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# UBC UNVEILS ITS PLANS FOR THE NEW MUSEUM OF MAN

- See Story on Pages Two and Three

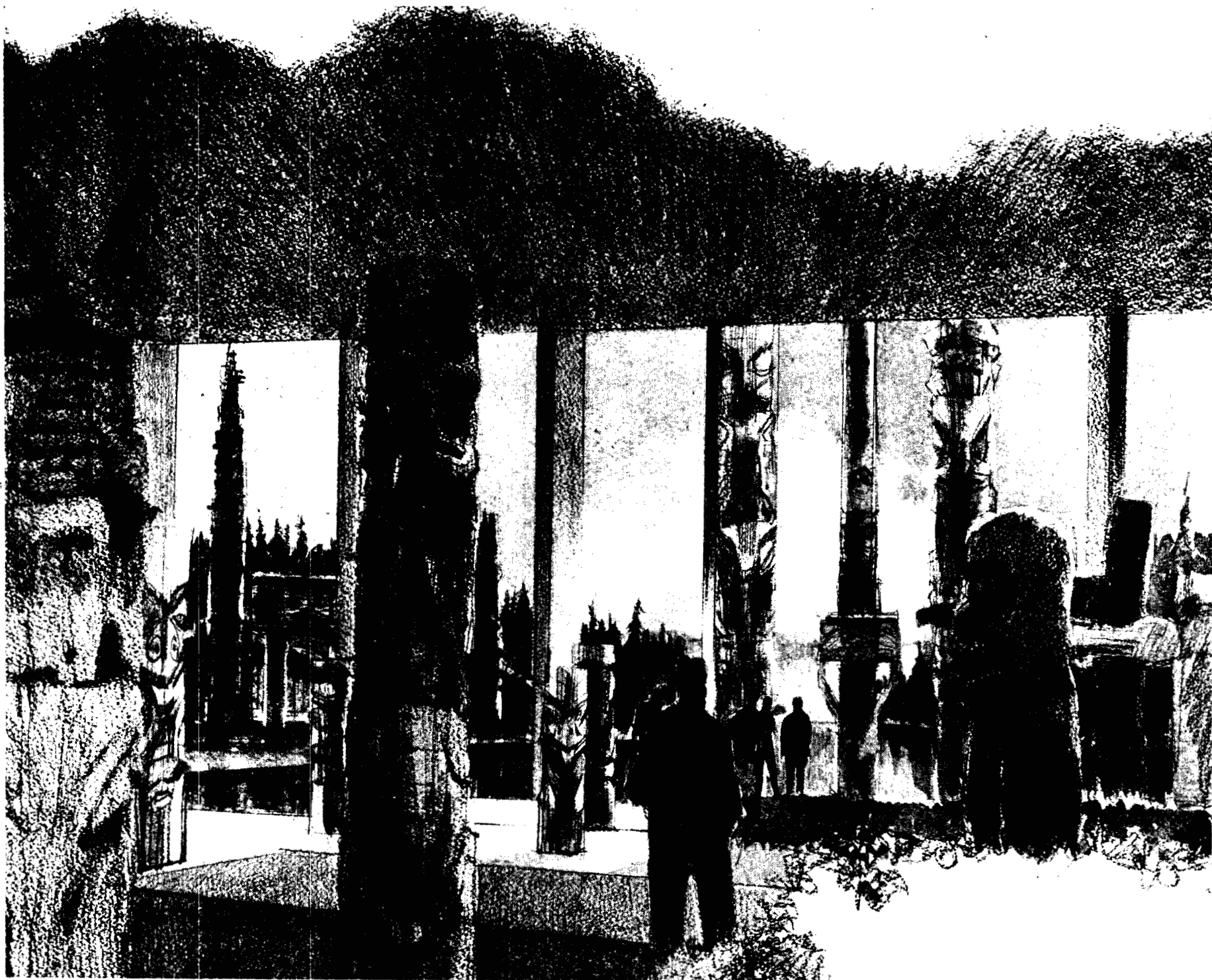
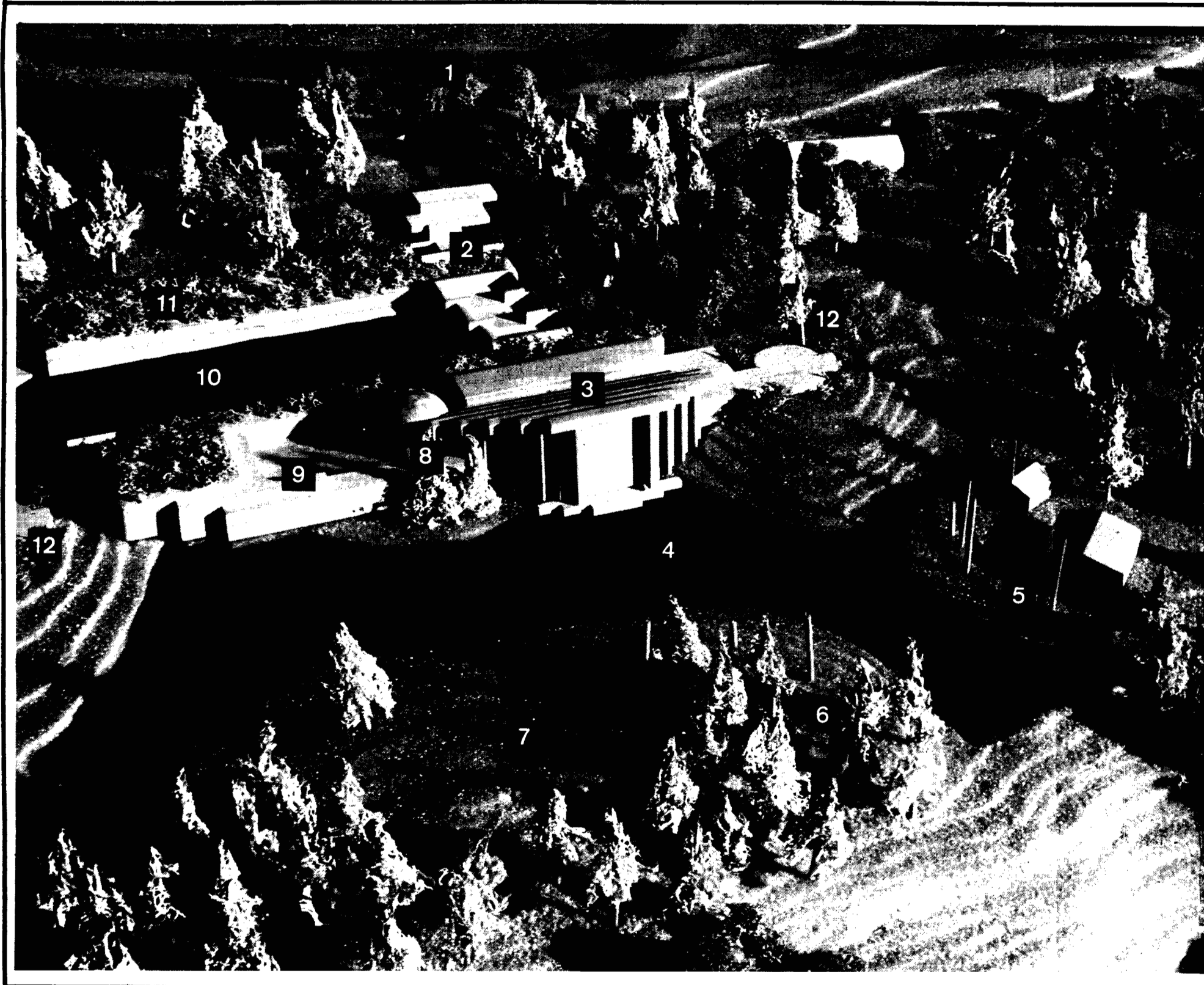


Illustration by Rudy Kovachs

Massive Indian carvings in UBC collection of Northwest Coast art will be displayed in the Great Hall of the Museum of Man



# Architect Reaches into B.C.'s

By JOHN ARNETT  
Assistant Information Officer, UBC

Vancouver architect Arthur Erickson has reached into British Columbia's past to create a spectacular design for the University of B.C.'s new anthropological museum.

The Museum, to be built on the most impressive site on the campus, overlooking the Strait of Georgia and the north shore mountains, recreates the setting of an ancient West Coast Indian village in an attempt, says Mr. Erickson, to give modern-day British Columbians some idea of life in this province before the coming of the white man.

"Our aim," he adds, "will be to try to convey the idea to all of those who visit the Museum, and those who study in it, that at one time, on this coast, there was a noble and great response to this land that has never been equalled since."

Preliminary design for the new Museum, to be known as the Museum of Man, has been approved by the University's Board of Governors and Mr. Erickson has been authorized to proceed with final drawings.

## FAMED COLLECTION

The Museum, to be located on the site of the former Fort Camp Residence north of Northwest Marine Drive, will house the University's famed 10,000-piece collection of Northwest Coast Indian Art, valued at close to \$10 million, and the Walter and Marianne Koerner masterwork collection of tribal art, probably the most important collection remaining in private hands in North America.

Also on display will be an additional 10,000 artifacts, which make up important named collections of the Asian, classical and tribal worlds; and more than 90,000

items from the prehistoric period of B.C. Indian history, accumulated over 25 years from sites excavated under the direction of Dr. Charles Borden, Professor Emeritus of Archaeology.

The Museum is to be partly funded with a \$2.5 million grant received last May from the federal government as part of a \$10 million federal fund established to mark the 100th anniversary of B.C.'s entry into Confederation.

The Museum will have both an academic and a public function, with the federal grant paying for the cost of the public areas and additional University financing being provided out of capital funds for the teaching and research areas.

In its teaching function, the Museum will serve students in Museology, who are planning careers in museum work, and other students from the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, including those who are studying Archaeology. Students from many other departments of the University are also expected to make use of the Museum for everything from ethnographic survey courses to graduate seminars.

Special attention will be given to working with B.C. Indian communities and individuals in the province, including technical assistance, and training of curators for museums in Indian communities, training Indian artists and giving assistance to Indian people in archaeological work.

Many of these projects have always been shared with the Provincial Museum in Victoria and the City Museum in Vancouver, with whom the University museum has always had close relations. Some functions, such as teaching, will be the main responsibility of UBC's Museum of Man.

Under the terms of the agreement between UBC and the federal government, construction of the Museum must start before April 1 of this year and it must be

completed and open to the public before April 1, 1975.

The Museum is to be sited 250 feet back from the cliffs above Tower Beach — well behind the recommended safety limit of 100 to 150 feet. Extensive analysis of subsoil conditions was undertaken by a firm of geotechnical consultants to ensure that competent subsoil bearing conditions exist to permit construction to proceed.

As a result of representations made to the provincial government last fall by the UBC Alumni Association and the Vancouver Parks Board, the government agreed to spend \$250,000 to check erosion at the base of the cliff.

## NO DANGER

"We are completely satisfied," says Mr. Erickson, "that there is absolutely no danger to the museum from any future erosion. Indeed, the steps that will be taken to control cliff erosion both above and below the cliffs will be such that there will be much less chance of erosion after the Museum is completed than there is today."

A unique feature of the new Museum will be the visible storage of artifacts. This means that the Museum will have 100 per cent of its vast collection on display at all times, instead of rotating collections from public display to private storage. Records and documents pertaining to the collection will also be easily accessible.

The Museum may also be one of the first Canadian museums to be closely associated with the federal Museum of Man in Ottawa as part of a scheme to decentralize museum facilities in all parts of Canada.

Mrs. Audrey Hawthorn, curator of the University's present Museum of Anthropology, housed in cramped quarters in the basement of the Main Library, says Mr.

# UNIQUE MUSEUM PLANNED

The new Museum of Man to house the University of B.C.'s collections of anthropological artifacts will be built on a spectacular site overlooking the Strait of Georgia and the North Shore mountains. The main features of the site and the Museum are shown in numbered boxes in the picture at left and are keyed to the numbered boxes and items in boldface type below.

- 1 From **NORTHWEST MARINE DRIVE** the new Museum will be virtually invisible to the visitor approaching it. Architect Arthur Erickson has merged the Museum into the terrain between the road and the edge of the Point Grey cliffs so that it will not block the view to the water and mountains beyond. Landscaping surrounding the Museum and on its roof will utilize native trees and plants that grew around Indian villages.
- 2 A series of small **ENTRANCE GALLERIES**, descending slowly to conform with the sloping terrain of the land, will lead the visitor toward the main galleries of the Museum. Construction is scheduled to start on April 1 of this year and must be completed by April 1, 1975. When completed the Museum will be open 12 hours a day, seven days a week.
- 3 The **GREAT HALL** will be the first and most imposing Museum gallery which the visitor will enter. UBC's collection of massive Indian carvings and totem poles will be displayed in the controlled atmosphere of the Great Hall in order to preserve them permanently. Glass windows, towering up to 40 feet in height, will permit an unobstructed view and allow the carvings to be seen in virtually natural light.
- 4 Through the glass windows at the front of the Great Hall visitors will be able to look northwest across a **SHALLOW POND** that will merge visually with the Strait of Georgia beyond to create the illusion of an inlet of the sea. The view to the north will be of the mountains of the North Shore.
- 5 Ranged around the edges of the shallow pond in front of the Museum and visible from the Great Hall will be three separate groupings of totem poles and buildings representing the three major cultures of the Northwest coast — **HAIDA, KWAKIUTL** and **SALISH**. The Haida and Kwakiutl poles and buildings will be moved to the new site from their present location in Totem Pole Park on the campus. The Salish collection is planned for the future. The large Haida communal house, visible at extreme right in the photograph, will be adapted for use as a centre for Indian dances, theatrical performances, carving exhibitions and other activities.
- 6 **MASSIVE CARVING** will sit in a specially-designed pool inside the Museum atop one of three Second World War gun emplacements that will be integrated into the design. The carving, commissioned by Dr. Walter Koerner, will be executed by Haida artist Bill Reid.
- 7 The **WALTER AND MARIANNE KOERNER MASTERWORK COLLECTION** will be displayed in a gallery leading off the Great Hall. The generous offer by Dr. and Mrs. Koerner to present the collection to UBC was instrumental in the federal government allocating \$2.5 million to aid construction of the Museum.
- 8 Another series of galleries below a **ROOFTOP REFLECTING POOL** will systematically display 100 per cent of UBC's holdings of artifacts representing West Coast Indian culture, important named collections of the Asian, classical and tribal worlds and items from the prehistoric period of B.C. Indian history. Closely associated with the collections will be records, photographs and other descriptive material for the use of students and the general public.
- 9 **ASSOCIATED ACADEMIC FACILITIES**, including laboratories, seminar rooms and offices for Museum curators and staff will be located below a roof landscaped with native trees and plants.
- 10 Two Second World War **GUN EMPLACEMENTS** outside the Museum will be integrated into the landscape plan for the site. The emplacement at the eastern end of the site, extreme left in the photograph, will be part of an oriental garden while the one on the west will be used as a base for outdoor displays.

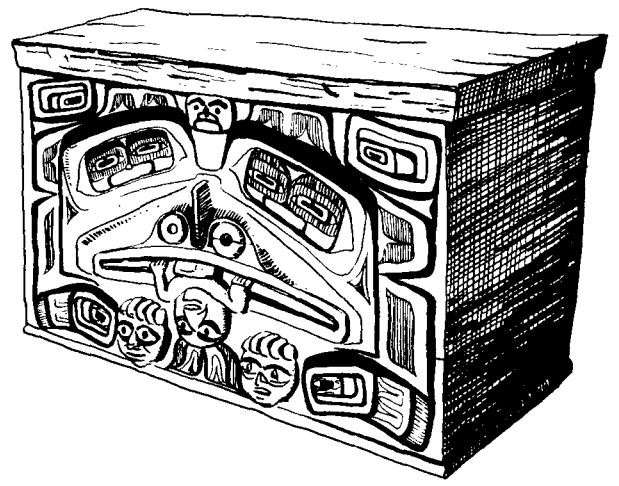


Illustration by Ed Yabuki

## Collections Come From Many Sources

*"I consider that the culture of the Northwest Indian produced an art on a par with that of Greece or Egypt."*

— Noted French anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss

The University of B.C.'s collection of Northwest Coast Indian art is one of the largest and most valuable of its kind in the world.

The collection, which numbers more than 10,000 pieces and is valued at almost \$10 million, has been built up over the past 25 years by Dr. Harry Hawthorn, Professor of Anthropology at UBC, and his wife, Audrey, curator of UBC's Museum of Anthropology, with the financial assistance of such benefactors as Dr. H.R. MacMillan, Dr. Walter Koerner and the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation.

Part of the collection drew international acclaim in the summer of 1969 when it was displayed at Man and His World in Montreal. The exhibit proved to be so popular that it was retained for a second year.

British Columbia residents have never had an opportunity to view the UBC collection properly because 90 per cent of the artifacts have to be stored in cramped quarters in the basement of the Main Library, with the remaining 10 per cent being shown in an exhibition space of only about 1,500 square feet.

The museum was started in 1947 when Professor Hawthorn became the first anthropologist appointed to the UBC faculty. Before 1947, UBC had received several gifts of tribal arts, notably the Frank Burnett collection of Indian and Oceanic art in 1927. On Prof. Hawthorn's appointment, the then UBC president, Dr. Norman MacKenzie, suggested that he look over the carefully-stored pieces to see if a teaching museum was feasible.

### MUSEUM POSSIBLE

Dr. Hawthorn and Mrs. Hawthorn, also an anthropologist, who had specialized in the study of primitive art at Columbia and Yale Universities, decided that a museum was indeed possible and they were soon at work organizing one.

With the aid of the benefactors mentioned above and others, many purchases were made from the families of pioneers who had spent their lives amassing outstanding collections.

The first major collection that was purchased had been assembled by the late Rev. G.H. Raley, United Church missionary and teacher.

Another had been put together by the late Rev. William E. Collison, a missionary and Indian agent on the North Coast for 40 years. Purchased with a \$10,000 grant from Dr. MacMillan, the 185-pieces included a rare dance shirt made from pieces of Chilkat blankets, which were cut up and given away at potlatches.

Another extremely valuable collection was purchased in London, England, from a man whose father and other relatives were surveyors and timber dealers in B.C. before the turn of the century and had returned to Britain with Haida treasures, including canoe paddles and a whalebone soul boat used by medicine men in treating illness.

In 1959 the museum purchased one of its rarest artifacts — an ornately-carved prehistoric spear thrower

## Past for Design

Erickson has come up with a unique and exciting design for the new Museum of Man.

"He has achieved exactly what we wanted, a building that is low-key and which blends right into the landscape. It is a perfect esthetic response to the environment."

Says Mr. Erickson: "This Museum should vividly demonstrate to the native Indian people of this province the enormous stature and vitality of their heritage. The magnificence of the artifacts that it will contain, and the setting in which they will be shown, will also command new respect from the white population for a culture that has largely disappeared."

Mr. Erickson says the Indian village concept was dictated mainly by the fact that many of the University's collection of massive totem poles, brought in from remote north coast villages, have to be enclosed in a controlled atmosphere if they are to be preserved.

"These poles are extremely valuable because they are probably the last poles that will ever be brought from the north coast and they are some of the finest poles ever produced," he adds.

"In attempting to figure out ways to display these poles we realized that the site, because of its magnificent vista, gave us unexpected opportunities to recreate the kind of environment that these poles came from in the first place.

"The old records show that the totem poles stood close to the forest, between the village houses and the beach. The village stood between the two main sources of food, the sea in front and the forest behind."

The huge poles inside the building will be placed in such a way that as a visitor walks toward them the pond in front of the Museum will appear to merge with the sea beyond, creating the illusion of an inlet.

Around the shores of the exterior pond will be more totem poles from the UBC collection in separate groupings representing the three major cultures of the Northwest Coast — Haida, Kwakiutl and Salish. The Haida and Kwakiutl collections, some originals from the old villages and other magnificent newer works by Haida master carver Mungo Martin, are now located at Totem Pole Park on the campus. The Salish collection will come later.

The large Haida communal house in the park will also be moved to the new site and adapted for use as a centre for Indian studies, dances, theatrical performances, carving exhibitions and other activities.

The large poles inside the Museum will be arranged so that the village of each culture forms a backdrop for the poles of that culture. As the visitor walks through the Museum towards the poles, the villages, the pond and the sea beyond will gradually come into view.

### FOCAL POINT

Focal point of the Museum will be the high-ceilinged Great Hall housing massive totem poles which are now kept in storage because they are too delicate to be exposed to the elements. Huge glass windows, towering up to 40 feet in height, will permit an unobstructed view and enable the indoor poles to be viewed in virtually natural light.

Leading off the Great Hall will be a long gallery that will contain the Walter and Marianne Koerner masterwork collection. The generous offer on the part of Dr. and Mrs. Koerner to present this collection to the University was instrumental in the decision of the

Please turn to Page Four  
See ENTIRE UBC COLLECTION

Please turn to Page Four  
See MUSEUM



# Entire UBC Collection Will Be on Display

Continued from Page Three

federal government to allocate the \$2.5 million grant to the Museum.

"Many of the pieces in this collection are like dainty pieces of jewelry and the intention is purposely for the visitor to go from the monumental totem poles of great scale and strength to the much smaller and exquisite pieces of the Koerner collection," Mr. Erickson says.

The visitor then passes into a Northwest Coast gallery, designed to portray some of the color, excitement and drama of the ceremonial life of the Indian people, with their emphasis on potlatch and inheritance.

"In contrast to the other two galleries, this room will contain displays purposely designed to bring out the aspects of ritual and theatre that were involved in the Indian culture," said Mr. Erickson.

The majority of the artifacts in this gallery will come from the UBC collection, valued at close to \$10 million and accumulated since the Second World War by Professor of Anthropology Dr. Harry Hawthorn and Mrs. Hawthorn, with the generous support of Dr. H.R. MacMillan, Dr. Walter Koerner, the Leon and Theo Koerner Foundation and others.

Other galleries will house more Northwest Indian art plus the remainder of the Museum's collection of tribal art covering Oceania, Africa, Southeast Asia, Central and South America and the Mediterranean, as well as all of the major Indian tribes of North America and the Eskimo. These will be grouped systematically, according to tribal or geographic regions. The high arts and history of Asia — China, Japan and Korea — will be especially and separately displayed.

The Museum will also have an experimental gallery for travelling exhibits, student displays and for experimentation in the art of display.

"In my opinion, the most innovative and important contribution that this Museum is making is that we are going to have all of our exhibits on display at all times," said Mrs. Hawthorn.

The major part of the permanent collections not in the main public exhibits will be housed in visible storage — rows of locked glass cases, well-lighted and dustproof, holding systematic and well-labelled displays of artifacts. The objects will be visible for public display and for research and teaching purposes.

"No longer will we be forced to deny people the pleasure of seeing these objects because we have not had the display space or the staff time to take people into the storage areas," adds Mrs. Hawthorn.

## STUDY TABLES

Adjacent to each region will be study tables where bibliographies, catalogues, photographs and other descriptive information will be readily available to both students and general public.

The new Museum will be a centre for students, faculty and other scholars doing research relating to art, technology and material culture and it will continue to co-operate, as it has always done, with the City Museum and the Provincial Museum, each having separate functions.

Another feature of the Museum will be a massive carving by well-known Haida artist Bill Reid. This will be another gift from Dr. Koerner.

The carving will sit in a specially-designed pool inside the Museum and on top of a Second World War gun emplacement, one of three on the Museum site, which have been integrated into the Museum design. The sculpture will be the centrepiece of a lounge area which will be used for discussion groups and teaching sessions. Mr. Erickson says careful consideration was given to the Museum's impact on its surrounding environment throughout the planning stages.

"From the beginning it was felt by all those involved that the site was one of the very precious sites on the campus and that any building should become part of the terrain, interfering as little as possible with the natural surroundings and the fantastic panoramic view beyond.

"So, right from the start, our basic direction was to submerge the building, to bury it, so that it would not block the view."

The result is that the building will be barely visible from Marine Drive. Planted areas and reflecting pools will hide much of the roof to permit the building to merge into the site. "I believe that this is particularly appropriate for a museum containing mainly Indian art and artifacts which in themselves are so concerned with

their response to the natural surroundings," said Mr. Erickson.

The roof plantings themselves will be of unusual interest because the intention is to use native Indian plants of the types that grew around Indian villages and were used for food and to make baskets and clothing.

Mr. Erickson says that one of the most difficult problems involved in planning the Museum was deciding what to do with three Second World War gun emplacements in the site. The emplacements have massive concrete footings attached to concrete-lined underground ammunition storage areas.

"Very early in the study we realized that it would be impossible to remove these emplacements without doing severe damage to the site, so we decided to incorporate them into the building and by doing so we created unexpected opportunities for exterior landscaping."

"When we looked closer at the emplacements we found that they were gradually being covered in wild roses, broom and brambles — wild growth so typical of many parts of British Columbia. This wild growth will remain and be incorporated into the landscape."

The Museum has been designed so that it falls between the two outside gun emplacements and encloses the third. The gun emplacement at the eastern end of

## MUSEUM

Continued from Page Three

made of yew wood which had been dredged up in a fisherman's net in the Skagit River in Washington State in 1936.

In addition to the purchases, many fine gifts were given by families and individuals.

A turning point in the museum's development came in 1950 when Mungo Martin, a Kwakiutl chief and master carver, came to the University to restore some of the poles in the UBC collection and to carve new ones.

"Mungo Martin was a man of immense dignity and wisdom and he very quickly saw that a museum was a very good way of saving, for future generations, not only the materials of the tribal peoples but the documentation on these materials," recalls Mrs. Hawthorn.

"It was very fortunate for us that we met Mungo Martin at that time. The Kwakiutl and the Salish people and others were in the process of changing their way of life. Many of them had decided to abandon their old ways and they had no wish to retain the objects used in their tribal existence."

Mr. Martin urged his people to sell their heirlooms to the museum, realizing that the artifacts would soon be lost if this was not done. "We paid very fair prices. Although Northwest Indian art was not very popular in those days we knew, as anthropologists, that it was very valuable and important," adds Mrs. Hawthorn.

## IDENTIFY OBJECTS

Over the years, materials flowed into the growing museum, some of them brought in personally by Indian families living in remote regions of the province. They were also able to assist Mrs. Hawthorn and her students in identifying various objects already in the growing collection.

"We had tea and coffee in the workrooms and on many afternoons an old couple would come in, watch the work going on, see the things in the storeroom shelves and reminisce, over tea, of days gone by," said Mrs. Hawthorn. "I was the middleman between the Indian and the University and it is the personal relationships with these people that I have enjoyed and valued most."

Gradually the museum's collection began to expand beyond Northwest Indian art. "There were a number of families who had lived in British Columbia for a long time who had collected Asian art and because many had ties with the University they gave us their collections," Mrs. Hawthorn recalls.

"Soon we started to get grants from foundations such as the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation so we had money to make purchases to enable us to build up a tribal collection representing people from all over the world."

Mrs. Hawthorn said that for a number of years UBC had the only museum training program in Canada and

the building will become part of an oriental garden while the one on the west will be used as a base for outdoor displays.

Mr. Erickson said designing the Museum of Man has been one of the most challenging tasks during his career. He has received international acclaim for such projects as the Canadian pavilion at Expo '70 in Japan, the MacMillan Bloedel Building in Vancouver, Simon Fraser University and the University of Lethbridge. His current assignments include the new Massey Hall in Toronto and the Bank of Canada headquarters building in Ottawa.

## UNIQUE DESIGN

"My involvement with the Museum of Man has been quite different to anything that I have tackled before, because our first concern was for the artifacts that were to be exhibited rather than the building itself. The design really evolved around placing these objects on the site and then finding a way to enclose them," said Mr. Erickson.

"To a certain extent we were stage hands trying to come up with ideas for the most vivid presentation of these most extraordinary works of art."

was the only University giving primitive art courses.

In 1967 Mrs. Hawthorn published her book *Art of the Kwakiutl Indians and other Northwest Coast Tribes* — a beautifully illustrated volume which she described at the time as "a museum without walls."

The book contained more than 1,000 pictures of the artifacts in the B.C. collection, most of which, because of the limitations of space, had to be hidden from view on storage shelves. The book triggered a chain of events which ultimately led to the government grant permitting the construction of the new museum.

## CALCULATED RISK

"Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal read the book and wanted very much to have the collection taken to Montreal to be exhibited at Man and His World," adds Mrs. Hawthorn. "So we took a calculated risk and packed up about 2,500 of our best pieces and shipped them to Montreal."

Man and His World spent \$350,000 on a setting for the exhibit, which was entitled "People of the Potlatch." The exhibit drew wide critical acclaim and was featured in major publications *Time* magazine and the *New York Times*. Most of the writers lamented the fact that when the exhibit was over the magnificent objects on display would be hidden away in packing cases on their return to Vancouver.

"The response of the visitors to the exhibit was so great that there was mounting pressure from people in British Columbia to see these artifacts too," said Mrs. Hawthorn.

In July, 1971, Prime Minister Trudeau announced in Victoria that the University would receive \$2.5 million to build the museum, out of a \$10 million fund which Ottawa had established to mark the 100th anniversary of B.C.'s entry into Confederation. A generous offer of Dr. Walter Koerner, and his wife Marianne, to donate their masterwork collection of tribal art, one of the outstanding private collections in North America, was instrumental in the federal decision to make the grant.

## TOTEM POLE PARK

A long-time supporter of Museum of Anthropology activities, Dr. Koerner was a patron of Totem Pole Park, and arranged for the massive timbers used in the construction of the Haida dwelling and grave house and for the totem poles in the park. He also supported a 1957 expedition to Anthony Island, off B.C.'s northern coast, to salvage remaining Haida poles from a deserted village.

Since the announcement of the grant Dr. and Mrs. Hawthorn have worked in close consultation with architect Arthur Erickson in the planning of the new museum.

"Our aim," she said, "has been to produce what 25 years of experience has shown us we ought to do to serve the public, the native Indian people, who are becoming increasingly interested in their own heritage, and the students of this University."

Dr. Walter Koerner, whose collection of masterworks of Northwest Indian art will become one of the major attractions of UBC's new Museum of Man, holds a particularly fine example of a Haida shaman figure from his collection. In the background is a large argillite Haida house and entrance pole. The generous offer by Dr. Koerner and Mrs. Koerner to present their collection to UBC was instrumental in the decision of the federal government to allocate \$2.5 million toward construction of the UBC Museum of Man.

# Indian Art Treasures Repatriated

By JOHN ARNETT

Assistant Information Officer, UBC

Dr. Walter Koerner, industrialist, philanthropist and art connoisseur, lifted the delicately carved Dall's sheep horn to the light, the better to display the graceful form of the loon that had been shaped by the hand of a Tsimshian master carver.

For an instant, the exquisite form seemed to pulse with a faint throb of life as it was suffused with a warm translucent glow.

"This could be the work of a Renaissance master. It is a rare object of beauty, a masterpiece," Dr. Koerner said. "It is an example of a culture that existed here long before the coming of the white man, a culture that created art forms that equalled anything else in the world."

The graceful Tsimshian loon, along with hundreds of other rare masterworks of Northwest Coast Indian art, many of which had been taken from British Columbia before the turn of the century and have been tracked down by Dr. Koerner in different parts of the world, form the basis of the Walter and Marianne Koerner collection, probably the most important collection remaining in private hands in North America today.

## GENEROUS OFFER

The generous offer of Dr. Koerner, a former chairman and member of UBC's Board of Governors, and Mrs. Koerner, to present the collection to UBC was instrumental in the decision of the federal government to allocate \$2.5 million toward the construction of a Museum of Man at UBC.

A special gallery in the new Museum will house the Koerner collection; architect Arthur Erickson has designed the Museum in such a way that visitors will be able to contrast the magnificence of towering totem poles with the delicacy of the works of art in the Koerner collection.

Dr. Koerner emphasized that while those responsible for the assembling of UBC's famed collection of Northwest Indian art, which will also be housed in the Museum, had concentrated on gathering materials reflecting the way of life and culture of the Indian people, he had collected objects of art.

His search took him to many parts of the world. "Many of the greatest pieces of art had been taken from Canada long before the turn of the century by surveyors and missionaries and people connected with the timber industry. I set out to repatriate as many pieces as I could because I believed that they should be brought back to British Columbia," he said.

Dr. Koerner said some of the greatest examples of Northwest Indian art are in Russian museums, collected by Russian aristocrats in military and administrative service in what was later to become Alaska and who had a greater appreciation than most of the early seamen and fur traders of the value of tribal art.

"I have bought pieces from the United States, England, Germany and other European countries, but



Picture by B.C. Jennings

none from Russia," he said. "I am afraid that the collections that the Russians have are lost to us forever."

One of the prized pieces in his collection is a magnificent argillite Haida communal house, similar in form to the Haida House in Totem Pole Park on the western edge of the campus. He purchased it from an estate in Florida.

Another prized acquisition, a Haida chief's chair, was spotted, in pieces, in the basement of a London antique shop. "They didn't even know what it was," he said.

Dr. Koerner estimates that at least half of his collection was purchased outside of Canada. "It is probably safe to say that very few of these pieces would otherwise have found their way back to British Columbia," he said. "I am very proud to have been able to bring them back for all of the people of our province to enjoy."

Dr. Koerner developed an interest in Northwest Indian art soon after he arrived in British Columbia from Czechoslovakia in 1939, following the takeover of his country by Nazi Germany. In Czechoslovakia he had been associated with the family lumber business, then one of the biggest in Europe. From 1930 to 1938 he had been Economic Director of National Forests in Czechoslovakia.

In British Columbia he joined his brother Leon, who died last September and who was also well-known as a philanthropist, and another brother Otto, now deceased, to found Alaska Pine Co. Ltd. Responsible for marketing, Dr. Koerner eventually became president of the company. In 1954 Rayonier Inc., of New York, acquired the company and Dr. Koerner became chairman of Rayonier of Canada Ltd., retiring from that post in February, 1972.

During his early trips around the province to survey timber resources, Dr. Koerner spent a lot of time in Fort Rupert, Nootka and Quatsino Sounds and in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

He saw the richness of the forests, but like the

Russian aristocrats who had preceded him farther north, he perceived a greater treasure trove in the culture and art of the native people.

"I have always been a compulsive collector, from the days of my early youth," he said, "so I started to collect what I recognized, right from the very start, as pieces of fine art."

He also undertook a study of the native people, particularly their ritual and supernatural approach to life. "I set out to find out all that I could about these people. Sometimes I felt that I really understood some of their beliefs, for example their belief that they descended from birds or fish and their great reverence for these creatures."

## TRIBAL ART

The tribal art of the Northwest Coast Indians is, he believes, a direct response to the environment. "The mountains, the sea, the whales, the seals . . . these men carved big things because they lived with such largeness."

The wilderness of British Columbia, the discovery of the remains of an indigenous life and art and the opportunity to play a part in preserving this culture was an exciting challenge "because in European life I had never encountered this," Dr. Koerner said.

"Canada was a new land of hope, and to me, the endless forests, the gigantic size of the country, and the unknown, were most exciting."

And he believes that the beauty of the forests and the mountains and the fiords of British Columbia, acclaimed as some of the most spectacular scenery on earth, is mirrored in the work of the tribal artists who were inspired to heights of artistic creation equalling the beauty of their surroundings.



# a very human library

Q: Could a northern red oak growing out of the roof of a library be described as a tree of knowledge?

A: Only if it leafs through the books.

— Anon (mercifully)

The University of B.C.'s new Sedgewick Library for undergraduates, which opened on Jan. 3, is:

- The world's biggest planter;
- An underground parking lot filled with books;
- A repository for 130,000 volumes, 20,000 records, eight of the above-mentioned red oaks, 42 Shakespearean quotations lettered onto plate glass windows and sliding doors, and a vivid purple, orange, yellow and green supergraphic that dodges around corners, darts along the walls and occasionally explodes in balloons of color;

- A place for people to be comfortable, to sit back and relax, to stretch, to gossip, to drift off to sleep, to listen to Mozart, Moussorgsky or Miles Davis or, if the spirit moves them, to study.

The library is a bit of a shocker for those accustomed to libraries as funereal buildings with gothic arches, rows of dusty tomes and female librarians in tailored suits and horn-rimmed glasses.

Listen, if you will, to bearded University Librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs, whose quiet outward appearance belies a quick sense of humor and a rich understanding of what a library should be:

"People have a poor image of libraries and librarians. Certainly a library is a place where serious work must be done, but that is no reason why it should be dreary.

"We have tried to make this place, frankly, a little joyous. This is a very human library. Sure it's colorful, but the colors are not jarring in any way. They actually have been selected to have a tranquilizing effect.

"Just because people are studying literature that is serious or absorbing doesn't mean that they should be placed in an environment that is fundamentally depressing."

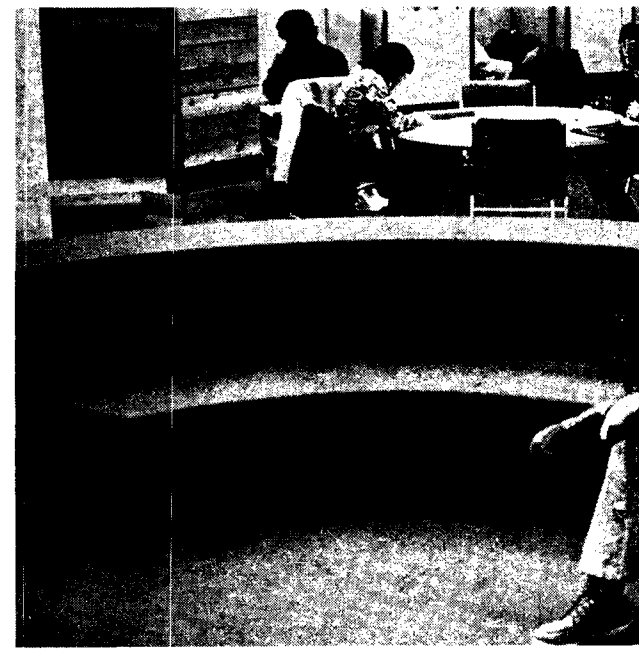
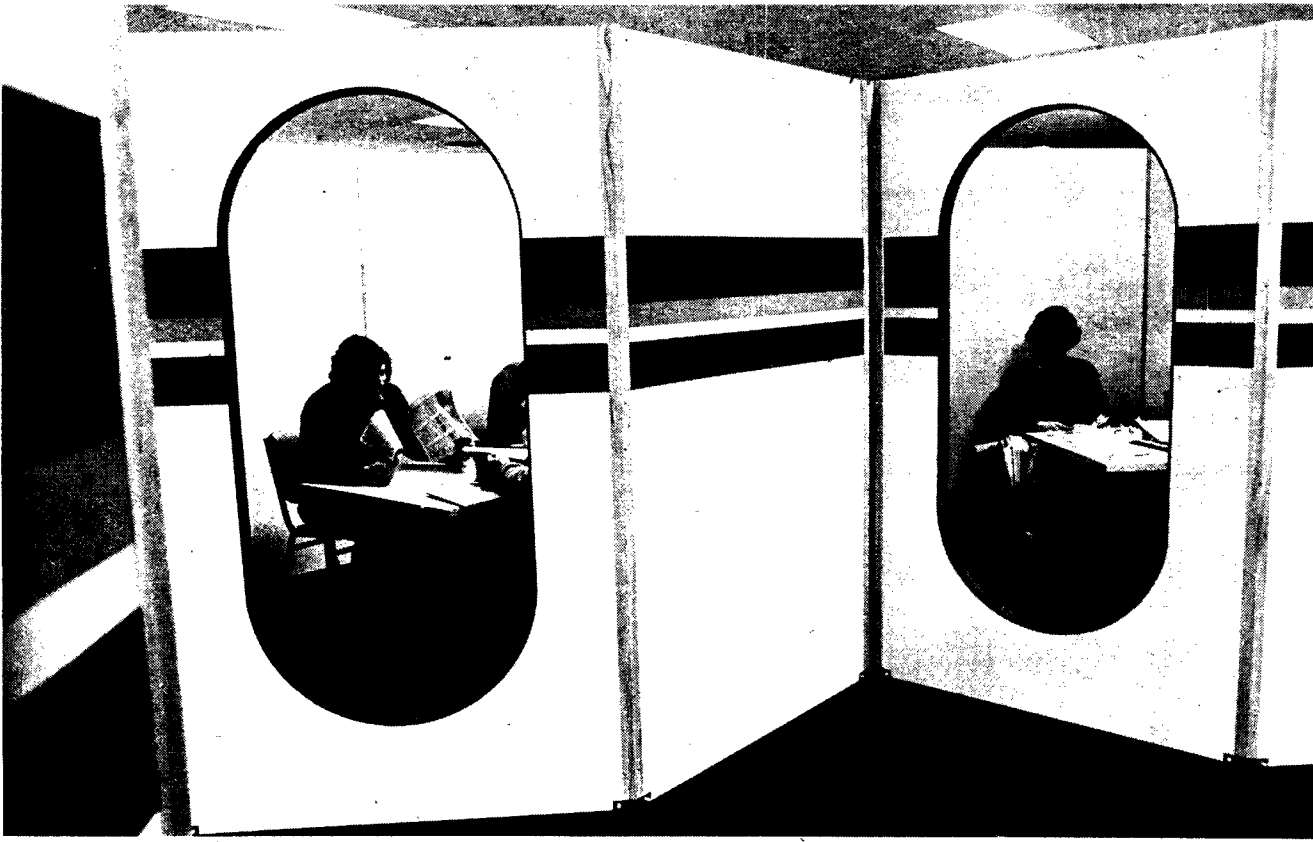
But Mr. Stuart-Stubbs, in that birdhouse thing over there, those students sitting around the table. That's stud poker, not study!

And that fellow at that corner study bench; he's turned it into his own private office, complete with empty wine bottles, a poster of one Pierre Elliott Trudeau on the wall and an "out to lunch" sign on his briefcase.

Mr. Stuart-Stubbs: "I told you, it's a very human library."

Six years of planning determined that this very human library should be located in the one place on campus where it was impossible to build it — smack in the middle of the Main Mall.

"My, how we agonized over that one," recalls Mr. Stuart-Stubbs. "And then somebody came up with the





bright idea that we should dig a hole and put the Library in the ground."

The rest is history; the concept has been widely praised as an ingenious solution to a seemingly insoluble problem and even before construction started the library won a design award from the *Canadian Architect Yearbook* as a "superb example of architectural ingenuity and humility."

More than 100,000 cubic yards of earth were scooped out to create a yawning hole big enough to house the two-storey building.

The venerable red oaks, their roots suitably pruned and encased in giant steel caissons, entered their second 50 years of growth as gigantic house plants from the Land of the Giants.

Stringent requirements were laid down with regard to function and cost.

The library had to be hospitable, had to be designed so that students would want to use it.

It had to have lots of study space, formal and informal, private and public.

And it had to be an inexpensive building, giving full value for every dollar spent.

Librarian Stuart-Stubbs and his committees spent the money stingily and the final \$3.8 million cost is, he reckons, a tremendous bargain — away below the cost of similar libraries built elsewhere.

He admits that the place did end up looking something like a carpeted underground parking lot with concrete roofing, exposed ducts and utility wires. But that's where the resemblance ends.

Rough cedar dividers, the green carpet and the pale green study carrels provide a pleasing contrast to the

four-color supergraphic on the walls and the deep gold of the shelving and counter tops.

Study areas range from groups of tables and chairs, especially designed for study comfort, through carpeted, raised lounge areas to hexagonal cubicles, the occupants peering out of the elliptical entrance holes like chicks looking out of a nest.

Soft-colored ceiling lighting, ingeniously created by inserting colored plastic lenses over standard industrial fluorescent lighting fixtures, gives the whole interior a warm, dreamy effect. Cool blues and greens lighten up the ceilings adjacent to the windows while warm oranges and yellows predominate in the central areas.

The book stacks form a central core in the downstairs area. "A lot of libraries have used book stacks to break up the seating areas, but we find that this confused people," Mr. Stuart-Stubbs said. "With a central core of books nobody has got lost yet."

UBC undergraduates, Mr. Stuart-Stubbs adds, are voracious readers. The Sedgewick Library ranks first among all undergraduate libraries in North America in the numbers of books circulated.

"Now," he says with a smile, "circulation will probably drop."

But Mr. Stuart-Stubbs, aren't librarians, like newspaper publishers, happiest when circulation goes up?

"Not in this library," he replies. "We don't want to encourage people to take their books and run. We want them to stick around and read."

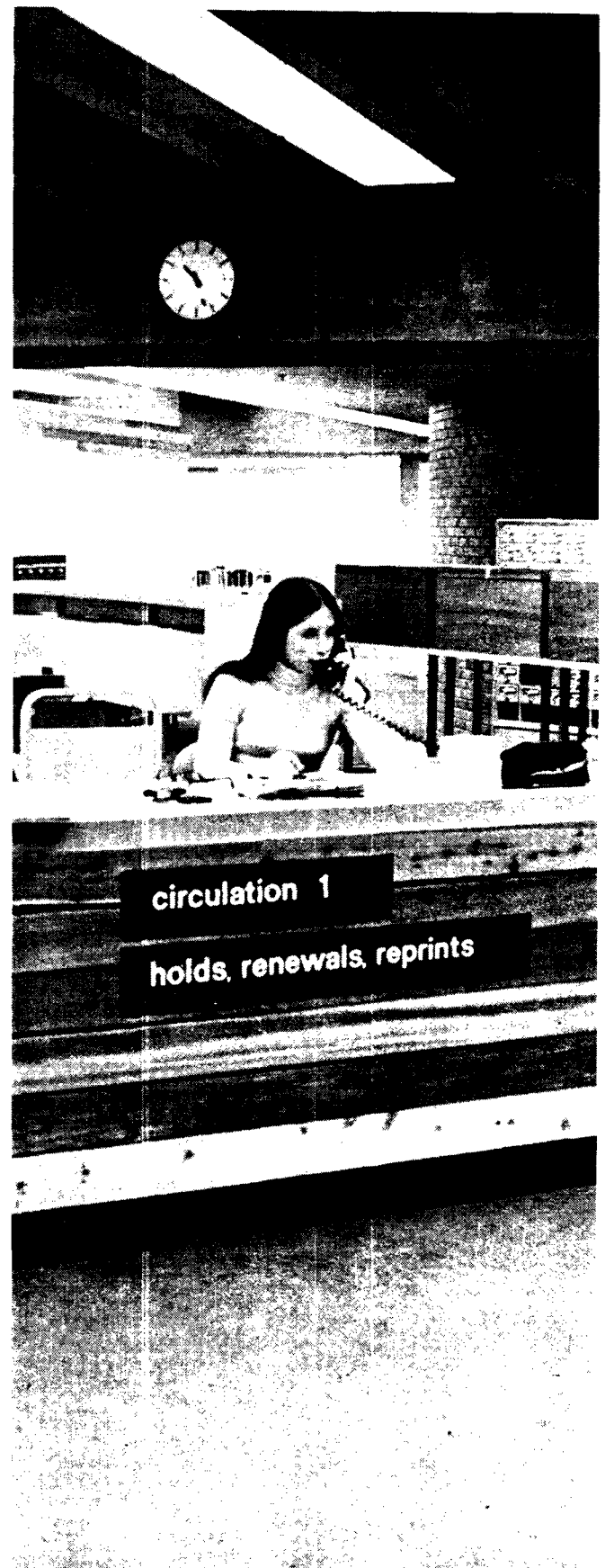
Stick around they do. The place hadn't been open for a week before it was running at 70 per cent capacity.

What will future weeks bring?

"Lots more happy people," says Mr. Stuart-Stubbs, smiling.

story by  
john arnett  
assistant information officer, ubc

pictures by  
ray lum



# NEW DIRECTIONS FOR UBC GEOLOGISTS

By PETER THOMPSON  
Assistant Information Officer, UBC

Geologists have long been associated with mining, so much so that witticisms have been aimed by the mining industry at the rock scientists:

"Geologists are a poor substitute for a drill hole;" and

"Geologists are the lunatic fringe of the mining industry."

It's in the industry that geologists have made their contribution to the material needs of man. This contribution has extended to the oil and gas industry. These benefits have been a direct spin off from the classical study of the origin and history of the formations of the Earth.

Mining will continue to be a major interest of UBC's Department of Geological Sciences. The mineral industry has always been a close concern. UBC geology graduates have directly or indirectly contributed to the discovery of \$35 billion worth of mineral resources in Canada and \$13 billion worth in B.C.

Brenda, Craigmont, Cassiar, Dynasty, Elliot Lake, Endake, Granduc, Lornex, Stiline Copper, Newmont, Giant Copper, Highland Bell — most of the mines that are household names in the industry are among these resources. The department and the industry enjoy one of the closest relationships of any town-gown unit in the province.

The industry as well as alumni, students, faculty and friends contributed about \$2 million to UBC's new Geological Sciences Centre completed earlier this year. The humorous barbs against geologists quoted at the beginning of this article were dropped by consulting geologist Dr. Victor Dolmage at the launching of the fund-raising campaign for the building three years ago.

## WELL LOCATED

Recently geologists have moved into other areas of research — the sea, environment and the geology of other planetary bodies. UBC's Department of Geological Sciences, the largest in Canada, is well located for work in at least two of these new areas, says its new head Prof. H.R. Wynne-Edwards.

"We are next to the sea and a few miles from the continental margin off the west coast of the Queen Charlottes and Vancouver Island," he said. "Investigation of geology offshore is one of the most exciting developments in the science in the past 15 years."

"Continued investigation of the sea floor is one of the four main research areas now planned for the department. This work has many implications for the mining and petroleum industries. Deposits of minerals such as manganese are continuously being developed on the sea floor. Ultimately ways will be found of mining and extracting them. The ore will be concentrated onboard ship and the waste returned to the ocean floor, so the process will be relatively clean. Off-shore geology will also involve study of the continental margin off the west coast of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlottes."

"The Lower Mainland is also a place where man is conspicuously involved in his environment. You can't help but be conscious of erosion of hillsides after heavy rainfalls, the effect of landslides, the engineering problems involved in building highways and railways."

"The Lower Mainland is a very restricted area. We are bound by the sea to the west, the border to the south and the mountains to the north and east. This puts enormous pressure on the land available. Terrain evaluation and proper planning are probably more important here than anywhere else in Canada."

"The topography of the soil, its drainage and the nature of the soil itself fundamentally depend on the bedrock beneath it. Geologists are becoming involved in



Picture by the UBC Photo Department

*Prof. H.R. Wynne-Edwards is the new head of UBC's Department of Geological Sciences.*

land-use problems, water supply, water quality, stability of slopes, urban development and conservation."

Prof. Wynne-Edwards said geological and soil conditions have been ignored in urban development until recently. The California building code, the world standard for building earthquake-resistant structures, deals almost entirely with the structure of buildings rather than the natural foundation on which the building rests, he said.

The result is that buildings constructed on unstable soil such as in San Francisco, where much land has been reclaimed from the sea, may not fall apart during an earthquake but may fall over on their sides.

Another famous example of the possible consequences of ignoring geology, he said, is the Vaiont Dam in Italy, built where geology would never have recommended. As water built up behind the newly-completed 900-foot-high dam, it lubricated fractures in the slopes of the hills that formed the sides of the reservoir upstream. A small earthquake was eventually enough to trigger a gigantic landslide.

The slopes of the hills slid into the reservoir, displacing the water over the lip of the dam. The dam, well-built, wasn't damaged by the water that plunged over its side and devastated downstream areas. It is now holding back a reservoir full of debris from the slide.

At the same time as research into the geology of the environment and ocean floor are being expanded, Prof. Wynne-Edwards wants to increase the department's commitment to the mining industry and to classical geological research. He would like to bring to the purely scientific investigation of the origin and history of the

mountains of western Canada the kind of work he did himself in eastern Canada. He plans to develop his own research in B.C. into a mineral exploration research unit that will interact directly with mining companies.

He is internationally-known for his study of the "Grenville Province," an area about 250 miles wide-north of the St. Lawrence River in Quebec. At the International Geological Congress in Montreal last summer, he was awarded the Spendiarov prize as Canada's most outstanding geologist.

The prize is coveted by geologists. It originated at the seventh International Congress held in 1897 in Leningrad and is awarded every four years at the International Congress by the Russian delegation. It is one of the few scientific prizes to have survived the Russian Revolution.

Prof. Wynne-Edwards received it in honor of 15 years' of study on the Grenville Province, which sets out the entire geological history of that part of the Precambrian Canadian Shield, one of the oldest geological areas of the world.

"Most of the continental crust, the granitic crust that underlies all continents, has been there for as far back as can be seen in geological time," he said. "Most of it is even more ancient than supposed. It is susceptible to being remelted and made over into new rock again and again without ever changing its composition very much."

"The continental crust is recycled under a number of processes. The crust can be eroded away and carried as sediment by rivers and deposited on the continental shelf at the coast."

"Accumulated, buried sediment along the continental



# UBC NEWS ROUNDUP

## NEW PROGRAM

The University Curriculum Committee is now scrutinizing courses for a proposed four-year Bachelor of Science in Nursing program.

The program received approval in principle at the December meeting of Senate after prolonged and heavy criticism. The next step is for the University Curriculum Committee to report back to Senate so that Senate can decide the fate of the proposed program.

Prerequisites for the proposed program would be Grade XI biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics, as well as the usual Grade XII standing for admission to the University.

The program would do away with the first year of the present five-year program in the School of Nursing. It would integrate basic biological concepts into a new zoology course and would revise an existing nursing course to integrate knowledge from the behavioral sciences.

Much of the criticism in Senate of the program revolved around its science content. Some Senators said the science prerequisites were too weak and that the program wouldn't provide enough basic science knowledge.

Prof. Leon Krintz, head of the Department of Oral Biology in the Faculty of Dentistry, said the proposed program had little basic medical science, though nursing was associated with medicine. Instead, there was an emphasis on applied sociology and psychology.

Prof. Charles McDowell, head of the Department of Chemistry, also said the program lacked an adequate science background. The Grade XI science prerequisite for the program wouldn't be sufficient background on which to teach basic concepts in biochemistry, biology, anatomy, chemistry and microbiology, as the program proposed, Prof. McDowell said.

He suggested that Senate should consider whether it would be better for the program to be offered at another institution.

Prof. Muriel Uprichard, director of UBC's School of Nursing, said it had been made clear to her before she became director that the Nursing curriculum needed a tremendous overhaul. The proposed program was supported by the Registered Nurses' Association of B.C., community colleges offering two-year programs in nursing, and by the provincial Department of Education.

Prof. Uprichard said the emphasis in nursing in the future would be on community nursing and not on hospital nursing. "This doesn't mean that nursing will not continue to support medicine in its efforts to cure illness and disease, but that this will not be its main function," she said.

Nurses should be trained for specialized work in the community and in hospitals at the master's level, she said, and Senate would receive a proposal for such a master's program in January.

## CENTRE OPENS

New facilities for research on a frontier of medicine were opened early in December by the University of B.C.

The Centre for Developmental Medicine at 811 West 10th Avenue will be devoted to research on the medical problems of the human fetus and newborn baby.

Until 10 to 15 years ago, the emphasis in reproductive medicine was on reducing the death rate of mothers during delivery. The fetus, during its development, was literally untouched and largely untreated. But with the reduction in maternal deaths, attention has recently swung to reducing the death rate of the fetus and newborn infant. For the first time medicine has begun to regard the fetus as a patient.

Fetal and newborn research is especially important today. With contraception, pregnancy is more of a conscious decision today than in the past. People wanting children are anxious that everything proceeds normally.

Now that mankind has a control over the quantity of pregnancies, the quality of pregnancy and

treatment of the fetus are receiving greater attention. This is only possible through a greater understanding of the science of reproduction. The Centre, the first of its kind in Canada, will work to provide some of the necessary knowledge.

The 2,000-square-foot Centre will be shared by a group of researchers, including Dr. Molly Towell; Dr. Peter Hahn, who escaped from Czechoslovakia during the Russian invasion of 1968, and his associate Dr. Josef Skala.

Dr. Hahn was director of the Laboratory for Developmental Nutrition of the Czechoslovakia Academy of Sciences. He is a world figure in fetal and newborn nutrition.

Dr. Towell is internationally-known for her work on oxygen supply to the fetus. A large proportion of all fetal deaths are caused by abnormal oxygen supply to the fetus from the mother's blood stream. Some babies who don't die are born with brain damage because oxygen supply to their brains has been insufficient.

Both Dr. Hahn and Dr. Towell have joint appointments in the Department of Pediatrics and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in UBC's Faculty of Medicine.

## FUTURE OF LANDS

A committee established by President Walter H. Gage to consider the future of the University Endowment Lands has received between 20 and 30 submissions from faculty members and students.

The submissions are a response to an appeal for statements of views on the educational, recreational and financial potential of the Lands and possible development and use of them in the future. The appeal was issued in December by Dean Phillip White, head of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, and chairman of the presidential committee.

The Jan. 15 deadline for submission of statements has now passed, but additional statements will be welcomed by the committee, Dean White said. The committee is also prepared to meet with individuals who submit statements for additional discussions, if necessary.

The committee's report will be forwarded to the provincial Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources for consideration.

## CONTRACT AWARDED

UBC's Board of Governors has awarded a contract for \$699,768 to Mainland Construction Co. for construction of a Dairy Cattle Research and Teaching Unit on UBC's south campus. Total project cost will be \$773,151.

The unit will be used to teach courses in dairy cattle nutrition, physiology, breeding and management to undergraduate and graduate students in the Department of Animal Science in UBC's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences. It will also be used for research by undergraduate and graduate students and faculty members and to provide a service to dairy cattle producers of the province.

It has been specially designed to accommodate large numbers of visiting school children and the general public who will be able to watch modern dairy methods in action.

Up to 144 animals will be housed in the unit, including 48 milk cows, 24 heifers, 50 calves, seven cows close to giving birth, 14 research cows and one bull. They will be of three dairy breeds: Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey.

A closed-circuit television system will be installed for classroom and visitor use and as a management aid, since the unit, apart from the teaching and research areas, is designed to be run by one man.

The 38,400-square-foot unit will have areas for feed preparation and storage; as well as a milking parlor, milk room, a visitor and display area and an open-air corral.

The architect is Ronald B. Howard. Basic to the design is a building that has maximum efficiency;

*Please turn to Page Ten  
See ROUNDUP*

shelf forms new rock under tremendous heat and pressure and has almost the same composition as the original rock.

"Another process involves continental drift. The continents of the earth are part of huge plates which may be 60 miles or more thick. When the plates push against each other the rocks at their edges become heated and deformed. The deformed rocks are drawn down into the crust and may be melted to reappear as lava from volcanoes.

"The mountains of western Canada were probably formed through the crumpling and folding of the continent as a result of a huge plate, which takes up much of the Pacific Ocean, pushing on the western edge of North America.

"This is where the basic research commitment of the department will extend into off-shore geology."

## GOOD RECORD

UBC's geological sciences department has produced about 20 per cent of all geologists in Canada and about one out of every 60 trained in North America since 1916. Undergraduate enrolment for the 1972-73 session is 1,899, the highest of any geology school in the Western world.

Chairmen of at least five geology departments in other universities in Canada are UBC graduates. Ironically, the head of UBC's geological sciences department can't claim that honor himself. Prof. Wynne-Edwards took a first-class honors B.Sc. degree in 1955 from the University of Aberdeen. His family had moved there from Montreal where he was born. His father is still professor of Zoology at the University of Aberdeen.

He took M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1957 and 1959 respectively from Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., the only other geology school in Canada that rivals UBC's in size.

The two departments have had a close association. Two other geologists from Queen's have held important positions at UBC. Prof. Wynne-Edwards, 38, became head of geology at Queen's in 1968 and head of geological sciences at UBC on July 1, 1972.

He went into geology because he likes outdoor life, though he says it wasn't a conscious decision. He sailed, skied and rock climbed as a boy in eastern Canada and Scotland and chose geology as a career from a natural bent for the sciences and a decision not to follow in his father's footsteps as a biologist.

As a researcher and teacher he found that he could work 12 to 14 hours a day continuously by becoming absorbed in a certain problem. "And I never used to bother about a summer vacation. Doing research in the field was all the vacation I needed.

## MORE DEMANDING

"But with this kind of job, where you're dealing with people all the time, I've discovered that relaxation is something I have to take consciously. The job isn't as passive as research. It's people-intensive. A different kind of energy is required and it's more demanding and exhausting."

In his leisure time he now renovates the house he has just moved into, makes furniture or reads — "scientific philosophy, which is still part of the job, novels and biographies, or detective novels if I'm tired."

"I'm a keen skier and will do some sailing here once I've settled in. I also hike. I don't rock climb any more. I'm more of a scrambler than a climber."

## ROUNDUP

Continued from Page Nine

anticipates many of the problems the dairy industry will likely face in the future — such as producing milk using a limited amount of land; and provides a close relationship between dairy cattle producers, the public and students and faculty members.

Part of the financing of the dairy unit will come from donations by firms and individuals associated with the agricultural industry as a result of a campaign to raise \$500,000. The campaign will help finance a number of new facilities for UBC's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, including the new dairy unit. The University has earmarked \$510,000 towards the new facilities.

## PART-TIME STUDENTS

For the second time in a year UBC's Senate has been urged to take steps to expand continuing education programs to enable students to earn academic degrees on a part-time basis.

The most recent statement on the subject has come from Mr. Gordon Selman, director of UBC's Centre for Continuing Education, whose report on the Centre's 1971-72 activities was received by Senate on Nov. 15.

Mr. Selman concludes a 5½-page foreword to his report by warning that if UBC does not respond with some "vigorous new initiatives" in this area it will:

- Suffer unwanted criticism from other sections of the educational community and from many interested members of the general public; and
- Be in danger of losing its hard-earned and much-cherished position of leadership in providing educational opportunities for the adult citizens of B.C.

Much of Mr. Selman's bluntly-worded foreword echoes the report of a 10-member Senate Committee on Degree Programs for Part-time Students, chaired by Prof. Peter Pearse, of the UBC Economics Department, which reported to Senate in March.

One of the conclusions reached by the Senate committee was that the question of accommodating part-time students is "important and urgent."

It is apparent that "a serious shortcoming" exists in UBC's present arrangements for part-time students, the report says, and that "action on the part of the University is needed, action which involves careful preparation and planning."

Four recommendations made by the committee were approved by Senate and the report was referred to UBC's 12 Faculties, which were asked to review their existing policies regarding opportunities for part-time study and report back to Senate by March, 1973.

Both the Senate report and Mr. Selman's foreword point to a number of current trends in education which create a sense of urgency on the question of part-time studies.

Cited are rapid social and technological changes and the need for retraining of people of all ages, the changing attitudes of young people towards education and employment, the desire of married women to return to education after the demands of children are reduced, and the increasing amount of leisure time available to individuals.

Mr. Selman, in his foreword, writes: "The general observation which should be made about the program at UBC is that in this area . . . UBC has fallen badly behind both community need and the general educational developments in North America."

Both documents point to the "assumption or intention" on the part of the University that a student would not earn a degree entirely by taking correspondence courses or by enrolling in the May-July Intersession for evening credit courses.

The report of the Senate committee says the UBC *Calendar* "does not invite" part-time candidates and adds: "Probably more important . . . are the administrative obstacles that are encountered by students who apply for part-time programs."

**UBC**  
**REPORTS**

Vol. 19, No. 2 — Jan. 18, 1973. Published by the University of British Columbia and distributed free. UBC Reports appears on Thursdays during the University's winter session. J.A. Banham, Editor. Louise Hoskin and Wendy Kalnin, Production Supervisors. Letters to the Editor should be sent to Information Services, Main Mall North Administration Building, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.



Mr. Hugh J. McLean, associate professor in UBC's Department of Music, has resigned to accept an appointment as Dean of the Faculty of Music at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ont.

Picture by H.E. Addington

## RETURN CARDS

Students who expect to receive their academic degrees in the spring are reminded that completed "Application for Graduation" cards must be returned to the Registrar's Office not later than Feb. 15.

Cards have been mailed to students in fourth-year Arts, Fine Arts, Music, Commerce, Science, Elementary Education and fifth-year Secondary Education.

Students in all other Faculties can obtain cards from Faculty offices or the Registrar's Office in the General Services Administration Building.

An official in the Registrar's Office said that it is the responsibility of the student to make application for his or her degree. The list of candidates for graduation that is presented to each Faculty and to Senate is compiled from the Application for Graduation Cards.

## SPORTS PROGRAM

More than 1,000 UBC students and members of the faculty and staff have joined Recreation UBC, a new organization designed to provide an expanded program of campus athletic activity.

For the payment of an annual fee, members of Recreation UBC are able to book space for informal athletic activities from periods varying from a single occasion up to an entire Winter Session.

The organization also provides equipment and supervisory and instructional services to those groups which request them.

Sports included in Recreation UBC are volleyball, basketball, badminton, squash, handball, tennis, skating, weight lifting, circuit training, gymnastics, yoga and men's and women's keep fit classes.

Almost every sports facility on the campus is used in the new program, including the recently-completed gymnasium complex adjacent to the Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre.

The Recreation UBC fee for the remainder of the current Winter Session is \$3. Fee for the next full Winter Session will be \$5.

Information regarding Recreation UBC is available from Mrs. Jane Rogers, assistant co-ordinator of the program, in Room 203 of the War Memorial Gymnasium. The organization's telephone local is 3996.

## GRAND MOOT

An action by an investor, who has lost money because of announcements by the government that it intends to take over certain companies, is the basis of this year's Grant Moot in the Faculty of Law.

The moot, to be held Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 p.m. in the Faculty of Law Building will be presided over by three distinguished judges of the British Columbia Courts — Chief Justice J.O. Wilson, Mr. Justice W. Kirke Smith and Mr. Justice H.C. McKay.

The two second-year Law students who will argue the case are Hamar R.K. Foster and Allan D. McDonnell. They will share the Allan S. Gregory Memorial Prize of \$200.

The facts in the case are hypothetical and raise interesting and topical legal issues.

A provincial premier, Felix Foxam, announces that the government intends to take over certain companies. An investor, who has suffered losses through fluctuations in stock market issues caused by the Premier's announcement, brings an action against the premier for damages to make good those losses.

## 38 NOMINATED

A record 38 members of the UBC faculty have been nominated for the 1973 Master Teacher Awards.

The 12-member committee which is responsible for screening nominees for the awards is currently visiting the classrooms of those nominated and hopes to name the 1973 recipients of the Awards by the end of February. The two winners will share a \$5,000 prize that goes with the honor.

The Awards were established in 1969 by Dr. Walter Koerner, a former member and chairman of UBC's Board of Governors, in honor of his brother, the late Dr. Leon Koerner.

## SPEAKERS SET

World-famous French anthropologist Prof. Claude Levi-Strauss will be one of 11 speakers at spring meetings of the Vancouver Institute.

Prof. Levi-Strauss, a member of the prestigious French Academy and famed for his studies in social anthropology, religion and mythology, will speak at the Feb. 17 meeting of the Institute in Room 106 of the Buchanan Building at UBC at 8:15 p.m. Prof. Levi-Strauss will speak on "The Contribution of the Pacific Northwest in the Mythologies of the Americas."

A brochure listing all lectures is available from UBC's Department of Information Services, 228-3131.

# change your mind

There are many ways to change your mind this spring with 176 courses being offered by the UBC Centre for Continuing Education. Explore the possibilities. Spur your mind with new ideas . . . new concepts about science . . . recent archaeological discoveries . . . insights into human relationships . . . alternatives in public issues . . . and much more.

Courses on this page are a partial listing of the Centre's Spring 1973 Program. For a brochure listing all courses call 228-2181, or mail coupon on this page.

\* Starting date for the program

\*\* Number of sessions

\*\*\* Second fee is special husband and wife rate

## MONDAYS

### Relativity and Cosmology

8-10 p.m., H.R. MacMillan Planetarium Museum Complex  
Jan. 29\* (4)\*\* \$10, \$16\*\*\*

With Dr. Michael Ovenden, Dept. of Geophysics and Astronomy, UBC, and Dr. William J. Kaufmann, Astrophysicist and Director, Griffith Observatory, Los Angeles  
**Aquatic Mammals**

8-9:30 p.m., Vancouver Public Aquarium  
Jan. 22 (6) \$12, \$20

**Perspectives on Gangs in Vancouver**  
8-9:30 p.m., Downtown Library  
Feb. 12 (6) \$15, \$25

**Introduction to Contemporary China**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Jan. 29 (10), \$25, \$37.50

**Indo-China: The Past and the Future**  
7:30-9 p.m., Kitsilano Library  
Feb. 5 (6) \$12, \$18

**East of Eden: Antiquities in Iran and Afghanistan**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 5 (8) \$18, \$30

**Introduction to East Africa**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Apr. 2 (5) \$12, \$18

**The Mandala and the Zodiac**  
8-9:30 p.m., Burnaby Art Gallery  
Feb. 12 (10) \$22, \$35

An illustrated art/lecture series.

**Plants in Northwest Coast Indian Cultures**  
8-9:30 p.m., Maritime Museum  
Feb. 12 (6) \$14, \$23

**Existential Issues and Moral Dilemmas in Modern Literature**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 5 (10) \$18, \$29

**Introduction to Psychology II**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 5 (8) \$18, \$30

**Identity and Self Realization**  
7:30-9:30 p.m., Downtown Library  
Feb. 26 (5) \$10

A program for the woman who works.

**Participate. Basic Approaches to Effective Community Action**  
10-11:30 a.m., Downtown Library  
Feb. 5 (10) \$5

**What Does It Mean to be "Hard of Hearing"?**  
Noon-1:30 p.m., Family Service Centre  
Feb. 19 (5) \$10

**Understanding Probability and Statistics**  
8-10 p.m., UBC  
Jan. 29 (12) \$40

## TUESDAYS

### Insights into Human Sexuality

1:30-3 p.m., Downtown Library  
Feb. 6 (7) \$20

Guest lecturer Phillip E. Frandson, Associate Dean, University Extension, UCLA

**Anthropology Film Series II**  
7:30-9:30 p.m., NFB Theatre  
Feb. 6 (5) \$13, \$21

**Teachings of the Dunne-Za Indians**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 13 (8) \$17, \$28

**Archaeology of B.C.: Progress Reports**  
7:30 p.m., Kitsilano Library  
Feb. 6 (8) \$18, \$30

**People's Health: The New China Model**  
Noon-1 p.m., Downtown Library  
Feb. 6 (3) \$6

**Introduction to Classical Greece**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Apr. 3 (4) \$10, \$15

**What's An IIPS?**  
7:30-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 8 (7) \$5

Introduction to the experimental computer simulation model (IIPS) of the Vancouver Urban Region.

**Explorations in Visual Communication: Still Photography and Perception of Social Life**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 13 (6) \$14, \$24

**The Photographer's Eye: Introductory Creative Photography Workshop**  
8-10 p.m., UBC  
Jan. 30 (10) \$40, \$64

**Film Making I: Lecture Series**  
8-10 p.m., Studio of One Productions  
Feb. 6 (10) \$50

### Why Does Food Cost So Much?

8-9:30 p.m., Downtown Library  
Jan. 30 (5) \$10, \$15

**Drawing: A New Way of Seeing**  
8-10 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 6 (10) \$35

**Introduction to Drawing and Graphics**  
9:30-11:30 a.m.  
Feb. 13 (8) \$25

**Classical Guitar for Beginners**  
Section I, 8 p.m., UBC  
Section II, 9:15 p.m., UBC

Jan. 30 (10) \$30 each section  
**Introductory Creative Writing Workshop**  
8-10 p.m., UBC

Feb. 6 (10) \$30  
Fiction and non-fiction prose.

**Books for Children: Possibilities and Delights**  
1:30-3 p.m., Kitsilano Library  
Mar. 13 (3) \$6

Also offered evenings Wednesdays beginning Mar. 14 at the Downtown Library.

**The Feminine Experience: Novelists and Sensibilities**  
10-11:30 a.m., Kitsilano Library  
Feb. 20 (7) \$13

**Experiencing Gardens. Landscape Architecture in Vancouver**  
10 a.m.-noon, various locations  
Mar. 13 (6) \$20

**Human Diversity and Social "Aberration"**  
10-11:30 a.m., Downtown Library  
Mar. 13 (6) \$10

**Virginia Woolf - Her Life and Writings**  
1:30-3 p.m., Hycroft  
Feb. 13 (8) \$15

## WEDNESDAYS

### Contemporary Thought in Science II:

#### The Mind/Brain of Man

8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 14 (13) \$27, \$41

A series of reports about current interdisciplinary research on the brain and human behavior.

#### The International Scene

1:30-3 p.m., Downtown Library  
Jan. 31 (8) \$16, \$24

8-9:30 p.m., Delbrook Secondary School  
Jan. 31 (8) \$17, \$25

**The Sociology of Art and Literature**  
8-9:30 p.m., UBC  
Feb. 7 (8) \$17, \$28

**Designing and Creating Fabric Prints**  
1-3 p.m., University Hill United Church  
Feb. 21 (8) \$25

**Explorations and Adventures in Watercolors**  
8-10 p.m., UBC  
Jan. 31 (10) \$40

**The Psychoanalysis of the Labyrinth:**

#### An Introduction to Modern Poetry

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Jan. 31 (9) \$16, \$26

#### Introductory Creative Writing Workshop -

##### Poetry and Prose

8-10 p.m., UBC

Feb. 7 (10) \$30

#### Centering: Learning How to Think

9:30-11:30 a.m. University Hill United Church

Feb. 14 (10) \$30

#### The Parent's Role in Education

10-11:30 a.m., Kitsilano Library

Feb. 21 (6) \$10

#### Self Change and Behavior Modification

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 7 (8) \$20, \$35

#### Ancient Egypt and Palestine

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 7 (4) \$8, \$12

#### A film-lecture series.

#### Ancient and Islamic India

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Mar. 7 (4) \$8, \$12

#### A film-lecture series.

#### Canadian Literature

10-11:30 a.m., Vancouver

Feb. 2 (8) \$15

#### A Seminar on Stockholm and Beyond:

##### Defining a Population Policy for Canada

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 7 (4) \$10, \$15

#### Adult Acting II

7:30-10 p.m., UBC

Jan. 31 (8) \$35

#### The Implications of "No Growth" Policies

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 7 (8) \$17, \$28

#### Gardening Through the Seasons Series II

10-11:30 a.m., UBC

Apr. 4 (6) \$15

Also offered evenings Thursdays beginning Apr. 5 at UBC

## THURSDAYS

### Evolution or Revolution.

#### Issues in the Liberation of Women

1:30-3 p.m., Downtown Library

Feb. 1 (6) \$10

#### The Facts of Life:

##### New Developments in Basic Human Biology

8-9:30 p.m., Downtown Library

Feb. 8 (7) \$12, \$19

#### The Great Composers

8-9:30 p.m., Maritime Museum

Jan. 25 (4) \$10, \$14

#### Musical Vancouver

10-11:30 a.m., Downtown Library

Feb. 15 (8) \$18

#### The Fruits of Silence

Noon - 1 p.m., Downtown Library

Feb. 1 (5) \$9

A slide/movie series of personal perspectives of UBC

zoologists toward the environment.

### Erotic Realism and Society: Human Sexual Love in a One-Dimensional Society

8-10 p.m., UBC

Feb. 15 (6) \$25, \$40

### The World of the Eskimos

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 8 (8) \$18, \$30

### Archaeological Discoveries in the Far East

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 8 (8) \$18, \$30

### The Economic Cost of Being a Woman

8-9:30 p.m., Downtown Library

Feb. 15 (5) \$10

### Dada and Surrealism

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 1 (10) \$18, \$29

### Experiences. Recording Personal History as it Happens

1:30-3:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 8 (8) \$20

### Helen. The Face that Launched a Thousand Ships

1:30-3 p.m., Downtown Library

Feb. 1 (12) \$24

### Orientation to Southeast Asia:

#### Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia

8-10 p.m., UBC

Feb. 22 (8) \$20, \$35

### Personality and Behavior

10-11:30 a.m., Downtown Library

Feb. 22 (6) \$10

### The Population Explosion: Causes and Consequences

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 15 (5) \$12, \$20

### Reward Learning and Self Control:

#### Sexual and Punishment in Home and School

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 1 (8) \$20, \$35

### Silkscreen Printing Workshop:

#### Instruction in Silkscreen Printing on Paper and Fabric

10 a.m.-3 p.m., Rockwoods, West Van.

Feb. 8 (8) \$35

### Studio Workshop:

#### Drawing and Painting for Expressive Awareness

7-9:30 p.m., Gastown Studio

Feb. 1 (10) \$40

### The Photographer's Eye:

#### Advanced Creative Photography Workshop

8-10 p.m., UBC

Feb. 1 (10) \$40

### The International Scene

8-9:30 p.m., UBC

Feb. 1 (8) \$16, \$24

## WEEKENDS

### Life and Landscape in Southern B.C.

A field trip and seminar.

Mar. 23-25

### The Organ in the Twentieth Century

3-5 p.m., first class, Holy Family German Parish

Sun. Feb. 11 (4) \$12, \$18

### Dr. A. Reza Arasteh on Education for Self Liberation

8:30-10 p.m., UBC

Fri. Mar. 23 (1) \$2, students \$1

The 12th Quest for Liberation program offered by the

Centre. Dr. Arasteh is a professor in the Dept. of

Psychiatry, School of Medicine, George Washington

University.

### Child Book Fair and Workshop

10 a.m.-3 p.m., Downtown Library

Sat. Mar. 31 (1) \$7

### Exploring New Ways to Communicate in Marriage

8-10 p.m., University Hill United Church

Fri., Mar. 2 (6) \$50 per couple

### The Birds in Winter

10 a.m.-noon, UBC

Feb. 3 (6) \$18, \$28

### Six Saturday field trips in the Greater Vancouver area.

#### Winter Survival

Feb. 23-25, Strathcona Park

\$55

### The Writer as Performer

Jan. 26-28, UBC \$30

### Personal Growth Series:

#### Gestalt-Encounter-Sensory Awareness

Feb. 17-18, UBC

\$26

### A Workshop in Yoga, Biokinetics and Body Awareness:

#### Toward More Integral Human Function

9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., UBC

Sun., Feb. 4 (10) \$35, \$60

### I AMness Workshop

#### Session I

Sat. Mar. 3 and 6 Suns., Mar. 4

#### Session II

Sat. Apr. 28 and 6 Suns. Apr. 29

9 a.m. - noon, UBC

\$30 either session

### Learning to Work with Groups

Feb. 3, 10 & 11

\$30

### Shakespearean Festivals

Two study tours are planned: Ashland, Oregon; and

Stratford, Ontario.

### Film Making II Workshop

10 a.m.-2 p.m., Studio of One Productions

Sat. Jan. 27 (12) \$175

### Design/Color Workshop

10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., UBC

Sat. Mar. 24 (4) \$18

Please send me the Spring 1973 Centre for Continuing Education brochure.

Name . . . . .



# UBC ALUMNI Contact

PREPARED FOR UBC REPORTS BY THE UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



Mike Rohan, chairman of the Alumni Fund's annual Phonathon, dials another graduate in a bid to get contributions to the University support campaign.

More than 50 volunteers raised \$10,000 in donations in the two-night canvass recently. Kini McDonald Photo.

## Erosion Control Project Completion Set For May

The Vancouver Parks Board plans to complete its erosion control project along the base of the Point Grey cliffs by the end of May so that the beach may be used by the public this summer.

A Parks Board official said recently that Swan Wooster Engineering Co. Ltd. has prepared working drawings for the project for approval by the provincial government. It is expected that the contract for construction will be let by the end of March and that it will take about six weeks to complete the \$250,000 project.

The project calls for construction of a sand-gravel protective fill along 3,700 feet of the most seriously threatened section of the cliffs, primarily the Tower Beach section. The scheme is designed to stop the erosion and to preserve, and even expand, the usable beach area.

A Vancouver Parks Board-UBC Alumni Association campaign was climaxed in December when a joint delegation met with provincial Resources Minister Bob Williams and received provincial government approval for the project and agreement to finance it.

The official noted that the Parks Board has accepted the conditions Mr. Williams attached to the government's commitment to provide the \$250,000. These conditions are: that the area must remain in its natural state and that no road or walkway is to be built around the base of the cliffs; that the Parks Board will undertake planting of vegetation on the slopes to curtail erosion due to surface runoff and ground water seepage; and that the project must be subject to review by resources department staff with a view to reducing costs and avoiding construction between mid-spring and mid-fall.

The Parks Board had earlier committed itself to an erosion control project that would not include a road and which would preserve the natural quality of the beach.

Some recent letters to the editors of Vancouver newspapers have expressed concern over whether the erosion control project will be successful in stopping erosion and whether it will preserve the natural state of the beach.

A spokesman for Swan Wooster pointed out that the protective fill will be constructed to reach above high water elevation so as to stop wave action from undercutting the sand cliffs and to enable slide materials to accumulate and stabilize the cliffs.

On the seaward side the protective works would consist of sand covered with a three-foot layer of coarse pit-run gravel sloping gradually to seaward. On the flat top there will be a six-inch covering of gravel that will gradually mix with the sand, making a pleasant beach for walking on.

The gradual slope would have the effect of dissipating the force of the waves, ensuring that the protective fill is not carried away. The Tsawwassen ferry causeway, constructed on the same design, has withstood wave action for 12 years.

The Swan Wooster spokesman also said that the construction phase will involve little disruption as the materials will be brought in from the sea. Sand will be dredged offshore and pumped onto the beach and the necessary gravel will be off-loaded from barges onto a temporary causeway.

On completion there will be a bonus for the recreation-minded in the form of a more usable beach. At present high tide sweeps up to the base of the cliffs, preventing people from walking on the beach. The new development will raise the beach above high tide, enabling people to use the beach at both high and low tides.

## Nominations Called For

Not to be outdone by recent electoral activity in other jurisdictions the UBC Alumni Association will hold its own election in the early spring.

The election is for positions on the Board of Management, the body which governs the affairs of the Association.

Nominations are now open for submission by alumni for election to the following positions: president, first vice-president, second vice-president, third vice-president, treasurer, and 20 members-at-large.

Ten are to be elected for a one-year term and 10 for a two-year term. The other officers are elected for a one-year term.

Nominations must be signed by five alumni and have the written consent of the person nominated, who must be a UBC graduate. Such nominations, together with a photograph and 75-word biographical resume of the candidate, are to be received by the Returning Officer no later than midnight, Feb. 10, 1973.

An Association nominating committee chaired by immediate past-president Frank C. Walden is currently at work developing a slate of nominees for these Board of Management offices. This slate will be reported to the Board of Management in January.

The election process calls for all candidates to be announced in the spring *Chronicle* and for all alumni to vote, where positions are contested, by mail ballot, which is also to be included in the spring *Chronicle*. The results will be published by May 1.

Mail nominations to: Returning Officer, UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C.

## Nominees Sought

The Alumni awards and scholarships committee would like to receive by the end of February nominations for two major awards: the Alumni Award of Distinction and the Alumni Honorary Life Membership.

The Alumni Award of Distinction is granted annually to a UBC graduate who has distinguished himself/herself in his/her chosen career and has made a contribution of such significance that it will reflect well on UBC. The Honorary Life Membership is granted to a Canadian with long and nationally-known service in his field of endeavor.

Nominations should be sent to: UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C.

## Bonner Addresses Commerce Dinner

Robert Bonner, chairman of the board of MacMillan Bloedel, will address the Commerce alumni annual dinner on Thursday, March 8, in the UBC Faculty Club.

The dinner is an annual event designed to bring together downtown businessmen, Commerce faculty members and students. The affair begins with a reception at 6 p.m., followed by dinner at 7 p.m. and the address by Mr. Bonner.

Tickets at \$6.75 each may be obtained by contacting the UBC Alumni Association, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C. (228-3313).

### A Postie's Lot Is Not A Happy One...



It's particularly no fun being a postie when you have to lug about a lot of mis-addressed mail ... So if you're planning on changing your name or address, please let us know - and bring a little lightness to a postie's walk. (Enclosure of your UBC Reports mailing label is helpful).

Alumni Records  
Cecil Green Park  
University of B.C.  
Vancouver 8, B.C.

Name .....

(Maiden Name) .....  
(Married women please note your husband's full name and indicate title, i.e., Mrs., Ms., Miss, Dr.)

Address .....

..... Class year .....