

TENURE DISCUSSION 'INEVITABLE'

The chairman of a UBC Senate committee to study the Universities Act says consideration of tenure for university professors by the committee is "inevitable" in the light of statements last week by the Hon. Donald Brothers, B.C.'s minister of education.

Dean A.J. McClean, head of the Faculty of Law and chairman of an 11-man Committee on the Universities Act, said the committee, established in October, has had one meeting to deal with some of the questions to be considered by the committee, including the question of tenure for university teachers.

Dean McClean told *UBC Reports* that the first meeting of the Senate committee took place prior to the newspaper reports of last Wednesday (Nov. 17) in which Mr. Brothers was quoted as saying that his department plans to review the question of tenure for teachers in B.C.'s universities.

"In the light of Mr. Brothers' comments," Dean McClean said, "a discussion of tenure, which would probably have taken place in any case, is now inevitable."

Mr. Brothers was quoted as saying that the changes he has in mind would involve "extensive revisions" of the Universities Act, the legislation which sets out the

basic framework for university government in B.C. and designates the powers of senior university officials.

Dean McClean also said that he plans to discuss with UBC's president, Dr. Walter Gage, the question of liaison between the UBC Senate, committee and Mr. Brothers' department.

He said that any contact with the provincial education department should be through President Gage. "The question of tenure," he said, "is of sufficient importance that one would expect there would be some consultation by the department of education with the universities."

Mr. Brothers was reported as saying that revisions to the Universities Act could not be prepared in time for the 1972 session of the Legislature, which begins Jan. 20.

Dean McClean said the Senate committee, at its first meeting, had decided to draw up a list of basic literature on the question of university government to be read by all committee members. The committee is also having prepared for it a comparative table of

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UBC REPORTS CAMPUS EDITION

UBC Space Priorities Passed

The University of B.C.'s Senate recommended a list of priorities for additional academic space for the next two years after nearly two hours of debate at its Nov. 17 meeting.

By a 49 to 11 vote Senate passed a recommendation from its Agenda Committee calling for the revised report of the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs to be forwarded to President Walter H. Gage and the Board of Governors for consideration and decision.

PRIORITIES SET OUT

The revised report recommended, in descending priority, either a new building or extension of the Henry Angus Building for the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration; a new building to house both the Departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering; a new north wing to the Biological Sciences Building for the Departments of Botany and Zoology and the Institutes of Oceanography and Animal Resource Ecology; and additional space for the Department of Anthropology and Sociology.

The report recommended the need of the Faculty of Education for more space but the committee wanted to study the need further before making a recommendation.

Placards appeared in the public gallery for the first time in Senate's history soon after debate on the report began. They called for "More Room for Commerce" and "Commerce Needs More Space" and were taken down after Prof. Charles McDowell, head of the Department of Chemistry, complained to the chairman of Senate, President Walter Gage.

The Nov. 17 report was a revision of an earlier report from the committee, which Senate at its Sept. 15 meeting referred back to the committee for reconsideration.

The original priority list recommended a new building for Commerce, a new building for Civil Engineering, and a new wing for the Biological Sciences, Oceanography and Animal Resource Ecology. The committee said in its September report that it would recommend a fourth priority in the fall after further study.

REPORT CRITICIZED

Neatly divided on the revised report were members of two disciplines which share the Henry Angus Building — Commerce and the Department of Economics.

Two of the critics of the earlier report from the academic building needs committee were Prof. Gideon Rosenbluth and Prof. A.D. Scott, both of the economics department.

At the Sept. 15 meeting, Prof. Rosenbluth

Tenure Statement Issued

Dr. Robert V. Kubicek, president of UBC's Faculty Association, issued the following statement Monday (Nov. 22) following a meeting of the Faculty Association executive:

"It is essential to preserve and protect the freedom of a university professor to enquire and criticize and to teach without threat of retaliation from people who may disagree with him or dislike him. We support tenure as a means to ensure that freedom.

"We do not regard tenure as a means of ensuring absolute job security. Indeed, tenure provides for dismissal for legitimate reasons such as gross misconduct, failure to perform teaching duties satisfactorily, termination by the University of a field of instruction, and so on.

"We are currently examining arrangements for promotion and tenure with a view to making them more effective in ensuring the freedoms of criticism and inquiry that are essential for a University of excellence."

university acts for all provinces of Canada.

Also included in the list of basic matters which the committee plans to consider are such things as a centralized vs. a decentralized system of university government for higher education in B.C., the value of a unicameral system of government within the University that would combine the functions of both the Board of Governors and the Senate, and the restructuring of the powers and composition of the Board and Senate.

Dean McClean said the committee plans to hold regular meetings in January, February and March in 1972, but no target date has been set for presenting a report to Senate.

The committee has not yet decided if it will call for briefs or hold public hearings on matters to be covered by the committee.

Two student Senators are members of the committee.

Funeral Services Set

Funeral services will be held today (Wednesday, Nov. 24) for Mrs. Genevieve Bird, associate professor of French at UBC, who died Saturday (Nov. 20) at the age of 46 after a lengthy illness.

The services will take place at 1 p.m. at Holy Trinity Church, 27th and Lonsdale, North Vancouver.

Born in Paris, Mrs. Bird received her first degree from the University of Paris and her master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University

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MRS. CONNIE BYSOUTH, a postgraduate student in the Faculty of Education, has been named the 1971-72 winner of the Sherwood Lett Memorial Scholarship. For details, turn to Page Four.

Rank Retention Approved

UBC faculty members have voted by a margin of more than two to one to retain the present system of faculty rank.

Nearly 80 per cent of the faculty of the rank of assistant professor and above voted on the rank question. The balloting was carried out under the supervision of the deans of UBC's 12 faculties and resulted in a vote of 782 in favor of retaining rank against 373 in favor of eliminating rank.

Only two faculties — Arts and Law — voted in favor of eliminating rank. In Arts the vote was 188 to 151 in favor of elimination, while in Law the margin was 14 to 6 for elimination.

Most faculties voted by a wide margin to retain rank. In Medicine the vote to retain rank was 104-23, in Education the margin was 137 to 24 and in

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SPACE

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suggested that the report be referred back to the committee with a request that it rewrite it to include more quantitative information.

Prof. Scott, at the Sept. 15 meeting, asked that the committee furnish "comments on the criteria and weights used in its evaluation with, if possible, sensitivity analyses."

He said a sensitivity analysis was a method used "when a set of proposals are summarized using a set of criteria or weights so that people can see just how much difference particular criteria or weights matter in the priorities that are eventually reached."

At the Nov. 17 meeting, Prof. Rosenbluth said the committee should resign.

He said he had hoped for information in the revised report on how the ranking of projects would differ when weights assigned to various criteria were altered. The experiment performed by the committee didn't really answer this question, he said. The committee seemed to have accepted the claims of various departments without assessing them in terms of space required per faculty member or per student.

He was supported by Prof. Scott who said that he and Prof. Rosenbluth had no vested interest in the report since their department was not trying to gain space for itself.

Prof. Scott disputed a claim of the report that Commerce was the only professional faculty on campus not housed in its own building. To say so "is simply misleading," he said.

The Henry Angus Building was designed principally with the needs of Commerce in mind. He said Commerce probably did need more space, but the committee's report couldn't be trusted. It should be sent back to the committee again or the committee replaced.

A third economics department faculty member who attacked the report was Dr. Peter Pearce, who warned that Senate acceptance of the report would signify approval not just of the priorities but of the criteria used to arrive at them.

Speaking in defence of his faculty's needs, Dean Philip White, head of the Faculty of Commerce, apologized for contributing to the "low level of debate." It was economics department members, about to move into the new Buchanan Tower, which was the first priority on the committee's last list, who are now adopting an objective stance, he said.

"Objectivity," Dean White said, "is always on the side of the people who are adequately housed."

Though the Henry Angus Building had been originally intended for Commerce and the Department of Psychology, he said, the University's Board of Governors later decided to make it a much larger multi-purpose building.

He pointed out that the Commerce brief to the committee and the committee's revised report did not ask for a new building for Commerce but for additional space. Commerce had made it clear that it did not know whether the best solution was a separate building or remodelling of the Henry Angus Building.

Dean D.T. Kenny of the Faculty of Arts said he was bewildered by statements made by members of the economics department. He said Senate would not necessarily be endorsing the committee's criteria if it accepted the report.

Both Dean Kenny and Prof. Harry Smith, chairman of the Senate committee, said the sensitivity analysis requested by Senate had been a waste of time.

Prof. Smith, of the Faculty of Forestry, said his committee had drawn heavily upon the best available advice on sensitivity analysis, which seemed to be centred in the economics department.

In checking with engineering and other disciplines, the committee had discovered that the whole question of sensitivity analysis was highly suspect. But the committee had carried out the exercise as requested, even though it was "irrelevant and somewhat irrational and certainly unnecessary."

Prof. C.S. Belshaw, head of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, said it was possible for Senate to make recommendations to the Board of Governors on building priorities even on the "admittedly inadequate" materials before it. If Senate didn't, he said, he would move that the President decide where capital funds that the University would receive in the next two years should go.

Prof. Belshaw, student Senator Mr. Steve Garrod, and Prof. R.A. Restrepo of the Department of Mathematics said the report didn't take into consideration long-term plans for the University.

Prof. Restrepo quoted the committee report as saying that "a good case can be made for most of the nearly \$40 million worth of proposals for new buildings brought to our attention."

He said that to contemplate spending \$40 million without a coherent plan would strike some observers as irresponsible.

Dean Kenny said the committee should bring to Senate a list of various ways of approaching the problem of space allotment before making specific recommendations on its next group of priorities.

If Senate could agree on which approach to take, the committee could produce a set of recommendations that Senate could endorse quickly.

The trouble now, he said, was that there was disagreement on the committee and in Senate on which approach should be taken.

Prof. Smith said this would be the committee's first order of business and that he would welcome any suggestions.

vote was taken.

The recommendation to abolish rank was made by Prof. Walter Young, head of the Department of Political Science, in a brief to the Association. The full text of the brief appeared in the March 11 edition of *UBC Reports*.

Prof. Young said he was "disappointed but not surprised" at the result of the vote carried out at the request of President Gage.

Most faculty members voted by secret ballot in the survey carried out by the deans, but each faculty member who voted by secret ballot was asked to declare his rank.

In some faculties deans sent ballots only to senior members of faculty and asked for a show of hands at meetings of junior members of faculty.

FOR RETAINING RANK

FOR ELIMINATING RANK

Faculty	FOR RETAINING RANK					FOR ELIMINATING RANK				
	All	Prof.	Assoc.	Assist.	Other	All	Prof.	Assoc.	Assist.	Other
Agricultural Sciences	33	11	8	12	2	1	0	0	1	0
Applied Science	59	27	16	16	—	27	5	10	12	—
Arts	151	61	44	36	10	188	17	48	99	24
Commerce	79	31	18	30	—	25	5	9	11	—
Dentistry	24	6	2	11	5	4	0	0	3	1
Education	137	37	40	60	—	24	0	3	21	—
Forestry	18	8	4	4	2	3	0	1	1	1
Graduate Studies	10	6	2	2	—	8	1	3	4	—
Law	6	5	0	1	—	14	4	3	7	—
Medicine	104	39	40	25	0	23	0	9	14	0
Pharmaceutical Sciences	17	3	4	4	6	3	0	0	2	1
Science	144	81	37	26	—	53	9	18	26	—
TOTAL	782	315	215	227	25	373	41	104	201	27

The bearded director of UBC's miniscule Fine Arts Gallery, Mr. Alvin Balkind, pictured below at right, has been staging lively and provocative exhibitions on the campus since he was appointed to the faculty in 1962. In the interview below he talks with UBC's assistant information officer, Miss Frances Horwitz.

Beware of Murder by Pedantry

UBC REPORTS: Why doesn't UBC have a permanent collection of paintings?

MR. ALVIN BALKIND: A complex answer is required because it's a complex question. I think it must lie partly in the realm of the absence of money. There is always a mad scramble by all the University departments to get money for their programs. Each department fights for what it can get and, of course, the demands for space are terrible.

I can't help but feel also that the University values certain things more than others, regards some things as being more crucial than others. Conventional academic training is the sort of thing that gets priority over something as strange and bizarre as an art gallery. I don't agree with that. I regard what happens down here as an extraordinary educational experience.

PECULIAR SHOWS

UBCR: Can you be more specific?

MR. BALKIND: You mean be specific about the extraordinary educational experience? There is, of course, the obvious, an exhibition of some kind on the walls or on the floor, or for that matter hanging from the ceiling or jutting up from somewhere. We have all kinds of peculiar shows here. The shows can have a visual impact of some sort, but the real impact is subliminal. It affects the viewers in strange ways. The gallery itself, the existence of the gallery, has a message that is subliminal.

One of the depressing things for many students is the persistence of the traditional student-teacher, teacher-student relationship. A number of professors here try desperately to get beyond that into something else, but in general the message is "I am teaching you," which, of course, is what the University must do. But I still think this attitude has a very strong inhibiting effect on the student. There isn't a seminar leader in this University who hasn't suffered the sounds of silence from his students.

UBCR: Doesn't an exhibition teach?

MR. BALKIND: Yes, except that the exhibition doesn't say that. It does that, but it doesn't say it. When an exhibition is complex and deals with aspects of the history of man, of civilization, I believe it important to expand one's focus, to broaden the focus, not to narrow it. That doesn't mean that the objects that express a more narrow focus can't be shown at a gallery. I certainly believe that art is an elite object, but I don't like any kind of elite object that turns people off, frightens them away. I like, wherever possible, to put objects in such a context that there is an expression of joy, of celebration, and of pleasure. When you are relaxed you are in a far more receptive mood than if your nerves are tense and you're up-tight, worried about getting down each word of wisdom that someone speaks.

UBCR: Is the lack of a permanent collection a deterrent then?

MR. BALKIND: I would say it has been an advantage. Those galleries or museums that have permanent collections are stuck with them. They must build around them. They therefore find it necessary to turn to creative things. The Museum of Modern Art in New York, for example, has a large collection, but it does put on exhibitions I would classify as creative. Yet in my travels during my recent sabbatical year I saw very little of the kind of creativity that I am really talking about.

UBCR: Does not having a permanent collection allow for more flexibility?

MR. BALKIND: Inevitably yes, as any possessions cause a certain amount of inflexibility. People who have no possessions are free to move, even though they may not produce anything or do anything worthwhile. Unless you are very wary of possessions they become very possessive of you. You are owned by them. And they alter your attitude toward life and everything about you. There has been a lot of talk about a teaching collection in the fine arts department. I have no

objection to that, but a lot of money is necessary to get collections of anything. I don't know where that money is going to come from. And once having found the money, if they ever do, where are they going to put the objects they collect?

I believe that one of the functions of this gallery is to have exhibitions that are more academically inclined. However, I'm always wary of the danger of murder by pedantry. There is a way around that and an example of that would be the exhibition we had several years ago of William Blake from the National Gallery of Canada. I can't be satisfied with just taking packaged shows or circulating exhibitions. I tend to want to expand and enlarge upon the theme and we did that in this case.

I also believe that boredom must not be allowed to reign because nothing will kill an audience more quickly than boredom. The yawn is one of the most deadly instruments known to man.

UBCR: What causes boredom in an art gallery?

MR. BALKIND: It is hard to tell. What bores one person will excite another. So we are getting into dangerous areas of generalities. I think, however, that that too is unavoidable. We have had here what you might call teaching exhibitions. They had value for specific courses perhaps, but other students came about half-way in, took one look, yawned and walked out. We aren't in a poetry contest here, but at the same time I hate the idea of boring any kind of audience, particularly an audience that is an educated one, or potentially educable. I think the responsibility of a gallery to the university, to teaching and learning, must not be frittered away in boredom.

UBCR: How does the gallery fit into the role of a contemporary university; assuming, of course, that UBC can be described as contemporary.

MR. BALKIND: I would say that there are certain aspects of UBC which are quite contemporary: the gallery, certainly; the theatre department; Arts I. They are contemporary in the sense that they embody a spirit of change, a spirit of openness to change. The term contemporary also involves the understanding that nothing is stable, that stability is an illusion of the most dangerous kind.

That doesn't mean we sneer at tradition. Far from it. I believe there is an innovative way to conjoin the past to the present. Today, especially, change is such a phenomenal thing. It takes place so quickly, so rapidly, so overwhelmingly that to deny change is to put oneself in an untenable position and ultimately to be destroyed. The gallery, of course, is aware of change.

I like to get across to my students the necessity for remaining as open as possible to what is going on, to be alert to what is going on, not just in art but in everything. In order to get anywhere in the world you have to narrow your focus, but if you do that without broadening your experience then you remain provincial all your life.

PRIME MOVER

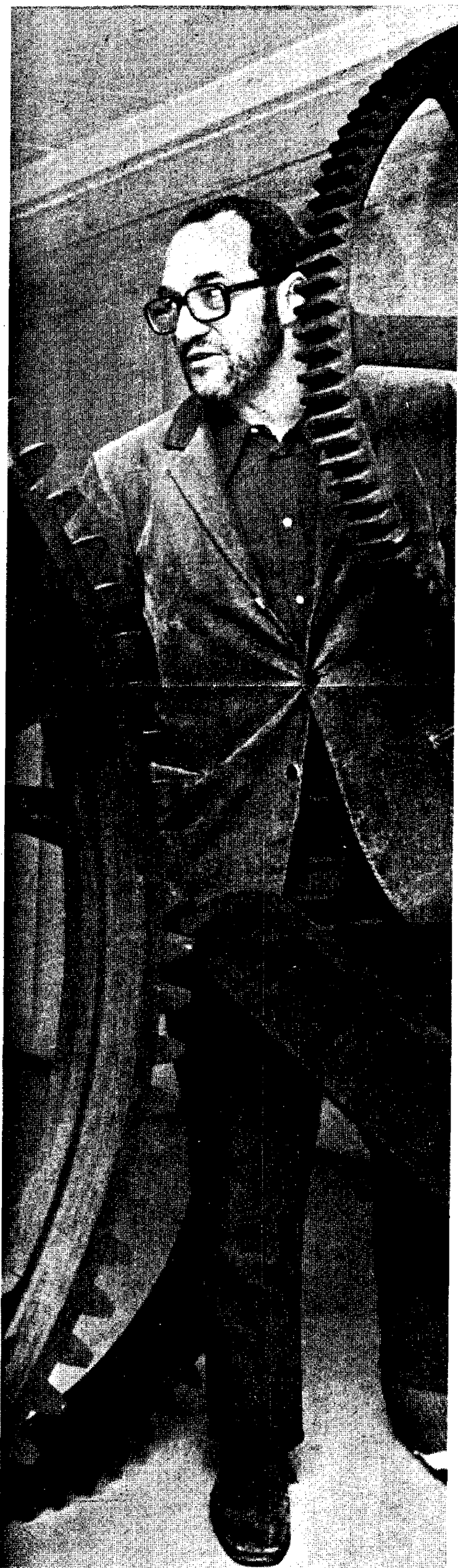
UBCR: Does the gallery reflect Alvin Balkind?

MR. BALKIND: I don't see how it could not. I have been at the gallery since 1962 and have been its prime mover. Any gallery, any institution, reflects the people who run it. That's true of government on every level, it's true of universities, companies, corporations. The person at the top is of a certain character and that will be reflected all the way down the line. I want to see this gallery represent a view as broad as the universe at all times.

UBCR: Would you like a new art gallery?

MR. BALKIND: Naturally. The disadvantages of this gallery are legion. We have a seven foot ceiling, which is a disaster and I have lived with that disaster since 1962. We have steel columns that constantly interfere with lines of vision and with flexibility of space. As a matter of fact, the number of columns seem to grow every year. There are exactly the same number, but to me there are more and more.

Not by that, it's downright dangerous to get things



in and out of here. But I refuse to use that as an excuse for not doing things. I face challenges and accept them.

I won't accept the limitations of this gallery and hope, ultimately, that the University will realize the necessity for finding a space for us which is more workable. By that I do not mean an art palace. I am very suspicious of art palaces in this day and age. They are put-downs. They intimidate.

I would like to find a space that has a tall ceiling and no columns, that has a lighting system which is workable, that has temporary storage where exhibitions coming in are placed prior to their appearance in the gallery itself. We don't have that now. We have absolutely no space.

MONEY NEEDED

UBCR: What would be required to create a new gallery?

MR. BALKIND: Well, money is one of the first resources. But to me money is just a means of getting something. After that we need imagination, energy, wisdom and, hopefully, vision. There isn't much of that around, you know.

UBCR: How did the present gallery come into existence?

MR. BALKIND: It was founded back in the middle 1940s. The founders couldn't have anticipated what the world would be today as I can't anticipate what the world will be tomorrow. I wasn't around at the time, but it must have been an afterthought because the function of the University as seen by the more academically minded people in those days was to teach academic subjects and do scientific research. And the 1940s interpretation of the word teaching is different from what it is today, not amongst all professors, but a certain number.

So the gallery must have emerged out of a sense of some guilt that was felt in those days towards art. It was also, and this must be said, pushed by certain people who didn't feel that guilt, but who felt that the arts were important, people like Prof. B.C. Binning, the former head of the Fine Arts department, and who is still in the department. Binning is definitely a man of vision, a man who understands what art is, being an artist himself. And the president of the time, Dr. N.A.M. MacKenzie, felt a dedication to the arts and wanted to see them pushed on the campus. I think, though, the business of the University in that day was teaching in a more conventional way, and the arts may have been an afterthought.

UBCR: Is the gallery still an afterthought?

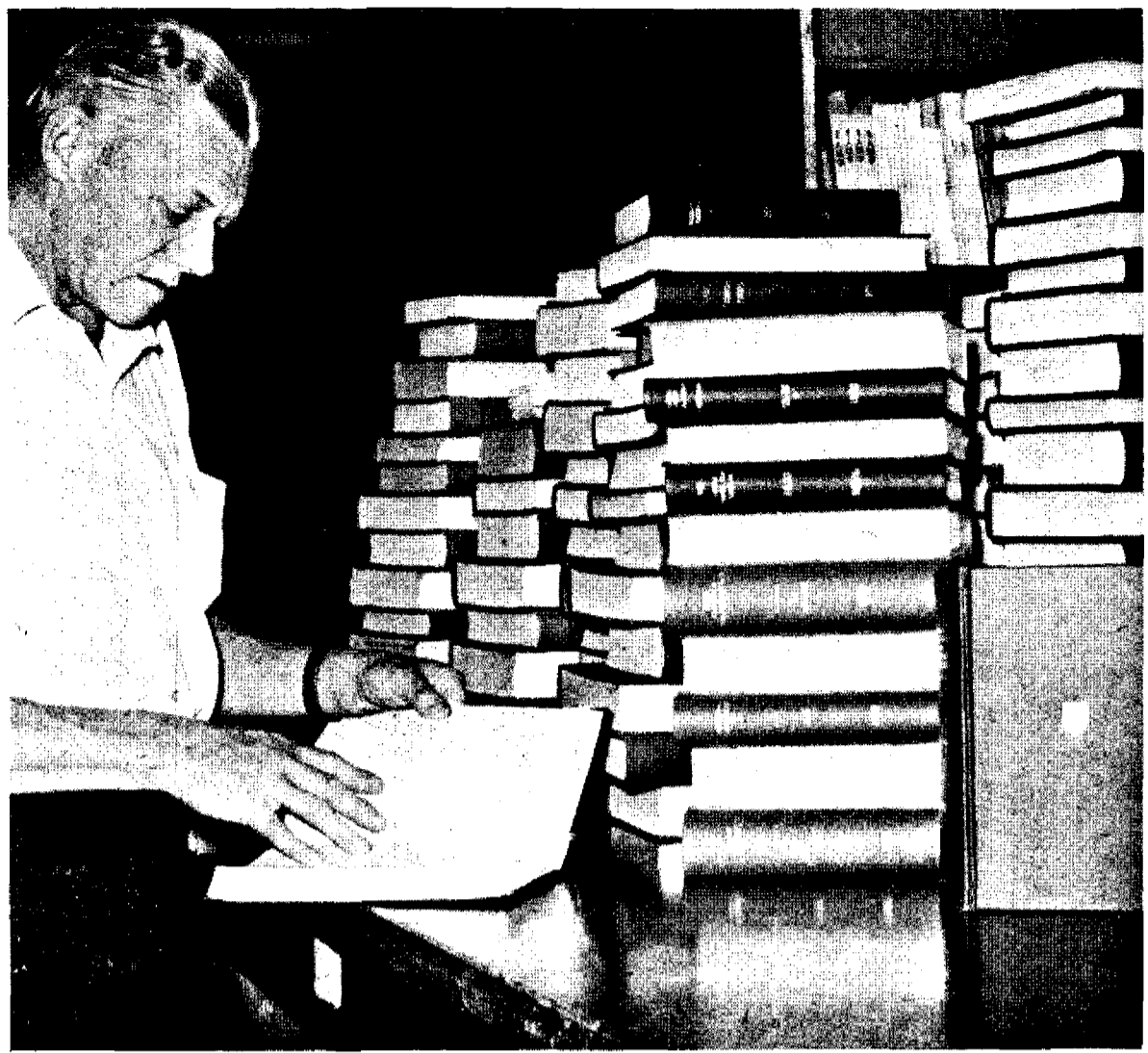
MR. BALKIND: No, I don't think so. I see it as being ahead of everything else and pointing the way for everybody else. I don't consider that to be unique. There are other parts of the University that are also in the vanguard. The rest of the University would be wise to examine them closely and try and follow some of their examples.

UBCR: Can you tell us something about the current exhibition?

MR. BALKIND: The current exhibition to Dec. 4 is called Joe Plaskett and His Paris: In Search of Time Past. If you catch an echo of Marcel Proust in the second part of the title, you're right. Joe Plaskett has lived in Paris for 20 years. He is a romantic artist who paints figures, interiors of his studio and still-life. He does them in a sort of impressionist way. He is a rather quietly joyous person whose life is rich, dense and exciting.

As a consequence, the exhibition stresses both his art and his life and tries to indicate how they each feed upon the other. There are photographs of his studio and his 15th century house in Paris.

The exhibition consists of paintings, photographs, maps and self-portraits of Plaskett. There is a tape recording of an interview that I made with him earlier this year in Paris and we have some background music by Scarlatti and Chopin to express the mood of his studio — Scarlatti because he expresses Plaskett's lightness, his reason and classicism, and Chopin because he expresses the romantic agony.



MR. PERCY FRYER, head of the UBC bindery in the basement of the Main Library, checks a few of the 12,000 volumes that are rebound annually by his

staff. Bindery's main task is putting permanent covers on thousands of paper-backed journals and periodicals received each year by the University.

Old Craft Practiced In Library Bindery

By FRAN HORWITZ

Assistant Information Officer, UBC

In an age of automation and mass production, manual skill and individual craftsmanship still exist — at least in UBC's Library bindery.

"No book has come back for rebinding since I started here and that was 20 years ago," said Mr. Percy Fryer, head of the Library bindery. Mr. Fryer and his staff of eight rebind 12,000 volumes a year.

PROTECT BOOKS

Mr. Fryer points out that the life of a book in a private collection is different from that of a library book. "Books owned and privately used are not carried back and forth from various buildings and then carted home on a bus, in a car or a brief case by many people.

"But this is the life of a library book so we must give it a strong binding to protect it and preserve it for as long as possible," he said. Library binding is designed to withstand constant use and, because of its strength, will outlast any other form of binding.

The rebinding of books is not the bindery's primary function. Its largest task is to bind paper-covered journals and periodicals, issued weekly, bi-weekly or monthly, into hard-covered volumes for safe keeping and longer use.

Mr. Fryer said that there is less-than-average deliberate destruction of UBC's Library books. Theft is a bigger problem.

The number of books to be rebound has increased, he said, not as a result of destruction or damage, but because the Library is purchasing more books and paperbacks.

"Originally the contents of paperbacks were of little use to the University but over the past few years we've been able to get works relevant to courses in this form of binding," Mr. Fryer said.

"I made several requests through the Library to buy paperbacks before they are bound," he said, "because before the manufacturer glues them together a wide back margin is cut off. This leaves a small back margin that the bindery can't sew.

But we've never been able to purchase the paperbacks before the back margin is cut off."

Books and journals that come to the bindery, which is located in the basement of the Main Library, are in all shapes and sizes and are rebound in a cover that may be one of eight colors. It takes 46 minutes to bind one book, which passes through eight different stages before it is ready for use.

The original binding of journals is removed and the left hand margin of each issue is cut off to remove the glue. The issues are then assembled consecutively for rebinding into a volume. Bindery staff also work with old and fragile copies by stripping them of their original bindings, reassembling them and sewing them together before they enter the final mechanical stages.

Mr. Fryer received his training in binding in London, England, with a world-famous binding firm called Zaehndorf's. The firm is appointed to do binding for the Royal family and Mr. Fryer says that during his lifetime he has bound for four monarchs: Edward VIII, George V, George VI and Elizabeth II.

He prepared special copies of *Tuum Est*, a history of UBC written in 1958, and *British Columbia — A History*, written by Margaret Ormsby, head of UBC's history department. Both books were presented to Queen Elizabeth during her visit to UBC in 1959.

LITTLE DEMAND

Mr. Fryer also designed and bound the two memorial books for the First and Second World Wars that are located in the foyer of UBC's Memorial Gymnasium. The books contain the names of all UBC students and graduates who served in Canada's armed forces.

Mr. Fryer says that although he enjoys working with good binding, it is something he rarely gets to do because there is so little demand for such skills nowadays.

"You can't earn a living at it any longer. Only private libraries or archives require this kind of skill," he said.

Education Student Gets Award

Mrs. Connie Bysouth, 22, a postgraduate student in the University of B.C.'s Faculty of Education, has been named the 1971-72 winner of the Sherwood Lett Memorial Scholarship.

Mrs. Bysouth, the former Connie Sinkler, is the first woman and the first Faculty of Education student to win the \$1,500 award.

The scholarship is awarded annually to a student who reflects the high standards of scholastic achievement, sportsmanship and the ability to serve and lead others which characterized the late Chief Justice Lett, who was Chancellor of the University from 1951 to 1957.

In February of this year she was married to Mr. Kerry Bysouth, currently a fourth-year student in UBC's Faculty of Education and the 1971-72 president of the Education Students' Association.

Mrs. Bysouth, who received her bachelor of education degree from UBC in May of this year, is currently enrolled in the one-year postgraduate program leading to a diploma in education of the deaf offered in the Faculty of Education.

Before enrolling at UBC in 1968, Mrs. Bysouth was a student at Vancouver City College and Kitsilano secondary school, where she was active in extra-curricular activities and athletics. She was named to the Kitsilano honor roll twice and received a number of citizenship awards.

At UBC Mrs. Bysouth was active as an undergraduate in the activities of the Education Undergraduate Society, which was renamed the Education Students' Association this year.

She served as a liaison officer between the undergraduate society and the pre-school education department of the Faculty of Education and in this capacity participated in departmental meetings.

She also served as a Faculty of Education representative on the Students' Council of the Alma Mater Society and in her final undergraduate year was in charge of a high school and community visitation program organized by the AMS.

The late Chief Justice Sherwood Lett, after whom the award is named, was the first president of the UBC Alma Mater Society in 1915 and was awarded the Rhodes Scholarship in 1919.

Mr. Lett was named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of B.C. in 1955 and in 1963, a year prior to his death, became Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal with the title of Chief Justice of B.C.

The selection committee which awards the scholarship is made up of representatives of the UBC Alumni Association, the Alma Mater Society and Graduate Students' Association. Dr. Brian E. Burke, representing President Walter H. Gage, served as chairman of the selection committee.

SERVICES

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of Bristol in England.

She joined the UBC faculty in 1958 and from 1965 to 1969 was associate professor of French at Simon Fraser University. Just prior to rejoining the UBC faculty in 1969, Mrs. Bird served briefly as head of the modern languages department at SFU.

Mrs. Bird was the author of a book and numerous articles and in 1969 was named a Chevalier of L'ordre des Palmes Academique, an honor conferred by the ministry of education of the French government for services to French culture.

Mrs. Bird is survived by her husband, Edward, also an associate professor of French at UBC, and by her father and a brother in Paris.

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