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BULK



'LARRY' LOOKS BACK

Dr. Norman MacKenzie, left, known to his close friends and associates as "Larry" MacKenzie while president of UBC from 1944 to 1962, discloses, in an interview beginning on Page Two, how the provincial government once offered to turn over the University Endowment Lands to UBC's Board of Governors. He also describes how the president's house came to be built and comments on the student unrest which has swept across university campuses in recent years. He still believes, however, that students should be number one group on a university campus.

SOPRON- TEN YEARS LATER

After the Hungarian revolution of 1956 UBC became a haven for the students and faculty of the Sopron School of Forestry, who fled their native country on the heels of Russian tanks. What has happened to the Hungarian foresters since they graduated from UBC? Two members of the Sopron faculty who have remained at UBC recently completed a survey which shows that the graduates have been almost fully integrated into Canadian society. For details turn to Pages Four and Five.



25 YEARS

AGO...

Dr. Norman MacKenzie became the third president of the University of British Columbia. During his presidency from 1944 to 1962, UBC grew to be one of Canada's major universities, in terms of both enrolment and academic excellence. In the interview beginning below, Dr. MacKenzie looks back on his presidential term and discusses the difficult post-war period when more than 9,000 students got an education on a campus built for about 2,000, the question of the University Endowment Lands, the construction of the president's house and the campus unrest of recent years.

UBC REPORTS: Dr. MacKenzie, it was 25 years ago this year that you were formally installed as president of the University of British Columbia. Can you briefly tell us what kind of a university you found when you arrived on the west coast of Canada in 1944 to take up your duties.

DR. N.A.M. MacKENZIE: As a preliminary to that question, let me say that it was not an easy decision for us to make to come out here from the University of New Brunswick. I was approached by representatives of the Board of Governors of UBC in the autumn of 1943.

I think George Cunningham* and Harry Logan* were two of those who talked to me, in an informal way, about this and the next February the Board of Governors asked me if I would be willing to come to British Columbia as president of UBC. I told them of

my reluctance—I had only been at the University of New Brunswick for four years—but I consulted with friends of mine, including the late Canon James Cody, then president of the University of Toronto, and others like him.

Canon Cody put it this way—he said the University of British Columbia was in one of the growing communities of Canada and UBC and the University of Toronto were going to be the two most important university institutions in the country. So, with a good deal of reluctance, because of our sentiments about New Brunswick and our sense of commitment to it, we agreed to come here.

One of the very few conditions I made was that the Board would either find or build a house for the president of the university on or near the campus. I did this because in every college and university in the English-speaking world the residence of the president is an important center for the university community. The Board agreed to this. I'll have a word to say a little later about how and why the house was built where it is.

UBC REPORTS: How big a university was UBC in 1944 and what kind of a reputation did it have?

DR. MacKENZIE: Well UBC, like the other universities in Canada, had just come through four years of war and a great many of the undergraduates and graduate students, and the staff too, had gone off to the services, either in uniform or in other civilian capacities. To the best of my knowledge, the peak full-time enrolment of winter session students was about 2,300. And UBC had, in semi-permanent buildings, accommodation for about 1,800. So it was overcrowded even then.

There were a few veterans here in 1944 who formed a club and met together. Acadia Camp, which had been a work camp during the depression years and consisted of a few huts and a dining hall, had been used by the armed forces when General George Pearkes* was in command out here, and he and Premier John Hart* agreed to make it available to us because they weren't using it. During the winter of 1944–45, a student co-operative was in it.

*The late George Cunningham was first appointed to UBC's Board of Governors in 1935 and served as a member of that body for 30 years. He was chairman of the Board when he died in 1965 at the age of 76. Harry T. Logan is professor emeritus and former head of the UBC classics department. He was a member of the Board of Governors from 1941 to 1946 while serving as principal of the Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farms School, a boy's school on Vancouver Island.

*General George R. Pearkes is one of Canada's best-known military figures. He was minister of national defence in the federal government from 1957–60 and Lieutenant-Governor of B.C. from 1960 to 1968. The late John Hart was premier of B.C. from 1941 to 1947. He died in April, 1957.

UBC REPORTS: And yet those who were at UBC in those days insist that a feeling of camaraderie and good spirits characterized the campus.

DR. MacKENZIE: I consider myself one of the most fortunate of men to have had the privilege of being president of this University at that time in its history and in the history of our country. The young men and women who came back from the armed forces were very special people. They were more mature and concerned with getting on with their education and their professional work. Most of all, they were cooperative and helpful in meeting the many problems and difficult situations. A great many of them were married and a goodly number had small children.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE

We did the best we could. We took over between five and six hundred huts at Little Mountain, which we rented at minimum rates. We brought huts to the campus for single and married students. And after a fashion, we met the emergency. I'd like to pay special tribute to the faculty of that time. If I had had my way they would all have had medals. Medals, as you know, are given for work done or deeds performed beyond the call of duty. And all of the faculty, almost without exception, worked day and night. We had staggered courses, held in the morning, afternoon and evening. We had courses beginning in September, others beginning in January, March and July.

It was a year-round operation. The faculty and administration carried on throughout and the students fitted themselves in. So it was a very interesting, exciting period in the history of the University.

UBC REPORTS: What was the outlook after the great wave of veterans had gone through UBC?

DR. MacKENZIE: It was a rather painful period because the enrolment declined. You see the birthrate during the depression and hungry 30s was low and the numbers of young people coming on from high schools was relatively small. So our enrolment declined to between five and six thousand.

We knew it would increase again but not at the rate or to the extent that it did. The increases of the 1950s were due, in part, to the rising birth rate and, more important, to the fact that more young people wanted to get a university education than had been true in former years.

UBC REPORTS: I suppose in those days, too, the University was almost entirely dependent, for operational and building purposes, on grants from the government. Benefactors don't seem to have played a very large part in UBC's affairs in those days.

DR. MacKENZIE: To all intents and purposes, the revenues of the University consisted of the provincial government's grant, which had been increased in the late 1920s to about \$650,000. It was cut during the depression to about \$250,000. This, and student fees, which were quite modest at that time, were all that the University had.

UBC REPORTS: One area that continues to be of concern to the University, and I'm sure it was a matter of concern to you when you were the president, is the question of the University Endowment Lands.

DR. MacKENZIE: This has a long history. When the University was established, the aim of the government was to give it an endowment which would enable it to carry on without too much dependence upon government grants. At first, the government thought seriously of providing very substantial areas of land in the Interior from Prince George west toward Prince Rupert. Dr. Westbrook* and Dr. Klinck* and, I think, Mr. H.R. Macmillan, who was then chief forester for B.C., went on an expedition in 1917 to look at these lands.

They decided, I think wisely, that these lands had no value that was of practical importance or concern to the University. Later on, the provincial government provided endowment lands here at Point Grey—some 3,200 acres in all. The hope was that the lands would be leased on a long-term basis to residents and that the rental from these leases would provide income for the University. The citizens of British Columbia at that time would not accept the idea of leases. They wanted to own outright, to hold title to their property.

*Dr. Frank F. Westbrook was UBC's first president from 1913 to 1918. He was a noted pathologist and public health doctor and dean of medicine at the University of Minnesota when appointed president of UBC. He died in Oct. 1918, at the age of 50. Dr. Leonard S. Klinck, who succeeded Dr. Westbrook as president, headed UBC until 1944 when Dr. MacKenzie was appointed president. Dr. Klinck died on March 29 this year at the age of 92.

Now, shortly after I came here, Premier John Hart, who became a very good and generous friend of the University, suggested that he would be prepared to turn over full title to the endowment lands to the University. But when we looked at the accounts we found that the cost of providing services and the funds required to look after these services more than took up any revenues that accrued to the government. In other words, it was a deficit operation. I had in mind that we might set up a Crown company with competent people to administer and develop it.

About that time we were trying to meet the problem of post-war enrolments without the necessary funds and facilities. We knew that the provision of Endowment Land services—the streets, sewers, sidewalks, lighting and all the rest—would mean that expenditure would exceed income for some time to come. And for the University to be landlord for all the people in the area, who would understandably want better services, would be a difficult task.

So, on balance, the Board of Governors decided that we would leave the lands with the government in the hope and expectation that they would develop them and in due course provide us with any surplus revenue. Several plans have been proposed for development of the Endowment Lands, but none of the governments were prepared to carry them out because of the capital costs. And that remains, to all intents and purposes, the situation up to the present time.

UBC REPORTS: You mentioned earlier that one of the conditions under which you came to UBC was the construction of a home for the president. But initially you lived in Acadia Camp.

DR. MacKENZIE: When I came here, the Board of Governors had been considering the purchase of the house on Newton Wynd. I think they could have had it for \$13,900. But before we arrived the house was taken off the market. It was practically impossible to find accommodation. During our first year here we lived in the home of Professor Fred Soward, who was in Ottawa with the department of external affairs. So we put all our furniture in the basement of Brock Hall, and there it remained for about six years, because when we left Professor Soward's house we moved into a hut in Acadia Camp.

For the next five years, Mrs. MacKenzie and I and our three children and two dogs had one of the happiest periods in our life because of the atmosphere and the friendly community relations with students and other faculty members who lived in similar conditions.

MODEST HOME

In the meantime, Premier Hart had given two lots on Marine Drive for the president's house. We had architects draw up various plans appropriate, as we thought, for modest family living and for a measure of entertainment on behalf of the University.

Some of our prospective neighbours became a bit uneasy about this. I suppose they had in mind parking and the obstruction of views and so on. So we decided that we had better build on the campus itself—on land deeded outright to the University. We selected the site where the president's house now stands. But before we could go ahead, we had to clear with three levels of government and six departments because the land had been taken over by the armed forces as part of the Point Grey Fort and there were wireless masts on the property. The Parks Board had an interest in the bank and waterfront and the original Marine Drive went round the front of it. It was some years before we got all this straightened out.

Incidentally, I was interested to learn from Mrs. Westbrook, the widow of UBC's first president, that the site of the house was the same one which she and Dr. Westbrook had decided to build.

Now, we didn't want to use student fees to build the president's house and we didn't want to encroach on the provincial government grant. The University had, from other property which it owned, a sum of money that seemed to make it possible to build economically on that site.

UBC REPORTS: Dr. MacKenzie, in looking back on your 18 years here, what things would you say you were most proud of having accomplished?

DR. MacKENZIE: The general development of the University itself. I don't think that it's inaccurate

*Please turn to page seven
See MacKENZIE*

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It didn't prove satisfactory for their purposes so they turned it back to us in the summer of 1945. And as you know, the wars with Germany and Italy on the European front ended that year and the veterans began to return in considerable numbers.

UBC REPORTS: Did the universities have any conception of what they were going to be faced with in the four or five years after the Second World War?

DR. MacKENZIE: None whatever. All we knew was that there would be a substantial number of young men and women returning who had not finished their university education or who wanted to begin it. Within two and a half years enrolment increased from the 2,300 I've described to about 9,400. This faced the University with almost impossible problems because we had no facilities to take care of them. More than that, you couldn't get materials with which to build, and we had no money with which to build. For instance, there were no nails to be had; we did a sort of undercover deal with the Air Force and acquired from them, on permanent loan, some two-and-a-half tons of nails. We had to go as far abroad as Honolulu to get some concrete to put blocks under the huts.

IN THE MIDST OF THE DARK DAYS OF THE ABORTIVE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION OF 1956, MOST OF THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF THE SOPRON SCHOOL OF FORESTRY FLED FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND TO THE WEST. AT UBC THEY CONTINUED THEIR EDUCATION AND MOST HAVE NOW BEEN FULLY INTEGRATED INTO CANADIAN LIFE. TWO FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SOPRON FACULTY RECENTLY UNDERTOOK TO FIND OUT WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO THE EXILES A DECADE AFTER THEY ESCAPED TO FREEDOM. THEIR REPORT DESCRIBES...

A SUCCESSFUL FREEDOM FLIGHT TO CANADA



To commemorate UBC's adoption of the Sopron Forestry school by the University in 1961 for hanging in International House. Kamill A. made the presentation to Dr. Geoffrey C. Andrew, then UBC's...

The simple stone plaque in UBC's International House carries the inscription "UBC adopted Sopron 1956-60" and shows two hands firmly clasped together.

The plaque is a permanent reminder that for more than four years UBC was a haven for Hungary's Forest Engineering University of Sopron, whose faculty and students fled into exile from their homeland during the abortive Hungarian revolution of 1956.

At first, the 300 refugees—students, faculty and their dependents—expected they would be able to return to Sopron, which is located near the Austrian border, when the political situation had been stabilized. As hope of Hungarian liberation dwindled the plight of the little band of exiles seemed bleak indeed.

GENEROUS RESPONSE

Sopron's dean, Kalman Roller, sent letters to more than 20 countries explaining their special situation. The most generous response came from Canada and as a result of the efforts of former cabinet ministers, John W. Pickersgill and James Sinclair, arrangements were made for the Sopron group to continue their education at UBC.

Early in January, 1957, the immigrants—200 students, 28 faculty members and some 65 wives and children—arrived in Canada from Austria and after a brief welcome at UBC journeyed to Powell River, where they began intensive study of English and heard lectures on forestry, economics and North American culture from UBC professors and government and industrial specialists.

Formal academic classes for the Sopron Division of the UBC Faculty of Forestry began

on the Point Grey campus in September, 1957, and four years later a total of 141 of the exiled Hungarians had earned their forestry degrees.

What has happened to the closely-knit band of Hungarian foresters since they graduated from UBC? Two former Sopron faculty members, who remained on the UBC faculty, have recently completed a study of the professional achievements of the Sopron



While at UBC the Sopron faculty and students were presented with a mascot—the Hungarian Komondor sheep dog shown above. It was a gift from an animal rescue league in Pennsylvania.

graduates with the help of a grant from the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation.

Dr. Oscar Sziklai and Mr. Laszlo Adamovich, both associate professors in UBC's faculty of forestry, have carried out the study which discloses that the exiles have, on the whole, been fully integrated in the Canadian society and the forestry profession despite grave cultural differences.

QUESTIONNAIRES SENT

To aid them in their analysis, Dr. Sziklai and Mr. Adamovich sent questionnaires to the Hungarian graduates. A total of 119 were returned but in some respects it was possible to use previous records and other information to analyse all 141 graduates.

The survey shows that the majority of the Hungarian graduates—80.1 per cent—have stayed in Canada, and each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, has at least one graduate. Of the 113 still in Canada, 90 are in B.C. Of the others, 22 live in the United States and five are in Europe. Only two of those residing in Europe are in Hungary, one of these for health reasons, the report states.

Employment statistics collected by the two UBC professors show that of the 119 Hungarian graduates who answered the questionnaire, 85 are employed in the professional and technical forestry category. By far the largest number of these—73—are at the professional level as location engineers or foresters on the staff of a forestry research or educational institution.

Thirty-four of the exiled students left the forestry profession after they graduated, the survey shows. But of this group, the largest



...ol, Hungarian students presented this plaque to the
...t; left, president of the final Sopron graduating class,
...puty president.

number—22—have professional status in some non-forestry occupation. (One student, for instance, entered UBC's medical school after three years of "bush" work and graduated as a doctor in 1966.)

Understandably, the group of graduates which had the greatest difficulty in reaching professional status initially were the 25 Hungarians who graduated in 1958, 13 months after arriving in Canada.

This class had difficulty, the report says, as a result of language and cultural barriers which were inevitable after so short a period in a new environment. As a result it took just over six years for the average member of the first class to advance from sub-professional positions, such as timber cruiser, draftsman or technician, to professional status.

Subsequent classes of graduates advanced more rapidly. The second and third classes took about four years to advance from technical to professional status while the final class took only 3.4 years to advance.

The number of Hungarian students who left the forestry profession for other fields is not surprising, the authors state, and is a result of education policy under the Hungarian communist regime.

CLASSES PRE-PLANNED

"The number of students in each first-year field, and the social and sex composition of the classes was pre-planned" in Hungary, the report states. "This often resulted in a situation where the student was almost forced to choose a profession in which he was not really interested, just to get a university education."

As a result, most of the students in this category left the Sopron school soon after arrival in Canada, and others switched professions after obtaining their forestry degree. This change could be made without too much difficulty, the report says, because of the unspecialized nature of the Sopron curriculum.

The UBC professors also questioned the graduates about positive and negative factors related to their job progress. Summarizing this section the report states: "It seems that knowledge gained by university education, persistence and hard work, in combination, were considered the main positive factors, while limited local experience was listed as the main negative factor."

Language difficulties were also considered a hindrance to progress, except in the case of the last class to graduate. "The greater number of 'no' answers to the negative factors indicates that the majority feel that their progress was not hindered," the report comments.

On the whole, the Sopron graduates experienced a favourable social attitude from fellow workers. The large majority of Canadians were helpful, the report says, and the graduates "almost without exception, fit well into the new environment and give new colour to the kaleidoscope of Canadian life."

GRADUATE WORK

The report also points to the unusually high percentage of Sopron graduates who proceeded to postgraduate work which won them master's and doctor's degrees. Twenty-five per cent of the Sopron students have obtained master's degrees and ten per cent have either obtained doctorates or are working toward them. (In Canadian forestry schools less than ten per cent of the graduates proceed to postgraduate work).

questionnaire. More than half of these obtained a degree or diploma of some type after leaving the Sopron school and entered a wide range of fields, including engineering, fruit growing, the arts (one is a sculptor and another a film director), and technical fields.

FACULTY REMAIN

As for the 28 members of the Sopron faculty, their experience has closely paralleled that of the students. The bulk of them—15—have remained in B.C. and a total of 23 still reside in Canada. The majority continue to practice forestry at universities or in government or private research institutions and five are employed at various levels in the engineering profession.

For the faculty members, the keys to success were learning English and continuing education, the report says. "To learn English is a difficult task for a Hungarian, especially for those over 30. The Hungarian language has no resemblance to any major language spoken in Europe. Grammar, idioms and pronunciation were—and for many still are—tough hurdles," the report points out.

Thirteen of the former Sopron teachers went on to earn advanced degrees and 98 publications have resulted from their research efforts.

The programs and achievements of the Sopron group during their first decade in Canada can be attributed to many factors, the report says. "Among these, the main one is the opportunity given these foresters by the Canadian nation to establish themselves 'in a land of freedom.' Just as important was the moral help of many individuals and institutions who, in the initial phase of the settlement, had the patience to guide the all-too-suddenly transplanted and rootless students."

The authors pay tribute in the report to Dr. N.A.M. MacKenzie, former president of UBC,



Each year, Sopron students marched in solemn procession to UBC's War Memorial Gym to pay tribute to those who participated in the 1956 Hungarian revolution. A highlight of the ceremony, above, was the laying of a wreath at the base of the memorial wall in the gymnasium lobby.

Despite language difficulties the Hungarians have produced nearly 100 research publications and reports and 14 awards have been made to Sopron graduates, including the distinguished wood award of the Forest Products Research Society and two graduate fellowships.

And even Sopron had its dropouts—a total of 61. The addresses of many of these students were unknown, but 34 returned the

and the late Dr. George Allen, the former dean of forestry.

As a permanent tribute to Dr. Allen, the Sopron students have contributed voluntarily to a fund to establish the "Dean Allen Memorial Scholarship" in forest genetics at UBC. "We consider it as a small but sincere gesture of thanks for all we owe Canada," the report says.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MISLEADING?

With reference to your five-year financial statement (showing stated goals and actual expenditures during UBC's capital program from 1964 to 1969) in the ... issue (of Oct. 30), I would like to point out an omission in the "actual expenditure" columns of approximately \$37,000,000. It is evident that only the items for which money was allotted in 1964 are listed, and that the other \$37,000,000 which was not expected to be received is unaccounted for there.

Peter Dewdney,
Graduate student,
Electrical Engineering.

Reader Dewdney is correct in stating that some \$37,000,000 was unaccounted for in detail in the table which appeared on Page Five of the Oct. 30 edition of UBC Reports. The table, however, was meant to be read in conjunction with the accompanying article which stated that of the total expenditure of \$71,688,030 during the five-year period ending March 31, 1969, more than half the funds invested—\$37,010,377—was the result of special financing arrangements entirely outside of regular provincial government grants and fund drives. The Page Five table also has to be looked at in association with another table which appeared on Page Four of the same edition. The latter table shows UBC's capital fund goals and actual receipts from all sources, including those sources which were outside government grants and fund drives. The basic aim of the article and the tables was to report on how contributions to the 3 Universities Capital Fund were spent.

UBC REPORTS has pursued a policy of encouraging individuals and campus organizations to contribute material commenting on current university affairs. In keeping with this policy we asked the Campus Left Action Movement early in the current session to contribute an article outlining their policies. The following reply was received late in October.

This letter is in response to your request that the Campus Left Action Movement submit an article to your paper.

UBC Reports is an organ of the administration at UBC. As such, in the final analysis, it represents an undemocratic university which serves the private and imperialist interests in society which we expressly oppose.

Your paper is an attempt by the university to hide its basically authoritarian nature through the use of propaganda within the community. It does not seriously attempt to criticize the corporate-capital control of the university.

By its very nature, UBC Reports is an apologist organ for the policies of the board of governors. We cannot in clear conscience lend legitimacy to such a news organ.

People in the university community who are interested in knowing our policies and positions can find them by reading our own paper, The Barnacle, or following our progress in the news columns of The Ubysey.

THE CAMPUS LEFT ACTION MOVEMENT

UNIVERSITY HOLIDAYS SET

Christmas and New Year holidays are on the horizon for UBC students, faculty members and employed staff.

Lectures will end Dec. 8 for those Faculties scheduling formal Christmas exams and the first term of the 1969-70 session officially ends Dec. 19.

UBC will be closed for Christmas on Dec. 25 and 26 and for the New Year on Jan. 1. In addition, a University holiday for all members of the faculty and staff has been declared on Jan. 2.

UBC will resume normal operations on Jan. 5, when second term lectures begin.

UBC NEWS IN REVIEW

A COLUMN FOR GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY ROUNDING UP THE TOP NEWS ITEMS OF RECENT WEEKS. THE MATERIAL BELOW APPEARED IN MORE EXTENDED FORM IN CAMPUS EDITIONS OF UBC REPORTS. READERS WHO WISH COPIES OF CAMPUS EDITIONS WHICH CONTAIN FULLER DETAILS OF THE ITEMS BELOW CAN OBTAIN THEM BY WRITING TO THE INFORMATION OFFICE, UBC, VANCOUVER 8, B.C.

Top-to-bottom revision of the academic program and administrative structure of UBC's Faculty of Education has been called for in a 125-page report prepared by a commission established by Dean of Education Neville Scarfe.

The report of the Commission on the Future of the Faculty of Education will be discussed within the Faculty in coming months. Implementation of any or all of the report's 85 recommendations will require approval by the dean and education faculty members and most of the major recommendations will have to receive final approval from the Senate and Board of Governors.

Major recommendations call for:

—Adoption of a single, five-year Bachelor of Education degree program;

—Introduction of a "teaching associate" concept and abolition of the existing practice teaching method;

—Major changes and additions to the Faculty's graduate program, including a new Master of Pedagogy degree to be awarded without research;

—Implementation of a new administrative structure involving creation of a Faculty Council and a Senior Administrative Board, which together would be the main policy-making bodies in the Faculty;

—Appointment of an associate dean of development and planning to act as an "agent of change";

—Student participation in decision-making at the operational level, and

—Granting of separate Faculty status to the School of Physical Education and Recreation.

A Student Commission on the Future of the Faculty of Education (SCOFFE), in a series of introductory remarks included in the COFFE report, said it had had ample opportunity to express student opinions to the commission.

The student group did not recommend that students sit on high-level administrative committees of the Faculty because, in addition to lacking experience and background knowledge, "it would be a rare student who could meet the demands of such work, and at the same time sustain a university workload."

Dean Scarfe said the commission's report "is a pioneering attempt to bring a Faculty at a Canadian university up-to-date," and would serve as a blueprint for the Faculty's development in the 1970s. (Details in UBC Reports issue of Nov. 13).

Five universities, including UBC, have formed a group called the Western Canadian Universities Marine Biological Organization (WCUMBO) to press for establishment of a marine biological station at Bamfield on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

WCUMBO has prepared a feasibility study for consideration by the five parent universities, other government sponsoring bodies and interested individuals or organizations.

The report calls for the five universities to form a non-profit educational society for marine biological education and research, approve plans for the 190-acre Bamfield station, which is in the process of being purchased from Canadian Overseas Telecommunications for \$85,000, and include the project in their funding programs. (Details in the Nov. 13 edition of UBC Reports).

UBC's Senate, accustomed to dealing with academic matters, was confronted Nov. 12 with a series of issues with political overtones.

The issues, raised at a regular Senate meeting by student members, are related to the Viet Nam war, the situation of native Indians in B.C.'s educational system and the sociological background of UBC's student body.

Senate, after lengthy and occasionally heated discussion,

—Refused to act on a motion calling for endorsement of campus activities related to the nation-wide Viet Nam moratorium of Nov. 14 and which urged "all members of the University community to participate in the moratorium as best they can";

—Approved a motion calling for a wide-ranging inquiry on education of Indians in B.C. and their situation at UBC, and

—Tabled a motion calling for a study of the sociological background of UBC students pending a report on the costs of such a study and who should carry it out. (Details in UBC Reports edition of Nov. 20).

Major appointments at UBC in recent months include:

Prof. Milton A. Moore, a Canadian taxation expert and a faculty member since 1959, as head of the Department of Economics;

Prof. Crawford S. Holling, a population dynamics expert, as head of the new Institute of Animal Resource Ecology;

Dr. Walter D. Young, a former Rhodes scholar and a UBC faculty member since 1962, as head of the Department of Political Science;

Dr. Frank E. Murray, a leading Canadian expert on devices for controlling air pollution from pulp and paper mills, as head of the Department of Chemical Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science, and

Dr. Donald H. Williams as associate dean of the Faculty of Medicine to be responsible for the Faculty's grant system and further development of a medical alumni group. (Dr. Donald Graham, the other associate dean of medicine, will continue to have responsibility for student affairs and admission policies).

UBC's Senate has elected three persons from its own membership to serve three-year terms on the Board of Governors. The three elected, all graduates of UBC, are **Mrs. John M. Lecky** and **Mr. Paul Plant**, both former presidents of the UBC Alumni Association, and **Mr. David Williams**, a member of Senate elected by Convocation. Mrs. Lecky and Mr. Plant are appointees to Senate by the Alumni board of management.

Two of the previous Board members elected by Senate, **Mr. Richard M. Bibbs** and **Mr. Donovan Miller**, have been given appointments to the Board by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The third Senator elected to the Board, **Mr. Stuart Keate**, has retired as a member of both the Board and the Senate.

A joint faculty-student committee is planning the triennial Open House, designed to give the general public and graduates an inside look at UBC. The event will be held on March 6 and 7, 1970. . . . **Prof. J.H. Quastel**, professor of neurochemistry at UBC, was honoured by McGill University Oct. 8. He received the honorary degree of doctor of science at the annual Founder's Day convocation. He was a McGill faculty member for 19 years before joining UBC in 1966. . . . Two UBC faculty members noted for their contributions to the fields of electrical engineering and forest hydrology respectively, died during the summer. **Dr. Frank Noakes**, acting dean of applied science and head of electrical engineering, died of a heart attack at his summer home on Salt Spring Island Aug. 1. He was 56. On Aug. 15 **Dr. Walter Jeffrey**, associate professor of forest hydrology in the faculty of forestry, was one of three persons killed in a helicopter crash on the Liard river, 100 miles north of Fort Liard in the Northwest Territories.

'Students should be the number one group at the University'

MacKENZIE *Continued from page three*

or unfair to say that practically everything that has been developed at this University was discussed and, in some cases, general plans approved and long-term financial arrangements made, by the summer of 1962 when I left here. Now, there have been more recent developments; this proposal for an addition to the library under the Main Mall is an exciting one which we hadn't thought of.

UBC REPORTS: What things have not happened?

DR. MacKENZIE: Well, for instance, there was a site between the Faculty Club and the Law Building for a University Chapel. It was set aside in the hope and expectation that some generous benefactor would come along. That hasn't come off. Another thing, the size of the student body created something of a monolithic institution and in that kind of an atmosphere it's hard to maintain a sense of personal relationships between faculty and the students.

RESIDENTIAL LIFE

UBC REPORTS: This very topic has been thoroughly discussed recently in the report of the Senate Committee on Long-Range Objectives. One of the minority proposals in the report recommends doing away with traditional faculties and creating a series of academic divisions composed of federated colleges. It's felt this would provide a more personalized atmosphere. Was such an idea discussed during your presidency?

DR. MacKENZIE: Yes, several times during the years I was president, I discussed this with members of faculty and Board of Governors. I think residential life is important and perhaps a key to collegiate life. I thought that we might arrange groupings of residences with the idea that they would become separate colleges with their own principals and some members of staff.

Another suggestion was that the first two years and the two senior years in the Faculties of Arts and Science might be dealt with differently. The junior years might be dealt with in facilities on the southern area of the campus and the senior years, which require more elaborate work, laboratories, libraries and so on, in the northern section.

Now, this would have been more expensive and certainly less convenient, and it was not surprising that the faculty did not take to this suggestion. But a number of us thought this must be done if relationships between students and faculty were to be maintained on a personal basis. I would hope that even yet something of this kind might be done.

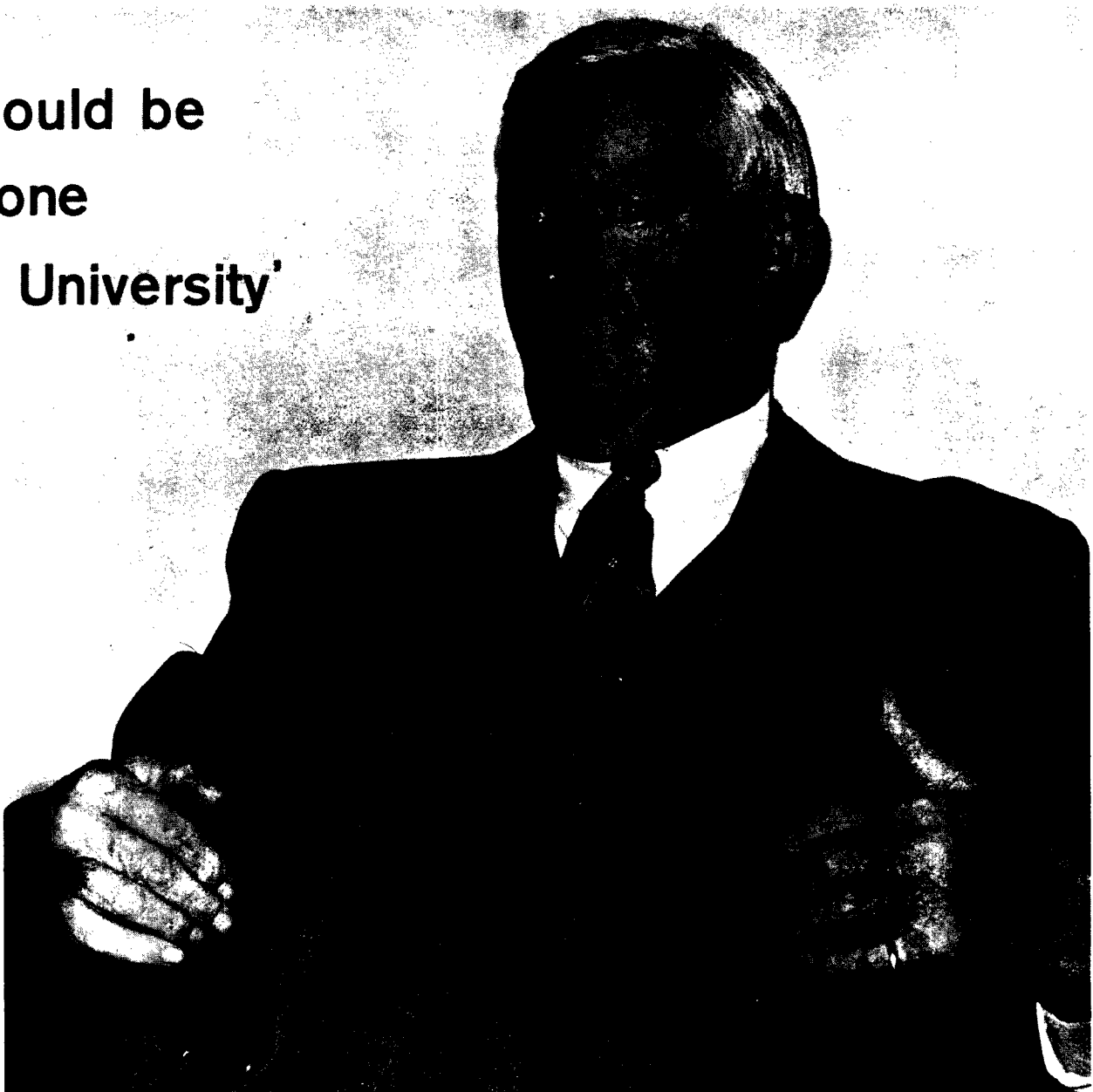
UBC REPORTS: At the time you discussed this idea the University's enrolment was a great deal lower than it is now. Since enrolment is going to continue to increase, do you think that superimposing a college system on a University of our present size poses insuperable problems?

GRADUAL BASIS

DR. MacKENZIE: No, the problems are basically not any different from those when the enrolment was 10,000 or less. The first thing that is important is the will to do it and the second is the money with which to do it. And because neither of these were present 20 years ago, nothing happened. Now if the University community agrees it should be done, then I think it can be done on a gradual basis. The residences in what is now Place Vanier could form one center, the Totem Park group another, Acadia and Fort Camps another.

UBC REPORTS: Do you see them revolving primarily around residential life?

DR. MacKENZIE: Oh yes. Otherwise I don't think they are a really viable and creative development. Another suggestion I thought might have some merit was to encourage the denominational colleges to expand their residences and teaching. This would have provided residential



accommodation and centers of student life independent of the University. Though the academic offerings, other than in theology, would come under the Senate for credit.

UBC REPORTS: One aspect of student unrest has been the question of student representation on the governing bodies of the University. UBC students now have 12 representatives on the Senate. Do you have any views on representation by students on the Board of Governors of the University?

VESTED INTEREST

DR. MacKENZIE: I was never too concerned about this problem. By the time the student has had enough experience with University affairs, the chances are he is preparing to leave. And I feel that even a three-year term for the Board members elected by Senate is almost too short for the individual concerned to become familiar with the work of the University and to give the kind of judgment to it that is necessary.

The other thing is that students are here to study and if they're going to be effective members of either the Senate or the Board of Governors they have to be prepared to give plenty of time. I'm not sure that you should expect that of the students. Now that they should be consulted, that they should be heard, that their views about everything concerning the University are important, there's no question about that.

UBC REPORTS: The faculty would claim that by virtue of their position and continuing concern with the University and the maintenance of academic standards that they have a more important case for representation on the Board.

DR. MacKENZIE: Well, they are more senior and they're likely to be here longer. And if they're prepared again to give the time from the preparation of lectures or research or writing, there's no reason why not. Except that they have, as it were, a vested interest in salaries and promotions, and in the departments and faculties to which they belong. They're more likely to be subjective than objective on such matters, human beings being what they are. I think too that the members of the Board should report to the University constituency, not to one group of University constituents.

UBC REPORTS: What is your reaction to the request that meetings of the Senate and the Board of Governors be open to the public and the press?

DR. MacKENZIE: I think the result of this will be that the things they're most interested in would not be dealt with in the public sessions. In

government the real decisions are made in the committees and cabinet, and not at public assemblies and meetings. It's very difficult to conduct business affairs in that kind of a situation.

UBC REPORTS: The more overt kinds of student unrest have been a recent aspect of university activities. From your objective and disinterested position in retirement, what reactions have you had to the kinds of things that have been going on at universities in the last two or three years?

DR. MacKENZIE: Well, by and large, there's a great deal of actual and latent idealism in student action and activity. But, as always, there are extremists and there are those who are more concerned with transforming society than they are with the ongoing work of existing institutions.

I suggest that the mass media have had and are having a great deal of responsibility for this situation for the simple reason that all human beings want attention. And when they find they get more attention by the kind of behavior that attracts TV and radio reporters they're going to do it.

I'm not too surprised at what's happening, particularly when many of this generation have lived and operated in an affluent society. They haven't really worried about what's going to happen to them tomorrow, who's going to pay, who's going to feed them, or where they're going to get their clothes and such little income as they may need.

That wasn't true of the 1930s. This generation hasn't been through a war or a depression. All they have known is an expanding economy since they were born, and that tends to create a very different attitude from that of a person who rode the rods without work and money during the depression.

MAKE MISTAKES

I've always claimed that students are and should be the number one group on the university campus. Without them there would be no justification for the university and in fact no university. The students, because of their importance to the university, should be considered and treated with great respect and their opinions listened to. They should, where it's feasible, be given the maximum responsibility for the conduct of their own affairs and for advising and assisting in the affairs of the University, subject to their experience and knowledge. They're here to become educated and part of the business of being educated is to accept responsibility and to make mistakes and to learn from trial and error. This can only be done if they have a measure of responsibility for their own affairs.

UBC ALUMNI Contact



Alumni Fund volunteers get set to begin a telephone canvass of prospective alumni donors. The two-evening Phonathon netted an estimated \$12,000, which will put the Alumni Fund well on its way

toward achieving its \$250,000 target. UBC administration building generously allowed the alumni to use their facilities for the Phonathon. Vancouver Sun Photo.

UBC ALUMNI FUND

Campaign Nets \$12,000

The UBC Alumni Fund recently took a big step forward toward achieving its 1969 campaign goal of \$250,000. The step was taken through the annual 'Phonathon', a two-night telephone canvass of prospective alumni donors which is estimated to have raised more than \$12,000.

On the evenings of Nov. 10 and 17, about 60 Alumni Fund volunteers manned the telephones in the UBC Administration building. They contacted close to 1,200 graduates who had not yet given to the fund and 603 of them promised to seriously consider supporting the fund.

"The Phonathon was most successful this year," said Murray McKenzie, Alumni Fund chairman. "If our alumni follow through on their promises we should receive in excess of \$12,000, which is \$1,000 more than the Phonathon netted last year. This should put the campaign well into the home stretch."

Total donations to the Alumni Fund to date, not including any proceeds from the Phonathon, amount to \$210,000.

The Alumni Fund 1969 campaign is now moving into its final phase. Prior to the Phonathon all known UBC alumni had been canvassed through a massive mailing. A final mailing will go out in December

urging alumni who have not yet given to get in the Christmas spirit and make a gift. In addition, a mail solicitation will go out to about 13,000 non-alumni parents of students. A relatively new feature of the campaign, this approach has had good results and is expected to be very productive this year.

On another Alumni Fund matter, the contingency fund section has lately been very active in providing assistance to student activities. The contingency fund provision, incidentally, was set up to provide quick assistance to worthy University projects and has a \$5,000 allocation this year from the Alumni Fund.

A major grant of \$1,500 has been made to the Arts I program this year. It is intended to provide additional resources to enable Arts I to do things it might not otherwise have been able to do. The Engineering Undergraduate Society was given a grant of \$250 to assist in combining the *UBC Engineer* and *The Slipstick* into one new, improved publication. And the Law Student Association was granted \$525 to cover the cost of sending two delegates to a University of Western Ontario faculty of law conference last month on "Modern Lawyers and Their Education."

Young Alumni Club Grows

One of the most successful programs the UBC Alumni Association has for keeping alumni in touch with their University is the Young Alumni Club. From a tiny beginning two years ago, the club has attracted a membership to date of more than 1,000 people and it's still growing. Each Friday afternoon members—students in their graduating year and grads from off-campus—flock to Cecil Green Park for an end-of-week social function.

The Young Alumni Club is nearing the end of a successful fall 1969 program that contained some new and well-received features. The most notable of these were the specialty dinners and the live or taped music that has been available for dancing on Friday evenings. The club has lately mapped out an extensive spring program that should continue to attract grads back to campus.

After Christmas, the Friday evening social functions will each have a theme. The event on Jan. 9 will, understandably, be a 'Holiday Recovery Party.' And Feb. 6 will be 'New Zealand Day', celebrating that country's National Day, while the function on March 13 will be an 'Up The Irish Party.' The affair on March 20 will be a 'French-Canadian Night', featuring French cuisine.

Further information can be received by writing Robert Johnson, Young Alumni Club president, c/o UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, or by phoning 228-3313.

Alumni Invited To Mardi Gras

UBC alumni are not being left out of the coming annual Mardi Gras celebrations. The Mardi Gras Committee has planned a Mardi Gras Alumnae Dinner Dance for Jan. 31, 1970, and is inviting grads to make up parties of their friends and to come out and relive the traditional campus festival.

The formal dinner dance will be held in the Hotel Vancouver and the cover charge will be under \$25 per couple, the final price depending on how many people attend. It is planned to be an all-alumni affair and the main attraction will be the famous Mardi Gras Floor Show.

As before, Mardi Gras is being staged by UBC's fraternities and sororities, with the proceeds going to charity. This year, the proceeds are going to the B.C. Paraplegics to enable them to complete a 'Mardi Gras' House which was started with last year's proceeds. The house is to serve as a half-way house for paraplegics between the hospital and society.

The student Mardi Gras dance is to be held on Friday, Jan. 30. A Mardi Gras bazaar will be held on Thursday, Jan. 29, at the PNE Showmart Building. It will take the form of a Gambling Night and auction of mystery prizes, as well as the regular draw of raffle tickets.

Alumni interested in attending the Mardi Gras dinner dance are urged to write Mrs. M. Coleclough, ste. 320—2025 West Second Avenue, or phone 738-5784.

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