

UBC REPORTS

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Government Funds 16 Special UBC Programs

Expanded opportunities will be available at the University of B.C. this fall for part-time students to take evening courses leading to bachelor's degrees in arts, science and commerce.

This is part of the expansion of UBC services made possible by special funding from the provincial government to encourage B.C.'s public universities to develop "bold, imaginative and thoughtful programs" and to make their services and facilities more widely available to the public.

MAJOR EXPANSION

Other new programs for which funding has recently been approved will permit a major expansion in enrolment of student teachers to meet a looming shortage in the classrooms of B.C., and provide new educational pathways for student nurses and social workers.

One of the new grants will make it possible for senior citizens to attend regular Summer Session courses without payment of fees, as "guest students."

UBC President Walter H. Gage announced today that the provincial government had provided a total of \$2,199,973 in special grants to the University to implement 16 innovative programs this summer and in the ensuing Winter Session.

The special grants are over and above provincial government allocations of \$71,881,415 for basic operating purposes at UBC in the 1974-75 fiscal year.

UBC's basic operating grant is made up of \$68,856,415, UBC's share of operating grants announced by Premier David Barrett in his Feb. 11 budget speech, plus \$3,025,000, UBC's share of a \$4.8 million increase in operating grants for B.C.'s public universities, announced by the Hon. Mrs. Eileen Dailly, B.C.'s Minister of Education, on April 4.

Premier Barrett, in his budget speech and subsequent elaborations, challenged B.C.'s public universities to develop innovative programs and to increase the utilization of university facilities.

He offered extra funds to the universities "if they wish to use their professional schools on evenings, weekends and fully during the summer months."

The 16 special programs to be implemented at UBC meet the criteria stated by Premier Barrett by expanding existing programs for daytime students, initiating evening credit programs for part-time students and supporting off-campus services for the general public.

HIRE TEACHERS

Nine of UBC's 12 Faculties and three other academic service units will provide the special programs. The grants will require the University to hire more teaching and support staff and to purchase equipment for some of the programs.

A full listing of the UBC programs follows.
● **THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION** — A special grant totalling \$1,179,270 has been approved to support three separate programs:

— \$838,270 will be used to expand existing and new alternative programs in the Faculty, which is anticipating a 23-per-cent enrolment increase in 1974-75. The bulk of the funds will be used to hire additional teaching and support staff. The new alter-

native programs, which have received Faculty approval, will be based in schools throughout the province and are designed to provide more practical experience for student teachers.

— A special internship program requested by the provincial government will prepare teachers in fields in which acute shortages exist, such as commerce, home economics and elementary-school teachers at the Grades IV-VII level. \$191,000 has been provided for this program.

— A program for training native Indian teachers, which has been worked out in co-operation with the native Indian community, will be initiated in off-campus training centres in the north and in the interior of B.C. \$150,000 has been provided for the program.

(For more details on the Faculty of Education grant, see story on Page Seven.)

● **THE SCHOOL OF NURSING** in the Faculty of Applied Science will use a grant of \$285,249 to support the School's new four-year program leading to the Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree.

UBC's new Nursing program, introduced last year, is designed to alleviate a growing shortage of nurses in B.C. and to prepare nurses for new roles in community and preventive health care and hospital care for acute and long-term illness.

ENROLMENT UP

Last year 143 students enrolled for the new program. The largest number ever to register under the old five-year Nursing program was 60. The School has also revised its master's degree program and expects increased enrolment in 1974-75.

The special funding will be used to engage teaching staff, many of them in specialized clinical-nursing areas. The School will use part of the grant to hire new support staff and to purchase equipment.

● **THE CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION** will receive \$221,000 to fund a total of five programs:

— In co-operation with organized labor, the Centre will explore the development of a new certificate program in labor studies. Funds for this project total \$46,000.

— A \$25,000 grant will be used by the Centre to continue development of community-oriented services and programs for women through its Women's Resources Centre.

— A total of \$150,000 will be used to expand the existing program of correspondence courses leading to degrees; for on- and off-campus education programs for adults conducted in a residential setting; and for further development of an existing Criminology Certificate Program for policemen, probation officers, and others. The Centre plans to offer this last program by correspondence.

● **THE FACULTY OF ARTS** and **THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE** will receive a grant of \$100,000 for night-time degree programs primarily at the third- and fourth-year levels for part-time students. Dean Douglas Kenny, head of the Arts Faculty,

Please turn to Page Two
See SPECIAL GRANTS



UBC's outstanding athletes for 1974 are Mrs. Thelma Wright, above, and Mr. Ken Elmer, below, winner of the Bobby Gaul Trophy. Both are currently completing teacher-certification programs in the Faculty of Education. For a summary of how UBC athletic teams fared in 1973-74, turn to Page Nine.



Optimism Emanates from

By JIM BANHAM
Editor, UBC Reports

When UBC announced in March, 1971, that it was founding a university press, there appeared to be little cause for celebration or optimism. At that time the perennially-troubled Canadian book-publishing industry was in a state of gloom as the result of the sale to American interests of the W.J. Gage Co., Canada's largest textbook house, and of the 140-year-old Ryerson Press, this country's oldest publishing firm.

Today, there is little pessimism to be detected in the offices of the University of British Columbia Press, which are presided over by Anthony Blicq, a former Oxford University Press employee, who joined the University four years ago to direct the fortunes of the fledgling press.

In fact, one is struck by the sense of optimism that emanates from Mr. Blicq as he discusses the first three years of operation of the press and the future in his second-floor office in UBC's Old Auditorium.

"When the press was established," he says, "a pattern of development based on past experience was laid out. The circumstances of the past three years have allowed us to exceed our original estimate in terms of quality of books and volume of sales. If this pattern continues, UBC should have a most worthwhile university press."

DETAILS ADDED

With a little more probing, Mr. Blicq adds some details to his description of the first three years of press operations. "Our sales are increasing steadily, we're being offered good manuscripts by authors and an increasing number of grants are being given to the press to subsidize the cost of book production.

"Unfortunately," he adds, "we sometimes have to turn down manuscripts because we don't have enough money or staff to publish everything that's offered to us."

Mr. Blicq is quick to point out that when he joined the University four years ago he didn't have to start a publications program from scratch. His task, he says, was made easier by virtue of the fact that UBC had been in the publishing business for a decade prior to 1971 and already had a substantial backlist of books for sale and was the home of four scholarly journals edited by UBC faculty members.

UBC's Publications Centre, the forerunner of the UBC Press, was established in 1961, soon after the arrival at UBC of Prof. William Holland as head of the Department of Asian Studies. Prof. Holland, the former director of the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York, brought with him a backlist of some 110 books on Asian affairs as well as the respected journal *Pacific Affairs*, which he continues to edit.

In the ensuing decade the UBC Publications Centre added other books to its backlist and served as a distribution

centre for three new journals — *Canadian Literature*, edited by well-known author and teacher George Woodcock; the *Canadian Yearbook of International Law*, edited by Prof. Charles Bourne, of UBC's Faculty of Law; and *B.C. Studies*, co-edited by Prof. Margaret Prang, of UBC's History department, and Prof. Walter Young, who was head of UBC's Department of Political Science until he accepted a similar position at the University of Victoria in 1973.

The publishing program adopted for the new UBC Press was a natural outgrowth of the previous ten years of experience, Mr. Blicq says. "The areas decided on — Asia and the Pacific, Canadian literature, Western Canadian history

and public affairs, and international law — are all areas of interest to Canadians, they cover regional, national and international markets, and the journal editors constitute a source of expertise on each of the publishing areas."

Specialization is one of the key elements in the successful start made by the UBC Press, Mr. Blicq says.

"There is no way that a new press can become expert on everything," he says. "The only way in which we can compete with a large press, such as that at the University of Toronto, is to become expert and widely known in a limited number of areas."

The publishing program of the UBC Press got off to an auspicious start in 1971 when its first book, *The Royal Navy and the Northwest Coast of North America, 1810 to 1914*, appeared. The volume, written by Dr. Barry M. Gough, a UBC graduate who now teaches history at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ont., was among the top ten best sellers in Vancouver for five weeks.

Dr. Gough's book was followed by *Malcolm Lowry: The Man and His Work*, a collection of essays on novelist Lowry, who lived in the Vancouver area from 1939 to 1954, edited by George Woodcock. The collection is now in its third printing.

SECOND PRINTING

Transport in Canada, by Dr. H.L. Purdy, who recently retired from UBC's Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, is now in its second printing and is being adopted in transportation courses in universities, Mr. Blicq says.

Recent books published by the Press, which have received good reviews and are just beginning to sell, include *Vertical Man/Horizontal World*, a study of Canadian Prairie fiction by Laurence R. Ricou; *Towards a View of Canadian Letters*, a collection of critical essays written by Canadian poet A.J.M. Smith between 1928 and 1971; and *Japan's Foreign Policy*, by Prof. F.C. Langdon, of UBC's Asian Studies department, a study of Japanese foreign policy over the past decade.

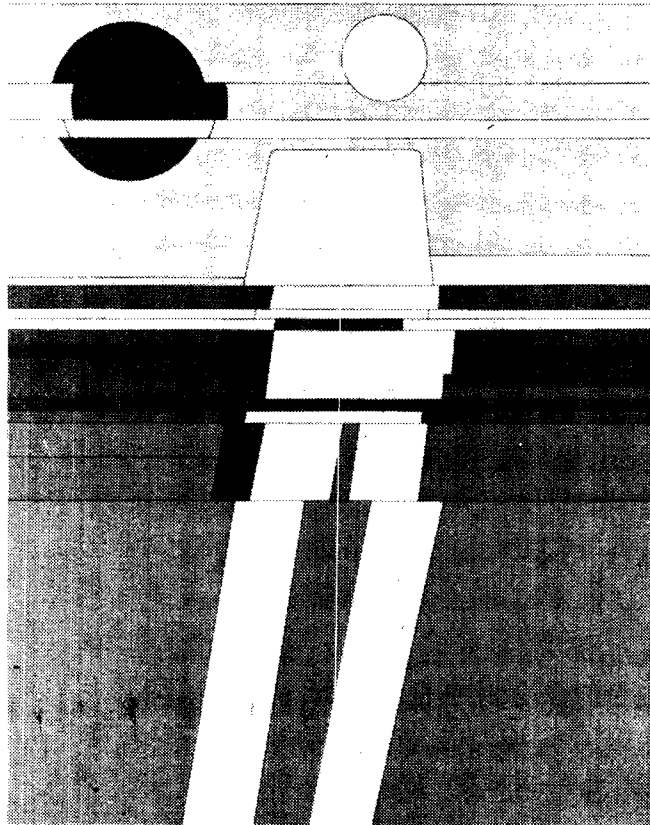
The next volume to reach booksellers will be *Exploring Vancouver*, by Harold Kalman, an assistant professor in UBC's Department of Fine Arts. The book is made up of ten tours of Vancouver and its buildings and includes 350 photographs and text. Primarily designed as a guidebook, *Exploring Vancouver* follows the broad historical development of the city from its earliest history to the present day.

"*Exploring Vancouver* should have a somewhat wider appeal than our previous books," Mr. Blicq says. "It should increase local awareness of the Press and if it does well the profits will enable us to support other books that we wouldn't normally be able to consider for publication."

LAURENCE
RICOU

VERTICAL MAN/ HORIZONTAL WORLD

Man and Landscape in Canadian Prairie Fiction



Book jacket for recent UBC Press publication, *Vertical Man/Horizontal World*, was one of 28 chosen from 228 entries for display at New York show sponsored by the American Association of University Presses. Vancouver artist Ian Staunton designed the jacket.

SPECIAL GRANTS

Continued from Page One

and Dean George Volkoff, head of the Faculty of Science, said decisions concerning which degree programs will be offered in 1974-75 will depend on the availability of new faculty members and facilities, including laboratories.

● **THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK** in the Faculty of Arts has received a grant of \$75,192 to support its new Bachelor of Social Work degree program, which will be instituted in September; to investigate the feasibility of offering its degree program in off-campus centres; and to plan new programs in continuing education.

The new bachelor's degree program in Social Work will incorporate new concepts in training and will emphasize off-campus field work. It will enable graduates to work with individuals, families and small groups and with community groups.

● **THE CRANE MEMORIAL LIBRARY** for the blind, part of the UBC Library system, will get \$89,762 to provide services to an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 users, including blind and partially-sighted students in colleges and universities throughout the province, and students and faculty members interested in the methodology of teaching the blind and social aspects of blindness. The grant will be used to hire a new librarian and several staff members and to purchase equipment and commercially-published materials.

● **THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES** will receive \$80,200 to provide Summer Session and evening credit and non-credit courses for full- and part-time students and the general public. Courses

to be offered will be subject to the availability of new faculty members.

● **THE FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES** will use a grant of \$74,000 to expand education programs in drug abuse through the Faculty of Education, the Narcotic Addiction Foundation and school boards in the Lower Mainland of B.C.

Part of the grant will also be used for further devel-

NYO Returns

The National Youth Orchestra of Canada will return to the University of B.C. campus this summer for its 1974 Summer Training Session.

The session, which runs from July 12 through Aug. 20, attracts 110 of Canada's most promising young orchestral musicians who study up to nine hours per day.

The musical director of the orchestra will be the famed Australian conductor Georg Tintner, who was also director of the 1971 training session in Toronto. Mr. Tintner will conduct the orchestra in three public performances in the Queen Elizabeth Theatre in August.

The NYO also held its 1973 training session at UBC. Manager John Brown said the orchestra management and students were so impressed with the facilities offered through UBC's Department of Music that they sought to return to the campus again this year.

The NYO is unique as a nationally-based orchestral training program for music students in preparation for professional careers as performers or music educators.

Performances given in Vancouver during last year's training session drew rave reviews from the critics and standing ovations from audiences.

opment of techniques and procedures for analysing "street drugs." The techniques will enable personnel in hospital laboratories to identify, by analysis of urine and saliva samples, drugs taken by patients suffering from overdoses.

● **THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** will initiate a night-time credit program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. Additional teaching staff will be hired with a \$50,000 grant to teach a section of each of the required first- and second-year courses in the Commerce degree program.

● **THE FACULTY OF FORESTRY** will hire a new faculty member specializing in the field of forest range management with a grant of \$18,000. The appointment will be made jointly with the Department of Plant Science in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences.

● A grant of \$15,000 has been made to UBC's **SUMMER SESSION** to initiate this year a program which would allow senior citizens aged 65 or over to enrol free as "guest students."

● **THE FACULTY OF LAW** will use a \$12,300 grant to support student legal aid clinics, which provide free legal advice for members of the general public at locations in the Lower Mainland. The funds will be used to rent accommodation for clinics, for the preparation of a manual for Law students manning the legal aid centres, for the payment of a secretary and purchase of equipment.

A total of 14 UBC Law students are currently manning seven legal aid centres in Vancouver and district and taking part in a divorce program operated through B.C. Legal Aid. The special grant will enable the students to staff a total of ten evening clinics in the period September, 1974, to April, 1975.

UBC Press

Mr. Blicq is also pleased with the way in which the UBC Press has been able to attract grants to subsidize the cost of book production, which is one measure of the reputation enjoyed by a university press.

The Canada Council and the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Councils have each made grants to aid the publication of Press books. Earlier this year an anonymous donor pledged \$50,000 over the next ten years to support the UBC publishing program. The gift was made in honor of the late Dr. Harold Foley, a well-known figure in the B.C. pulp and paper industry in B.C. for more than 40 years and a UBC benefactor.

Books currently in the production stage are designed to strengthen the UBC Press's offerings in the field of Western Canadian history.

The early exploitation of B.C.'s natural resources is explored in *Land, Man and the Law: Disposal of Crown Lands in B.C., 1871-1913*, by the late Robert E. Cail, a former UBC student. Three chapters of the book are devoted to examining the way in which early B.C. governments dealt with lands occupied by Indians.

Prof. Margaret Ormsby, the head of UBC's History department, is editing and annotating the *Allison Memoirs*, a fascinating account of frontier life in the Hope area of B.C. between 1860 and 1880. Allison Pass, on the Hope-Princeton highway, is named for the family.

The Press also plans to publish *Companions of the Peace: The Diaries of Monica Storrs*, an account of life in the Peace River area of B.C., written by an Anglican missionary who lived there from 1888 to 1967.

All these prospective titles have been strongly supported by experts who have read the manuscripts at the request of the UBC Press, and Mr. Blicq expects that they will be well received by reviewers and enjoy a small but steady sale.

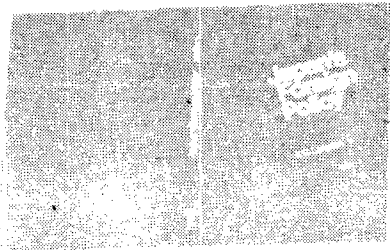
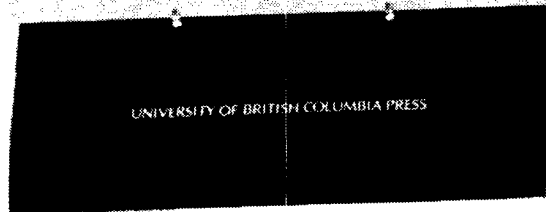
NO FAILURES YET

Are there no failures, then, on the book list of the UBC Press? No shelves full of unsold books that will eventually wind up at sales, marked down in price by one-half or more of their original cost?

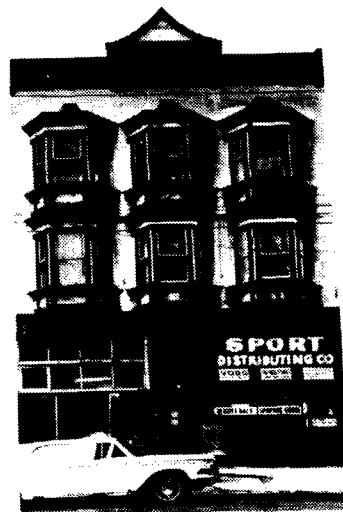
Mr. Blicq grins and glances at a nearby bookshelf containing the output of the Press when the questions are put to him.

"That's not a meaningful question, really, for a young university press. Commercial publishers print huge quantities of books and look for instant success. Our press runs are small because the market we're appealing to is relatively small and, as a result, we expect to sell our output over a relatively long period of time.

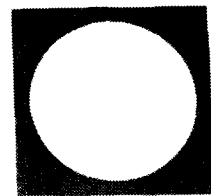
"That's not to say we won't make mistakes. You'll have to ask me about failures five years from now."



EXPLORING VANCOUVER



To be published June 10th, 1974



Mr. Anthony Blicq, director of UBC's fledgling Press, is optimistic about the future of scholarly publishing on the West Coast. Background display includes book jackets and art work for UBC Press publications. Picture by Jim Banham.

Fund Freeze Worries Researchers

Researchers at the University of B.C. are becoming increasingly concerned about the level of research funding by federal agencies.

"For the past few years the amounts of money being received by researchers in the medical and natural sciences have remained constant or in some cases even declined," said Dr. Richard Spratley, research administrator in the UBC President's office.

SEVERE INFLATION

"Because of severe inflation during the same period, research activities have been drastically cut back. While ongoing projects can struggle along on reduced funds, it is almost impossible to start any new projects, no matter how worthwhile."

Dr. Spratley said research funds from federal agencies have essentially been frozen while the government waited for recommendations from the Ministry of State for Science and Technology (MOSST) which was set up two years ago.

Government officials, he said, expect Parliament to look more favorably on increasing research funds once the first stage of implementation of MOSST's new policies is completed. The first stage calls for reorganization and consolidation of the three major federal research agencies, the National Research Council, the Canada Council and the Medical Research Council.

These agencies contribute most of the money for research at Canadian universities. Researchers submit applications for funding of projects they would like to do and are either granted money or refused, based on

whether there is money available or whether the projects are considered worthwhile.

Dr. Spratley said there is a possibility that UBC researchers would not benefit from an increase in agency funds available for research. MOSST says that a substantial proportion of any increase in funds should go towards relieving disparities in funding among regions and among disciplines. This would mean more funds for social science research and more for research in Quebec.

"And the government's recent defeat means that implementation of the first phase of MOSST policies by the federal government isn't likely to be carried out in the near future. If this is so, we may be facing a long delay during which research funds will likely remain frozen," he said.

"The government's defeat will probably also affect the planned widening of Ottawa's 'make-or-buy' policy to include universities," Dr. Spratley said. "Under make-or-buy, Ottawa gives research contracts to industry but not to universities. MOSST has promised a modification of make-or-buy policies to include universities but again the federal election now makes this policy change highly uncertain."

Dr. Spratley said that funds from mission-oriented federal departments, such as the Department of the Environment and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, have been cut back even more severely than funds from the granting agencies. The federal Treasury Board is discouraging outright grants to universities from these departments, he said.

Many researchers at UBC are angry at the cutbacks. They are irritated that researchers in general in the past

have neglected to justify their work to the public, making it possible for Ottawa to cut back on research funds with less political risk than might otherwise be the case.

Another complaint of UBC researchers is that Ottawa's policy is wasteful.

"Among the hardest hit are young researchers who have just finished their Ph.D. degrees," said a biochemist whose own work continues to be funded by Ottawa.

"The federal government created a deliberate policy a few years ago of encouraging brilliant young people to enter medical research. For years the government has subsidized the training of these students and now, at the time when they are at last able to tackle the problems society trained them to do, they aren't allowed to do it.

BAD ECONOMICS

"It seems bad economics for the government to make an investment and then refuse to pick up the dividend.

"But apart from being unfair to society, it's unfair to the young people involved. They have something very valuable, good brains. They could have been a success in anything they pursued.

"But they pursued a long training for medical research, at the government's invitation. During all those years of training, their support from Ottawa to keep them going amounted to little more than they would have made on unemployment insurance.

"And now at the end of all their preparation, Ottawa tells them there is nothing for them to do."

President of Faculty Association Resigns

By JIM BANHAM
Editor, UBC Reports

Prof. A. Milton Moore, who took office as president of the UBC Faculty Association on April 4, has resigned as the result of a disagreement with the Association's executive.

The disagreement centres on steps currently being taken by the executive prior to applying to the B.C. Labor Relations Board for certification as a professional association to negotiate binding collective agreements with the University Administration.

A motion calling for the Association to apply for certification as a collective bargaining unit was approved on Feb. 14 when the Association met to discuss its annual salary brief to UBC's Board of Governors.

Prof. Moore told *UBC Reports* that he had resigned "to be free to urge that a mail ballot be taken in October to determine the preferences of the members of the Faculty Association concerning the scope and mode of collective bargaining.

"By scope I mean specifically whether University governance should be excluded from collective bargaining. By mode I mean whether collective bargaining should be carried out under an amended *Universities Act* or by certification under the *Labor Code of B.C. Act*."

He said the vote he proposed "should enable members to rank order their preferences and should be conducted after full discussion of the issues by the membership during September and before application is made for certification."

Prof. Moore's disagreement with the Faculty Association executive relates to whether matters other than salaries, including procedures in internal University governance, should be subject to collective bargaining.

HAS MANDATE

The Association executive clearly feels that it has a mandate to proceed with the process leading to the application for certification as a bargaining unit and believes that faculty members are aware that collective bargaining will go beyond the matter of salaries.

Dr. Meredith M. Kimball, who was elected vice-president of the Association on April 4 and who has now succeeded Prof. Moore as president, said the executive's mandate was the result of the Feb. 14 resolution as well as the passage, at the Association's annual general meeting on April 2, of a number of constitutional amendments.

One of the amendments empowers the Association "to act as the bargaining agent of all faculty members employed by the University and on behalf of such members to regulate relations between members and the University through collective bargaining."

Since the passage of the constitutional amendments on April 2 the Faculty Association has been receiving from faculty members applications for active membership in the Association, together with a \$1.00 initiation fee.

CONCRETE EVIDENCE

Prof. Ian Ross, past president of the Association and a member of the executive, said the applications are designed to provide concrete evidence to the Labor Relations Board that faculty members approve of the Association acting as their bargaining agent.

He estimated that 1,700 faculty members are eligible to be active members of the Association. As of mid-May some 720 faculty members had signed the membership applications and paid the \$1.00 initiation fee.

Prof. Ross is also chairman of an ad hoc Association committee on collective bargaining, which he says is currently doing research on possible objectives to be achieved through collective bargaining.

He said the committee plans to prepare position papers on various aspects of collective bargaining for presentation to the Association's membership in the fall.

"There are still a great many procedures to be gone through before application can be made to the Labor Relations Board for certification," he said, "and full consultation is planned with the membership on any future moves. Within the procedures leading to certification there are a great many checks and balances, including the possibility of a representational vote, which could be called for by the Labor Relations Board."

Prof. Moore is circulating to the membership of the Association a letter setting out his reasons for resigning. The Faculty Association executive will comment on the issues raised in Prof. Moore's letter in an accompanying statement.

The articles which begin at right have been written by faculty members who take opposing views on the collective-bargaining question. Prof. Stuart Jamieson is in favor of the Association functioning as a bargaining unit, while Prof. W.E. Fredeman and Prof. Nathan Divinsky are opposed to the move.

Bargaining

By STUART M. JAMIESON

Within the next few months it seems more than likely that a majority of the faculty members at UBC will vote in favor of the Labor Relations Board certifying the Faculty Association as a legally constituted collective bargaining agency. UBC is by no means unique in this regard. Collective bargaining by faculties has already become established in more than 200 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada over the last three to four years, and the trend is continuing at a rapid pace.

What accounts for this relatively new development in university affairs? Why do most faculty members at UBC appear to support it, and what do they expect to gain from it? As only one of several hundred professors at UBC who support the move, I can merely offer my own, perhaps overly subjective, interpretation.

At the broadest level many university teachers feel that, unless they become strongly organized in a collective bargaining association having an officially recognized legal status, they will be vulnerable to forces that threaten to undermine their economic welfare and, even more important, their academic freedom, status and integrity as a profession.

Without adequate consultation with the presently constituted Faculty Association beforehand, the Administration can, and not infrequently does, adopt policies and make decisions that may affect many faculty members adversely. This is not to say that the Administration is overly authoritarian or arrogant. On the contrary, over the past decade or more the University has become a good deal more democratic and decentralized in its structure and procedures. But a relatively weak, permissive or divided Administration can be every bit as damaging to the inter-

Prof. Stuart M. Jamieson is a long-time member of the Department of Economics at UBC. At a meeting of the Faculty Association on Feb. 14 he moved that the Association apply to the B.C. Labor Relations Board for certification as a professional association to negotiate binding collective agreements with the University Administration.

Unionism

By W.E. FREDEMAN

and

NATHAN J. DIVINSKY

The one clear danger posed by the movement toward faculty collective bargaining is that it may quickly come to shape and control the labor-management relationship in higher education as completely as it does in industry. The case for faculty bargaining must be developed and affirmed on an incremental basis over a reasonable period of time. In the end, it will almost certainly develop into an effective model for use at many institutions. But the academic profession can and should develop other effective models, if autonomy and diversity are to remain prized and useful values.

(Robert K. Carr and Daniel K. Van Eyck *Collective Bargaining Comes to the Campus*. Washington D.C.; ACE, 1973)

In their objective and dispassionate analysis of collective bargaining on university campuses, Carr and Van Eyck strike a happy balance between those timid and idealistic academics who decry as apocalyptic the idea of unionization and their vociferous and equally idealistic colleagues who regard bargaining as the realization of their collective utopian dreams. The truth, obviously, resides in neither extreme: collective bargaining will not necessarily blight the trees in the groves of academe; but it will also not prove a universal panacea to cure all the ills of the profession. The fact is that at this point in time — when campus collective bargaining is still in its pupal stages — the intelligent response to the *idea* on the part of faculties ought to be one of patient and informed scepticism, one which follows quite literally Pope's dictum: "Be not the first by whom the new are try'd/Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Unfortunately, the proponents of collective bargaining

Summer Session Officials Expect Enrolment Increase

UBC's 1974 Summer Session is bracing for an expected influx of students as a result of the provincial government's decision to subsidize the cost of teacher training for qualified persons in an attempt to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio in schools.

Summer Session director Dr. Norman Watt says that because the cut-off date for applications is May 31 he has no idea how many students will undertake training under the government scheme, "but we have had far more enquiries than ever before at this office and the Faculty of Education itself has been deluged with calls."

Under the provincial program, qualified former teachers will be given \$250 to take a refresher course at a B.C. university this summer in preparation for a job in the fall. Partially-qualified teachers will also be given \$250 to complete their teaching training during the summer.

Persons with acceptable university standing — a university degree with a 65 per cent pass mark — will be given \$500 to take four months of teacher training. At UBC this training would cover two months this summer and two months in the summer of 1975. These students would teach part-time during the 1974-75 school year, on an internship basis, under the supervision of UBC faculty members.

Dr. Watt says he expects a "substantial increase" over last year's enrolment of 3,564 at this year's Summer Session. "We had expected that enrolment would

be up even before the government program was announced," he said.

Dr. Watt adds that he anticipates no difficulty in accommodating any increase in enrolment. "It is just a matter of adding extra sections to the classes already scheduled. We will have to recruit more staff and that might be difficult because by now most faculty members are committed for the summer. However, I am sure that there are many who would help us out in an emergency."

This year's Summer Session runs from July 2 to Aug. 10, six weeks instead of seven, as in the past. However, each period of instruction has been increased by 15 minutes, resulting in a total of 62 hours and 50 minutes of instruction — 90 minutes more than the seven-week session.

Evening courses will again be offered this year as will courses for secondary-school students who have graduated from Grade XII this year and want to get a head start on their university education.

Dr. Watt says the Summer Session will also once again offer an extensive program of cultural events — ranging from rehearsals of the National Youth Orchestra, which is once again holding its summer training session on the campus, to noon-hour instrumental and choral concerts, film showings and summer theatre productions put on by members of the University's Department of Theatre.

Prof. W.E. Fredeman and Prof. Nathan J. Divinsky are opposed on principle to the decision of the UBC Faculty Association to seek certification as a collective bargaining unit. Prof. Fredeman teaches in the English department and Prof. Divinsky in the Department of Mathematics.

Unit Would Discourage Interference

ests of the faculty and to the University as a whole. For it may open the way to growing intervention in and control over University affairs by powerful outside pressure groups or, increasingly, from governments, as the University has become dependent primarily on provincial grants for its operations.

The University as a whole will be better able to resist such outside pressures if the Faculty Association is reconstituted as a certified and independent collective bargaining association having a recognized legal status rather than, as now, a distinctly junior and somewhat muted body that the Administration and the provincial government can



PROF. STUART JAMIESON

safely ignore, or choose to deal with only where they find it convenient to do so. In brief, a strong collective bargaining organization of the faculty would tend to *discourage*, rather than (as it's sometimes alleged) encourage, greater "political" interference in University affairs.

One widely held objection to collective bargaining is that it may create a cleavage between faculty and Administration. Isn't the University a "community of scholars"? Instead of bargaining collectively, shouldn't we seek rather to change the *Universities Act* to bring greater faculty representation in the administrative structure and greater faculty participation in decision-making?

There are, it seems to me, two answers to this objection. First, a strong and widely representative faculty bargaining organization would facilitate greater rather than less faculty participation in University governance and decision-making. And second, regardless of the degree of such participation, there is still the problem of size and bureaucratization to contend with.

CLEAVAGE EXISTS

Cleavage between faculty and administration already exists, and the growing support for a collective-bargaining relationship is a belated recognition of that fact. The "community of scholars" is a concept that is applicable, if at all, only in a relatively small and homogeneous institution such as a liberal arts college. It's an impossibility in a huge and complex "multiversity" like UBC, having more than 20,000 regular and 40,000 - 50,000 part-time evening and non-credit course students, more than 1,600 professors and more than 3,500 full- and part-time employees, all these participating in dozens of widely-differing Faculties, departments, Schools, Institutes and what-not. Administration of this huge complex, with its annual budget of more than \$100 million dollars, is necessarily a specialized full-time role for most of the personnel responsible, and this tends to be separate and distinct from the teaching, research and other duties and interests of most faculty members.

Administrators are faced with a multitude of important decisions regarding expenditures of funds, allocation of personnel and resources, expansion or contraction of various Faculties and departments, construction and maintenance of buildings and other facilities, provision of various

services, and the like. They cannot also deal effectively at all times, on a unilateral basis, with the numerous and diverse "personnel problems" of the faculty. There is, or should be, a mutual interest rather than an adversary relationship between faculty and Administration in dealing with such issues. Settlements could be more effectively achieved by discussions and negotiations with properly representative collective bargaining committees.

The merits of collective bargaining so far have been discussed in rather general terms. Let us turn to a few specific types of issues by way of example:

Most tangible and obvious (though not necessarily most important to the majority of faculty) is that of salary increases. It is an unfortunate fact of life that unorganized or poorly organized groups tend to lose out in the income race during periods of severe inflation, and university professors are an outstanding example of this truism.

There was serious erosion in the economic status of professors at UBC and many other universities during the severe postwar inflation of 1945-49, and again during 1950-51 following the outbreak of the Korean War. It took many years to repair the damage. The same process has occurred again during the severe inflation of the past three years, as salary increases at UBC since 1970 have lagged considerably behind the rise in prices and in average wages and salaries over the province as a whole.

Despite strong, or at least strongly worded, written and vocal presentations from the Faculty Association, the Administration, faced with inadequate grants from the provincial government, on the one hand and rapidly-rising costs on the other, has unilaterally handed down admittedly inadequate salary increases which, purely on its own judgment, it feels are all that the university can afford and that, it is hoped, faculty members will accept without too much protest. Only a strong and independent organization of the faculty, certified for collective bargaining, can hope to correct this process and induce the provincial government to adopt more informed and responsible decisions regarding University finances.

It's not just the issue of faculty salary increases that is at issue. Fully as important is the matter of their distribu-

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See BARGAINING*

No Panacea for all Profession's Ills

on this campus have so far proved insensitive or indifferent to informed debate - or even to information - concerning the advantages and disadvantages which might accrue to the faculty should it elect to adopt the procedures of trade unionism. In the three months since the proposal to investigate the possibility of accreditation was advanced by Prof. Stuart Jamieson and adopted by the UBC Faculty Association, there has been no action on the part of the executive is now committed, and empowered by constitutional amendment, to the attempt to transform our professional association into a collective bargaining "local" - to use the Canadian Association of University Teachers' term.

Many members of the faculty rightly feel that in all the proceedings to date there has been an unseemly haste and an unbefitting lack of concern to secure widespread faculty opinion on the part of the partisans of collective bargaining. The counter-arguments have not in fact been made, or, if they have, they have been advanced only as straw men for quick and easy dispatch. Whether collective bargaining would in the long run improve or erode the working conditions of the faculty of UBC is (or should be) a debatable issue; certainly it should not be regarded as an inevitable solution simply because a group of staunch adherents tout it as "an idea whose time has come."

CHANGING ATTITUDES

Every faculty member must inform himself of the pros and cons of collective bargaining before committing himself and his colleagues to a course that may prove both disastrous and irreversible. In the accompanying article, Prof. Jamieson makes the case for the supporters of collective bargaining; our purpose here is not so much to discredit the idea of collective bargaining (although we are opposed to it on principle) as to offer some of the counter-considerations which must weigh in any decision to unionize the campus.

In order to comprehend fully the underlying reasons behind the current pressure to institute trade unionism in the academies, it is necessary to bear in mind the changing attitudes towards universities in particular and education in general that have characterized the last two decades. The principal legacy of the 1960s is the desire to "demo-

cratize" all phases of university life. The traditional concept of the university as an elitist "ivory tower" inhabited by "gentlemen and scholars" has been derided as effete and ineffectual; and the education that such institutions dispensed has been stigmatized as irrelevant and anti-social.

Carried to its logical extremes, the movement towards egalitarianism must alter appreciably the nature of university education by introducing essentially popular standards into the halls of higher learning. For some years we have witnessed an increasing refusal to discriminate - between deserving and undeserving students, between pro-

ductive and unproductive faculty, and between quality and insubstantiality in the classroom and in print.

Some - certainly not all - who are today urging the headlong rush into unionism were instrumental a few years ago in forcing the artificial breach that is dramatized by the pejorative phrase "publish or perish." Faculty members should make no mistake that unionization will have any effect other than to widen further that breach

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See UNIONISM*



PROF. W.E. FREDEMAN



PROF. NATHAN DIVINSKY

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

Pipe-smoking Prof. John Chapman, shown at right, steps down in June as head of the Department of Geography to return to teaching and research. He says that one of the important ideas which the study of geography tries to convey to students is. . .

'A Sense of Place'

By John Arnett
UBC Reports Staff Writer

Twenty-three years ago a geographer from UBC's Department of Geography led a field party into the Arctic on a study mission for the Geographical Branch of the Federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

It was a period when interest in the North was largely limited to the military; the world was yet to be told that natural resources in more easily accessible areas were rapidly disappearing and that the riches hidden beneath the frozen arctic wastes would one day have to be uncovered to feed an energy-hungry continent.

That initial foray by Prof. Ross Mackay so excited his interest that he continued his studies and today he is one of Canada's leading authorities on permafrost and its problems.

What started out as a purely scientific investigation, of limited interest to other than the scientific community, has become a matter of critical importance to the entire development of the Arctic, because the type of permafrost present and its distribution is critical to many geophysical operations, construction projects and to an understanding of surface disturbance.

Prof. Mackay's work on permafrost is a graphic example of what Dr. John Chapman, retiring head of UBC's Department of Geography, refers to as geography's concern for man and his environment.

The trouble is, adds Prof. Chapman, most people don't think of geography in these terms. "The average person thinks of geography as places on maps, locations of mountains and rivers and so on. The discipline is suffering from this simplistic view. Actually, geography is the only academic discipline which persistently has as its frame of reference the spatial aspects of man and his environment.

"Certainly many other disciplines have some aspect of man or the environment as their focus and these include fields ranging from anthropology to psychology, architecture to zoology, but none deal directly with that relationship at the spatial scale that geography does."

Research work within the department abounds with examples of the work that UBC geographers are doing to study man and his environment.

Dr. Ken Denike is undertaking extensive studies of transportation and other public services in Greater Vancouver in preparation for the establishment of rapid transit.

Computer models of traffic patterns, urban development and passenger flow are being used to simulate what is likely to happen in Greater Vancouver anywhere from 10 to 30 years hence.

His electronic crystal ball foresees massive traffic jams in Vancouver if traffic continues to grow at the present rate, despite the addition of rapid transit.

In sharp contrast to Dr. Denike's studies of sprawling metropolitan Vancouver, and the transportation problems that have occurred as a result of rapid population buildup,

Prof. John Stager is studying a remote Yukon village, which has only two trucks and a few hundred yards of roadway, to find out what is likely to happen if civilization arrives.

The settlement of Old Crow is located on the Porcupine River, about 400 miles north of Whitehorse and about 170 miles west of Inuvik. Prof. Stager's research, for the federal government, is aimed at finding out what effects a natural gas pipeline might have on Old Crow.

A proposed pipeline could pass within 10 miles of Old Crow, a settlement of 250 Loucheux Indians, the majority of whom still depend upon the land to some extent for their livelihood.

Because Old Crow is the only settlement in a vast wilderness area, pipeline construction could cause radical changes in the lifestyle of the inhabitants. One of Prof. Stager's objectives is to find out if these changes would be detrimental or beneficial to the community which at present is only accessible to the outside world by air and water.

From an isolated northern settlement back to the big city with its frustrations of life in crowded neighborhoods and the work of social geographer Dr. David Ley, an assistant professor in the department, whose concern is the quality of life in the inner city, otherwise known as "the liveable city."

His research ranges from the reasons for teenage gang behavior, to the concerns of the elderly in making their lives more meaningful, to the role of citizen groups in improving their communities.

The old adage that you can't fight city hall no longer applies as people seek an increasing say in the development of their neighborhoods, he says.

From the streets to the atmosphere and the interesting research being conducted by Dr. Timothy R. Oke, an associate professor in the department, in the area of urban climatology.

He and his colleagues are examining how buildings and blacktop and other man-made objects are actually affecting the climate of the city. Sophisticated measuring devices measure solar radiation, heatflow from buildings and the warming of the atmosphere.

Such studies can have a profound effect on how buildings are located in developing cities and even to the geographic locations of new cities.

Prof. Chapman says these are but a few examples of a wide variety of research projects being undertaken by members of the department that illustrate not only the concern of the discipline with man and his environment but the relevance of such studies to the community at large.

"When the University is criticized for lack of involvement in the community, the criticism is too often based on a misunderstanding of the true function of the University, which is to undertake research for the betterment of mankind as well as to teach students," he says.

Prof. Chapman says that not only is the research work of faculty members having a profound impact on society but many of the graduates of the department can be found in positions of influence in government and private industry where the values that they have picked up through exposure to the ideas of researchers prominent in their fields could have a profound effect on the growth and development of the province and the nation.

"In the B.C. government service, for example, three of our graduates in geography are in the secretariat of the B.C. Environment and Land Use Committee; three more are in the provincial-federal land use organization. Others can be found at all levels of municipal, provincial and federal government.

"We had a man in for a Ph.D. oral the other day who is a senior research officer in the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs in Ottawa. He's working on the development of aspects of urban policy for the whole country."

Prof. Chapman says approximately two-thirds of all UBC graduates in geography are working in British Columbia and most of the remainder are in Ottawa.

"The bulk of our teaching and research program is focussed on Canada and in these days of concern for Canadian studies we believe that we have a lot to offer in that respect."

Prof. Chapman says the teaching and structure of geography have changed dramatically over the past few years as studies in geography respond to the growing concerns that man has about his environment and the location of production, transportation and service facilities.

Unfortunately, he adds, these concerns are not being reflected in the public school system in the ways that he believes they should. About 60 per cent of all geography majors end up teaching in either elementary or secondary schools in the province. Members of his department have been holding discussions with members of the Faculty of Education to see what they can do to retain a geographical perspective in B.C.'s education system.

The study of geography and history in B.C. schools is lumped together as Social Studies which, Prof. Chapman says, "is an amorphous collection of everything from anthropology through sociology with economics, political science and some geography thrown in.

"What concerns me and some of my colleagues is that the school curriculum is becoming polarized into the social sciences that don't pay much attention to the environment on the one hand, and the physical and biological sciences that don't pay much attention to man on the other."

However, he said that generally the community colleges in the province have excellent geography programs

Peaceful Air Deceptive

By JOHN ARNETT
UBC Reports Staff Writer

There is a deceptive air of peace and tranquillity these quiet May days within UBC's Neville V. Scarfe Building, home of the Faculty of Education.

Faculty members and students are gone — scattered around the province for the May practice-teaching assignments.

Usually bustling corridors are empty, the coffee shop is closed and somebody commented that, for once, you didn't have to wait forever for the creaking elevator in the office wing.

But the calm and the quiet are the lull before the storm.

Indicative of the turbulence just over the horizon are the lights burning late into the night in the office of Dean John Andrews, head of the Faculty, and the constant bustle of people and paper between his office and those of his top administrators.

The Faculty, which last year recorded the greatest increase in student enrolment of any Faculty in the University, is quietly bracing for another onslaught this fall.

For the Faculty of Education has become the focal point of a massive effort on the part of the University to respond to the provincial government's challenge not only to produce more teachers to reduce the size of school classes, but also to come up with other bold, imaginative and thoughtful programs more closely related to community needs.

The provincial government has made a special grant of \$1,179,270 to the Faculty, made up of \$838,270 to beef up existing programs and to finance imaginative new ones which offer an alternative to the regular offerings; \$191,000 to underwrite internship programs to produce teachers in specialized fields; and \$150,000 to pay for a new program to train more native Indian teachers.

This special grant for Education — more than half of the total of special grants received by the University — means that the Faculty must hire new faculty members in anticipation of an enrolment increase of up to 800 students next fall.

To add to the administrative headaches this all

Adult Educator Changes Post

Mr. Gordon R. Selman, director of UBC's Centre for Continuing Education for the past seven years, has resigned to become an associate professor, specializing in adult education, in UBC's Faculty of Education.

His new appointment is effective July 1. However, he will continue as director of the Centre until a successor is appointed.

Mr. Selman, one of Canada's best-known adult educators, said he has become increasingly interested in his research into the growth and development of adult education in B.C. "and I welcome the idea of working more closely with students as a teacher."

Born in Vancouver, Mr. Selman, 47, is a UBC graduate. He joined the UBC Extension Department, forerunner of the present Centre for Continuing Education, in 1954 as a program director. Except for the two-year period 1965-67, when he was executive assistant to former UBC president John B. MacDonald, Mr. Selman has worked exclusively in the field of extension and continuing education.

He is a past president of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Association of Departments of Extension and Summer Schools. He is currently president of the Association for Continuing Education (B.C.).

Volunteers Sought

The University of B.C.'s International House is looking for volunteers to participate in "Reach-Out '74," a program under which Vancouver residents establish pen-pal relationships with overseas students who plan to attend the University in the fall.

Program co-ordinator Lloyd Barteski said the aim is to give these students some advance information on what life in Canada is like and to provide them with an off-campus contact person or family once they get here.

Anyone interested in participating in the program should call Mr. Barteski at International House, 228-5021.

comes at a time when the Faculty is so hard-pressed for accommodation that, even before the grant was announced, the University's Committee on Academic Building Needs had decided that a new wing for Education was the top priority in the 1975-80 campus building program.

Dean Andrews sees the challenge of developing new programs as an opportunity for the Faculty to start moving in a new direction in teacher training — more extensive involvement in the schools of the province.

"Teacher education cannot be conducted effectively in an ivory tower," he said recently. "It is essentially a co-operative process between the Faculty of Education and the schools, requiring working relationships in both directions."

These working relationships are evident in every one of the seven alternative programs that will be offered by the Faculty next fall. All are designed not only to provide student teachers with more practical experience in the schools, but to get faculty members out into school classrooms, and to provide opportunities for school teachers to spend some time on the campus.

- Up to 100 students training as secondary school teachers will be able to participate in a "semestering" program in which they will spend a seven-week period in the schools, followed later by a three-week period, instead of a series of shorter practicums as in the regular program.

- Sixty fifth-year transfer students (students who have a degree in another discipline and who are taking a year of teacher training in order to qualify as teachers) who wish to find out more about teaching in open-area schools can opt for a program which would give them 17 to 18 weeks' experience in both open-area and regular classrooms.

- A school-campus interaction program will involve 80 fifth-year transfer students in the Elementary Education Division working with a group of teachers from eight schools in North Vancouver and Vancouver, and their faculty members, in a "team approach" to learning. Students, teachers and faculty members will move back and forth between the schools and the campus.

- West Vancouver School Board is co-operating with the Faculty to develop a school-based program in which 18 elementary and 18 secondary student teachers will be based in schools all year, integrating course work with teaching experience.

- Another school-based program, this time in Vancouver, is designed to draw upon the experience of the school's teachers who will work closely with up to 25 elementary student teachers in an attempt to unify the theory and practice of teaching.

- Up to 20 students who plan to teach social studies can enrol in a competency-based program, which seeks first to establish the various tasks that a teacher should be able to perform and then focusses on the development of skills to perform these tasks. Students again will spend a large amount of time in the schools.

- The growing interest in the community-school concept is recognized through the offering of a program in community education, designed to give students who are interested in community schools some experience in different teaching situations in these schools.

The program to train more Indian teachers is the first of this particular design in Canada and is based on a successful program developed in Alaska. It has been worked out in close co-operation with the B.C. Native Indian Teachers Association and other members of the native Indian community.

The program has received the approval of the Faculty of Education and was to be presented to the May 22 meeting of Senate for its approval.

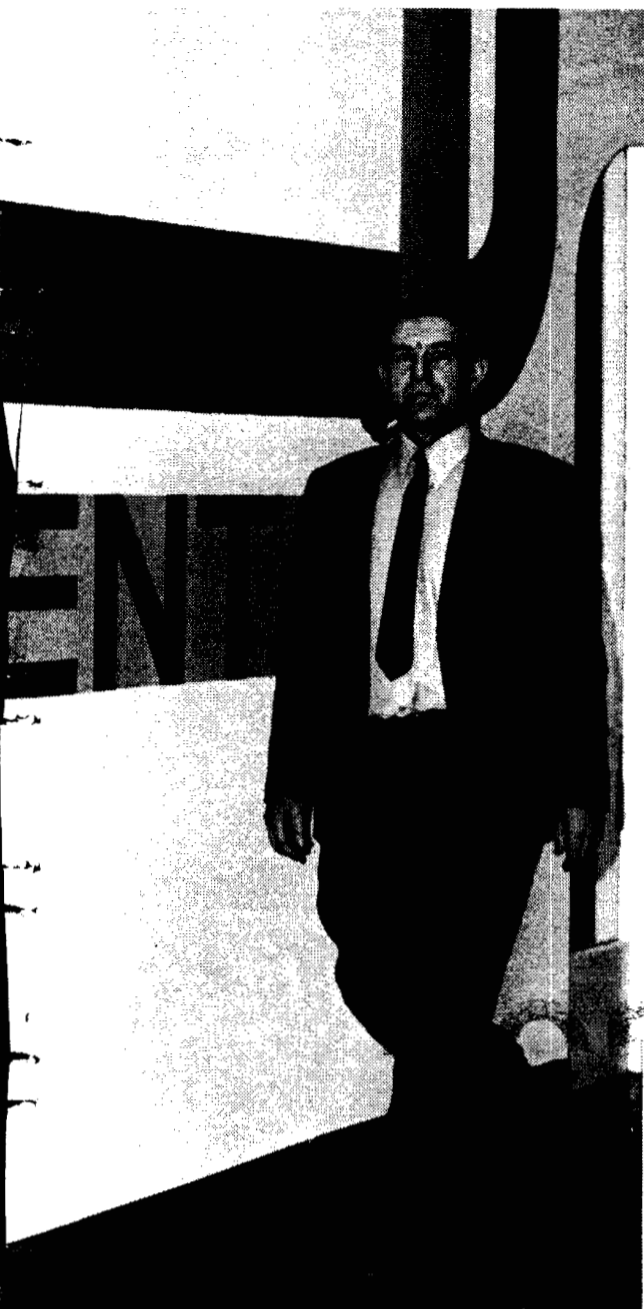
It is anticipated that 45 Indian students would be enrolled in the fall in off-campus centres. Students would eventually move from these centres to the University to complete their teacher training.

At present there are 26 certificated native Indian teachers working in B.C. schools. If their numbers were proportionate to the Indians' population, there would be 600.

The internship program is designed to provide specialized training for persons who have university degrees in areas other than education.

Those accepted would take two months of teacher training this summer, spend the next school year in schools as "interns" under the watchful eye of teachers and faculty members, and return to the University next summer to complete the final two months of studies before getting a teaching certificate.

Internships are open in both Elementary and Secondary Education, with 30 students being accepted this summer for teaching internships in Grades IV to VII and up to 130 students being accepted at the secondary level for internships as teachers of mathematics, commerce and home economics.



Picture by Jim Banham

and students who transfer to the University from the colleges are well-prepared for the types of things that this department has to offer. "Certainly there is a demonstrated concern for man and his environment in the colleges and this is reflected in the interests of their graduates," he said.

Prof. Chapman believes that one of the outstanding features of his department is that its teaching represents several of the current interpretations of geography. "Our faculty includes people whose interests range from the scientific to the humanities and many shades in between," he says.

The result is that the student is exposed to many points of view, which is what education is really all about. "One of the problems in the academic world today is that too many people are inclined to associate themselves with a particular bias and then look on anyone who questions their theories as incompetent to judge.

"I personally would like to think that students, after exposure to a number of differing points of view within one discipline, will be in a position to understand that there are different ways of looking at things, each of which, when done well, has something to contribute to the world around us."

Prof. Chapman says the department's Bachelor of Science degree program is one of the best of its kind in North America, and unusual in that it is a science degree offered by a department that is in the Faculty of Arts.

Prof. Chapman says that unlike some other departments on the campus, his department has always maintained a close working relationship with its students.

"We have had students on faculty committees for years and their input has been of tremendous value," he says. "In fact, one of the things that sticks in my mind after five years as head of the department is the remarkably good and satisfying relationship that we have had with students."

He attributes some of this to the fact that the establishment of a student lounge on the ground floor of the Geography Building has resulted in much closer contact between faculty and students, not only during the days, when it is heavily used, but during regular social get-togethers in the lounge.

"I suppose you could say that our little lounge exemplifies, in some ways, the ideas that we are trying to convey to our students in their studies in geography — that people should feel at home in their surroundings. It provides students with a 'sense of place' in otherwise fairly austere institutional surroundings.

"In fact, establishing this 'sense of place', whether it be in a room in a building, a neighborhood in a city, a city in a country, or a country in the world, is really what geography is all about."

Named to Task Force

Prof. William Armstrong, UBC's Deputy President, has been named to a provincial government task force which will investigate the possibility of construction of a copper smelter in B.C.

Prof. Armstrong is also a member of the provincial government's steel committee, which has been studying the question of establishing a steel mill in the province. Prof. Armstrong is a metallurgist who has had extensive experience in steel-mill design.

Prof. Armstrong is also a member of the provincial government's steel committee, which has been studying the question of establishing a steel mill in the province. He was a member of a provincial government delegation, led by Premier David Barrett, which visited Japan for 12 days in April to hold talks aimed at the establishment of a Japanese-financed steel industry in B.C.

Prof. Armstrong has had extensive experience in the design of steel mills and has served as a consultant to companies in B.C. and other parts of Canada on plant development.

☆☆☆

Prof. Mark Boulby, of UBC's German Department, is one of six Canadian university professors who have been awarded prestigious fellowships by the Guggenheim Foundation. Prof. Boulby plans study leave for research in Europe and England on 18th-century German literature.

☆☆☆

Prof. J. Lewis Robinson, of the UBC Geography department, was recently elected president of the Western Institute for the Deaf. Dr. Roger D. Freeman, associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry, is the Institute's vice-president.

☆☆☆

Dr. George Woodcock, founder and editor of the UBC journal *Canadian Literature* and a noted author, will receive an honorary degree from the University of Ottawa at that university's degree granting ceremony on May 26.

☆☆☆

Dr. Jack Blaney has resigned his post as associate director of UBC's Centre for Continuing Education to accept the position of Dean of Continuing Education at Simon Fraser University.

☆☆☆

Dr. John F. McCreary, Co-ordinator of Health Sciences at UBC, was invested as an Officer of the Order of Canada at ceremonies in Ottawa recently. Dr. McCreary was formerly Dean of Medicine at UBC.

☆☆☆

Winner of a Killam Post-Doctoral Research Scholarship is Dr. Michael E. Corcoran of the Division of Neurological Sciences in UBC's Department of Psychiatry.

Dr. Corcoran is a member of a team in the division working on epilepsy, probably the second most common neurological disorder, after strokes, affecting Canadians.

The award is to help him try to find what chemical changes associated with the disease occur in brains.

☆☆☆

Prof. H. Peter Oberlander, of the University of B.C.'s School of Community and Regional Planning, has been elected vice-president of the American Society of Planning officials.

As vice-president he will automatically succeed to the presidency next year. This will be the first time that a Canadian has headed this 12,000-member organization of professional planners and planning commissioners. More than 3,000 persons attended the Society's 40th annual meeting in Chicago where Prof. Oberlander was elected vice-president.

His election is of particular significance since the Society will hold its 41st annual meeting in Vancouver in May, 1975, when Prof. Oberlander will assume the presidency.

☆☆☆

Dr. John Dennison, associate professor in UBC's Faculty of Education, will be on leave of absence for four months this fall to act as an adviser to a Commission on Poverty established by the federal government of Australia. Dr. Dennison, an authority on community colleges, will propose alternative forms of higher education as a way of alleviating poverty.



DEAN BERNARD RIEDEL, head of UBC's Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, will be a member of an enlarged Pharmaceutical Council provided for under a new Pharmacy Act, currently being debated in the B.C. Legislature.

☆☆☆

Dr. David C. Thomas, an associate professor in the Faculty of Education, is the leader of a team of education specialists who are conducting training sessions for teachers in the Queen Charlotte Islands designed to aid them in spotting vision and hearing defects among school children.

☆☆☆

Dr. William Gibson, head of the Department of the History of Medicine and Science in UBC's Faculty of Medicine, has been appointed chairman of the scientific advisory committee of the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America.

☆☆☆

Prof. J.H. Quastel, of UBC's Division of Neurological Sciences, gave the Jubilee Lecture of the Biochemical Society of the United Kingdom last month in London and Belfast.

Title of the lecture was "Amino Acids and the Brain," a subject that highlights one of his major contributions to man's still small understanding of the human brain.

The Jubilee Lecture is given every two years. Dr. Quastel is the first Canadian invited to give the Lecture. He became an honorary member of the Society last year. Honorary membership is limited to 12 scientists at any time.

☆☆☆

Prof. Herbert Gush, of UBC's Department of Physics, has been awarded a \$30,000 I.W. Killam Memorial Scholarship by the Canada Council.

Prof. Gush, whose work on the far infra-red spectrum of cosmic background radiation is designed to test a current theory of the origin of the universe, is one of four Canadian scientists to receive the award.

☆☆☆

Dr. Walter Hardwick, of UBC's Geography department, has been elected vice-chairman of the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. The Council is the major funding agency for urban research projects and awards about \$350,000 a year.

☆☆☆

Dr. Moira Yeung, an assistant professor in the Department of Medicine, is the leader of a UBC medical team which is conducting a research study at a cedar mill in Hammond, B.C., on the effects of red cedar dust on millworkers.

New Heads Named by UBC Board

The University of B.C.'s Board of Governors has approved the appointment of new heads for the Department of History in the Faculty of Arts and the School of Architecture in the Faculty of Applied Science.

Canadian-history expert Prof. Margaret Prang will succeed Prof. Margaret Ormsby as head of UBC's History department on July 1.

On Jan. 1, 1975, Prof. Robert K. Macleod, a UBC graduate who currently teaches at the University of York, in England, will take up his duties as director of the School of Architecture. He succeeds Prof. Henry Elder, who retires on June 30.

Prof. Prang, a native of Stratford, Ont., has taught in UBC's History department since 1958. She is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, where she obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree, and the University of Toronto, where she was awarded the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

Prof. Prang is well known as a commentator on national and international affairs for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and also serves as co-editor of the UBC-published journal, *B.C. Studies*. She is a former member of the editorial board of *The Canadian Forum*, a public-affairs magazine.

WRITES BOOK

She is an expert in the field of post-Confederation Canadian history and has recently completed a book, to be published this fall by the University of Toronto Press, on N.W. Rowell, a former Liberal leader in Ontario who was Chief Justice of Ontario at the time of his death in 1941. His name is perhaps best known to Canadians in connection with the 1937 Rowell-Sirois Commission, one of the major studies of Canadian dominion-provincial relations.

Prof. Prang has also contributed numerous articles to public-affairs journals in Canada and has been active in administrative committees in the Faculty of Arts at UBC.

Prof. Ormsby, who retires as head of the History department on June 30, is one of Canada's best-known historians. She has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1943 and was named head of the History department in 1965.

She is perhaps best known for her widely-acclaimed book, *British Columbia: A History*, published to mark the province's 1958 Centennial celebrations. Prof. Ormsby will be honored on May 29 when she receives the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature at UBC's annual Spring Congregation.

Prof. Macleod is a native of Vancouver who currently holds the posts of director of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies and Professor of Architecture at the University of York.

He graduated from UBC with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture in 1956 and became a member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1959.

Prof. Macleod carried out graduate work in Architecture at the Courtauld Institute of Art in London, England. His work there led to the publication of a book entitled *Style and Society: Architectural Ideology in Britain, 1835-1914*, which traces the influence of various factors on British architecture in this period.

He has also had extensive experience as a practicing architect in Vancouver, Toronto and London. He has lectured at Cambridge University, the London College of Furniture and the Leeds School of Architecture. He has been at the University of York since 1967.

Mr. Wolfgang Gerson will serve as acting director of the School of Architecture from July 1 until Dec. 31, when Prof. Macleod will join the UBC faculty.

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REPORTS**

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UBC Initiates Dental Program

Children and adolescents in the Vancouver area selected by public dental health officials will be given dental care free of charge at the University of B.C.'s Faculty of Dentistry this summer.

Provincial Health Minister Dennis Cocke has agreed to a proposal from Dean S. Wah Leung of UBC's Faculty of Dentistry and a grant of \$104,608 to finance the project will be made through Mr. Cocke's department.

Initial plans are for UBC to provide preventive and basic restorative dentistry to about 2,500 children and adolescents who will be selected by the dental division of the City of Vancouver Health Department and by the Health Branch of the B.C. government. The summer clinic began in mid-May and will continue for 14 weeks.

The patients will be treated by about 30 student dentists entering the fourth and final year of the UBC dentistry program. The fourth-year students will be as-

sisted by about 10 dental students entering their third year, and about five students entering the second and final year of the Faculty's dental hygiene program.

The dental students will be under the supervision of

Welcome Mat Out For UBC Visitors

The welcome mat is out for visitors to the UBC campus during the summer months.

Guided tours of campus beauty spots and some of the more interesting academic buildings can be arranged by calling 228-6262. School groups are particularly welcome.

"Info UBC" information centres are conveniently located in International House, at the corner of Northwest Marine Drive and West Mall, and in the Lutheran Campus Centre, at the corner of University Boulevard and Westbrook Crescent.

The International House centre will also feature a series of displays about the campus.

Visitors driving to the campus should follow the "Info UBC" signs to the information centres where student information counsellors will be on hand to answer their questions.

Brochures detailing a self-guided walking tour are available for those who wish to explore the campus on their own. During July and August there will be daily bus tours.

We're looking forward to seeing you this summer!

two full-time graduate dentists and one graduate dental hygienist.

Dean Leung said the project will benefit both the dental students and the school children.

"The children will benefit from dental care and our students will receive a richer clinical experience," Dr. Leung said. "The students won't graduate any sooner, but they will graduate with a broader experience."

Dr. Leung said another reason he suggested the project was because he wanted to make full use of the clinical area of the Faculty of Dentistry during the summer.

He said he first proposed the idea of the project about four years ago and had been turned down.

"I mentioned it again to Dr. Foulkes (Dr. Richard Foulkes, director of the Health Security Project for British Columbians) at a dinner in the fall of 1972," Dr. Leung said.

"Dr. Foulkes passed the proposal on to Mr. Cocke but by the time the Faculty could get details worked out, it was too late to put it on last summer, so it was decided to go ahead this year."

The parents of children selected for treatment will be notified through the public schools. They will receive information on the program and will be asked to sign a consent form.

Selecting children from the Vancouver area will be the responsibility of the dental division of the Vancouver Health Department.

The B.C. Health Branch will have the responsibility of selecting children outside of the City of Vancouver.

Dean Leung emphasized that the children would be notified through their schools and not through UBC's Faculty of Dentistry.

Government Aids Nursing Students

The provincial government will provide financial assistance to students in the University of B.C.'s School of Nursing.

Bursaries will be given to students in the bachelor and master's degree programs, said Dr. Muriel Uprichard, director of the UBC School. The bursaries will be especially helpful to students in the first two years of the School's new four-year bachelor program, she said, because the students must be on campus 11 months of each of the first two years.

Many of the other students, including master's students, also enrol in additional courses during UBC's Intersession and Summer Session, she said.

The students simply cannot earn enough money during their short vacation to finance their next year of study.

Students in both the old and the new bachelor degree programs will receive \$150 and students in the master's program \$200 for every month in attendance. If they attend for 11 months, they will be paid for 12.

The bursaries will be retroactive to April 1, 1974, and students receiving them must be Canadians or landed immigrants.

Dr. Uprichard said the funds will help the School in its response to the challenge of expanding and improving nursing education in the province.

"There is a terrific shortage of nurses in B.C.," Dr. Uprichard said. "The Registered Nurses Association of B.C. has even had to advertise in eastern Canada for nurses and the shortage continues."

"The problem isn't just to train more nurses," Dr. Uprichard said. "The province doesn't have enough teachers to train more nurses and so we will have to train a new generation of leaders of the profession."

Dr. Uprichard said another challenge the School of Nursing is facing is the change taking place in the way health care is given to people. Nurses in future will have much more responsibility for patient health, she said, and will become key figures in new programs that will emphasize preventive medicine.

"Nurses," she said, "will move into new roles in whatever new method of providing health care is adopted in B.C."

The UBC School, the oldest university school of nursing in the Commonwealth, overhauled its curriculum last year and cut one year off its old five-year bachelor's degree program. The new program concentrates on both the social and behavioral sciences and the physical sciences and is designed to prepare students for work in community and preventive health care as well as hospital care for acute and long-term illness.

The School also introduced a new master's program last year which aims at preparing students for specialized work in acute-care hospitals and the community, as well as for teaching, research, consultation, and administration.

First-year enrolment in the School tripled during the 1973-74 session. There were 143 students enrolled in the new bachelor's program and 225 in the old program, which is being phased out.

There were 18 students in the first year of the master's program during 1973-74 and nine in the second and final year. Dr. Uprichard wants to increase the enrolment next year to 50 students in the first year of this program.

Track Vets Honored

UBC's outstanding male and female athletes for 1974 are both track stars and veterans of international competition. Both are currently completing teacher-certification programs in the Faculty of Education.

Diminutive Mrs. Thelma Wright, recipient of the outstanding athlete of the year award by the Women's Athletic Association, is world-ranked in both the 800- and 1,500-metre events and represented Canada at the Olympic Games in 1973.

She has represented Canada on two occasions in the World Student Games and earlier this year won a bronze medal at the British Commonwealth Games, where she achieved her best time of 4:12:3 in the 1,500 metres.

UBC's track and field coach, Mr. Lionel Pugh, believes the award to Mrs. Wright is richly deserved. "For five years she has represented her country at the highest level in two of the toughest events and has competed for UBC in Canada West University Championships, consistently achieving high honors."

Ken Elmer, winner of the athlete of the year award for men, was awarded the Bobby Gaul Trophy at the annual Big Block banquet on March 13.

Ken, who holds a master's degree in Physical Education, holds the Canadian mile record at 3:58:5 and also holds national records in both the 1,000 and 2,000 metres. Like Mrs. Wright, he competed for Canada at the 1973 Olympic Games, running in the 1,500-metre event.

HOW UBC TEAMS FARED IN 1973-74

SPORT

MEN'S TEAMS

WOMEN'S TEAMS

Badminton

Placed third in Canada West competition. Ben Moxon and Len Pepper excelled in local competition.

Placed third in Canada West competition. Also competed in six local events. Maureen Chen was outstanding player.

Basketball

Thunderbirds gained second place in Canada West competition with 13-7 record. JV's ended up season with 10-15 record in local competition.

Thunderettes were Canadian Intercollegiate champions for third year in a row. Senior B team placed third in City league, while JV's placed fourth in Senior A league.

Field Hockey

Placed third in pre-Christmas and second in post-Christmas City league play. Six team members named to Canada's 1974 Commonwealth Games team.

Varsity team tied for first place in Canada West competition and second in first division City league. JV's were first in second division City league.

Gymnastics

Won National University Team Championship and Canada West competition.

Placed second in Canada West competition, with Janet Terry taking all-round title.

Skiing

UBC team won three Northwest College Ski Conference meetings and captured team award.

UBC women cleaned up in Northwest College Ski Conference, winning overall championship. Monica Sloan was outstanding.

Track and Field

Placed second in Canada West competition. Bill Pearson won the shot-put and Gerry Lister the 1,500-metre run.

Women's team was Canada West champion in cross-country and track and field meets. Thelma Wright excelled in these and other competitions.

Volleyball

Thunderbirds won Canada West championship. Placed third in national championships.

Thunderettes were Canada West and National Intercollegiate champions. JV's were first in B.C. Senior B open competition.

Miscellaneous (No equivalent men's and women's teams).

Bowling - Team competed in nine matches, losing only two.

Cricket - Topped second division of B.C. Mainland League, earned promotion to first division.

Football - Inexperience resulted in 2-8 season.

Golf - Team took part in local and Washington tournaments, placing ninth out of 13 teams in northwest.

Ice Hockey - Third in Canada West competition. Team toured China in December, 1973, winning all seven of their games. Braves team were second in local league.

Judo - UBC team defeated Alberta in dual meet, narrowly missed winning western championship.

Rugby - 'Birds were co-winners of the McKechnie Cup in local competition and brought back World Cup to UBC from U.S.

Soccer - 'Birds finished third in B.C. Soccer League, considered best in Canada.

Squash - UBC won local C and D league championships.

Wrestling - UBC team won Canada West championship, did well in U.S. competitions.

PRAI Grants Link UBC, Industry

Four research teams at the University of B.C. have been awarded more than \$171,000 for research on projects with immediate economic benefits.

The projects have been funded by the National Research Council through its recently-introduced Project Research Applied to Industry (PRAI) grants. Purpose of PRAI grants is to finance a direct bridge between university research and industry.

The four UBC projects include:

- Producing a high-intensity and highly efficient lamp that could be used for stadium, TV and emergency lighting. As an example of the power of the lamp being developed, all 472 lamps at Empire Stadium in Vancouver could be replaced by six of the new lamps;
- Working out a new method of attaching steel beams to steel columns in buildings, bridges and other types of structural steel construction;
- Trying to make the huge kilns used in aluminum smelter operations more efficient;
- Perfecting a reforestation technique which involves dropping tree seeds encased in special plastic bombs from aircraft.

MANY USES

"Plasma," or extremely hot, electrically-charged gas, is the light source in the high-intensity lamps being developed by Prof. Roy Nodwell of UBC's Department of Physics. Plasma, sometimes called the fourth state of matter, is the subject of a relatively new field of study.

"The lamp could be used in any situation where a large amount of light is needed," Prof. Nodwell said. "This could be a large parking lot, playing field or major highway intersection. It could be used for search and rescue operations at night or for TV productions where the color of illumination needs to be the same as sunlight.

"If you watch a televised baseball game being played during the day, for example, the players in the shadow of the stands are hard to see. The stadium lights can't be used because their color is too reddish. Our lights would match the color of the sunlight.

"One interesting possibility we are going to investigate involves work that has been done at B.C. Research. They have come up with a method of removing ice from pavement by melting the bond between the ice and pavement so that the ice can be plowed away. What's holding them up is a heat source powerful enough to do it.

"We intend to develop a prototype lamp for them. If it works, the technique could be used on highways, streets and airport runways across Canada and elsewhere."

Prof. Nodwell's grant is \$59,500 for one year. A further \$53,500 would be needed for a second year of work.

The company he will be associated with is Anatek Electronics of North Vancouver.

The head of UBC's Department of Civil Engineering, Prof. S.L. Lipson, is in charge of research into a more efficient method of connecting steel beams to columns.

"One of the most popular and reliable connections now in use is awkward to install," Prof. Lipson said. "Sometimes a beam can only be connected to a steel column by taking out the bolts that are holding another beam in place.

"We've done a lot of work on this problem at UBC and the PRAI grant will allow us to recommend methods of design for the connections for industrial use."

Prof. Lipson will be working with Canron Ltd., Western Bridge Division, of Vancouver.

His grant is for \$47,200 over two years. He has already received \$7,000 from the Steel Industries Construction Council to work on the same problem.

HEAT TRANSFER

Two assistant professors are involved in the aluminum project. Dr. J.K. Brimacombe of UBC's Department of Metallurgy and Dr. A.P. Watkinson of UBC's Department of Chemical Engineering are studying the transfer of heat in the type of rotary kilns used by the Aluminum Co. of Canada at its Arvida, Que., and Kitimat operations.

A rotary kiln is a long pipe. Solid metal is fed into one end, which is slightly higher than the other end, where burning gases are introduced. The burning gases flow up the rotating kiln and the metals melt as they flow down.

Purpose of the study is to be able to recommend changes in the design and operation of the kilns so that they can operate more efficiently.

Their grant is for \$38,300 for one year and a further year's work will be needed to complete the project.

They will be working with the Aluminum Co. of Canada.

The seed-bombing grant goes to Mr. John Walters, director of UBC's Research-Forest near Haney. Mr. Walters was the person who invented, using his own money when denied other sources, the method of planting tree seedlings using a special spring gun. Using that method of reforestation, one-year-old seedlings grown in small plastic bullets are shot into the ground.

Aerial bombing of seeds is an extension of his planting-gun technique. Mr. Walters is altering the design of the bio-degradable plastic bullets so that they can be dropped from aircraft and, once embedded in the ground, nurture a germinating seed.

"We have to give the seed optimum protection and a good chance to grow," said Mr. Walters. "We can't drop unprotected seeds alone because we can't afford to try to duplicate the abundance of nature. The majority of the unprotected seeds would be eaten by mice or birds or die when they germinated."

The PRAI grant will also allow Mr. Walters to work on optimum conditions to ensure survival of a high percentage of the seeds. The grant is for \$19,200 for one year. A PRAI grant for \$9,900 might be given for a second year, depending on results obtained in the first.

Mr. Walters is working with Columbia Plastics, Conair Aviation, Pacific Logging and Union Carbide.

UBC Centre Example of Town-Gown Co-operation

From May through August of this year, UBC's Totem Park Convention Centre is Canada's largest summer "hotel."

Some 200 different groups, ranging in size from nine Grade XII students from Lumby, B.C., on campus to get an advance look at University life, to 3,000 delegates from all parts of the world to the mammoth International Congress of Mathematicians (another 3,000 delegates will be housed off campus) will use the University's superb residence and convention facilities.

If it were not for the enterprise of Mr. Leslie Rohringer, UBC's Director of Residences, and the energetic staff that mans the Convention Centre these facilities could easily remain empty during the summer months as is the case in many other universities.

In the tourist and convention business, UBC is rapidly gaining a reputation as Canada's No. 1 summer convention centre.

Convention Manager Gordon Craik, a 30-year veteran of the convention business, and co-manager Mrs. Allison Watt, say that the University, with its tranquil surroundings, away from the hustle and bustle of the busy city centre where large convention hotels are usually located, is becoming increasingly attractive to organizations seeking locations for conventions.

But they stress that the University is *not* in competition with downtown hotels in the quest for convention business.

PERFECT EXAMPLE

"You could say that our Convention Centre is a perfect example of gown co-operating with town, because not only do we refer many groups seeking convention facilities to city hotels but they frequently refer business that they can't handle to us," says Mr. Craik.

Another important consideration is the fact that UBC's Convention Centre, with its facilities to handle 3,400 persons a day, makes it possible for Vancouver to be the venue of such huge assemblies as the Mathematics Congress and the upcoming UN Conference/Exposition on Human Settlement in 1976, which is also expected to attract 6,000 delegates.

Without UBC's facilities, which include not only residential space but lecture halls equipped with closed-circuit television plus auditoriums and other meeting places designed to handle large meeting groups, these assemblies could not be held in Vancouver, Mr. Craik says.

UBC provides another direct benefit to the overall convention business in the province because, as its reputation grows as a convention centre, more and more enquiries are received for accommodation outside of the four summer months. "Of course our facilities are used by students for eight months of the year so all these enquiries are referred to downtown hotels," Mr. Craik says.

While Mr. Craik is understandably proud of UBC's growing reputation as a summer convention centre, he emphasizes that the primary objective is to bring in revenues to help reduce residence costs for students — costs that are already among the lowest in North America, in some of the finest student accommodation on the continent.

UBC's Convention Centre is divided into three areas — the high-rise towers of the Walter H. Gage Residence, which can accommodate 1,300 persons; the Totem Park Residence for 1,200 persons; and Place Vanier Residence, with space for 900. Accommodation comes

in single and twin rooms and one- and two-bedroom suites. Meals are provided either in the Student Union Building cafeteria, which seats 1,000, or the Totem Park dining room, which seats 700.

LOTS OF SPACE

Meeting spaces on campus include the War Memorial Gymnasium, with a capacity of 3,200, which was the scene of the NDP national convention last year; three large meeting rooms with a capacity of between 750 and 900 persons each; and four auditoriums holding between 750 and 900 persons. Exhibit space of close to 35,000 square feet is also available.

The Congress of Mathematicians is one of three international conferences on the campus this summer which will attract delegates from all parts of the world, including Russia and Mainland China. The other two are the 6th International Congress of the World Federation of Occupational Therapists, and the Second International Conference on Cyclic AMP (Pharmacology).

Other meetings this summer range from the annual meeting of the B.C. Government Employees Union to the American Society of Photobiology to the Northwest Scientific Association annual meeting.

In addition to conferences, seminars, training sessions and so on, the Convention Centre is home base, for varying periods during the summer, for a variety of different groups and organizations.

The National Youth Orchestra is returning to the campus for two months, with students and faculty living in residences. Once again hundreds of Japanese visitors, ranging from groups of school children to adults, will be staying on campus for up to three weeks.

In fact, says Mrs. Watt, Japanese groups have booked 27,000 bed-nights in UBC residences this summer. Last year the Japanese equivalent of *Life* magazine did a big picture spread on Japanese children visiting North America, with the largest number of pictures being devoted to a B.C. visit based at UBC.

One of the reasons why so many Japanese visit the campus is the Centre's policy of developing packages that will appeal to youth groups. One such package is a "total immersion" course in English, arranged in conjunction with an educational organization known as Teachers of English as a Second Language.

"If a group is interested in physical education we can develop a program through the School of Physical Education. Last year a group of newspaperboys from Japan stayed on the campus and we arranged visits to the local newspapers for them," Mrs. Watt says.

As the convention business continues to expand in Vancouver as a result of construction of major new hotels and a corresponding increase in accommodation for large groups, both Mrs. Watt and Mr. Craik foresee many busy summers ahead for the Totem Park Convention Centre as it works closely with downtown hotels to attract more and bigger conventions.

BOOKED AHEAD

The Centre already has bookings as far ahead as 1979 and 1980, with some preliminary enquiries even further ahead than that.

An added benefit to the students of the University as a result of the success of the Convention Centre is that it provides well-paying summer employment for 100 students, in jobs ranging from manning reception desks to working as chambermaids and cooks. Pay rates are the same as at downtown hotels, plus 10 per cent, because there are no tips.

6,000 Expected for Math Congress

The final phase of preparation has begun at the University of B.C. to receive between 6,000 and 8,000 mathematicians and their families from all over the world this summer.

The International Congress of Mathematicians from Aug. 21 to 29 will be one of the largest conventions in the city's history. Chartered jets will bring mathematicians here from Australia, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia and cities in North America.

The logistics involved in handling the Congress are enormous and are the responsibility of Prof. Maurice Sion of UBC's Mathematics Department, chairman of the local arrangements committee.

Just one of Prof. Sion's problems is language. He is hiring multi-lingual guides and translators for the nine days of the conference. Though the official languages of the Congress are German, Russian,

French and English, mathematicians speaking many other languages will be here.

Three thousand delegates will stay in residences on campus. The remainder will book into downtown hotels. A special bus service will shuttle delegates between Vancouver and the UBC campus. Congress activities have been planned around a day beginning at 10:00 a.m. and ending at 6:00 p.m. so that 30 B.C. Hydro buses can be used after the normal rush-hour.

Opening ceremonies will be at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre, the largest in the city. Even then, only a fraction of the delegates will be able to be present during the ceremonies, which include awarding four Fields Medals.

Fields Medals are regarded as the equivalent of Nobel Prizes, since there is no Nobel Prize for math-

ematics. The medals are named after the late Canadian mathematician, J.C. Fields of the University of Toronto, and are awarded at each Congress, which is held every four years.

About 16 one-hour special addresses will be given in one or other of the four official languages of the Congress. The talks will be general so that most mathematicians will be able to understand them.

Since only a limited number of delegates will be able to be present while the addresses are given, the talks will be televised live across the campus and videotapes of the lectures will be replayed at convenient times on a large screen or onto TV monitors in smaller rooms.

Besides the 16 major papers, about 150 speakers have been invited to talk for about 50 minutes each. These will be more specialized and technical papers.

UNIONISM

Continued from Page Five

and to alienate to an even greater extent the scholar-teacher on whom ultimately the university depends for its continuance.

One of the ironies of academic life in recent years has been the ease with which the twin foundation stones of the modern profession — tenure and academic freedom — have been subverted and transformed into instruments designed to protect the weakest and/or the most junior members of the community. Faculties, and the association executives they elect to represent them, appear often to have lost sight of the principal aim of the university in their preoccupation with civil rights. Tenure, after all, has meaning only if there is a recognized non-tenure status, and the interests of the institution are not served by pressures or threats of reprisal which make it impossible to refuse tenure to unqualified members of faculty. Quality — and quality alone — must be the criterion by which performance, whether teaching or research, is judged.

Surely, few on this campus can be deluded about the Faculty Association's priorities in recent years. Lip-service concessions to academic virtues in the *Faculty Handbook* notwithstanding, the Association in its annual salary briefs of the last decade has laid little stress on merit; and if unionization comes, merit increases are likely to disappear altogether in the attempt to negotiate a collective contract. As Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Court pointed out long ago, "The practice and philosophy of collective bargaining looks with suspicion on . . . individual advantages . . . because advantages to individuals may prove as disruptive of industrial peace as disadvantages . . . The majority rules."

That last phrase, THE MAJORITY RULES — a *sine qua non* of trade unionism made more dramatic by full caps — poses the most important threat to the University in the proposal to introduce collective bargaining procedures at UBC; for the inescapable concomitant must be the demise of *individual bargaining* — a tested instrument based on distinctions that are recognized across the profession. The most immediate dangers are the loss of diversity and the narrowing of perspective to a focus on local issues which ignores the concerns of the wider academic community. Were there no other considerations, these matters should dictate restraint and caution to uncommitted members of faculty.

But there are, of course, many other considerations. Enumerated they do not suggest that collective bargaining offers a particularly salutary alternative to the *status quo*. Even if it be conceded that the faculty ought to take the required steps, however extreme, to ensure its financial welfare, no evidence has been adduced to support the view that members will be any better off under the proposed than under the present dispensation. On the contrary, in response to questioning in the one brief information session* held on this campus, the executive suggested that they would not. This being so, why unionize? One suspects that motives other than the general welfare of the faculty may be operating beneath the public rhetoric.

In fact, there are inadequate data on which to base any prognostications about the long-range effects of faculty unionization. Faculty unions have existed only since 1968. Among the 40 institutions which by mid-1972 had adopted collective bargaining procedures (now nearly 200 according to CAUT), with the exception of the multi-campus universities such as the State University of New York and the City University of New York, there were few of the good and none of the great institutions included. The union movement is growing, but faculty here ought to consider, in the absence of evidence of positive benefit, whether this is the time for UBC to follow precedents established by such campuses as Fitchburg State College (Mass.), Oakland University (Mich.), Ashland College (Ohio), the University of Scranton (Pa.), St. Mary's Uni-

versity (N.B.), and Notre Dame University (B.C.) — not, even with the inclusion of the University of Manitoba, a particularly prestigious company.

If the financial interests of the faculty will not be appreciably improved by collective bargaining — and, in fairness, it must be acknowledged that in terms of salaries and fringe benefits, leave policies, and most of the other perquisites of university life, the UBC faculty is treated most generously — there are other areas of the employee-employer relationship which may well be damaged or jeopardized by unionization.

It is not clear, for example, with whom the faculty's bargaining agent will negotiate. Since the Board of Governors of the University is an intermediary body which merely dispenses public monies rather than a principal, it is not unlikely that they may prove impotent to negotiate faculty demands and that the faculty agents may find themselves confronting directly members of the provincial government, who, after all, have little to fear from the practical consequences of an organized response to faculty dissatisfaction.

But the problem is not that the ultimate union weapon would be blunted — a university strike would inconvenience few people in the society; of far greater import is the possibility of interference by the provincial government in university affairs. The Barrett socialists have already supplied unmistakable hints of their willingness to challenge university autonomy; and in hand-to-hand (or pocket-book-to-pocketbook) combat, the government would probably show little reluctance to apply to the university standards of productivity totally incompatible with its effective operation.

Beyond the danger of governmental intervention, there is the further question of the role of the main professional body in Canada, the CAUT. Fearful that faculties may be seduced by other labor organizations — as indeed has happened in the U.S., where the National Educational Association and the American Federation of Teachers are suc-

cessfully competing with the American Association of University Professors as bargaining agents — the CAUT, in the second edition of its *Handbook*, has adopted "Interim Guidelines on Collective Bargaining"; and in a recent flyer distributed to members of the UBC faculty, the CAUT asserts that it is the only organization that "has worked closely with local associations who are engaged in the process" [of becoming certified]. But it is not at all clear that CAUT can function both as the sponsoring bargaining agent and at the same time perform its first commitment to protect and defend traditional faculty rights, involving tenure and academic freedom.

The executive of the UBC Faculty Association has already issued (presumably by fiat) a statement to the effect that while membership in the "local" will not be compulsory — though the payment of dues will be mandatory, according to some variation of the "Rand formula," members who "resign from the Association may not retain membership in CAUT" (FA Circular, April 10, 1974). If this situation is indeed fact and not bluff, the implications are clear: a tenured member of faculty who resigns from the Association and who refuses, on principle, to pay his dues, may find himself deprived not only of his job but also unable to solicit support and defence from his professional organization, which is committed to protect him. This state, we submit, is an intolerable violation of individual rights.

These are merely some of the counter-arguments raised by the question of collective bargaining at UBC. Though they could be expanded and amplified were there space enough and time, those raised are sufficient to indicate the gravity of the decision and to suggest that it is not one into which the faculty should enter lightly. Given the paucity of the debate — both pro and con — that has been given over to the issue thus far, it is difficult to regard the current hectic attempt to enrol members who are inadequately apprised of the full implications of their commitment as anything more or less than a piece of irresponsible, perhaps even malicious, folly.

BARGAINING

Continued from Page Five

tion. The Salary Committee of the Faculty Association early this year presented to the Administration the most carefully-prepared and exhaustively-researched brief that had ever been undertaken in support of its salary demands. The brief, among other points, documented the fact that serious inequities had developed in UBC's salary structure over the years, particularly between junior and senior ranks. There were also some discrepancies between male and female professors of equal or comparable ages and academic qualifications. The disturbing fact was brought out that more than one half of all UBC professors now receive salaries below the average for school teachers of the same age levels. The brief put the highest priority on larger percentage increases for junior ranks in the faculty to rectify such glaring discrepancies.

There were no serious negotiations, in the real sense of the term, between the Faculty Association and the Administration following presentation of this brief. Representatives of the Board of Governors politely acknowledged having received it, but subsequently showed little evidence of having read it, let alone taking it seriously. A few weeks ago the Administration handed down its decision to grant a virtually uniform across-the-board percentage increase in salaries, with a very limited additional amount for granting individual "merit" increases and for (very slightly) narrowing certain other inequities.

A number of other issues cannot be sharply separated from salaries as matters properly to be dealt with through collective bargaining. Where governments make new demands on the University and/or impose new and severe financial constraints upon it, the Administration in turn may feel forced to apply other economies. Larger classes, bigger teaching loads or more "community services" may

be imposed on the faculty, to the point of seriously undermining academic standards and reducing the quality of teaching, scholarship and research. All these, as well as deterioration in the economic status and welfare of the faculty, occurred on an almost disastrous scale at UBC during the inflation of the late 1940s and early 1950s. They could happen again, all too easily, unless the faculty is effectively organized to resist such pressures and to make strong representations to the Administration and to the provincial government.

Other more subtle and difficult problems have arisen in recent years as the University faces stable or declining enrolments and new financial constraints. There has been a corresponding tendency for new restrictions or slow-downs to occur in promotions, grants of tenure and "merit" salary increases, and for cutbacks and layoffs to be applied to redundant courses and personnel. These in turn generate an increasing number of disputes between individual faculty members and department heads or committees. Lack of clear-cut rules or guidelines for dealing with such issues sometimes leads to serious injustices (actual or apparent) to particular individuals. Occasionally such disputes have escalated to the point of sharply dividing a whole department or, indeed, an entire university.

In an institution as complex in make-up and composition as UBC, of course, there is no easy hard-and-fast formula that can be applied uniformly to settle such issues. The wide diversity in interests and standards of excellence among the many Faculties, departments and disciplines will always require the utmost flexibility in applying any common sets of rules or guidelines governing faculty members as a whole. It seems more than likely, however, that such issues could be examined and dealt with more effectively than now by the Faculty Association negotiating with the Administration through a collective bargaining committee that has representation from every major Faculty, department and group of related disciplines in the University.

*The article by Prof. Fredeman and Prof. Divinsky was written prior to a May 2 special meeting of the Faculty Association to discuss three motions submitted by members.

UBC ALUMNI Contact

PREPARED FOR UBC REPORTS BY THE UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



Alumni Fund chairman for 1974, Dr. Mickey McDowell, right, begins planning a new campaign with Fund director Mr. Scotty Malcolm, centre, and Mr. Paul Hazell, chairman of successful 1973 campaign. Mahler photo.

Fund Chairman Named

With an expert in motivation and communication as campaign chairman, the UBC Alumni Fund has high hopes for success in 1974.

UBC graduate Dr. Mickey McDowell, an industrial psychologist engaged in staff development at B.C. Institute of Technology and a consultant with Columbia Bitulithic, has taken over as Alumni Fund chairman from outgoing chairman Paul Hazell, B.Comm.'60.

Last year the Fund had its best year ever, attracting alumni gifts totalling \$340,950. The 1974 campaign is now underway under the guidance of Dr. McDowell, a former athletics representative on the alumni Board of Management, who played ice hockey for UBC in 1962-63 and 1965-69, and with the

Canadian National Team under coach Father David Bauer in 1963-64.

"While we have recently enjoyed an upward trend in giving, I would like to find some way this year of persuading more people to give to the Fund," said Dr. McDowell. "We can't all sit back and just let George do it. I think more graduates who have benefited from their education should give something back to the University."

He pointed out that the University today, as in earlier years, has not exactly been lavishly endowed with government funds and that the Fund's concern has always been with people rather than with things. The consistent aim of the Fund is to provide financial aid to enrich the academic lives of students.

Dr. McDowell said he would also like to encourage alumni to support the University in other than a financial way — by getting involved in alumni work and various committees supporting higher education. But the main thing is the attitude.

"I'd like an alumnus' contribution to come from his heart rather than his hide," said Dr. McDowell. "That's the difference between giving and just donating."

Recent "interim" grants of note by the Fund due to the generosity of the alumni were \$5,000 to the new Museum of Anthropology, \$4,500 to women's athletics and an additional \$5,000 to the Alumni Bursary Fund.

Contest Winners

The first winners of the UBC *Alumni Chronicle* Creative Writing Contest received their cash prizes at a special luncheon in their honor at the UBC Faculty Club on April 23.

First prize of \$175 went to second-year Arts student David West for his short story, "Trench-Mist." Second prize of \$125 went to graduate student Ian Slater for his radio play, "Tyson's Chair." Robert Bringham, a graduate student, won \$75 third prize for his submission of "Ten Poems."

A total of 58 entries were received in the contest, the first such put on by the *UBC Alumni Chronicle*. The money for the cash prizes was provided by the UBC Alumni Fund. A committee of local writers and critics selected the winners.



MR. CHARLES CAMPBELL

Graduates Elect Campbell

Charles Campbell, a Vancouver chartered accountant, has been elected president of the UBC Alumni Association for 1974-75.

Mr. Campbell, an accountant with Deloitte Haskins and Sells, was declared elected at the conclusion of the Association's first mail ballot, in which UBC graduates all over the world cast their votes in the annual elections to the alumni Board of Management which governs the Association. He defeated Peter Uitdenbosch, a Vancouver real estate salesman, for the position.

Mr. Campbell will take office officially at the Association's annual meeting scheduled for 8:30 p.m. on Monday, May 27, at Cecil Green Park, UBC. He will take over from outgoing President George Morfitt.

Mr. Campbell will head a new executive of the UBC Alumni Board of Management. These officers, all elected by acclamation, include: first vice-president — Ken Brawner; second vice-president — James L. Denholme; third vice-president — R.B. (Bernie) Treasurer; and treasurer — Paul Hazell.

Elected to two-year terms as members-at-large on the Board of Management were: Ms. Judith Atkinson, John Hunt, Fraser Hodge, Michael Ferrie, Mrs. Joy Fera, Robert Johnson, Mrs. Barbara Milroy, Oscar Sziklai, Robert Tait and John Parks.

An additional eight members-at-large will be completing the second of their two-year terms in 1974-75. They are: Donald Currie, David Dale-Johnson, Dr. Ed Fukushima, David Grahame, Charles Hulton, Mrs. Helen McCrae, Donald MacKay, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilmot.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the UBC Alumni Association will be held at 8:00 p.m. on Monday, May 27, at Cecil Green Park, 6251 Northwest Marine Drive. The meeting will review the year's business and discuss a series of constitutional revisions. For further information call 228-3313.

Udall Speaks

The trouble with our times is that the future is not what it used to be. That epigram served as a theme for former United States Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall's address to the annual dinner of the UBC Alumni Association on May 15 in the Hotel Vancouver.

Speaking on "Canada, The U.S. and The Environment" to 300 alumni, Mr. Udall said North America, and particularly the U.S., had reached "the climax point of the petroleum age" and it could no longer expect to consume energy and other resources at the rate it has been. There are no longer any grounds for assuming that new energy supplies will be found or new technology developed to enable North America to continue its wasteful consumption.

"We're (the U.S.) the champion wastrels of the world," he said. "Waste is endemic in American life because we've had so much and so cheap — or so we thought. I don't believe the U.S. 20 years from today will be using as much energy per capita as it does today."

But basically, he said, there will have to be "a value revolution," with people changing their life styles to consume less. There is, in fact, no other option, he predicted.

"The automobile culture was a one-time thing which went along with cheap, superabundant energy," Mr. Udall said. "We'll never use energy as lavishly as we do today. We'll live leaner and we'll live better."