

UBC REPORTS

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UBC REPORTS CAMPUS EDITION

Wilderness Projects Suggested

UBC students submitted a flood of 170 summer projects to the federal government's Opportunities for Youth program during a three-day campus screening period last week.

OFY Project Officer Chris Wooten, a UBC graduate, said he had to call in a second project officer to handle the volume of students who showed up Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (Feb. 9, 10 and 11) for interviews in the Student Union Building.

"By far the largest number of suggested projects came from students who want to spend the summer in the wilderness, blazing trails for public use in areas that have potential as parks or recreational areas," Mr. Wooten said.

He added that he was somewhat surprised at the small number of suggestions for projects that could be described as being oriented toward social or political action.

The 1972 OFY program is budgeted for \$33,978,000 and will provide employment for 29,000 young people. Last year, OFY expenditures totalled \$24,712,000 and provided employment for 27,832.

In addition to the wilderness projects, here is a selection of proposals suggested by UBC students:

- A group of six dental students want to teach dental hygiene to children in low-income areas;
- A team of law and sociology students want to prepare a pamphlet, for distribution by the B.C. Civil Liberties Union, on pre-trial, sentencing and court procedures;
- Librarianship students want to set up a service which would enable shut-ins and senior citizens to order books from libraries by letter or telephone. Students would deliver the books and read to elderly people;
- An architecture student wants to establish a toy "library" for underprivileged children. The facility

Please turn to Page Four

See PROJECTS

Government Offers Prizes

The provincial government's Advisory Council on Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco is offering a total of \$7,000 in prizes to students in B.C. post-secondary institutions for 60-second television commercials on the subject of alcohol and drug abuse.

Entries in the contest, which is open to students at universities, colleges, provincial vocational schools and the B.C. Institute of Technology, may be submitted by an individual, a group or in the name of the institution.

Entries must be on videotape or on 16 mm. film accompanied by a sound tape recorded at a speed of 7½ inches per second.

Prizes will be awarded in each of two categories — drug and alcohol abuse — to a total of \$7,000 as follows: first prize, \$2,000; second prize, \$1,000; third prize, \$500.

Closing date for entries is April 14. Full contest details are available from Mr. Peter Battison, Drug Program Co-ordinator, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.



Picture by UBC Photo Department

HAIDA INDIAN carver Robert Davidson is at UBC's Museum of Anthropology every Tuesday to work on a ten-foot totem pole and model of a Haida canoe

with his hand-made tools. Grant from the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation is supporting the project. Details on Page Four.

UBC'S Book Collection Tops 1,500,000 Mark

UBC's Library is now the second largest academic library in Canada, but physical deficiencies for education, fine arts and the sciences are detrimental to campus teaching, learning and research.

Such are the paradoxes outlined by UBC Librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs, who notes in his annual report to UBC's Senate that the Library now has 1,500,000 catalogued volumes on its shelves, but will be faced with moving more of its collection into storage unless new facilities to provide space for a total book collection of 2,525,000 volumes are constructed by 1980.

The most pressing needs of the UBC Library system, he notes in his report for the 1970-71 academic year, are construction of an education library and learning resource centre, a fine arts library within a fine arts building and units for the pure and applied sciences.

LIBRARY NEEDS DETAILED

These needs, detailed for the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs, fared badly in the assignment of priorities by the committee in the fall of 1971. No proposed library facility was included in the list of four projects recommended by the committee for construction in the next two years.

Turning to the ultimate requirements of the UBC library system, Mr. Stuart-Stubbs says 10,450 study places will be required when UBC reaches the enrolment limitation of 27,500 students established by Senate in 1970.

"Buildings which exist, which are under construction and which have been proposed . . . will contain a total of 9,750 seats, acceptably close to the requirement," the report says.

Here are some other highlights from the report,

which will be received by Senate at its Feb. 23 meeting:

- UBC's Computing Centre and the Library will co-operate in the current year to establish a Data Library, which will perform the traditional library function of acquiring, listing, organizing, storing and making available for use magnetic tapes containing information on such things as public opinion polls and censuses;

- The Library system lent a record 2,000,000 items in the 1970-71 academic year;

- The librarians of B.C.'s three public universities have established an informal organization to promote co-operation and minimize duplication in collections and to consider the feasibility of a jointly operated storage library;

- Planned decentralization of the library system is having the desired effect of alleviating pressure on the Main Library, and

- UBC added 164,117 volumes to its collection in 1970-71, the largest number processed in any year in the Library's history.

One of the major problems foreseen in the report is the increasing pressure to supply more books and journals, the cost of which is escalating as a result of worldwide inflation and United States currency devaluation.

These factors have resulted in a restricted acquisitions program, but this "will not be enough to stop the erosion of the Library's program for the development of its research resources through the purchase of out-of-print materials, reprints and collections."

Further excerpts from the Librarian's report to Senate appear on Pages Two and Three of this issue of *UBC Reports*.

LIBRARY LANDMARKS

What follows are excerpts from the report of UBC Librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs to the UBC Senate for the 1970-71 academic year.

The development of the Library, while it is not taking place at the hectic pace of the mid-1960s, continues at a steady rate.

Two landmarks were established during the year: recorded use exceeded 2,000,000 loans, and the collection size attained a 1,500,000 catalogued volumes, making UBC's Library the second largest academic library in Canada.

The heavy use of all libraries made evident the physical shortcomings of many buildings. Fortunately, the new Sedgewick Library will be completed in the coming year, and a new Law Library is in the planning stages. But for many parts of the Library system, such as the intensively used Curriculum Laboratory, no relief is in sight.

Although expenditures on library materials increased during the past year, inflation in the costs of books and periodicals has more than eliminated the effects of the increase. In the development of collections a diminishing trend seems to have set in.

To contend with ever-rising demands for library service and for swifter access to larger quantities of library materials, libraries are turning for solutions to closer interlibrary co-operation and co-ordination. Such efforts are bearing fruit for the three public universities of British Columbia and for the many colleges, with a general improvement in service at lower overall costs . . .

When the Sedgewick Library is completed in the summer of 1972, it will greatly improve access to library collections and services for undergraduates, principally in the Faculties of Arts and Commerce and Business Administration, and should alleviate for all time the study-seating shortage which has plagued students at this University since the end of the Second World War. The Main Library will become, in effect, a research library for the humanities and social sciences and for many of the pure and applied sciences, until a separate Science Library is erected.

A new Law Library, as part of a building for the Faculty of Law, is in the planning stages. After detailed consideration of a number of sites, it was determined that the Faculty would remain in its present location, a decision which will make the use of the Main Library easier for students of law, whose interest in the literature of other disciplines is increasing. It is probable that the Law Library will be ready in the spring of 1974. . . .

During the year, the Senate Library Committee reviewed the Library's program for development and submitted its estimates and recommendations to the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs. In order of priority the Senate Library Committee advocated the construction of an Education Library and Learning Resource Centre, a Fine Arts Library within a Fine Arts Building, a Science Library, and a Physical Sciences Library. In July the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs issued a report, to be received and reviewed by Senate in the fall, in which it stated that "we cannot assign a top priority at this time to either the Library or Curriculum Resource Centre of the Faculty of Education." The other proposed libraries fared no better. At the end of the report year, the Senate Library Committee and the Faculty of Education were hopeful that further documentation might alter the opinions of Senate. Nevertheless, the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs did recognize the acute need for additional space in the Main Library, and for better working conditions for the Processing Divisions, and stated that "careful study should be made of the suitability of Brock Hall for library purposes."

A report was also submitted to the Senate Committee on Standards for Quality Education at UBC, in which the ultimate requirements for the library system were forecast. Providing that the University adheres to Senate's decision to limit enrolment to 27,500 students, accepted standards for library accommodation would call for 10,450 seats. Buildings which exist, which are under construction and which have been proposed to the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs will

contain a total of 9,750 seats, acceptably close to the requirement.

In respect to collections, the same present and future buildings will house 2,525,000 volumes, a collection size which will be attained well before the end of the decade. When the collection exceeds this size, or in the event that all proposed buildings are not constructed by 1980, portions of the collections must be moved into storage; in fact, 37,000 volumes from the Main Library have already been moved to a compact storage area in the basement of the Woodward Library.

Librarians at British Columbia's three public universities are considering the feasibility of a jointly operated storage library, but it is unlikely that such a building can be constructed in the near future; thus expensive commercial storage may be the only alternative if the library's building program continues to lag. Irrespective of the physical problems created by a lack of physical facilities, the absence of good libraries for education, fine arts and the sciences is detrimental to the quality of teaching, learning and research at this University.

In 1970-71 the trend toward increasingly heavy use of library services continued. Most branches and divisions loaned more materials than ever before; in several instances, use has doubled in just four years . . .

Although the book is far from being dead, an increasing amount of information is becoming available in machine-readable form, information relating for the greater part to the sciences and social sciences. This information is generally of two types: bibliographical and statistical.

Through its Science Division and Woodward Biomedical Library, the UBC Library is co-operating with the National Science Library in providing access to a variety of bibliographic tape services. Fourteen faculty members and graduate students in eight departments subscribed to this program for the selective dissemination of information; individual "profiles" relating to specific literature interests were drawn up, and compared by the National Science Library's computer to its collection of data tapes. . . .

In order to come to grips with increasing amounts of machine-readable statistical information, the director of the Computing Centre and the University Librarian drew up plans for a jointly operated Data Library, to be opened in 1971-72. This new service will perform the traditional library functions of acquiring, listing, organizing, storing and making available for use magnetic tapes containing information relating to such things as public opinion polls and censuses. . . .

Research libraries everywhere are encountering difficulty in meeting the material needs of their users. The number of books and journals is increasing rapidly, and the interests of faculty members and students to continue to expand, resulting in the constant escalation of demands upon libraries. It is the general experience of librarians that the supply of current materials is consuming a higher and higher proportion of their budgets every year. To complicate the situation further, it is not only the abundance of desired new materials, but also their cost that accounts for these extreme budgetary pressures. Inflation is driving up the prices of books and journals published in the United States and the United Kingdom, the two main sources of English language publications, and the main suppliers of printed materials to North American libraries. . . .

In August, the United States introduced fiscal measures which were pointed toward currency revaluation, which would further erode the purchasing power of the Library. . . .

It seems doubtful that the University will be able to meet these continuing inflationary pressures with funds sufficient to maintain customary levels of purchasing. It is becoming increasingly difficult to provide materials in support of the current academic program. Thus faculty members and students should not be surprised to find the Library less willing to commit itself to the purchase of new subscriptions, additional copies of books and journals, materials to support some new area of interest. In the same vein, library expenses arising out of new programs brought before Senate should receive even closer scrutiny in the future.

Ten years ago, the Library's collections numbered 500,000 catalogued volumes. Early in 1969 it catalogued its millionth volume. By the end of 1971 it will have added another 500,000 volumes, making it the second largest university library in Canada. By the middle of the decade, the second million mark will have

been passed and, as has already been pointed out, by 1980 the collection will have reached the size which can be accommodated in all existing library buildings, those which are under construction, and those which are being proposed for construction. These developments seem bound to take place, irrespective of the diminishing purchasing power of the budget

The problems of reconciling shrinking budgets, increased production of literature, growing collections and limited space are ones which all research libraries are facing. In British Columbia, libraries at the three public universities have been working for a number of years on common solutions to these problems. Where overlapping programs of instruction do not make it impossible, they have been attempting to co-ordinate collection development in order to avoid unnecessary and expensive duplication and triplication. That they have already enjoyed a measure of success was made evident this year by a study of the monographic holdings of libraries at UBC, the University of Victoria, and Simon Fraser University. Duplication of titles was much less frequent than is commonly supposed, or had been expected by the Librarians. . . .

Ultimately, the collections at the public universities and colleges must be viewed as a single, decentralized resource for higher education in the province, consisting of probably as many as 4,000,000 volumes by the end of the decade. In developing the bibliographical machinery necessary to make the contents of these collections known to library users everywhere in British Columbia, the university libraries are contributing to the development in Ottawa of the National Library's Union Catalogue, which will eventually be directly accessible by computer terminals. In the meantime, the libraries are linked by Telex to the existing Union Catalogue and to one another, and service is already efficient in terms of present levels of the sharing of collections. In addition, the three universities have produced, of their periodical holdings, the form of publication which accounts for most interlibrary loans today.

A shared storage facility must be part of any plan for the future development of academic and other libraries in the province. As long as printing presses continue to operate, libraries will continue to grow. If printing presses are superseded, then libraries will still be necessary to organize, store and make available information, whatever means is used to record it. Whatever techniques of miniaturization become practical and economically feasible, the end result must be the same: libraries at universities will run out of physical space. In that connection, the end is already in sight for the core of UBC's campus.

Beyond 1980, libraries at the universities will be compelled to retain in their local collections only those materials for which there is a regular demand. Important but infrequently used materials will be somewhere else, and depending on the economics of future methods of transportation and communication, these materials will be brought to the user, or the user will be brought to the materials, in their vast centralized repository.

In 1970-71, 164,117 volumes were added to the collection, the largest number processed in any year in the Library's history, and 34,834 volumes more than were processed in the previous year, representing a 26.9 per cent increase in production. These statistics would seem to belie the contention that the Library's ability to purchase books is being curtailed. The explanation for this extraordinary increase can be found in the fact that two major backlogs were eliminated during the year. . . .

The Library established another landmark in 1970-71 by lending more than 2,000,000 items. Recorded loans increased by another 9.2 per cent over the previous year. . . .

The general increase in use which has been taking place in recent years cannot be attributed simply to greater numbers of students. An analysis of loan statistics in relation to registration shows that per capita borrowings have been rising almost steadily, and particularly since the computer-based circulation system was installed, the branch library system developed, and the collection enlarged. . . .

Further study revealed that graduate students borrow, on a per capita basis, three books more per session than do undergraduates, and that faculty members borrow about half as many as students. . . .

The Library's expenditures for 1970-71 amounted to \$4,490,663, representing 7.44 per cent of the University's expenditures, down from 7.54 per cent in the previous year. The Canadian average in 1970-71 was 8.06 per cent. After Toronto and Alberta, UBC's expenditures for library purposes were third highest in

Medical Dean Named

Dr. David Vincent Bates, head of the Department of Physiology at McGill University in Montreal, has been appointed dean of UBC's Faculty of Medicine and professor in both the Departments of Physiology and Medicine at UBC.

The appointment, by the University's Board of Governors, is effective July 1.

Dr. Bates succeeds Dr. John F. McCreary who is retiring as dean but who will continue as Co-ordinator of Health Sciences at UBC.

The UBC Health Sciences Centre is dedicated to integrate the training of health science students in medicine, dentistry, nursing, rehabilitation medicine and pharmacy so they can operate more effectively as a co-ordinated team in providing health care.

Establishing the Health Sciences Centre has been Dean McCreary's major objective since becoming dean in 1959. He was appointed co-ordinator in August, 1971, when the University announced it will build a 350-bed, \$58.5-million teaching hospital which will form the key structure in the health sciences complex.

BORN IN ENGLAND

Dr. Bates, a Canadian, was born in England in 1922.

He is both a respiratory physiologist and a chest physician, an expert in both the function of respiration in health and the treatment of it in disease.

He is highly qualified, holding medical and specialist degrees and certification from universities and hospitals in the U.K. and Canada including Cambridge University, St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London and the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Canada.

He did postgraduate study at St. Bartholomew's, London University, the Graduate School of Medicine in Philadelphia, the National Heart Hospital in London, and the Brompton Hospital for Chest Diseases in London.

He came to Canada in 1956 to take a position as associate physician at Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal and associate professor in the Department of Medicine at McGill. He was associate dean for graduate studies and research in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill from 1964-67, chairman of the committee for the continuing review of McGill's government from 1969-71, and representative to McGill's Senate from the Faculty of Medicine from 1968-71.

Positions at McGill Dr. Bates now holds include professor of experimental medicine, member of the executive committee of the Environmental Council, member of the nominating committee of Senate, and vice-president of the McGill Association of University Teachers.

He was appointed head of the physiology department at McGill in 1967.

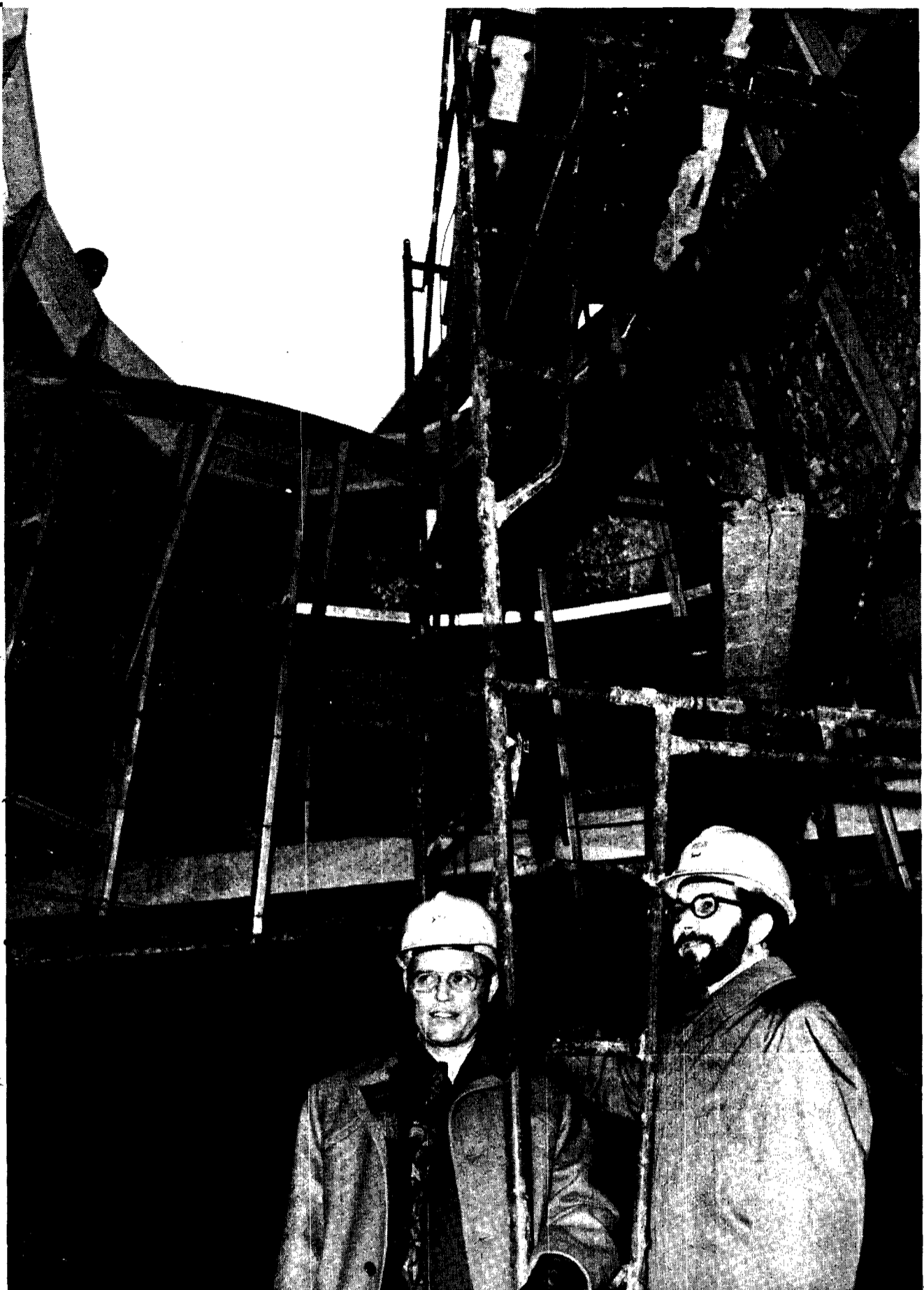
He is senior physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal and was director of the respiratory division in the joint cardio-respiratory service of the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Montreal Children's Hospital.

He has been a visiting professor to the Harvard Medical School, the Universities of Wisconsin, North Carolina, California at San Francisco, Colorado and Denver as well to Stanford University and Johns Hopkins Hospital.

AIR POLLUTION EXPERT

Dr. Bates holds memberships in 13 scientific societies. He is director of the Canadian Thoracic Society, chairman of McGill's interdisciplinary committee on air pollution, a member of the editorial board of both *Human Pathology* and *Respiration Physiology*, chairman of the Canadian Medical Association's sub-committee on environment pollution and health, and a member of the Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada.

Dr. Bates has 110 scientific publications to his credit and recently published a 600-page textbook on respiratory function in disease. He has also written a 150-page paperback "Citizens Guide to Air Pollution" for the concerned public.



UBC Librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs, right, and Sedgewick Library head Ture Erickson inspect the interior of the new Sedgewick Library, currently under construction under the Main Mall of the University. The new facility

will go into operation in September. At left are excerpts from the report of Mr. Stuart-Stubbs to the UBC Senate for the 1970-71 academic year. Picture by UBC Photo Department.

Canada. Expenditure per student was \$210.56, compared to the Canadian average of \$246.64, and to \$259.77 at Toronto and Alberta.

The increasing interdependence among libraries was reflected in 1970-71 in the activities of the province's three public universities. On Oct. 15, 1970, the university librarians of Simon Fraser University, the University of Victoria and UBC established an informal organization named Tri-University Libraries, with the three-fold purpose of 1) improving and developing co-operation among the three libraries; 2) working towards a co-ordinated policy for long-range library growth and development with co-ordinated acquisitions policies, shared resources, the development of compatible machine systems, provision of easy and rapid communications systems, provision of shared storage facilities, and exploration of other areas of co-operation; 3) co-operation with other educational, library and research institutions and organizations inside and outside the geographical area to further the purposes of the three libraries.

In order to work toward these objectives, a number of task forces were set up to deal with specific areas of library activity: acquisition and preservation of newspapers, collection sharing, classification of Canadiana, conversion of bibliographic records to machine-readable form, information systems, co-operative cataloguing, etc. Notable progress was made during the year in attending to a myriad of technicalities upon which the broader aspects of co-operation must be

based; as a result, the resources of the libraries were more efficiently utilized by a larger community, and cost savings were achieved at the operational level. . . .

From the foregoing, it is easy to discern the future course of development.

Given the proliferation of information and the constant expansion of the University's program, it is essential that the system of libraries continue to expand. The limits of the on-campus library system have been defined, and must be met within the present decade. In the same period, a beginning must be made on facilities for co-operative storage of library materials in excess of campus capacities.

In controlling bibliographic information and library resources, the Library's dependence on the computer will increase, as well as on other new products of technology.

Higher levels of use will accompany these developments, as a province-wide library system for higher education emerges, linked to a national network. Yet, despite the dimensions of these larger systems, service at the individual level must be more personalized and specialized. The units which make up the larger system must themselves be flexible, in order to meet new demands as they arise. New methods of performance, measurement and evaluation will be introduced, as a means of holding costs to a minimum.

Evolution toward the Library of 1980 is already under way.

UBC Basketball Squad Captures Fifth Title

It's a safe guess that of the 19,800-odd students at UBC, less than a quarter of them are aware that international track star Debbie Brill is a fellow student.

Very few of them would know that three members of last year's Thunderbird hockey team are this year playing for National Hockey League farm teams, awaiting their chance in the majors. And many would be surprised to learn that UBC has an undefeated rugby team, a world-class rowing crew and a basketball team that has just won the 1972 western conference championship for the fifth time since 1961.

Why this apparent apathy toward athletics on the Point Grey campus?

Mr. Buzz Moore, business manager of the men's athletic program, thinks that perhaps it's a general lack of knowledge on the part of the students about what the program has to offer. It's been expanded greatly in recent years and now involves an estimated 6,000 students in intra and extra mural sports.

Those who manage UBC's athletic program are anxious to dispel the notion that athletics are dominated by students in the School of Physical Education and Recreation.

A look at the rosters of UBC teams reveals that the majority of players — 80 to 90 per cent on most teams — are registered in academic areas other than Physical Education. Law, Commerce, Science, Arts and Education, in particular, provide the bulk of the players for campus athletic squads.

EXCEPTION TO RULE

An exception to this rule, in the current session at least, is the Thunderbird basketball team coached by Dr. Peter Mullins, associate professor in the School of Physical Education and Recreation.

Five of Dr. Mullin's ten-man squad in the current session are Physical Education majors. This situation will alter next year when four of the members of the current team graduate and are replaced by players from the Junior Varsity team. Only two of the 12 members of the J.V. squad are registered in Physical Education.

Dr. Mullins, who in addition to his coaching duties is a full-time teacher in the physical education school, denies that it is a tough job coaching students who are, in a sense, only "part-time" athletes.

When he says that students are playing the game because they want to he means they haven't been lured to the campus with athletic scholarships, since UBC doesn't award them.

As a result, athletes practice on their own time — usually during the noon-hour break and after classes — and the competitive schedule is arranged so that away games are played on weekends so that travel time doesn't bite into class time.

All this is in keeping with general University policy, subscribed to by Dr. Mullins and other UBC coaches, that a student's education comes before athletics.

"Students are here to get a degree," he said, "and, as a result, studies come first and sports second."

While Dr. Mullins expects players to work hard at the game and develop their talents, his coaching philosophy doesn't extend to moulding superstars or altering a player's personality.

The mutual respect which has developed over the years between Dr. Mullins and his players seems to have paid off; since he took over the coaching of the 'Birds in 1961 his teams have



Picture by Michael Tindall

A PENSIVE Peter Mullins, coach of the UBC Thunderbirds basketball squad, ponders strategy from the sidelines during a recent game.

captured the western Canadian university championship five times. They wrapped up their fifth conference title just last week.

Dr. Mullins keeps a loose rein on his players because he feels it's important to treat them as adults. There are no hard-and-fast rules for players and no bed checks when the team is on the road.

This weekend the 'Birds begin playoff competition with the University of Alberta Golden Bears at UBC. Games will be played at 8 p.m. in the War Memorial Gymnasium on Friday and Saturday and, if necessary, at 2:30 p.m. Sunday.

If they are successful in western playoff competition the 'Birds will then be involved in the first weekend in March in the Canadian University basketball championships, which UBC will host this year.

to publish a newspaper and make a film of representative OFY projects carried out in the summer of 1972.

Closing date for the submission of applications for 1972 OFY projects is March 8. Projects must be carried out between May 15 and Sept. 15 and each student employed will be paid a maximum of \$90 a week.

Students who want to apply for grants should contact Mr. Wooten at 1290 Howe St., Vancouver, telephone 688-7791.

Totem Pole Carved In Museum

A ten-foot totem pole and a model of a Haida canoe are taking shape in UBC's Museum of Anthropology under the skilled hands of Mr. Robert Davidson, a Haida Indian carver from the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Every Tuesday, Mr. Davidson arrives at the museum in the basement of the Main Library to spend the day working on the two items with a set of knives and axes that he made himself.

The UBC museum obtained a grant from the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation to enable Mr. Davidson to carve the canoe and the totem pole.

Mrs. Audrey Hawthorn, curator of the museum, describes Mr. Davidson as "one of two gifted carvers currently working in the Vancouver area."

Mr. Davidson's finished works will be retained by the museum for display and a photographic record is being made of the items while work is in progress.

The model of the Haida canoe is being carved in alder, which presents some difficulties because of the hardness of the wood. He uses a curved knife to shape the canoe and will finish it with sandpaper.

Less difficult to carve is a 600-pound piece of red cedar which will represent a killer whale when complete. Mr. Davidson has used a wedge-shaped knife and mallet to complete the outline of the whale and he will finish the carving with an axe to give it a textured surface. He plans to paint the whale in the traditional colors of red and black.

Mr. Davidson's association with UBC began in 1970 when he went to Montreal to carve a totem pole as part of a display of Museum of Anthropology material that drew rave reviews from Canadian and American art experts.

The ten-foot totem pole which Mr. Davidson completed at the exhibition was presented to Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau and was retained there as a memento of the UBC display and an east-west cultural link.

Mr. Davidson comes by his talent honestly. He was taught stone carving by his grandfather, Robert, and his father, Claude, in the Queen Charlotte Island village of Masset. In Vancouver he was apprenticed to one of Canada's outstanding wood carvers and jewellery makers, Mr. Bill Reid, who was responsible for supervising the construction of UBC's Totem Pole Park.

Mr. Davidson's last visit to his home in Masset was in 1969 when he carved a totem pole for the village with a grant from the First Citizens Fund. When the 40-foot carving was raised at a ceremony presided over by Mr. Davidson's grandfather, it marked the first time in 80 years that such an event had taken place in the village.

Grant Approved

UBC's Faculty Association has approved a grant of \$500 to aid East Pakistan teachers and students in refugee camps in India.

The grant will be forwarded by the UBC World University Service Committee to an assistance committee at Calcutta University in India. The funds will provide an allowance for ten teachers at the primary level, three teachers at the advanced level and two non-teaching staff and supply teaching materials for one month.

It is expected that the UBC grant will be considered for a matching grant by the Canadian International Development Agency, a federal government body.

PROJECTS

Continued from Page One

would also repair broken toys and build new, sturdy toys;

- Another group of architecture students want to document the history of Vancouver's oldest buildings and publish a booklet aimed at preserving old structures, and

- A group of student writers and filmmakers want

UBC
REPORTS

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