.C.

Some academics would be included in the new body, but there would be no direct representation for individual institutions. Representation would be by types of institutions instead.

The 10-man single agency proposed by the UBC Faculty Association provides for two representatives from each university, three from the public-at-large, plus a distinguished academic as full-time executive secretary.

In addition to undertaking specific functions with respect to universities, the body would undertake long-range planning on the development of post-secondary education.

UBC's committee of deans has opted to retain the two-tiered system of government advisory bodies, and this viewpoint was endorsed by the Senate.

The Senate, at its Jan. 8 meeting, heard a report from a presidential advisory committee established by Dr. F. Kenneth Hare. The committee, chaired by Dr. Noel Hall of the commerce faculty, prepared no brief for the Perry Committee and chose to recommend endorsement of the deans' brief with some modifications.

The two bodies recommended by the deans are:

1. A Commission on University Finance, made up of three full-time commissioners with extensive academic experience, and six part-time members broadly representative of the public-at-large.

The Commission, regarded by the Deans as the senior and more important of the two proposed agencies, would initiate and conduct studies on the educational needs in public universities, formulate and recommend plans for the provision and expansion of public universities, analyse and review capital and operating budgets, report on any university matter referred to it by the minister and maintain close liaison with those concerned with all other post-secondary educational institutions in B.C.

2. The Council on University Affairs, with a suggested membership of the president of each university, one Board member from each university and one academic member of each university Senate.

The deans' brief sees the Council as a voluntary organization with its terms of reference and methods of operation determined by the institutions working together.

In general, the Council would involve itself in the planning and coordination of both academic and financial affairs and would serve as a vehicle for attempting to solve problems without recourse to the Commission.

The recommendations made by the deans seek to overcome one of the major difficulties which has arisen from the present system of allocating operating grants among the universities.

This difficulty, as stated in the deans' brief, is that "members of the Financial Advisory Board drawn from the individual boards of the universities have been put in the position of reconsidering estimates which they have already approved."

The deans' brief also points out that "no effective technique has been developed to assess the extent and desirability of duplication among the three universities," which has led to the view "that there is some waste in the system as a whole . . ."

The report from Dr. Hall's presidential advisory committee made three recommendations for amending the deans' brief. All were accepted by Senate.

"In our view," the Hall committee said, "the Council on University Affairs and the Commission on University Finance are agencies operating in an overlapping fashion" and "do not represent a continuation of the traditional separation of decision-making on academic and financial matters."

To avoid the connotation of "academic" vs. "financial" the Hall Committee recommended a change of name for the Commission on University Finance to the "Commission on Universities."

The Hall Committee also made a firm recommendation for the composition of the Council On University Affairs (see above), which was only suggested in the deans' brief.

Finally, the Hall committee asked for a change in one of the terms of reference for the finance commission which would provide for the commission to advise the minister of education on the relation of the planning and development of other post-secondary educational institutions to the universities.

A major part of the Senate debate on the Hall committee report resulted from a statement by Dr. Cyril Belshaw, head of the anthropology and sociology department, who made a case for a single, federated university system for B.C.

Under such a system there would be one president, one Board of Governors and possibly one Senate for all B.C. universities. The president and Board would have the sole authority for submitting estimates to the government and distributing funds among the universities.

The briefs submitted to the Perry Commission by UBC bodies have either rejected the concept of a single university system or have not considered the problem and attempted to make a case for it.

Dr. Belshaw said he wished to say something about the idea of the single system because he felt that this was the direction in which developments would ultimately move.

The advantages of a single system, he said, were:

—provision of a mechanism for the coming together of academic and financial judgements so the two are not separate,

—provision of the possibility for the universities to present a single brief to the government with all the difficulties ironed out before presentation,

—provision of the possibility for existing, established elements in the university system to nurture and assist new elements by provision of staff and in other ways, and

—provision of a ready-made basis for the rationalization of the distribution of supporting services such as the Library.

The main objection to a single, federated system, he added, was the fear that individual institutions within the system would lose autonomy.

Acting dean of arts Dr. John Young, who spoke after Dr. Belshaw, told Senate that he thought one reason the question of a single system had not been attacked was that time was short and material had to be prepared for the Perry Committee quickly.

Those who worked on submissions, he said, felt that an interim solution had to be found, but this did not preclude further discussions about university reform.

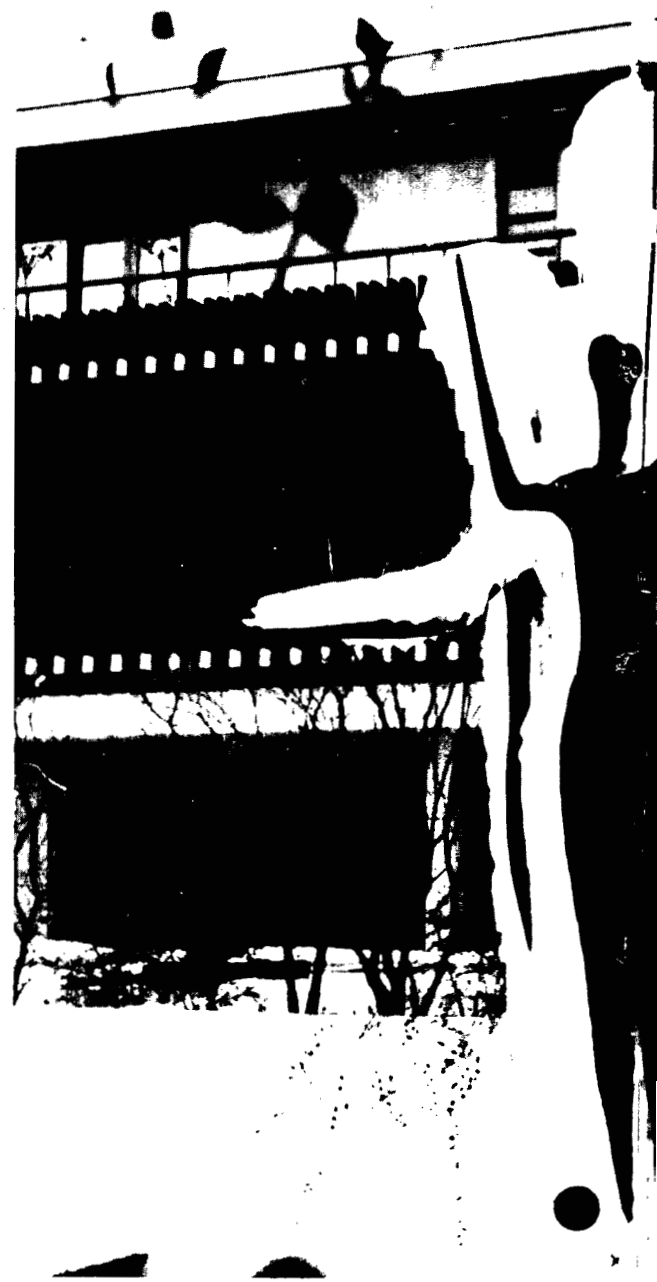
The case made by Dr. Belshaw had its effect. It was pointed out that one paragraph of the Hall committee report read as though Senate was opposed to the proposition of a single system and later it was suggested that the report should not be submitted as the policy of Senate.

Dean Ian Cowan said it was very easy for the UBC Senate to contemplate the rationality of a completely federated system. It is not nearly so easy for UBC's younger, sister institutions to contemplate it with the same equanimity, he said.

The newer institutions are still staking out the boundaries of their activity, he said, and while they are losing their suspicion of UBC as a university attempting to dominate the system, they would prefer the kind of body proposed in the deans' brief.

Senate was still not convinced and a motion that no submission be sent to the Perry Committee was voted on and defeated.

Finally, Senate compromised by approving the recommendations in the Hall committee report with the deletion of a paragraph which pointed out that all the briefs reviewed by the committee had rejected the idea of a single university system.



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SCIENCE FACULTY SAYS:

New Campus

UBC's faculty of science has recommended creation of one or more new, separate campuses under UBC control, stiffening of academic standards in the faculty and limitation of enrolment on the Point Grey campus to 25,000 students.

The recommendations resulted from the report of a six-man faculty of science committee on limitation of enrolment chaired by Dr. Rodney A. Restrepo, associate professor of mathematics.

The faculty of science approved the recommendations arising out of the report at a meeting in mid-December. The recommendations have been forwarded to UBC's Board of Governors and will also be sent to Senate for consideration.

The major recommendation approved calls for steps to be taken immediately to establish one or more new campuses under UBC control, but physically separate from the existing Point Grey complex.

"Financing of at least one new campus is so urgent that it should be requested immediately," the recommendation says.

A second recommendation calls for the same minimum admission standards on all UBC campuses. Admission standards should be decided on academic grounds in a manner essentially independent of the problem of size.

Also recommended is a stiffening of standards for retention of students in the faculty of science and the University.

Specifically, the recommendation says that students who pass less than nine units in their first year should not be allowed to register again, save in exceptional circumstances. Also requested is a minimum average in the second year for retention in the science faculty.

The faculty also passed two recommendations dealing with limitation of enrolment.

The first requests the Senate to consider recommending to the Board of Governors "that steps be taken immediately to plan enrolment in all aspects of the University so that total enrolment shall not exceed at any time 25,000," on the Point Grey campus.

A second recommendation calls for Senate to

Senate Asks for Report On Upping Standards

The University of B.C. Senate has asked for an urgent report on how stiffer admission standards would affect enrolment estimates and the long-term development of the University.

A motion by Dr. William Gibson asked for the report on how enrolment would be affected by raising admission standards to various levels up to 65 per cent from the 60 per cent now required of B.C. matriculants.

The motion, which Dr. Gibson said was for information only at this time, also asked for details on what alternatives would be available to students refused admission to UBC under higher standards.

The motion was passed at the Jan. 8 meeting of Senate which approved recommendations by the committee on enrolment policy to bring minor reductions in enrolment estimates for September, 1969.

The following recommendations were approved by Senate and will reduce 1969-70 enrolment by an estimated 280 students:

Students seeking admission on the basis of grade 13 will be required to meet the same standing as those admitted from junior colleges. This would mean an overall average of 60 per cent on the five subjects of a full study program. Students presenting only four or three subjects would be admitted with an average on the subjects presented of 65 per cent.

First-year students passing only two courses will no longer be allowed to repeat their year, with provision for appeal to the Senate admissions committee.

Students in the second year of the faculties of agriculture, arts, education, science or in first year commerce who pass in less than six units will be required to withdraw for at least one year, with

provision for appeal to the admissions committee.

In presenting the committee report Dean Ian McTaggart Cowan said the possibility of any general restriction on enrolment for the upcoming year had been considered and rejected. He said there were a number of reasons for this including the fact that it was too late to inform other elements of the educational system that a major institution was drastically altering its intake.

In speaking to his motion for a report on the effects of stiffer admission standards Dr. Gibson said figures produced by the UBC office of student services indicated a high failure rate among first-year students entering the University with less than 65 per cent on matriculation.

He said students who had gone through high school on the new curriculum and entered University with less than 65 per cent standing had a failure or withdrawal rate of 27 per cent in the first year.

Dr. Gibson said such students had little relative chance of academic success and were a waste of professors' time and University facilities.

Dean Walter Gage said the University had to be careful about raising its admission standards. He said the records of some graduate students now considered among the best at the University showed that they had entered with less than the average which had been suggested the University might adopt for admission.

Dean Cowan said the committee was well aware of long-range problems in setting enrolment policy beyond the recommendations for 1969 and said the committee was willing to consider these problems.

Senate approved a motion that the enrolment committee work with other committees of Senate to consider policy for 1970-71.



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establish an enrolment limitation as soon as possible to take effect in the fall of 1971. The total facilities of the science faculty and the Point Grey campus should be planned to accommodate adequately the number of students agreed on, the recommendation states.

The report of the faculty of science committee says that current UBC facilities are "pitifully inadequate" to handle all the students now taking courses in science.

The report adds: "This committee believes that large numbers on one campus or in one faculty of science inevitably force a deterioration in quality, no matter what the facilities."

The report says first priority must be given to construction of new campuses, "and any additional facilities provided simultaneously or later at West Point Grey should be designed to cope with no more than present enrolments."

The reasons for fixing a maximum number of students in one location are based on human, academic and administrative grounds, the report says.

The report claims that courses with enrolments in the thousands create problems that no one has been able to solve satisfactorily and large size affects the interactions between student and student, between faculty member and faculty member, and between student and faculty member.

"It results," the report says, "in serious breakdowns of communication and in a general deterioration in the quality of life for everyone concerned. It is unquestionably a major factor in the current student and faculty unrest."

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Board Names Three to Head UBC Departments

The University of B.C. today announced the names of three persons to head UBC departments and a new division of continuing education in the health sciences.

The appointments were approved by the UBC Board of Governors at a meeting on January 7.

Named head of UBC's geography department is Professor John Chapman, 45. He has been acting head of the department since July, 1968, following the resignation of Dr. J. Lewis Robinson.

Prof. Chapman, who has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1945, is a former president of the Canadian Association of Geographers. He was a member of the eight-man team that worked on the Macdonald report on higher education and in 1964 was appointed by the UBC Senate to represent the University on the provincial academic board.

As a geographer Dr. Chapman is noted for his work in the field of natural resources and was co-editor of the British Columbia Atlas of Resources, published in 1956.

Appointed head of a new department of linguistics in UBC's faculty of arts is Dr. John T. Waterman, 50, currently professor of German at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Born in Iowa, Dr. Waterman headed the department of linguistics at the University of Southern California, where he was a faculty member from 1948 to 1967. He is the author of two books, one on linguistics and the other a history of the German language.

UBC at present offers a major in the field of linguistics. The courses are given in the department of classics.

Named director of the new division of continuing education in the health sciences is Dr. Donald H. Williams, 61, who has been head of the department of continuing medical education in the faculty of medicine since 1960.

Dr. John F. McCreary, UBC's dean of medicine, said the new division would coordinate all courses in continuing medical education for doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and rehabilitation personnel.

The new division, he said, reflects the integrated teaching program which is currently taking shape in these same areas within UBC's Health Sciences Centre.

Succeeding Dr. Williams as head of the continuing medical education program will be Dr. H. Ormond Murphy, who is currently associate director of the program.

UBC's Board of Governors also accepted the resignations of Prof. Geoffrey H. Durrant as head of the department of English and Prof. R. Stephen Milne as head of the department of political science.

Prof. Durrant, who has been head of the UBC department since 1966, said he was resigning to devote full-time to teaching and research at UBC. He has had two books on the English poet Wordsworth accepted for publication by Cambridge University Press and is currently preparing a third manuscript for publication.

Prof. Milne, who will also remain on the UBC faculty, said he resigned because he believed in limited terms for heads of departments. He will be on leave in the coming year to complete a book on the political development of Borneo. He has also been awarded a Commonwealth visiting professorship to the University of London for research purposes.

The Board also approved a change in title from assistant to associate dean of science for Dr. Robert F. Scagel and the appointment of two assistant deans in the same faculty.

Dr. Nathan J. Divinsky, professor of mathematics, will serve as assistant dean in charge of curriculum and calendar, and Dr. Kenneth B. Harvey, associate professor of chemistry, has been named assistant dean in charge of time-tabling, registration and counselling of students.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

'68 Productive Year

Dr. Walter Koerner, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia, issued the following New Year's message to the people of British Columbia:

"At the beginning of this new year, I should like to give to the people of the province a brief report on the progress of their senior university.

"I am glad to be able to say that the year 1968 has been a most productive period in UBC's history. Its faculty and students have won many scholarly honors and grants for a variety of purposes, but particularly in teaching and research. In many cases these were obtained in national and international competition with other institutions.



DR. WALTER KOERNER

"Outside funds obtained through the efforts and stature of our faculty, amounting to several millions of dollars, have made it possible for us to initiate important projects in many fields, such as community and regional planning, computerized and automated hospital laboratories, trace elements as related to the food supply of the world, tax policies and their effects on initiative, computerized libraries, reading machines for the blind, and a large-scale interdisciplinary study of the interaction of man and his environment. These are but a few

examples of the great contribution UBC is making to the province and to Canada.

"I am happy also to report that cooperation among our universities is increasing. A notable example of this is the TRIUMF project, which involves the three public universities of British Columbia and the University of Alberta.

"One of our increasing problems is that of student numbers. British Columbia has Canada's highest percentage of persons of university age actually enrolled in post-secondary institutions. Our campus at Point Grey cannot possibly handle all of BC's sons and daughters who wish to pursue post-secondary studies.

"At present we have an enrolment of 20,088 students, and many more are forthcoming. As I have stated on previous occasions, our present plant is inadequate to handle such numbers. I am not surprised that dedicated and serious students, who have had a struggle to get to university, find their search for knowledge frustrated in many ways by the present overcrowding of lecture rooms, laboratories and especially libraries. (We have only one library seat for every seven students).

"To give our students the high quality of education which they should have, we must find some better means of equating numbers with budget and physical facilities. Perhaps more two-year colleges in suitable centres throughout the province are part of the answer. If so, we stand ready to assist these colleges in every way possible, and particularly in planning curricula which will ensure transferability of students to UBC for their senior work.

"The effort which young British Columbians put into obtaining their education, at great cost to themselves, to their parents, and to the public generally, must be treated seriously. The responsibility which our students demonstrate is recognized by their inclusion in active planning for the improvement of the University, and I expect there will be increasing emphasis on the part which they will play in the future.

"The well-being of British Columbia and of Canada depends to a large extent on the graduates of our universities. All members of the University family should do everything possible to improve conditions for the great number of serious students who are eager to make their contribution to the material and intellectual development of our society."



DR. BANESH HOFFMANN

Anti-Testing Advocate to Speak Here

Dr. Banesh Hoffmann, a former collaborator with Albert Einstein and an outspoken critic of mass, multiple-choice testing, will speak at the University of B.C. Jan. 22 and 23.

Dr. Hoffmann, who is professor of mathematics at Queens College of the City University of New York, is best known for his 1962 book "The Tyranny of Testing," an attack on multiple-choice testing, which Dr. Hoffmann claims encourages intellectual dishonesty and corrupts education.

Dr. Hoffmann will speak on "The tyranny of testing" Wednesday (Jan. 22) at 12:30 p.m. in room 110 of the Henry Angus building. His second lecture, at 4 p.m. on Thursday (Jan. 23), in room 201 of the Hennings building will be entitled "Just a second," and will deal with general relativity.

Dr. Hoffmann's book on testing has resulted in widespread controversy among testers, testing organizations and university administrators since its publication.

In it he challenged the scientific validity of multiple-choice tests and called for an enquiry by a distinguished committee in the national interest.

Multiple-choice tests, he says, are "inherently superficial, using vagueness, imprecision and worse as substitutes for the worthwhile difficulty their format cannot encompass."

He contends that they "sap the strength and vitality of a nation by rewarding conformity and quick-witted mediocrity while penalizing depth, subtlety, individuality and creativity."

Born in England and educated at Oxford and Princeton universities, Dr. Hoffmann collaborated with Albert Einstein in the mid-1930's at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey.

MARATHON DANCE PLANNED

SUB to open with Flurry of Events

The Alma Mater Society will officially open the new Student Union building with a six-day program of events beginning January 20.

Highlights will include four symposia, entertainment, film presentations, a marathon dance lasting all night and a formal opening ceremony at 4 p.m. on Saturday, Jan. 25.

The building, which cost nearly \$5,000,000 to construct, has been in use since October, 1968. The UBC administration contributed just over \$1,500,000 for food services in the building. The balance will be paid for by students out of an annual \$15 levy added

to the AMS fee.

The four symposia will take place in the SUB ballroom on Jan. 20, 21, 22 and 24 at 7:30 p.m. Discussion titles are "The Cultural Relevance of the University," "The Image of the University," "The University as a Training Ground," and "How SUB Relates."

Participants in the symposia and a panel debate entitled "Has the University Gone to Pot?" at 12:30 p.m. Jan. 24 had not been announced at press time.

Throughout the week entertainment will be provided in the SUB cafeteria by rock and jazz groups

and there will be major concerts in the SUB ballroom on Jan. 21 at 8 p.m. by the Varsity Christian Fellowship and at 12:30, 2:30 and 4 p.m. on Jan. 23 by two rock groups.

The marathon, all-night dance begins at 9 p.m. Jan. 24 and will end with a breakfast served in the SUB cafeteria from 7:30 to 9 a.m. on Jan. 25.

Throughout the week there will be bridge, bowling, billiards and snooker tournaments in the games room areas.

For further information on the six-day program, please call 228-3966 or 228-3777.