

# UBC REPORTS

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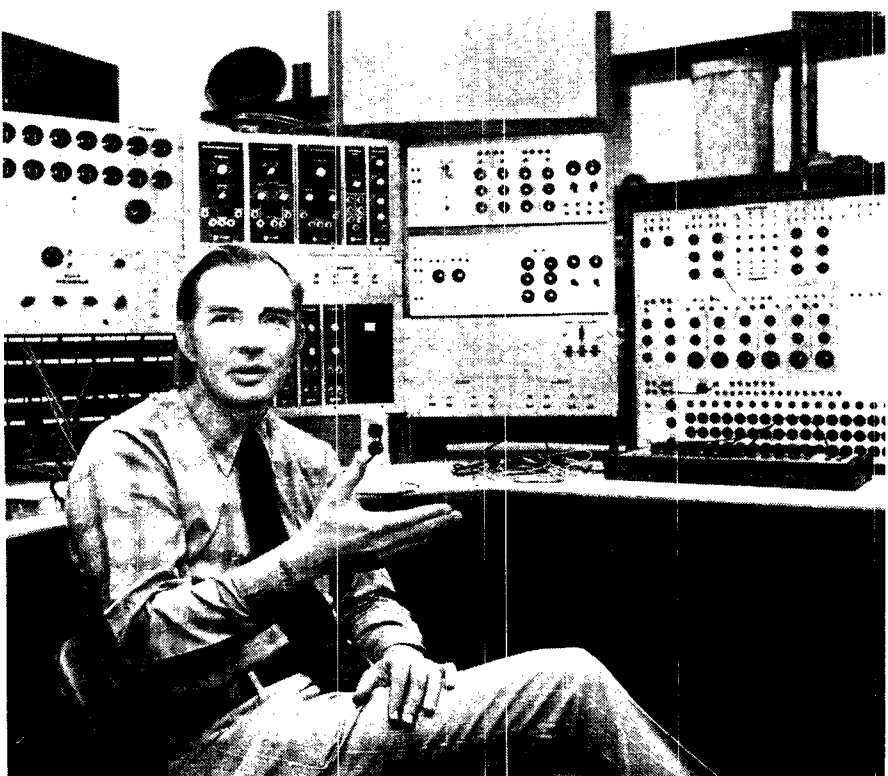
## A Very Good Year For UBC's Athletes

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# FOR UBC'S ATHLETES, IT WAS A VERY GOOD YEAR



Picture courtesy UBC Athletic Office

UBC's top athletes in 1972 were Ron Thorsen, above, winner of the Bobby Gaul Memorial Trophy, and track star Penny May, shown below, chatting with coach Lionel Pugh at an international university meet held in Italy last year. Miss May captured the Sparling Trophy.



Picture courtesy UBC Athletic Office

For men and women athletes at UBC the 1971-72 season was a very good year. For the first time in the University's history, both the men's and women's basketball teams captured the Western Canadian Inter-Collegiate Athletic championships and the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Athletic Union championships.

The track team came out on top in the WCIAA championships, as did the women's field hockey and curling teams, the swim team, and the men's cross-country team.

In many of the sports, individual stars cropped up faster than they could be counted. Perhaps the most surprising overnight star was Liza Richardson, a third-year Arts student, and member of the Thunderbird ski team. Miss Richardson, who had never won a major race before, was the last skier down the course in the downhill competition in the World University Winter Games at Lake Placid, New York, on Feb. 28. Virtually unknown in international competition prior to the race, she came from behind to snatch the victory and a gold medal from Caroline Rebattu of France, winning by a mere 3/100th second.

Football got off to its usual slow start with plenty of rookies on the team, but under the enthusiastic and ever-optimistic coaching of Frank Gnuv, the team jelled at mid-season and actually went on to win three of its last four games. Rookie quarterback Jim Tarves was named to the Western Conference All-Star team along with Ron Fowler, the veteran linebacker.

The outlook was a little brighter for the UBC hockey team, which got off to a strong start early in the season, won the Hockey Canada tournament during the Christmas break by defeating Sir George Williams and the University of Alberta, but then suffered some late-season losses to finish out of the playoffs with a win-loss record of 14-6. Five of the players were selected in the draft of the fledgling World Hockey Association — Ian Wilkie, Rich Longpre, Doug Buhr, Laurie Yaworski, and Bob McAneeley, the latter also clinching the WCIAA scoring title for the second consecutive year.

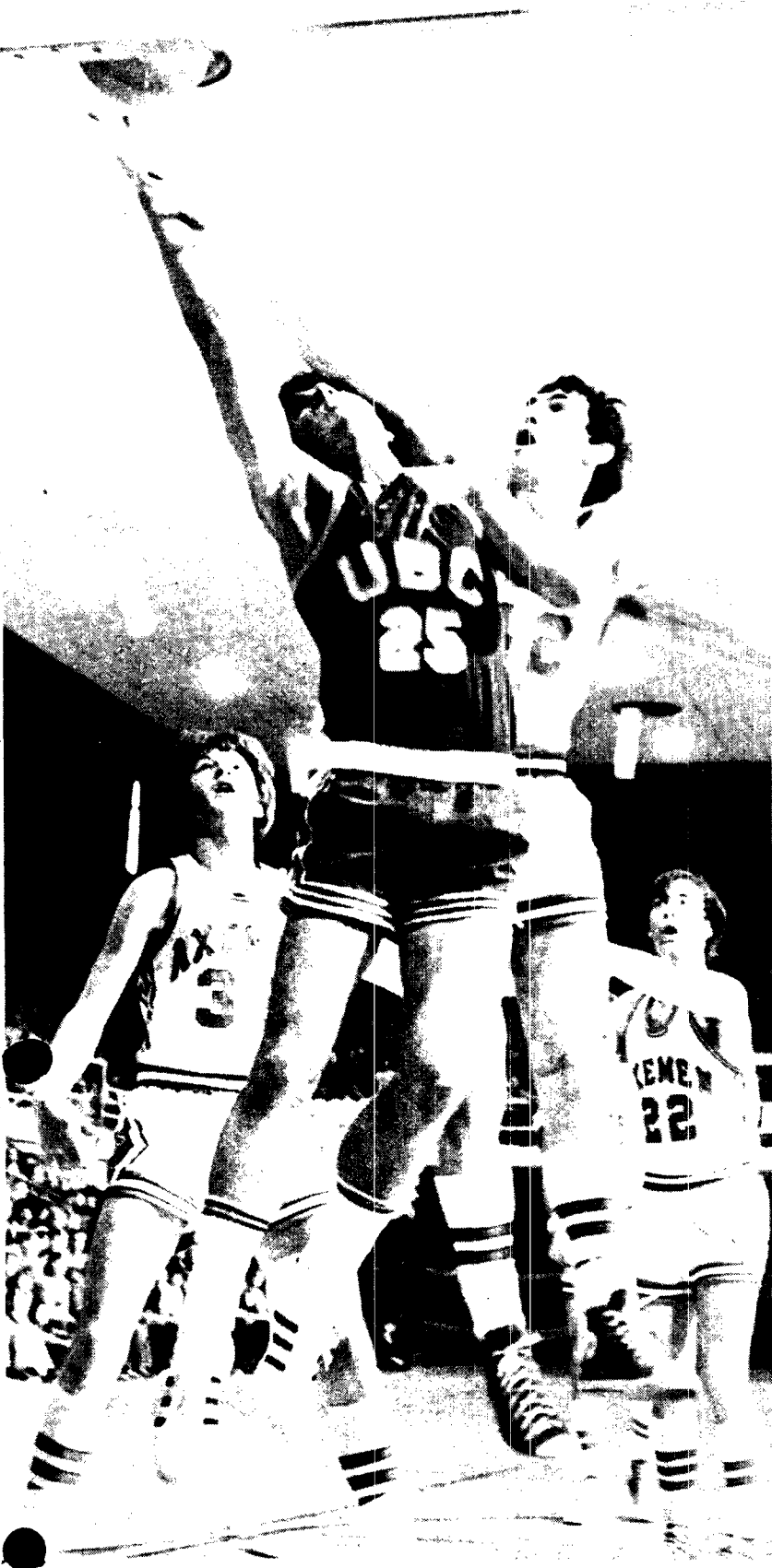
The rugby Thunderbirds had an excellent season and have become one of the strongest teams in Canada. They were undefeated in the Northwest Collegiate Conference and won the championship even though they suffered a 2½-month layoff in mid-season due to inclement weather. Including games in California and Oregon, the 'Birds ended with a won-lost record of 14-2. In terms of points for and against their record was 433-107.

A measure of the standing of the UBC rugby XV is the fact that they will take on the touring Bridgend club from Wales at 2:30 p.m. on May 13 at Thunderbird Stadium. The 'Birds will oppose the rugged Welsh team with hard tackling and immediate counter-attack, an approach that was reasonably successful for the Canadian national team that toured Wales last September. Six UBC players were on the touring squad and four of them will see action at UBC next month.

The Sparling Trophy for the top female athlete displaying world-class calibre went this year to Penny May, a Physical Education student and recent transfer from the University of Victoria. Miss May, the national record-holder in the 50-metre hurdles, is also Canadian long-jump champion, and won a silver medal in the pentathlon at the Pan-American Games. Under the watchful eye of UBC track coach Lionel Pugh, she is currently trying to improve her high jumping before tackling her next goal, an Olympic medal.

Guard Ron Thorsen of the champion Thunderbirds basketball team was the top male athlete, winning the Bobby Gaul Trophy for outstanding qualities of sportsmanship, athletic excellence, contribution to athletics and scholastic ability. Thorsen, who set new UBC career and national scoring records this season, was also named B.C. Sports Federation University Athlete of the Year.

Definitely a good year and, if you ask anyone in the athletic departments, a better one coming up. Now if they'd only put a roof on Empire Pool, finish the running track at Thunderbird Stadium, increase the travel budget for Women's Athletics . . .

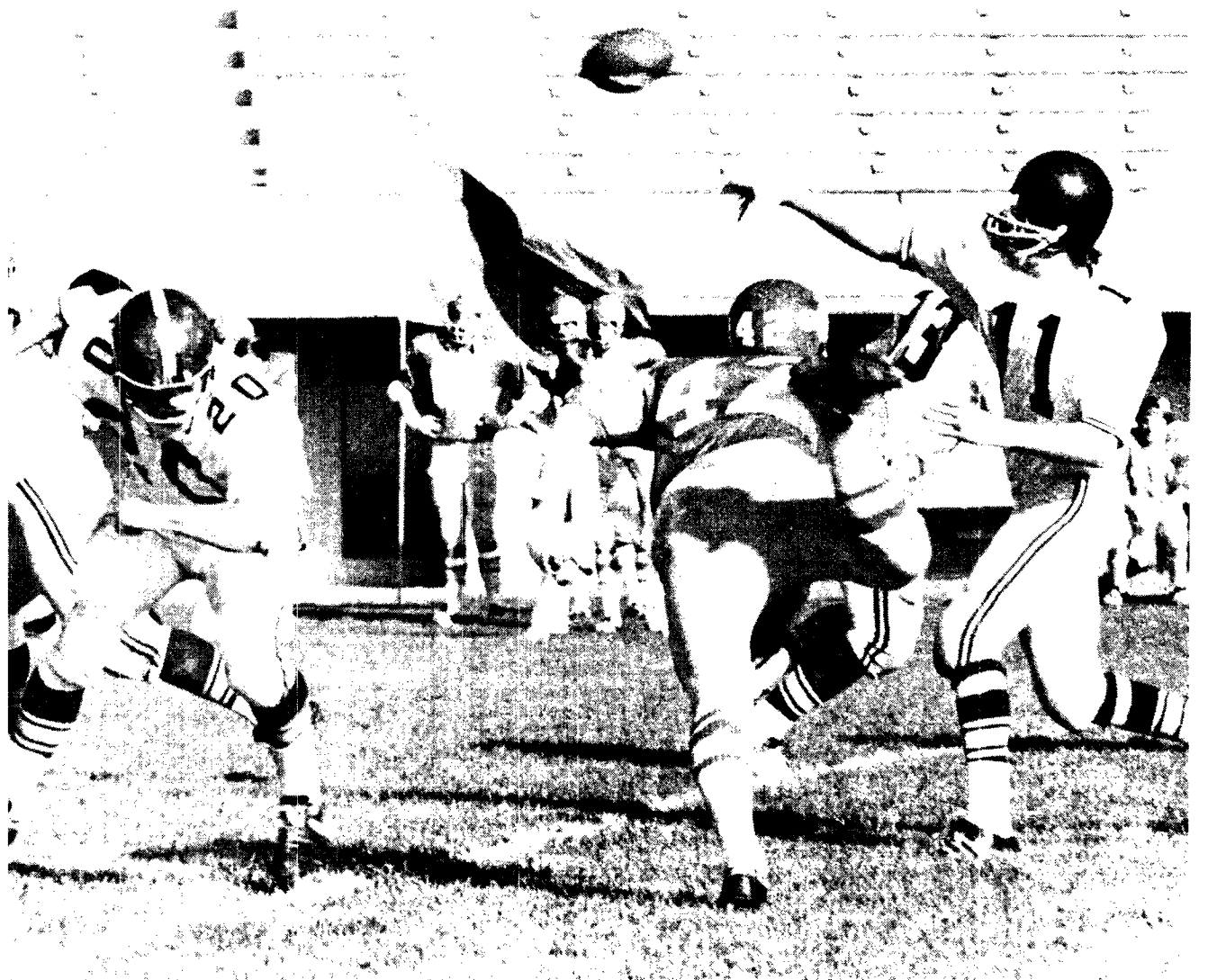


Centre John Mills (25) fights at left for a rebound during the national basketball championship game that pitted UBC against the Axemen from Acadia University in the Meritimes. UBC won the game 87-80 at the War Memorial Gymnasium. The same day - March 4 - UBC's women's basketball squad captured the national title in Saskatoon by defeating the University of New Brunswick 74-69. A pair of defensemen on UBC's rough, tough hockey club are shown below fending off a couple of Edmonton Bear forwards during a game at UBC's Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre.



Picture by Bill Cunningham, The Province

Rookie quarterback find for UBC's Thunderbird football team in 1971 was Jim Tarves, shown at right unleashing a pass against the University of Calgary team. Tarves lead 'Birds to victory in three of their last four games.



Picture by Jack Coury



UBC's Master Teachers for 1972 are pictured at right, Dr. Bryan Clarke, standing, is director of a program for teachers of deaf children in the Faculty of Education, and Dr. Moses Steinberg, seated, is a well-known teacher in the Department of English.

# UBC NAMES ITS 1972 MASTER TEACHERS

Picture by UBC Photo Department



Dr. Moses W. Steinberg, professor of English, and Dr. Bryan R. Clarke, associate professor of Education, are the recipients of the 1972 Master Teacher Award at the University of B.C.

They are the sixth and seventh recipients of the award and will share a \$5,000 cash prize that goes with the honor.

The 12-man selection committee responsible for screening nominees for the award also awarded certificates of merit to five other UBC teachers. All will be eligible for the award in future years.

Certificate of merit winners are:

- Dr. Alan Bree, professor of Chemistry;
- Dr. Nathan J. Divinsky, professor of Mathematics and assistant dean of the Faculty of Science;
- Dr. Malcolm F. McGregor, professor and head of the Department of Classics;
- Dr. Marketa Goetz Stankiewicz, associate professor of German; and
- Dr. Donald G. Stephens, associate professor of English.

There were a total of 32 eligible faculty members nominated for the 1972 competition by students and faculty members.

Members of the selection committee, which is chaired by UBC's Academic Planner, Dr. Robert Clark, visited the classrooms of those nominated to listen to lectures, and department heads or

deans were asked to provide an assessment of each nominee in relation to the criteria for the awards.

The Master Teacher Award was established in 1969 by Dr. Walter Koerner, a member of UBC's Board of Governors, as a tribute to his brother, Dr. Leon Koerner. The awards are designed to recognize and encourage good teaching at UBC.

The first winner of the Master Teacher Award was Prof. Walter Gage, now UBC's president. Other winners are Prof. Peter Larkin, of the Department of Zoology; Prof. Sam Black, of the Faculty of Education; Dr. Floyd St. Clair, of the Department of French; and Dr. John Hulcoop, of the Department of English.

Both Dr. Steinberg and Dr. Clarke, the winners of the 1972 awards, were Certificate of Merit winners in the 1971 competition.

Dr. Steinberg has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1946 and is noted for his teaching and writing on such noted British authors as George Bernard Shaw, H.G. Wells and Thomas Hardy. In the past year he has taught a graduate course on tragedy in literature and given a senior course in the early modern period of English literature.

A native of Ottawa, Dr. Steinberg is a graduate of Queen's University, in Kingston, Ontario, where he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and the University

of Toronto, where he received his doctorate.

In addition to his activities as a teacher, author and broadcaster Dr. Steinberg has taken an active part in University affairs as a member of UBC's Senate and innumerable Faculty and departmental committees.

Dr. Bryan Clarke is the director of Canada's only university training program for teachers of deaf children in the division of special education in UBC's Faculty of Education.

He teaches and supervises the work of eight students enrolled for a one-year diploma program for teachers of deaf children and supervises the work of three graduate students working on Doctor of Education degrees.

Dr. Clarke came to Canada from Australia in 1968 to initiate the training program for teachers of the deaf. He is a graduate of the University of Melbourne, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree and a diploma in Education, and the University of Manchester in England, where he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Education of the Deaf.

Before coming to Canada, Dr. Clarke taught for 27 years in Australia at various schools and training centres for teachers of the deaf.

Following are brief biographical notes on Certificate of Merit winners:

Dr. Alan V. Bree, professor of Chemistry, has



Pictures by UBC Photo Department



Five Certificate of Merit winners in the 1972 Master Teacher competition are shown above and to the right. Top row, left to right, are: Prof. Malcolm F. McGregor, head of the Department of Classics; Prof. Nathan Divinsky, of the Department of Mathematics and assistant dean of the Faculty of Science; Prof. Alan Bree, of the Department of Chemistry. At right are Dr. Marketa Goetz Stankiewicz, of the Department of German, and Dr. Donald Stephens, of the Department of English.

been a member of the UBC faculty since 1961, when he came to Canada from Australia. He was educated at the University of Sydney and specializes, in his research, in spectroscopic studies of organic crystals. In the past academic year he has been teaching chemistry at the first-year level.

Dr. Nathan Divinsky, professor of Mathematics and assistant dean of the Faculty of Science, teaches mathematics at the first- and second-year levels to students in Arts, Science and Applied Science.

A graduate of the Universities of Manitoba and Chicago, he joined the UBC faculty in 1959 after a teaching career in the United States and at the University of Manitoba. He was appointed assistant dean of Science in 1969.

Dr. Malcolm F. McGregor, professor and head of the Department of Classics, teaches Greek history and language to undergraduate students and supervises a graduate seminar in his field of specialization, Greek epigraphy, the interpretation of ancient inscriptions.

A graduate of UBC and the University of Cincinnati, where he taught for more than 20 years, Prof. McGregor returned to UBC in 1954 as head of the Classics department. He is the author of numerous books and articles on Greek history and epigraphy and has taken an active part in UBC government.

Dr. Marketa Goetz Stankiewicz is a graduate of the University of Toronto, where she received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, and has been a UBC faculty member since 1957.

In the Department of German, Dr. Stankiewicz teaches 19th- and 20th-century German drama and poetry and comparative literature and is the author of numerous articles on subjects in these fields.

Dr. Donald G. Stephens, associate professor of English, is a specialist in the field of Canadian poetry and literature, and serves as associate editor of the UBC publication, *Canadian Literature*, a quarterly magazine.

A native of Saskatchewan, Dr. Stephens was educated at the Universities of New Brunswick and Edinburgh and joined the UBC faculty in 1958. In addition to teaching and writing, Dr. Stephens serves as chairman of the committee on graduate studies in the English department.

To be eligible for the Master Teacher Award, candidates must have held a full-time teaching post at UBC for at least three years and currently be teaching on the campus.

Those nominating UBC faculty members are asked to submit an evaluation of the candidates, bearing in mind the following criteria:

Having a comprehensive knowledge of the subject,

- Being habitually well-prepared for class,
- Having enthusiasm for the subject,
- Having the capacity to arouse interest in it among students,
- Establishing good rapport with students both in and out of class,
- Setting a high standard and successfully motivating students to attain such a standard,
- Communicating effectively at levels appropriate to the preparedness of students,
- Utilizing methods of evaluation of student performance which search for understanding of the subject rather than just ability to memorize, and
- Being accessible to students outside class hours.

Members of the selection committee for the 1972 awards were: Prof. Clark, chairman; UBC's Chancellor, Mr. Allan McGavin; Prof. Roy Daniells, University Professor of English Language and Literature; Prof. P.A. Larkin, Department of Zoology; Prof. W.A. Webber, acting dean of Medicine; Dr. Ruth L. White, Department of French; Dr. Ross Stewart, Department of Chemistry; and UBC graduate Mrs. Beverley Field who, with Dr. Stewart, represented the Alumni Association, and four students nominated by the Students' Council: Mrs. Karin Vickars, Mr. W. Gordon Blankstein, Mr. Gordon S. McNab and Mr. Richard Ouzounian.

Checking galley proofs for a forthcoming publication of recently-established University of B.C. Press are three of its key figures: Mr. Tony Blicq, left, the Press's director, and Miss Judy Stewart and Mr. Ken Pearson, the Press's two editors. The Press plans to publish an impressive list of ten books in the coming year.

# UBC MAKES A COMMITMENT TO SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

By Keith Bradbury

Picture by UBC Photo Department



Following a tradition that goes back almost to the invention of movable type, the University of B.C. has launched itself into scholarly publishing with the establishment of the University of British Columbia Press.

It was at Oxford University in the year 1478 that the first university press began with the publication of a commentary on the Apostles' Creed attributed to St. Jerome. That was just 24 years after the completion of Johann Gutenberg's Mazarin Bible and only a year after the first book printed in England had come off William Caxton's press at Westminster.

UBC had to wait until 1971 for the establishment of its own Press, but when it did enter the field it did so with a full commitment to the principles of university publishing — and with a director who came to UBC direct from Oxford.

With its first year of publication now over, the University of B.C. Press can point to three titles published, an encouraging sales record and, perhaps most important, considerable critical acclaim. The Press is planning to more than triple its output in its second year, with a total of ten titles scheduled for publication in the coming months.

A measure of the rapid development of the Press since it was established is its recent acceptance as a member of the American Association of University Presses. Membership in the AAUP is much sought-after because it confers professional recognition on the products of a press and enables members to display their books at conferences and meetings where the Association has a display. Extensive publishing and marketing information also becomes available when a university press is accepted for membership.

The Press grew out of the UBC Publications Centre, which was established in 1961 when Prof. W.L. Holland came to UBC to join the Department of Asian Studies. He brought with him the journal *Pacific Affairs*, then in its 33rd year of publication, and a backlist of about 60 books on Asia and the Pacific.

## JOURNALS APPEAR

The Publications Centre marketed these books and published new ones in its ten years of existence. During this time the quarterly journal *Canadian Literature*, edited by George Woodcock, and the *Canadian Yearbook of International Law*, edited by Prof. C.B. Bourne, began publication, in association with the Publications Centre. More recently the quarterly journal *B.C. Studies*, a forum for issues pertaining to British

Columbia, edited by Dr. Margaret Prang and Prof. Walter Young, has been distributed by the Centre.

The conversion from Publications Centre to University Press was made after the arrival at UBC of Mr. Anthony Blicq, the Press's director. He was hired for the express purpose of reorganizing and expanding the Centre and turning it into a full-fledged university press.

Mr. Blicq is committed to the idea that the *raison d'être* of a university press is to advance knowledge. He puts it this way: "One role of a university is to disseminate knowledge and therefore a university press helps fulfill this function. At the same time, there is a considerable amount of scholarly writing that is not commercially viable for publication by commercial publishing firms, and if a university press did not exist this work might not be published at all."

## MAJOR TITLE

The first major title of the University of British Columbia Press was *The Royal Navy and the Northwest Coast of North America, 1810 to 1914*, by Dr. Barry Gough, a UBC graduate who now teaches at Western Washington State College in Bellingham. This work, which analyzes the implementation and execution of British foreign policy by the Royal Navy in the 19th century, became a local best-seller (it was on the list of the top ten books sold in the Vancouver area for five weeks) and won many complimentary reviews.

*The Times Literary Supplement* reviewer, for example, wrote: "His (Gough's) research into the primary source has been thorough, his presentation is scholarly and his case fully sustained . . . . A book of this kind, illustrating a specific example of the significance of British naval supremacy in the century after Trafalgar, was well worth writing."

Published at the same time were two other books — *A Reference Guide to English, American and Canadian Literature* and *Malcolm Lowry: The Man and His Work*. The *Reference Guide*, designed to inform the undergraduate student of research methods and materials useful to him, was reviewed in the *Queen's Quarterly* by R.C. Ellsworth, who wrote: ". . . use of this handsomely designed and produced volume shows it to be a well-rounded *vade-mecum* that will facilitate the search for background information and critical comment that may be outside the special interest of anyone concerned with the whys, whats and hows of investigating the literature of Canada, England and the United States."

The Lowry book, a multi-faceted collection of essays on the novelist who lived and worked in a squatter's shack at Dollarton on Burrard Inlet, was also well received. All three of the first year's books are being considered for a second printing.

The journals and the *Yearbook* continue to be published independently, but in association with the Press, and to have their own editors. The editors act as consultants to the Press in their own field of interest.

In its second year the University of British Columbia Press plans to publish an impressive list of ten books which include:

*Peasant Society in Konku: A Study of Right and Left Subcastes in South India*, by Brenda E.F. Beck; *Imperialism and Free Trade: Lancashire and India in the Mid-Nineteenth Century*, by Peter Harnetty; *A Checklist of Printed Materials Relating to French-Canadian Literature — Second Edition*, by Gerard Tougas; *Transport Competition and Public Policy in Canada*; by Harry L. Purdy; *Frank Fairchild Westbrook*, by William C. Gibson; *Dramatists in Canada*, by William H. New; *Indonesia After Sukarno*, by Justus M. Van der Kroef; *Dilemmas of Statehood in Southeast Asia*, by Michael Leifer, and *Japan's Foreign Policy Today*, by Frank C. Langdon.

Initially, the policy of the UBC Press is to concentrate on four specific areas of interest — the same areas the four journals concentrate on — Asia and the Pacific, Canadian literature, Western Canada and international law. The reason for this is that these areas form a natural extension of the publishing activity of the last few years. However, Mr. Blicq points out that while preference may be given to books in these four areas, works of special significance from any field will be considered by the UBC Press.

The Press also prefers to publish Canadian authors — and specifically Western Canadians or UBC professors. Two of the first year's three books were written by UBC people; eight of the ten to be published this year were written at UBC.

Ideally, at some time in the future, Mr. Blicq would like to see the UBC Press turning out 25 books a year. However, because of limited funds and a small staff, he foresees the publication of no more than eight to ten books a year for several years yet.

The Press has its offices on the top floor of the Old Auditorium building. There Mr. Blicq and his staff of eight edit and promote their books. A floor below is the mailing room from which orders for University of B.C. Press books are filled.





How a book goes from idea in the author's head to publication by the University of B.C. Press is an interesting process.

In many cases it will begin with the author approaching the Press with an outline of a book he is thinking of writing in order to see if the Press would be interested in publishing the finished work. An early approach is preferred by the Press staff because it enables the Press to be involved with the author as he writes — and this can help to ensure that the finished product will be something the Press wants to print. Some authors, however, approach the Press only after they have finished their manuscripts.

Decisions on which books are to be published are made by the staff of the Press and a President's Advisory Committee chaired by UBC's Librarian, Mr. Basil Stuart-Stubbs. However, these decisions are made only after certain preliminary work is completed. One step is to have the manuscript read by expert "readers" involved in the particular discipline of the book. In most cases there are two readers — one an on-campus specialist, the other an off-campus specialist; in some cases three readings may be asked for.

Another preliminary step is to look into marketing aspects of publishing such a book. Other books in the field will be examined, costs will be analyzed and eventually a financial picture will emerge which indicates whether the book is likely to produce a profit or a loss — and how much.

## MANUSCRIPT EDITORS

At the same time editing of the manuscript must begin. This is handled by two editors, Mr. Ken Pearson, formerly of McGraw Hill, and Miss Judy Stewart, also formerly of McGraw Hill in Canada. One of the aims of the editors in their work on the book is to make sure that it is a continuum of ideas — that the thoughts throughout are consistent.

In some cases the editors may suggest ways in which passages can be rewritten to make them clearer, "although we always keep in mind that it's the author's work," Mr. Pearson says. The editors must also make sure that many details are looked after, such as proper punctuation, proper citation in footnotes, and proof-reading.

The printing, though controlled by the University of B.C. Press, is handled by commercial printing houses. Usually books are put out to tender, with the printer offering the best job at the best price being the winner of the contract. But in some cases, where special

typefaces or other features are required, a particular house may be awarded the job because it offers what is needed.

Mr. Blicq says the aim is to give the work to B.C. printers when possible. Two of the first three books published by the Press were printed in B.C. The Press will definitely not do its own printing.

Once off the press, a book is promoted and distributed by the UBC Press. It is listed and described in the Press's annual widely-distributed booklist of new books, copies of the book are distributed for review, and a direct mail program is undertaken for each book to a carefully selected list of potential customers. The Press also has two sales representatives in Canada — one who covers Ontario and Montreal and another who covers British Columbia. The Press is expanding with similar agents in the U.S.

The latest sign of growth is the recent establishment of a new sales division, and a sales manager will be joining the Press in May to strengthen even further the Press's sales record. Sales abroad are sometimes handled by co-publishing arrangements (Peter Harnetty's book, *Imperialism and Free Trade*, is being distributed in the U.K. market by the University of Manchester Press, for example), or sales agencies.

Even now, the United States is a large customer of the UBC Press. Mr. John Stuart, the Press' promotion manager, has approximately 125 standing orders from libraries and universities from Canada and the United States.

Pricing is often a problem at a university press.

"University presses do not anticipate a profit," Mr. Blicq says. "If we do get a best seller, we'll plough the money back into our publishing program. We aim to publish as cheaply as possible because the main idea is to get the books to people who should have them, especially students. Some paperbacks we've priced almost uneconomically low and yet they still cost more than we would like."

The University Press therefore relies on several financial sources. The most important source of funds is the revenue from sales of books. All money from sales is put back into publishing. Other sources include an annual income from a trust account established with money from the estate of Frank J. Burd, an annual subsidy from the University and assistance from the Canada Council and private donations. Mr. Blicq spends much of his time looking for donations and encourages people wanting to assist the Press to do it in this way.

## LOOK FOR BALANCE

Mr. Blicq believes that subsidies, particularly from the University, can be kept to a minimum and that a substantial amount of the Press's income should come from sales. Because of this, the decision to publish is further complicated by a need for a balance between profit and non-profit books.

"We look for a balance," explains Mr. Blicq. "The only way to expand is to find some books that will return a profit to us without sacrificing academic quality." Sales matter to the University Press — at least to the extent that they should be in relation to what the press estimates they would be. For the UBC Press, sales will be helped by the fact that it is entering international fields and will be able to count on an international audience for many of its works.

Occasionally academic books will "take off." One such university press book that took off was *The Lonely Crowd*, by sociologist David Riesman, which had a first printing of 1,500, but which now has more than a million copies in print in paperback. And Marshall McLuhan's *Gutenberg Galaxy* was first published by the University of Toronto Press.

The UBC Press finds itself with more manuscripts than it can publish. Some 30 manuscripts were returned to their authors in the last few months, either because they were not publishable or because they were outside the Press's area of specialization. Yet the Press encourages authors to bring their works forward.

Mr. Blicq feels there are several reasons for an author to publish through the UBC Press. One is that if the author is on campus there can be a close relationship between author and Press during the progress of the book. At the same time, a small house like the UBC Press can concentrate its efforts on the author's book.

It is expected that the existence of the Press on campus will have a stimulating effect on the University community.

How this happened at Toronto was recalled by Eleanor Harman, associate director of the University of

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# MAGS

## LITTLE AND LEARNED

One of the measures of the intellectual life of a university is the publications turned out by its faculty members. The University of B.C. is just moving into the university press field, but it has several well-established learned journals already in existence. For most of them circulations and budgets are low and they continue to be published largely through the personal dedication of their editors and writers. But standards are high, which is most important.

*Canadian Literature*, with a subscription list of 19,000, is probably the most widely read of the UBC publications. It is also the only magazine devoted entirely to the study and criticism of writers and

## SUBSCRIPTIONS ANYONE?

If you're interested in subscribing to any of UBC's journals, here are the details:

*The Journal of Education* — One issue per year. Mailing address: Dr. John Calam, Faculty of Education, University of B.C., Vancouver 8, B.C.

*B.C. Studies* — Appears quarterly. Subscriptions — \$5.00 a year or \$9.00 for two years. Mailing address: University of B.C. Press, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.

*Prism International* — Published 3 times a year. Subscriptions — \$5.00 a year or \$1.75 a copy. Mailing address: Creative Writing Department, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.

*Pacific Affairs* — Appears quarterly. Subscriptions — \$7.00 a year. Mailing address: University of B.C. Press, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.

*Canadian Yearbook of International Law* — \$14.00 for Volume 9; back issues slightly less. Mailing address: University of B.C. Press, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.

*Canadian Literature* — Appears quarterly. Subscriptions — \$5.50 a year. Mailing address: English Department, University of B.C., Vancouver 8, B.C.

writing in Canada and serves as a continuing symposium on the nation's literature, the literary world and its problems, and literature in relation to society. Most well-known Canadian writers such as Mordecai Richler, W.K. Page, Hugh MacLennan, and Margaret Laurence are contributors. The opinions of international figures in the literary field also appear in the journal.

Most countries of the world are represented on its subscription list and it is frequently used as source material in high schools and universities.

*Canadian Literature* is exclusively a journal of criticism and review of Canadian authors and current Canadian works.

Founded by Prof. George Woodcock in 1959, the magazine has recorded the changes in the Canadian literary scene over the intervening years.

"Our purpose has been to present a running commentary on the development of writing and writers in Canada and there have been some significant changes since we began publishing," he says.

"We seem to have moved out of the pioneer period and our writers are no longer obsessed with the

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Canadian landscape. The writing is more psychological and less nationalistic, and writers such as Mordecai Richler, Northrop Frye and Morley Callaghan have become accepted internationally."

Each spring *Canadian Literature* also publishes a complete bibliography of writing recently published in Canada. This check-list of Canadian literature is also available in French.

*Pacific Affairs* is a quarterly publication covering the political, economic, social and diplomatic problems of eastern and southern Asia and the South Pacific. Each issue contains several research articles and a comprehensive book review section.

The journal has a paid subscription list of 3,000 and is read throughout the world. Subscribers include the Indonesian embassy in India and the office of Australia's prime minister. It is read by politicians, administrators and academics who are influential in the affairs of their nations.

The magazine was originally published as the official journal of the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York. In 1960 the Institute ceased operations and Mr. William L. Holland, then secretary-general of the Institute and editor of *Pacific Affairs*, brought the magazine with him to UBC when he became professor and head of the Department of Asian Studies here.

*Pacific Affairs*, which first appeared in 1927, has

## UBC PRESS

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Toronto Press. "Our professors were not writing when we started out on an active book publishing program some 20 years ago," she recalled. "A few had manuscripts stored away; these they pulled out and brought in to us, and we published the ones that we could. Then they sat down and started writing new manuscripts in earnest. Now, a whole generation of scholars has grown up knowing they can be published — Canadian professors are now sought out for books."

The University of Toronto Press is the largest university press in Canada and the third-largest university press in North America. In Mr. Blicq's opinion, it is a superb example of what can be accomplished by a university press. "At present, however, we cannot hope to achieve its size, but we will aim at the same degree of excellence," he said. "Until now, university publishing in Canada has been centred in the East, but it will benefit the considerable research and writing being done in the West to have an outlet here."

It has been the experience of other university presses that a press becomes an important outlet for the spreading of knowledge about particular areas of the country. In this sense, as a handbook on American university press publishing says, "All the publishing a university press does of the works of its own faculty members is regional. For this publishing develops and makes known abroad the work of some of the region's own leading men of thought."

## SEARCH EDITORS

Perhaps surprisingly, however, other university presses do not confine themselves to publishing manuscripts by members of their own faculties. Many presses issuing some 20 or more titles a year find that only a quarter or a third of their authors are members of the home university faculty. This is partly because a university press also serves faculty members at other colleges and universities that do not have a press. It is also because larger university presses have search editors who spend their time searching for manuscripts and consulting with scholars.

While the success of a university press depends on a number of factors ranging from finances to sound decision-making, perhaps the single most important element is the director. In this regard, Mr. William Sloane of the Rutgers University Press has set down some basic guidelines: "Don't put anybody in charge of a university press as a substitute for administrative or academic promotion in his own field or because you don't know what else to do with him. Try to find a man with a powerful commitment to book publishing."

Mr. Blicq came to UBC more than two years ago with just such a commitment. He turned down offers from two commercial publishing houses in the East in order to take the UBC job because he believes implicitly in the importance of a university press. Mr. Blicq's aim is a quality press, and if its production so far is any indication it looks as if that is what the University of B.C. will have.

the longest publishing history of the journals now published at UBC.

*Prism International* was first published in 1959 by the Department of Creative Writing at UBC and today ranks with the *Tamarack Review* and the *Malahat Review* as one of the leading journals of creative writing in Canada. The only criterion for its contributors is excellence and writers such as Gunter Grass, Margaret Laurence and Earle Birney have shared the pages with unknown writers whose short stories, essays or poetry are judged by the editors to be of professional quality.

"We publish many writers who aren't well known but who we think could become so," says editor-in-chief Jacob Zilber.

"About 90 per cent of the important writers of this century — Hemingway, Faulkner, Joyce to name a few — were first published in 'little' magazines like *Prism*.

"The 'little magazine' is life's blood for young poets and prose writers and for more established writers who may wish to experiment with new forms of expression."

Many of the world's national libraries subscribe to *Prism*, including those in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Selections from *Prism* are frequently selected for anthologies.

*B.C. Studies* publishes articles specifically about human history in B.C. It is co-edited by Dr. Margaret Prang of UBC's history department and Prof. Walter Young, head of the political science department.

"We believe that a great deal of research is done on a variety of aspects of life in B.C. but, because it is provincial in scope, it is largely unavailable to scholars, teachers and those members of the general public who would be interested in it.

"This is true of work in many areas such as anthropology, archaeology, history, economics, resource management and others which do not fit neatly into the concerns of any single university discipline. By publishing the work of people doing research in these and other areas, *B.C. Studies* will help to advance the understanding of B.C. past and present," the editors believe.

As well as publishing articles, *B.C. Studies* also contains reviews of books and publications related to B.C. and a bibliography of recently published material, both governmental and private, about the province. As well, the magazine publishes special issues such as Number 13 on the economy of B.C. or the issue dealing exclusively with archaeology in the province.

The magazine recently received a Canada Council grant, a measure of its growing reputation. Most university libraries in Canada and a number of libraries in the United States now subscribe to *B.C. Studies*.

*The Journal of Education* was first published in 1957 at the suggestion of Dean of Education Neville Scarfe, who felt that the new Faculty needed a lively medium for the interchange of ideas on educational philosophy.

The present editor, Dr. L.F. Ashley, says that the *Journal* now enjoys an international reputation and, with a circulation of approximately 2,000, is widely distributed abroad.

The *Journal* publishes one or two editions a year as well as special numbers on such subjects as music education or special education. The edition on special education was typical of the magazine's international outlook and included articles by writers from the Soviet Union, Hungary and Bulgaria. Another special issue on biculturalism and education attracted widespread interest in the educational community.

The most recent edition was an adult-education inventory which assessed the progress of adult education in B.C. from the First World War and also contained a working bibliography on adult education for educators in that field.

*The Canadian Yearbook of International Law* contains articles written mainly by Canadians on various aspects of international law as it affects Canada.

Written in either French or English, the articles deal with such topics as space law, international water rights or Canada's role on international commissions. One edition, for example, contained an article on the Canadian viewpoint of the United States anti-trust laws.

Each edition contains approximately 450 pages with 10 or more contributing authors. *The Yearbook* was founded in 1963 by Prof. Charles Bourne of UBC's Faculty of Law, who also serves as the *Yearbook's* editor.

Prof. Cortland Hultberg, of UBC's music department, sits amid the loudspeakers, patch cords and control panels of UBC's electronic music studio, where faculty members and students create unique musical compositions with oddly-named "instruments" called the, *Moog and Buchla*. Picture by UBC Photo Department.

# Making Music Without Musicians

Remember the story of the blind men who were asked to feel and describe various parts of an elephant?

One felt the leg and thought it was a tree, another felt the trunk and thought it was a snake and a third felt the tail and thought it was a rope.

The casual visitor to the electronic music studio at the University of B.C. might well be reminded of the story.

At first sight the array of equipment ranged in a semi-circle around three walls of the narrow room might be mistaken for the private study of a record collector with a passion for high fidelity.

## PUZZLING SIGHT

The sight of a panel filled with patch cords plugged into various holes and another filled with blinking red lights might lead you to believe you were in some sort of compact communications centre.

Or you might deduce that you had blundered into the control room of a campus radio station.

The studio, packed with \$16,000 worth of equipment and located on the third floor of the Music Building in the Norman MacKenzie Centre for Fine Arts, is none of these things.

It's a studio where music is produced and composed electronically without the aid of musicians playing conventional musical instruments.

Prof. Cortland Hultberg, who is in charge of the studio, says it was conceived in 1965 by Prof. G. Welton Marquis, founder and former head of the Department of Music. Prof. Marquis gave up the headship of the department this year but remains on the faculty as a full professor.

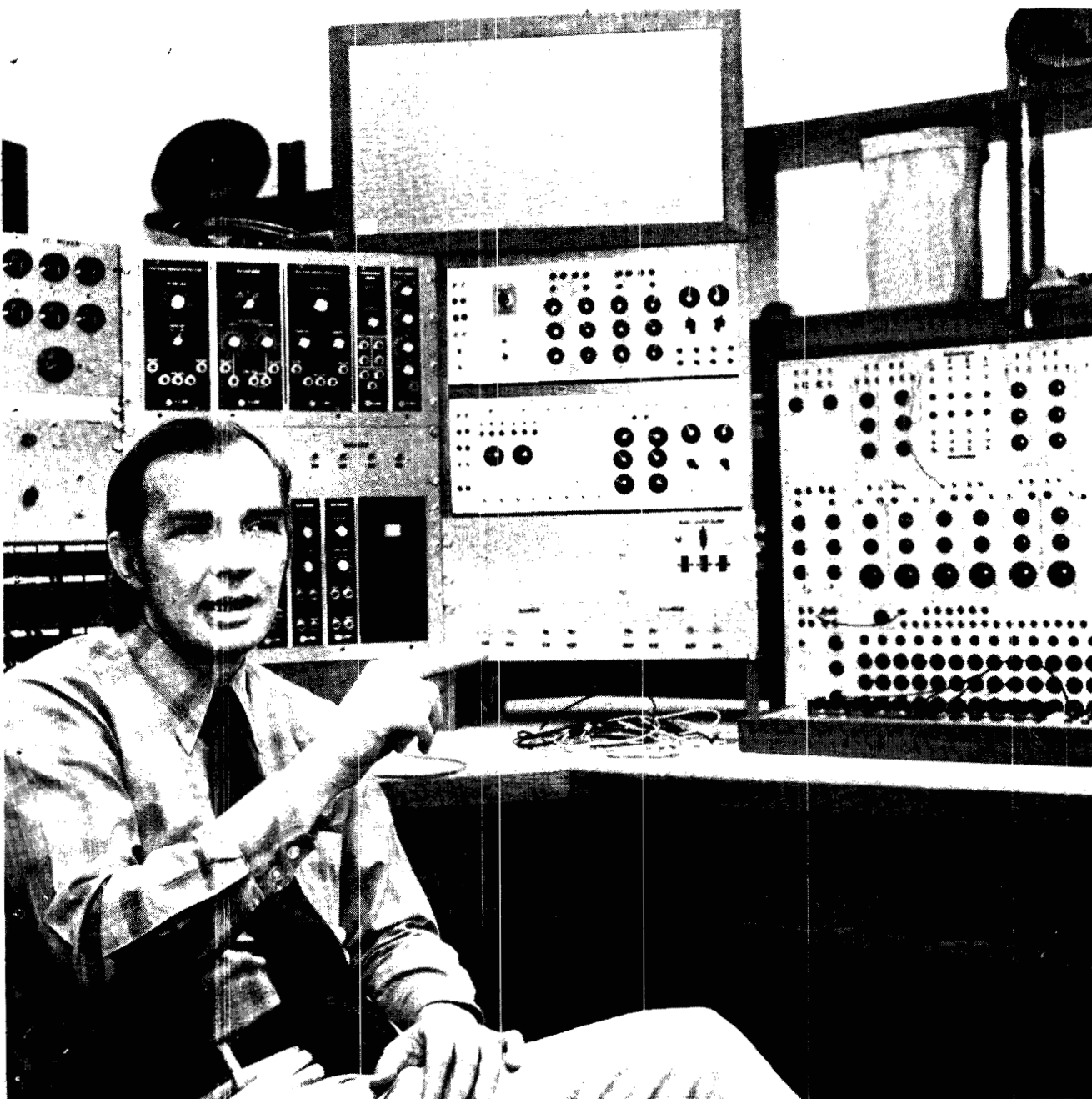
"Prof. Marquis believed students would have to know about electronic music in order to be musicians in the 20th and 21st centuries," says Prof. Hultberg.

If you think that synthetic music is something new, Prof. Hultberg can quickly disillusion you.

The hand-powered barrel organ made its appearance at the beginning of the 17th century, the player piano came along in 1850 and in 1906 a U.S. inventor, who rejoiced in the name Thaddeus Cahill, demonstrated something called the Dynamophone, which involved the use of dynamos, weighed 200 tons, and was designed to produce microtonal intervals.

Other landmarks which led to the development of the present-day tools of the electronic composer include the synthesizer, a mechanical device that reproduces perfectly the sounds of conventional musical instruments.





instruments and, of course, the technology of the tape recorder.

And lest you think that your contact with electronic music lies in some distant future, Prof. Hultberg will disillusion you again.

Concerts of electronic music are now fairly frequent occurrences in the major entertainment centres and many of the advertisements you see and hear on radio and television have background electronic music. Even the staid Canadian Broadcasting Corporation begins and ends "The National," its daily, late-night newscast with theme "music" composed on the computer at the National Research Council in Ottawa.

Which leads us to the tools of the trade of the UBC composer of electronic music — the Moog and the Buchla.

Robert Moog (rhymes with rogue) has called his sound-producing device a synthesizer, which is rather a misnomer, according to Prof. Hultberg, because it isn't primarily designed to reproduce the sounds of conventional instruments.

A better way of describing the device would be to call it an "electronic music box," which is the term used by Donald Buchla (rhymes with buck saw) for his machine.

Both Moog and Buchla, incidentally, are Americans who head companies that manufacture and market electronic music devices. Moog has a factory in New York state and Buchla manufactures his equipment in Oakland.

Stated very simply, the Moog and Buchla generate low, varying voltages which can be either converted directly into sound waves or retained in the machine to be converted, modulated or combined with other sounds to produce unique effects. Eventually, everything gets recorded on magnetic tape in a sequence which results in a "composition."

## PRECISION SOUND

And because effects are produced electronically, sound emerges with greater precision and accuracy of pitch and rhythm than any that can be produced by human instruments using conventional instruments.

There are also a couple of wrinkles included as part of these machines to aid the composer.

One of the devices is an "envelope control," which allows the composer to shape the electronic waves before they emerge as sound waves. The term "envelope" simply describes how a single sound starts and stops and what happens to it in between.

The control isolates the beginning, middle or end of a sound so that each part can be heard in isolation from the others.

A control device unique to the Buchla, called the "sequencer," simplifies the composition of electronic music. The device can release any sequence of up to 16 notes in single or different rhythms, which can be repeated infinitely. When the composer has modified a sequence to his satisfaction, it can be recorded and the addition of other sequences of notes could constitute an electronic music composition.

The sound generators can actually be played by the composer by plugging into a small keyboard made up of metal strips. Sound is produced by touching the metal strips. The keyboard is so sensitive that moisture from a wet finger will cause sound to be generated until the moisture evaporates.

Prof. Hultberg and the students who use the studio don't use the Moog or Buchla as synthesizers which duplicate the sounds of a conventional instrument. "There's not much point in trying to duplicate an oboe or a violin since we already have these sounds immediately available to us, either through recordings or by having the instruments played by live musicians," he says.

Occasionally, however, an electronic music composer does want to use a concrete, or man-made sound. "We use a microphone to record sounds like bells, or keys on a string being hit with spoons or even human voices. I've even struck metal ash trays to obtain a desired effect."

These man-made sounds seldom get recorded directly on tape, however. Usually they are purposely distorted by the machines and incorporated into a composition in such a way that they are indistinguishable from electronically-produced sounds.

All of this may give the impression that the end product of an electronic composition is musical chaos. After all, your run-of-the-mill music buff is used to good old Mozart or Bach, who started with a recognizable melody, varied and elaborated it in fairly predictable ways and projected a sense of architectural structure.

Producing electronic compositions doesn't mean that the composer isn't concerned with organizing principles, Prof. Hultberg says by way of rebuttal. "Electronic composers utilize 'themes' to the extent that they are involved with a sequence of sound events rather than a melodic theme.

"Both the traditional and the modern composer are one in that they are concerned with a kind of forward movement for their composition," he says.

Prof. Hultberg believes that electronic music has a great future because it provides for a degree of virtuosity previously unattainable. "There are no performance errors in electronic music," he points out, "and the machines are capable of producing sounds never before created by man or nature."

The computer holds out many possibilities for the future of electronic music as well, Prof. Hultberg believes. "Certainly, electronic music will become more complex through the use of computers," he says, "but at the moment there isn't enough direct control over the initial concept of a piece and the realization of the concept via the computer."

## COMPUTER MUSIC

And—are you ready?—Prof. Hultberg even envisions an alternate, direct cerebral control of electronic music via a sensing computer.

Prof. Hultberg is not afraid that electronic music will be branded a gimmick and gradually disappear into limbo as a curiosity. To begin with, there are too many significant compositions now in existence to write it off as gimmickry, he says.

He also points out that in every age composers have made significant break-throughs in musical thought that were not understood at the time.

"The difference today is that with so many musical styles in existence it's difficult to think of a new musical form as an extension of something that has developed from previous musical thought. As a result, it's not always easy to see where an electronic composition came from," he says.

Paradoxically, Prof. Hultberg continues, it is more difficult today for a composer to become internationally renowned precisely because he has so many ways in which to communicate.

"In the past," he says, "a composer was familiar with a small area of music and, as a result, his choices were limited. Today's composer has so many directions in which he can turn that it becomes difficult for him to make a decision about which musical idiom to choose."

Despite the fact that there are no formal courses offered in electronic composition by the music department, 30 students or about ten per cent of those enrolled in the department make active use of the studio. "We're a little too close to electronic music in point of time for it to be taught on a formal basis," Prof. Hultberg says. "Students are shown how to use the studio on a one-to-one basis and the rest is exploration for them."

One such explorer is Phillip Lui, a third-year composition major who plays the piano, violin and oboe in addition to experimenting in the electronic music studio.

"We're living in a technological age," he says, "and as a composer I felt I had to know something about this idiom. It's an important part of my education to try to compose for this day and age."

Mr. Lui believes electronic music is neither science nor art but pure composition, in the same way that a painter will relate a group of objects on a canvas or a writer relate words in a composition. "You take basic sounds and relate them in a meaningful way in the composition of electronic music," he says.

## ELECTRONIC COMPOSER

"In the studio you don't use a manuscript to write down and record the sounds, you use a tape recorder. And you don't use a piano to hear the sounds, you use the machine to produce the sounds."

Even though he hopes to compose electronically and enjoy the seemingly limitless possibilities that the sound-producing machines offer, Mr. Lui is strongly opposed to the idea of the machines eliminating the human element in musical performance and composition.

"I would be isolating myself if I were to deal solely in electronic music," he says. "A composer should provide music that people can play and to which they can relate. Eliminating the performing musician makes it easier because it does away with rehearsal and human error, but I don't believe electronic music can supplant the musician.

"It will only add a new dimension to sound rather than eliminate the performer. I'd like, eventually, to combine instrumental sounds with electronic sounds. Music is music because of what man does to it or for it. It's a human thing."

# UBC NEWS IN BRIEF

## COMMITTEE EXPANDED

A six-man fact-finding committee established by the Faculty of Applied Science on March 21 to investigate charges of intimidation of professors who teach engineering students has been expanded to draw up recommendations based on the fact-finding report.

The decision to expand the committee was made Tuesday (April 18) at a meeting of the Faculty of Applied Science which discussed the report of the fact-finding committee, chaired by Dr. James Kennedy, director of UBC's Computing Centre.

Dr. Kennedy's committee was established to examine charges originally made by the Department of Mathematics about physical and mental intimidation of professors, teaching conditions generally in the Faculty of Applied Science and the role of the Engineering Undergraduate Society in the controversy which engulfed the engineering school following the publication of two EUS newsletters which contained a number of "racist" jokes.

The expanded committee will include two students, to be named by the EUS in consultation with Dean W.D. Liam Finn, head of the Applied Science faculty, and representation from the Department of Mathematics to be arranged through consultation between Dean Finn and Mathematics head Prof. Ralph James.

The expanded committee will also have a new chairman — Prof. Edward Teghtsoonian, head of the Department of Metallurgy in the Faculty of Applied Science. Dr. Kennedy will continue to serve on it.

Dean Finn said he would draw up precise terms of reference for the expanded committee. In general, he said, the committee would be asked to make recommendations about how to deal with disciplinary matters within the Faculty of Applied Science and how events such as those of the past two months might be avoided in future.

Dean Finn said the expanded committee would make use of the fact-finding committee's report in its deliberations, although the expanded committee is empowered to gather additional information if it is needed.

He said the report of the fact-finding committee would remain a confidential document for the present.

Dean Finn said he hoped the report of the expanded committee would be available for discussion by the Faculty late in May.

The sequence of events which led to the establishment of the investigating committees began Feb. 16 when the first of two issues of an EUS newsletter containing "racist" jokes appeared.

The EUS executive apologized publicly for the first newsletter, but on March 9, while most of the EUS executive was attending a conference in eastern Canada, a second newsletter appeared containing more "racist" jokes.

Following the appearance of the second newsletter, ten of 24 mathematics professors who teach engineers suspended classes for one or two days and agreed to resume teaching duties only after the classes had been moved to non-engineering buildings.

Dean Finn also withdrew financial support from the EUS, requested the removal of the EUS office from the Civil Engineering Building and asked for a meeting of the Faculty Council, UBC's major disciplinary body, to consider the incidents.

An apology for the contents of the newsletters was approved at a mass meeting of engineers on March 15.

UBC's Faculty Council has met at least twice to discuss the incidents, but has not issued a statement.

## HUMANITIES COURSES

The University of B.C.'s engineering school plans to include "applied humanities" courses in its undergraduate program.

The courses will be designed to give engineering students a social awareness to apply in the widest practice of their work as professional engineers.

The additions were approved in principle at two meetings of UBC's Faculty of Applied Science this month following two years of review of the present curriculum.

A committee will be formed to decide on the content



**UBC'S EXPERIMENTAL** Urban Vehicle, which will be entered in an international competition in August, has now been officially named the "Wally Wagon" in honor of UBC's President, Dr. Walter H. Gage, shown above in the driver's seat of the partially-finished car. Kneeling are two of the engineering students involved in building

of the applied humanities courses.

Applied humanities — a relatively new term — is sometimes taken to include the social sciences, economics, literature and other subjects.

The Faculty has approved in principle a proposal to give a three-hour applied humanities course to both first- and second-year engineering students beginning in the 1973-74 session.

A three-hour course will also be added, in principle, to both the third- and fourth-year programs in the 1974-75 session.

The additions will be made without increasing the number of hours the students spend in classrooms and laboratories.

Students would also be able to take conventional humanities courses offered at UBC rather than the applied humanities courses selected by the committee, provided they get the approval of the dean or department heads.

## LAW FUND LAUNCHED

The University of B.C.'s law school, the only one in the province, has launched a fund drive for a new building.

The \$500,000 that the public and the legal profession will be asked to donate to the campaign will be added to the \$3 million the University is contributing out of its capital budget towards the new home for the Faculty of Law.

The first contribution has been made by Lieutenant-Governor J.R. Nicholson, a lawyer himself, for \$25,000.

At the campaign kick-off dinner at UBC on April 12, Mr. R.W. Bonner, campaign co-chairman and former attorney-general of B.C., said graduates of UBC's law school provide the backbone of the judiciary and practising legal profession in the province.

The work of law professors and their students, Mr. Bonner said, is a continuing interest to industry, commerce, finance, government and the public.

Campaign co-chairman Mr. A.B.B. Carruthers, of the legal firm of Douglas Symes & Brissenden, said "the actual volunteer contribution made by the lawyer to the well-being of his fellow man is second to that of no other group in the community."

UBC's Faculty of Law began in 1945 and its first classes were held in former army huts. In 1951 a permanent building provided classroom and library space but by 1960 enrolment had risen to the point where the building had to be used as a library only and the classrooms once again returned to army huts.

More than a quarter of a century after its founding, Faculty of Law classrooms are still in Second World War army huts whose romance and paint disappeared long ago. As a result, enrolment has been limited. Out of 867 applicants last year, 204 were admitted to first-year law.

The new building is designed to serve a total of 700 law students, allowing some increase over present enrolment in the three-year program. It will include proper library space, more classrooms and seminar

rooms and a moot court room where court action can be simulated.

Dean A.J. McClean of the Faculty of Law said that the new building will realistically meet both costs and educational needs. "It should provide us with adequate but not by any stretch of the imagination luxurious surroundings in which to provide legal education for future generations in the province," Dean McClean said.

## MEDICAL CARE

Medical care provided to University of B.C. staff and faculty members at the Student Health Service in the Wesbrook Building has been phased out.

University faculty and staff wanting on-campus medical service are now being treated in the Faculty of Medicine's Community Health Centre in Room 209 of the Wesbrook Building.

The Centre is staffed by an integrated team consisting of family physicians and nurses and a pediatrician, social worker and nutritionist. For an appointment, please phone 228-3149.

Medical care had been provided to faculty and staff by a private physician, Dr. J.K.A. Clokie, in an office supplied by the Student Health Service.

Student Health Service will continue to treat students and receive all campus emergencies since it is equipped with emergency facilities and a 26-bed hospital.

Sometime this summer the Community Health Centre will move from the Wesbrook Building to its new quarters in the Community Health Centre building now nearing completion on Wesbrook Crescent.

The Centre is the third to be set up by the Faculty of Medicine. A similar "Family Practice Unit" was opened three years ago near the Vancouver General Hospital and another — the REACH Centre — was established two years ago on Commercial Drive in Vancouver's East End.

They were organized by the medical school as model teaching and research centres. They are designed to provide health care to families and others near them and to introduce students in the health sciences to problems associated with family practice rather than the illnesses encountered in hospitals.

## APARTMENT COMPLEX

Construction is expected to start soon on a twin-tower, luxury apartment complex on the University Endowment Lands immediately south of the existing shopping area on University Boulevard.

The \$8 million, 12-storey development will contain 220 suites and underground parking accommodation for 330 cars. Each tower in the development will be 125 feet in height.

The property, known as Block 96, is zoned for multiple-family dwellings and there are no barriers to its use for apartment construction, according to Mr. R.P. Murdoch, manager of the University Endowment Lands. He said that local ratepayers in the Endowment Lands had been kept informed of the plans for the complex.

The land is owned by Grovesnor International Ltd. and the apartment complex will be built by A.V. Carlson Construction Ltd., a Vancouver firm.



## UBC ELECTIONS

UBC Reports regrets that the name of one of the 25 UBC graduates nominated for the 15 Convocation seats on the University Senate was inadvertently left out of the listing which appeared in the March 29 edition of the paper.

The listing should have included:

**MRS. BEVERLEY K. LECKY** — Born Beverley K. Cunningham. UBC Arts graduate ('38) and former president of the UBC Alumni Association. Active in community affairs and currently a member of UBC's Board of Governors.

Ballots for the election of the Convocation Senators and the Chancellor of the University have now been mailed to members of Convocation. Ballots will be counted on June 7 and the results announced at the regular meeting of UBC's Senate that night.

There are two candidates for Chancellor of the University to succeed Mr. Allan McGavin, who decided not to run again for the position before nominations were received for the 1972 election.

Nominees for Chancellor are Mr. Robert S. Thorpe, a Vancouver lawyer who holds UBC Arts and Law degrees and who has been active in community affairs in North Vancouver; and Mr. Justice Nathan T. Nemetz, a judge of the B.C. Court of Appeal, a UBC Arts graduate and former Vancouver lawyer. Mr. Justice Nemetz was a member of UBC's Board of Governors from 1957 to 1968.

## UBC ENVIRONMENT

UBC faculty members are hardly "up in arms" about the environment on the UBC campus, but they do express concerns about a wide range of matters, most notably classrooms.

These are the findings contained in a preliminary report of a Faculty Association Committee on the Environment, which plans to continue to probe faculty concern about physical developments on the campus and the surrounding area.

The five-man committee, chaired by Dr. Richard Seaton, of UBC's Academic Planning Office and School of Architecture, conducted 16 in-depth interviews lasting up to 1½ hours to obtain the impressions contained in the preliminary report.

In general, the report says, those interviewed were satisfied with the working and natural environments at UBC, particularly in contrast to environments at other campuses where they had lived and worked.

"At the same time," the report continued, "almost all respondents, when their views were probed, expressed concern about specific areas of improvement that they judged were feasible. These varied widely, from high-rises to huts and from commuters to classrooms." The last item was mentioned more than any other issue, the report said.

## PSYCHOLOGIST DIES

Mr. E.S.W. "Ed" Belyea, associate professor of psychology and a UBC faculty member since 1946, died suddenly on April 18 in Scotland while on a year's leave of absence for research at the applied psychology unit of the University of Edinburgh.

Mr. Belyea, who was 54 at the time of his death, was a native of Fredericton, New Brunswick, and a graduate of the University of Toronto, where he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He was awarded the Governor-General's Medal when he received his bachelor's degree in 1939.

After war service with the Canadian navy, Prof. Belyea joined the UBC faculty and took an active part in University government. He also served as a consultant to numerous public, business and labor organizations in the area of industrial psychology and personnel selection.

## GUGGENHEIM AWARD

A UBC anthropologist is one of eight Canadian university professors awarded a 1972 fellowship by the

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation of New York.

Prof. Kenelm O. Burrige will use the award, considered one of the most prestigious made to academics in North America, to undertake a research study of the effects of Christian missionary teaching in developing countries.

Dr. Burrige said most of the leaders of the so-called "third world" countries had at one time or another been taught by missionaries who had influenced their thinking.

He will spend a year's leave of absence in England and Australia with visits to countries in Africa and the Oceania region of the South Pacific.

## GIFT OF BOOKS

The government of the Republic of Korea has made a donation of English and Korean books relating to Korean studies to the UBC Library and has opened a publication exchange program between the Central National Library and UBC. Korean Consul General Mr. Jae-yong Chang presented a number of books to Prof. Edwin Pulleyblank, head of the Department of Asian Studies, at a recent luncheon. Consul General Chang pointed out that UBC, with its strong Asian studies program, could play an important role in developing Korean studies in Canada, particularly in view of the anticipated establishment of a Canadian diplomatic mission in Seoul in the near future.

# Tenure Report Adopted

The B.C. Legislature adopted on March 23 a report from its Select Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Education dealing with tenure in public universities.

The committee concluded its report with three "observations," but said it would in no way "attempt to impose these recommendations on any university."

The observations called for continuation of the practice of granting "appointments without term," a joint effort by B.C.'s public universities to agree on a common definition of appointment without term and no discrimination because of race, religion, sex or politics.

The announcement that the Legislature committee, chaired by Mr. John D. Tisdalle, Social Credit member for Saanich and the Islands, would conduct a review of university tenure was made in the throne speech that opened the 1972 sitting of the Legislature.

The committee, in its report, said its objectives were to examine the meaning of the word "tenure" as it applies to the faculties of universities, to assess the advantages and disadvantages of the practice, and to study the procedures followed by the universities in granting tenure to their teachers.

Representatives of UBC's academic administration and the Faculty Association appeared before the committee in Victoria on Feb. 18 and in separate briefs said the principles of tenure should be retained and UBC should remain free to work out appropriate procedures for granting tenure to junior faculty members and for dismissing those who already hold tenure.

At subsequent hearings the committee heard briefs and presentations from UBC students and faculty members and representatives of the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University.

The full texts of briefs presented to the committee by UBC faculty members and students appeared in the Feb. 23 and March 8 issues of *UBC Reports*.

What follows is the bulk of the text of the report of the Select Standing Committee.

**TOWARD A DEFINITION.** There appears to be substantial agreement among those representing the official point of view of the three public universities that the granting of "tenure" to a faculty member is the provision in the employment contract between the university and the faculty member of a term that the duration of the contract is for an indefinite period or in other words an "appointment without term." There was also common understanding among the three groups that a faculty member may terminate a tenured appointment by resignation, repudiation, or retirement.

There seemed less certainty about the power of the university to terminate such an appointment. Most representatives agreed that there are "ways" that a university can find to end the tenure of unsatisfactory faculty members but, with the exception of "dismissal for cause," these are not explicitly stated in the faculty handbooks.

**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE TENURE SYSTEM.** In defence of the tenure system, three basic arguments are made: It protects freedom in teaching and research; it provides security of employment; and it is a means of recognizing long and valued service.

In addition, the university representatives pointed out that the lengthy and involved selection procedures used in granting tenure gave some protection to the university from unproductive and unsatisfactory

faculty members. They also agreed that the selection procedures were a major source of the controversy surrounding the tenure system and each informed the committee that these procedures were under review.

Finally, the university representatives advised the committee that, in order to remain competitive in attracting good teachers and scholars, no single university could afford to abandon the tenure system.

Those who oppose tenure generally do so on the grounds that, once gained, there is often a slacking-off of effort on the part of the faculty member, resulting in an increase of "dead wood" in departments. Moreover, they point out that the granting of tenure is not reciprocal, since a tenured person is free to move and is not committed in any way to the university which gave him tenure.

Most witnesses appearing before the committee to present opposing points of view did not appear to oppose tenure *per se*. They opposed the method by which tenure is granted. Representatives of students, for example, felt that a more formal structure should be established to ensure that the student point of view is heard. The representatives of the Women's Action Group felt that women were discriminated against in the ratio of tenured appointments between men and women. One individual protested the fact that universities did not in their tenure documents specify the means of discontinuing a tenure appointment.

**UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM.** In making the following observations, which university authorities may wish to consider, the committee wishes to reaffirm its belief in the principles of university autonomy and academic freedom and to state its understanding of them. The committee believes that institutions of higher education are conducted for the common good, which depends upon the free search for, and the exposition of, truth and understanding. Academic freedom is indispensable to a democratic society. The academic community must be free to participate in the democratic process of government as citizens, to learn and to teach what scholarship suggests is the truth, to question what is believed to have been the truth, and to publish without fear of reprisal what scholarship has discovered.

The committee takes the position that academic freedom and responsibility are inseparable and must be considered simultaneously. They are shared by members of the academic community, including students. Tenure, on the other hand, is a specific provision of employment accorded to those members of the university who qualify for it.

In setting forth the following observations, the committee is in no way purporting to abrogate the principles it believes in. In no way would it attempt to impose these recommendations on any university. But having listened objectively to a number of points of view, and after studying a number of pertinent documents, the committee feels that it might be able to be helpful. It is in this spirit that it makes the following observations:

(a) That the practice followed by universities in granting "appointments without term" be continued;

(b) That the three public universities of the province work together to agree on a common definition of "appointment without term;"

(c) That there be no discrimination, in terms of race, religion, sex, or politics.

Respectfully submitted.

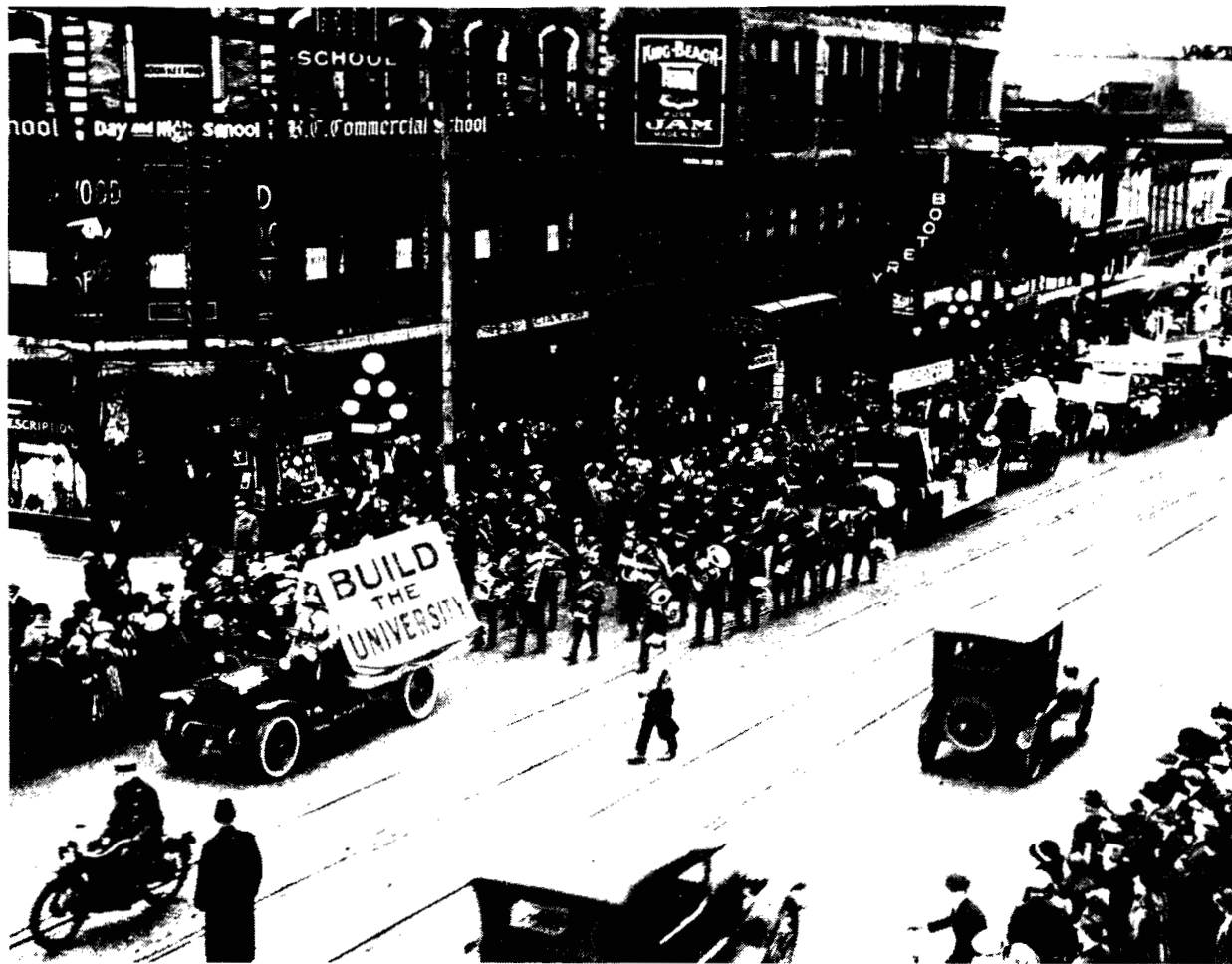
John D. Tisdalle, *Chairman*

**UBC  
REPORTS**

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# UBC ALUMNI Contact



ON OCT. 22, 1922, hundreds of UBC students marched through downtown Vancouver demanding the government build the University at Point Grey.

This October the class of 1922 will hold a reunion to recall one of the landmark events in UBC's history — the Great Trek. See story at right.

## Trekkers Reunion Set

And now for a footnote to UBC history. It's said that some 50 of the original Great Trekkers later went on to become postmen — to put their learning to use. But we're not so sure we believe that tale.

No doubt we'll get the true story when the 50th anniversary of the Great Trek is held at UBC this October. The celebration is tentatively planned for the weekend of Oct. 21.

It's hoped that a large contingent of Trekkers will be on hand to recall that footsore day, October 22, 1922, when hundreds of UBC students marched through downtown Vancouver demanding that the government build the University at Point Grey. The march was instrumental in getting the government to stop stalling and start building.

All former Trekkers interested in receiving more information are asked to write or call the UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C. (228-3313).

## FOR EROSION CONTROL Alumni Seek Support

Representatives of the UBC Alumni Association's government relations committee expect to meet soon with the Vancouver Park Board to endeavor to enlist the Board's support for an erosion control project to stop the Point Grey cliffs from collapsing into the sea.

"I'm hoping to set up a meeting with the Park Board within the next couple of weeks," said Bob Dundas, government relations committee chairman, just before presstime. "I think it's important that we move quickly on this because time isn't on our side. Erosion of the cliffs is continuing daily and already several University buildings are threatened."

Mr. Dundas has held meetings with several interested community groups, and most recently with student representatives Mr. Tony Hodge, former AMS president, and Mr. Peter Chataway of the Architectural Students Association, to explain the Alumni Association's position on erosion control and to endeavor to obtain support. The Association is seeking support for an appeal to the provincial government for finances to construct an erosion control project to stop the cliffs and valuable University buildings from sliding into the sea.

Spokesmen for the Park Board have indicated that the Board is very interested in meeting with the Alumni representatives and receiving their proposals.

The Point Grey cliffs on the north side of the

peninsula are eroding at the rate of up to 1½ feet a year. The most seriously threatened building is Cecil Green Park, the headquarters of the Alumni Association and the centre for meetings of campus and community groups. The UBC President's Residence, the School of Social Work in the old Graham residence and the Women's Residences are also becoming increasingly threatened.

The Alumni Association wants to see a sand and gravel protective beach constructed along the approximately 3,700 feet of most critical shoreline. The Association does not want a road, but only the development of a project that will protect the cliffs from further erosion and preserve the natural beauty of the beach.

### Official Notice

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the University of B.C. Alumni Association will be held on Thursday, May 18, 1972, at 8:30 p.m. in the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

At that time there will be an extraordinary resolution presented to alter the bylaws of the Association.

Mrs. A. Vitols,  
Acting Executive Director

### Director Resigns

On Friday, March 24, the UBC Alumni Association received the resignation of the Association's executive director, Mr. Jack Stathers. Mr. Stathers, who had served in the post since 1967, resigned for personal reasons.

Alumni Association president Mr. Frank Walden said the Association appreciated Mr. Stathers' contributions over the years and wished him well in his future endeavors. The Association is now receiving applications for the post of executive director.

### Branch Meetings

On the branches front, alumni in two centres will be getting together in May to renew acquaintances and do a bit of wine and cheese tasting.

Northern California UBC alumni are staging a wine and cheese tasting function at 4 p.m. on Sunday, May 7, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barry Patmore, 231 Seville Way, San Mateo, Calif. Contact is Mr. Norm Gillies, 2420 Steiner Street, San Francisco (567-4478).

On Wednesday, May 17, Quesnel alumni will hold their wine and cheese get-together. It is to be held in conjunction with a "career day" to convey information about UBC programs and courses. The suggested location for the event is "The Cat House," a former house of ill repute left over from Barkerville gold rush days. Contact in Quesnel is Don Froot, 992-2378.

Further events are being planned in Kamloops in October and for Williams Lake in August.



Lord Terence O'Neill

## Ireland's Tragic Dilemma

Is There A Way Out?

### Lord Terence O'Neill

*Former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, presents his view of what's happening in Ireland today.*

UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL DINNER

Thursday, May 18  
Hotel Vancouver  
6 p.m.

*Early reservations advised*

Please send me . . . tickets at \$6.50 each.

Enclosed is a cheque for \$ . . . . . (payable to the UBC Alumni Association).

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

. . . . .

Phone number . . . . .

Mail to: UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C. (228-3313)