

UBC REPORTS

Volume 28, Number 3

January 15, 1982

Medical expansion funds can't be used to offset UBC's \$7.5 million shortfall

UBC President Douglas Kenny said today that the \$8.2 million designated by the provincial legislature for expansion of UBC's medical school cannot be used to offset on a permanent, continuing basis the University's current shortfall of \$7.5 million in operating funds.

His statement followed a news release issued Wednesday in Victoria by Universities, Science and Communications Minister Dr. Patrick McGeer, who said that part of the \$8.2 million earmarked for medical school expansion could be used to offset the shortfall.

"The University must use the money for its designated purpose — expansion of the medical school," Dr. Kenny said. "The money cannot be used as a permanent or continuing solution to the \$7.5 million shortfall."

The provincial government in 1976 asked the University to double its medical school enrolment from 80 first-year students to 160. The expansion is taking place in stages and now stands at 120.

The expansion is being monitored by an external, independent accreditation body that reviews all medical schools in Canada and the U.S. in order to maintain adequate

academic standards. Last year the accreditation body said UBC's medical school was expanding too fast and restricted a planned expansion from 120 to 140 students in the 1981-82 academic year.

The expansion delay probably means that UBC's Faculty of Medicine will require only \$6.6 million of the \$8.2 million designated by the provincial government for expansion.

The \$6.6 million represents costs to the Faculty of Medicine resulting from the expansion of the medical school in previous years from 80 to 120 students. In short, most of the \$8.2 million in designated funds will cover commitments made as a result of the medical school expansion.

In the meantime, the University may be able to use the remaining \$1.6 million for non-recurring expenses. However, the money cannot be used for continuing or permanent reduction of UBC's \$7.5 million shortfall.

The University hopes to have another visit of the accreditation body this spring to obtain permission to expand beyond 120 students. If the University is permitted to expand its medical school this fall, then all of the \$8.2 million will have to be made available to the Faculty of Medicine.

The Wednesday news release by Dr. McGeer said: "The minister (Dr. McGeer) made it clear that this funding in the future will be applied to the Faculty of Medicine to permit it to expand to 160 students and thus satisfy the obligation given to the provincial government and the people of B.C. to provide more reasonable opportunities for students in the Faculty of Medicine."

Recommendations for dealing with UBC's \$7.5 million shortfall were made public on Wednesday (Jan. 13) when President Kenny released the report of an advisory committee on retrenchment prepared by a 13-member committee chaired by Prof. Michael Shaw, UBC's vice-president, academic, and provost.

The committee proposes that almost half of the \$7.483 million shortfall be made up from reductions in the budgets of non-faculty units, such as the library, research and academic service units.

The balance of the shortfall would be made up from reductions of nearly \$2 million in faculty budgets and student tuition fee increases of approximately 30 per cent.

The report of the advisory committee on retrenchment is in the

hands of the deans of UBC's 12 faculties and three vice-presidents, who have been asked to:

- Identify specifically the affected areas and dollar amounts that would be removed to meet the total target for their faculty or administrative area;
- Indicate the academic impact that would result from the removal of the funds; and
- Indicate, in the case of faculties, if consideration will have to be given to limiting course offerings or placing a ceiling on enrolments if the dollar figures proposed in the report have to be removed.

President Kenny said he would review these statements with deans and vice-presidents and with the Senate budget committee before making his own recommendations to the Board of Governors.

The full text of an opening statement to the Wednesday news conference by President Kenny, together with excerpts from the question-and-answer session which followed, begin below.

Snapshot of our worsening financial plight

UBC President Douglas Kenny met members of the news media on Wednesday, (Jan. 13) to release the report of an advisory committee on financial retrenchment prepared by a 13-member committee chaired by Prof. Michael Shaw, UBC's vice-president, academic, and provost. (The full text of the retrenchment committee's report appeared on the campus the same day as a special edition of UBC Reports.) Prior to answering questions at the press conference, President Kenny read a background statement, reproduced in its entirety immediately below. Excerpts from the question-and-answer period of the news conference follow the text of the background statement.

PRESIDENT KENNY: At the outset, I wish to provide you with a snapshot of the worsening financial plight of The University of British Columbia, mention briefly some of the

academic implications of our financial situation and then look at future funding implications.

To begin with, the University faces a budgetary shortfall of \$7.483 million.

This financial problem grows out of our inability to secure from the provincial government the necessary funding to offset the shortfall. Of course, the inability to obtain the desired level of public funding is not new to the University. Our shortfalls have long been the subject of relentless examination in my annual reports and various speeches around the province.

Ever since 1976-77, the University has experienced the bitter taste of hard times. When you get down to it — when you get past all the language of funding — we are talking of the University having budget reductions of more than \$6.7 million between the years 1976-77 to 1980-81.

These years were particularly hard

times for the University, especially as we were committed to admitting an ever-increasing number of students, while at the same time attempting to sustain our existing academic programs and upgrade the admission standards to the University.

But now, with the \$7 million problem, the public, the government and the University will have to do some serious re-assessment about the future of higher education and the reciprocal obligations of university and government.

In the words of the old blues song, the University is experiencing "Dry Spell Blues." This is why I ask the public to come to grips with the hard fact that UBC is in financial trouble and that it will have severe difficulties in fulfilling its commitment and responsibilities to society and future students.

The academic vitality and excellence of the University are

threatened by mediocrity, the underlying cause being the result of five years of underfunding by the provincial government. As a consequence, since 1976-77 the University has not been able to meet the unavoidable incremental increases in salaries and non-salary expenditures, other than by reducing our operating expenditures.

And make no mistake: public funding at less than the inflation level does impair the University's ability to engage in quality teaching and research.

Our impressive history of intellectual achievement is in danger of being sold short. Instead of building on our heritage, we are witnessing annually a shameful deterioration of this academic heritage.

How are we coming to grips with the reduction of \$7.483 million? Last

Continued on page 2

'Planning at UBC is like living in Alice-in-Wonderland'

Continued from page 1

term, I appointed a committee of 13 eminent scholars to advise me on how best to meet this annualized shortfall with minimum damage to the scope and quality of education at the University.

The committee's recommendations will be carefully reviewed by the 12 deans and the Senate Budget Committee before I bring any recommendations to the Board of Governors. Their recommendations, if accepted and enacted, will have the most devastating and distressing consequences for the entire University community.

It is important to note that the recommendations are aimed at the reduction of academic and support services and the raising of tuition fees in order to meet part of the shortfall.

The committee recommends that:

(a) Non-faculty budgets be reduced by \$3.720 million — thereby severely curtailing important services to the academic sector of the University;

(b) Faculty budgets be reduced by \$1.927 million, thereby making it difficult to fill faculty and staff vacancies and impairing the level of instructional support to students; and

(c) Tuition fees be raised by either 29.5 per cent or 32.8 per cent, thereby obtaining the balance of \$1.85 million. (This would raise fees as a percentage of the preceding year's operating budget from 9.84 per cent in 1981-82 to 11.27 per cent or 11.56 per cent.)

I readily agree with the committee that reductions of almost \$1.93 million in the budgets of the 12 faculties in a single year will inflict major damage, coming as it does after the cumulative reductions of the last five years. With respect to the thorny issue of tuition fees, the committee believes that the students should be asked to make a contribution of this magnitude in order to preserve the quality of their higher education. As the committee observes: "Education at UBC is by any measure a bargain."

I wish to emphasize that the committee has attempted to protect student services to the greatest extent possible and, therefore, reductions in this area will be of a minor nature. In addition, the committee believes that access to UBC should be ensured for needy students. The committee has recommended an increase in student aid of more than 42 per cent, or a minimum of 1,132 extra bursaries of \$750 each. Marching in lockstep with the reduction in expenditures is the equally important issue of possible commensurate reductions in the number of students admitted to the University. The committee did not deal with this issue.

I have asked each dean if the academic standards of his faculty could be preserved if the dollar reductions in his faculty were effected without any further enrolment restrictions. If program deterioration is to be avoided, then enrolment levels

consistent with available resources may have to occur.

Now, one final point concerning the academic stability of the University and its future funding.

Fiscal and academic planning within the University is like living in an Alice-in-Wonderland world. Since government funding is on a year-by-year basis, planning is based on very poor or questionable predictions about future funding. Consequently, from year to year, the University never knows if it will have to face budgetary cutbacks. In the face of uncertain funding, any form of commitment or planning is becoming increasingly difficult.

In my judgment, government leadership on this problem is long overdue. The government should be prepared to articulate, in consultation with the universities, a set of publicly agreed upon objectives for the University system and a level of funding that may be expected for the attainment of these objectives.

If this does not occur, then the present year-by-year, *ad hoc* adjustments by the University can only result in the continuing erosion of quality and morale within the University.

While I plan to press vigorously the case for increased funding for fiscal 1982-83, I hope that the government does not underfund the University again next year. Such a shortsighted policy would be damaging, not only to the University, but to the future of the province.

Q: You've used phrases such as "severe curtailment" and "disastrous effects" in describing retrenchment. But what exactly will be the effects of the shortfall?

PRESIDENT KENNY: One consequence will be the University's inability to replace faculty members who resign or retire or the like. The renewal of a university is dependent on hiring high-grade faculty. If we do not have the resources the better faculty will leave, and we have lost some already. If that trend continues, real deterioration will set in and we will not be able to meet the high-level manpower needs of the province.

Take the Faculty of Forestry, for example. We would like to expand forestry because the industry generates about 50 cents of every dollar in the province. Expansion will not be possible without additional resources. The committee also recommends minor reductions in the budget for engineering, while we're committed to an expansion in engineering. In medicine we're committed to doubling annual enrolment from 80 to 160, but the retrenchment committee is recommending a sizeable reduction in that faculty's resources.

Perhaps one needs a new physical law that explains how one can expand and contract at the same time. How one does it is beyond me, and I don't think those are colorful words.

Q: How many professors will lose their jobs this year as a result of retrenchment?

PRESIDENT KENNY: No one on tenure track or who has tenure will lose his or her job. But a fair number of sessional lecturers may not be re-employed and as vacancies appear, the positions will be removed. The University's ability to renew appointments will have gone, largely. I can't give you a firm figure for the number whose jobs are endangered because I have to consult with the 12 deans to determine where they hope to find the recommended reductions in their budgets.

Q: Did the 18 per cent salary increase to faculty as a result of last summer's arbitration award have an effect on the shortfall?

PRESIDENT KENNY: Part of the shortfall is attributable to that. We are a very labor-intensive institution and about 85 per cent of our resources are tied up in salaries to teaching and support staff. The largest part of the shortfall is due to wage settlements — but not just the faculty settlement. We have nine trade unions on campus and we must bargain in good faith with each of them.

I should also say that if UBC is to be competitive with universities of world stature, we must pay competitive salaries. The University is committed to that and our salaries for professors and support people are not really out of line compared to the salaries paid by other public institutions of this kind.

Q: What do you think the lack of response from the provincial government says about its priorities on higher education?

PRESIDENT KENNY: The only interpretation I can put on it is that higher education is not a high priority of government. Government's answer would probably be that given the current state of the economy, the money can't be provided. But one would have to watch the government's performance on that, given as they are to bailing out other public institutions, hospitals, for example.

Q: Tuition fees at UBC are considerably below those charged in Ontario. Why have fees not kept pace with other universities across Canada?

PRESIDENT KENNY: The answer I would give is that the University was committed to public accessibility. And that was predicated on the expectation that the government would provide the funds to encourage the youth of this province to go on to higher education, and for that reason, the University did keep its fees low. In an ideal world, of course, we would like to keep them as low as possible. It may have been a mistake for the University not to index them to inflation.

Q: Alternative 1 of the fee increase proposal suggests an allocation of \$1.9 million of the increase for inflation in 1982-83, plus \$1.8 million as a

contribution to the shortfall. Is that not a bit unfair to students?

PRESIDENT KENNY: The 29.5 per cent fee increase proposed under Alternative 1 is made up of two components — a 15.3 per cent increase to implement the minimum Board of Governors policy that fees should contribute at least 10 per cent of the net budgeted operating costs of the University in the previous year. The remainder — 14.2 per cent — is a special increment.

In its recommendations concerning allocation of the increased revenue, the committee is saying that the sums over and above what is raised to meet the Board policy would be used to protect the quality of the students' education and to make a contribution to the difficult situation the University finds itself in.

Q: Have you decided how the proposed cuts will be implemented in the faculties?

PRESIDENT KENNY: No, that is to be discussed with the deans. What I have asked each dean is, "If the recommendations of the committee were implemented, where would you take those monies from — what areas within your faculty? What would be the impact on your faculty? And can you maintain your standards without restricting your enrolment?"

Q: When do you expect the Board will take action?

PRESIDENT KENNY: Probably, at the earliest, at the March meeting. The fee issue is to be discussed at the next Board meeting on Jan. 26. (The Board agreed in November, 1981, to postpone a decision on fees for the 1982-83 fiscal year until the retrenchment committee report was complete.)

Q: I'm trying to get a handle on how the average working man, who may be unemployed at the moment, will be affected by the underfunding of universities. What benefits are there for him in a well-funded university?

PRESIDENT KENNY: Well, at the risk of repeating myself, take the B.C. forest industry. It's in trouble now. In the long run, the continued success of the forest industry will depend on the ability of Canadian universities to produce highly educated foresters.

This province has to diversify its economy into manufacturing, particularly high-level technology. That is going to depend on highly trained manpower, and if the universities are forced to contract, the manpower simply isn't going to be there.

Companies are not going to move to B.C. if there is not high level education... no company will move into a province or a nation unless you have world-class education. And they'll stay away if education is mediocre.

What I'm saying is that the highly trained graduates of universities manufacture additional jobs for those who have not gone on to higher education. We are criticized for not producing commerce graduates to run Canadian companies. Unless universities produce them, Canadian industry is going to be in trouble. And if we fail to produce, then the lack of

Continued on page 3

derland world'

Continued from page 2

trained people will have an impact on the ordinary joe.

Q: What about the Faculty of Arts? Should people really care if we turn out fewer English, psychology, sociology majors?

PRESIDENT KENNY: I think they should. It's not possible to educate high-level professional persons without first giving them a grounding in the humanities and social sciences. Remember that 42 per cent of arts graduates go on to further study in either a professional field or graduate school.

Faculties of arts often come in for ill-founded "bashing," by all sorts of people. That's wrong and I would defend arts faculties. One also has to remember that arts faculties have a professional orientation. At UBC, the Schools of Librarianship and Home Economics turn out professionals, our economists take jobs in industry and government, psychologists are professionally oriented... so one should not look at the Faculty of Arts as though it is non-professional.

I also agree with the commitment Canada has made to developing its own culture. We want creative writers who can write about Canada, Canadian musicians, Canadians coming out of our theatre department who can produce their own plays and who can train Canadians to act. These are national goals that I share. And that, in part, is what a Faculty of Arts is all about.

And in the final analysis, the individual who graduates in philosophy is an asset to Canada. He or she will be better educated, better able to understand the moral and other issues facing the nation. And as society becomes more complex, surely one wants more, not less, educated people to define the great issues facing the world.

So I worry about one of the recommendations in the retrenchment report — one of the largest recommended reductions happens to be in that area. That will have to be closely examined.

Q: Won't a 30 per cent increase in fees affect accessibility to the University for some students?

PRESIDENT KENNY: Well, the retrenchment committee has recommended a 42 per cent increase in student aid. That is a massive increase and would provide more than 1,100 bursaries of \$750 each. In previous years when fees were increased, an anticipated drop-off in enrolment did not occur. The committee's recommendation on student aid reflects its genuine concern about accessibility.

Universities have always had a problem attracting people from the lower socioeconomic group. The main barrier — at least in the studies I've seen — is not tuition fees but lost earnings. Entering university means those in the lower socioeconomic group must postpone four or five years of income.

NEW AWARDS

The following student awards were approved by the UBC Senate at its last meeting. In certain instances, the initial award will not be available in the current academic year.

Brissenden Scholarship in Architecture — A scholarship in the amount of \$750 has been made available by Mr. and Mrs. P.R. Brissenden. It will be awarded annually to a student in the School of Architecture who, in the opinion of the faculty, has demonstrated outstanding initiative and ability, and is preparing to undertake a graduation project in the area of historic building restoration, rehabilitation, or re-use.

British Columbia Farm Machinery Museum Association Scholarship — A scholarship in the amount of \$150 will be made available on an annual basis by the directors of the B.C. Farm Machinery Museum Association. The award will be made to a student who has demonstrated an interest in extending engineering principles to the development of agriculture and is entering the final year in agricultural mechanics or bio-resource engineering. In selecting a candidate, the student's overall standing in the first three years of undergraduate study will be considered. (This award is available in the 1982/83 winter session.)

B.C. Speech and Hearing Association Prize — A book prize in the amount of \$75 has been made available by the British Columbia Speech and Hearing Association to the outstanding student in the School of Audiology and Speech Sciences. The award will be made on the recommendation of the school. (This award is available in the 1981/82 winter session.)

Madge Hogarth Bursary Fund — One or more bursaries totalling approximately \$1,000 have been made available in perpetuity by Madge Hogarth Trumbull. The awards will be made to students entering the final year in the Faculty of Medicine. (These bursaries will be available in the 1982/83 winter session.)

Janet Narod Memorial Scholarship — A scholarship in the amount of \$1,000 has been established in memory of Janet Narod who attended UBC from 1976 to 1980. The scholarship has been made available by her family and friends and will be awarded to the outstanding graduating student in English Honors, who intends to continue study at the graduate level at this university. The award will be made on the recommendation of the Department of English. (This award is available in the 1981/82 winter session.)

United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 170, Scholarships

— Two scholarships of \$500 each are provided annually by the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 170, to students entering first year at any public university in British Columbia, and proceeding to a degree in any field. To be eligible, a candidate must be the son, daughter or legal dependent of a member in good standing of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 170. Candidates must write the government scholarship examinations conducted in January and June by the B.C. Ministry of Education. Academic standing, as determined by the results of these examinations, will be the principal basis for selecting award recipients, although grades earned in secondary school subjects during the year may be considered when rankings among candidates are close. The Union reserves the right to withhold an award if candidates do not obtain sufficiently high standing or if they receive other major awards. (This award is available in the 1981/82 winter session.)

University Publishers Scholarship

— A scholarship in the amount of \$350 has been made available by University Publishers to assist a student in the Faculty of Law to purchase textbooks. The award will be made on the basis of academic standing and participation in the activities of the Law Students Association. The award will be made on the recommendation of the faculty in consultation with the Law Students Association. The financial circumstances of a candidate may be a consideration. (This scholarship will be available in the 1982/83 winter session.)

William G. Black Memorial Prize

An annual prize in the amount of \$1,000 has been made available by the late Dr. William G. Black, B.A. 1922, who retired from the faculty in 1963 after many years of service. The award will be made for an essay on some aspect of Canadian contemporary society. The topic will be designed to attract students from all disciplines. The competition is open to all undergraduate students.

A single essay topic of a general nature related to Canadian contemporary society will be presented to students taking part in the competition at the time of the examination. Duration of examination will be three hours.

The winner will be selected by a committee consisting of representatives of the Faculty of Law and the Departments of Anthropology and Sociology, History, and Political Science. The University reserves the right to withhold the award in any given year if there are no essays submitted of an appropriate calibre.

The examination will take place on Jan. 30 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. in Room 106 of the Buchanan Building. For more information, contact the Office of Awards and Financial Aid (228-5111).

Oldest UBC prof mourned

Professor emeritus John Moncrieff Turnbull, the last surviving member of the original faculty that was on hand when UBC opened its doors in 1915, died on Jan. 2 at the age of 104.

A memorial service for Prof. Turnbull, who was a faculty member for 30 years, was held on Jan. 11 at the Vancouver School of Theology chapel on the UBC campus.

Born in Montreal in 1877, Prof. Turnbull was educated at McGill University, where he was awarded a degree in mining engineering in 1897.

Soon after graduating, he came to B.C., first to work for the Lanark Mine near Revelstoke and later for the CPR as a mining engineer associated with Cominco in Trail.

It was on Prof. Turnbull's recommendation that Cominco acquired the famed Sullivan Mine, which has proven to be one of the richest lead-zinc deposits in the world.

In 1915, Prof. Turnbull was asked by UBC's then president, Dr. F.F. Westbrook, to come to Vancouver to advise the University on the establishment of a mining education program.

He so impressed UBC officials that he was immediately offered the post of head of the mining department at the rank of full professor. He was the second appointment made to the UBC faculty.

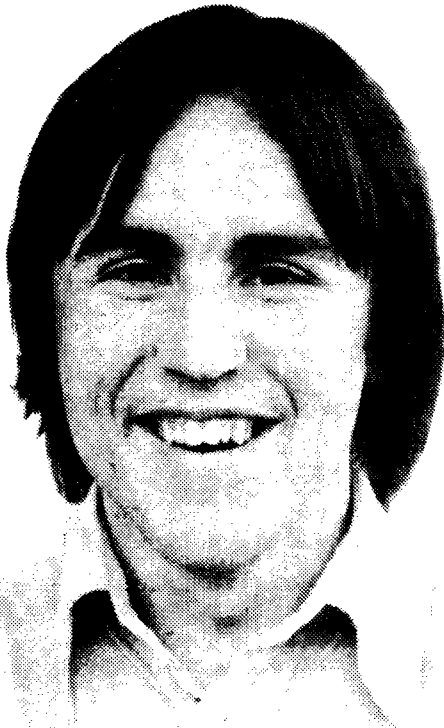
For the next 30 years, Prof. Turnbull headed the Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the Faculty of Applied Science, retiring in 1945. He was a member of the University Senate for 12 years.

Prof. Turnbull retained a lively interest in the University and his old department after retirement and returned to the campus regularly to give special lectures. His last appearance was in March, 1979, when he delivered a 45-minute, stand-up talk to students on the way it was in the mining industry in B.C. at the turn of the century.

At the time of his death, Prof. Turnbull was the oldest member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He was also a charter member of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C. and held registration number five.

A memorial fund to provide financial aid to deserving mining students has been established at UBC in accordance with Prof. Turnbull's personal wishes. Cheques for the fund should be made payable to the University of B.C. with a notation that contributions are for the Turnbull Fund. All gifts should be sent directly to the UBC Finance Department, General Services Administration Building.

Prof. Turnbull was predeceased by his wife, Gladys, and is survived by three sons: Murray of Courtenay, B.C.; Robert of Denton, Texas; and Leonard of Toronto; six grandchildren and 20 great grandchildren.



Mark Crawford

UBC grad Rhodes Scholar

The 1982 Rhodes Scholarship for B.C. has been won by UBC graduate Mark Crawford.

Mr. Crawford, who graduated last year in political science, has been studying in Ottawa as a parliamentary intern under the sponsorship of the House of Commons and the Canadian Political Science Association.

The Rhodes Scholarship will enable him to study at Oxford University for two years with an option for a third year.

Mr. Crawford was born and raised in Williams Lake in B.C.'s Interior. While at UBC he was involved in the Alma Mater Society Students' Council, and much of his time was spent on volunteer projects and public service. He was involved in services such as Boys and Girls Clubs, summer camps for underprivileged children, hospital visitations and working with disabled individuals. He was also involved in many organizations concerned with parliamentary issues in Canada.

In 1980 Mr. Crawford received the Sherwood Lett Memorial Scholarship, one of three top scholarships awarded at UBC for a combination of academic excellence and contributions to UBC and community service.



University Professor Charles McDowell has been honored for a second time by the Chemical Institute of Canada.

The institute's 1982 Montreal Medal will be presented to Prof. McDowell when it holds its annual meeting from May 30 to June 2 in Toronto. The medal is awarded for "outstanding contributions to the profession of chemistry."

In 1969, Prof. McDowell received the Chemical Institute of Canada Medal "for outstanding and distinguished contributions to chemical science."

CAMPUS PEOPLE

Dean Emeritus Earle MacPhee, former head of UBC's Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration and a leading campus administrator until his retirement in 1963, has been named Commander of the Clan Macfie by Lord Lyon, King of Arms of the United Kingdom.

Dr. MacPhee and his wife, Jennie, both 86, travelled to Scotland early in November to celebrate the restoration of the Clan Macfie from being a broken clan in 1623.

The last chief of the Macfies, Malcolm, was murdered in that year on the island of Colonsay — their spiritual home — and since no direct descendant could be found Lord Lyon ruled that Dr. MacPhee be made clan commander.

Dr. MacPhee has fought for official recognition of the Macfies as a clan since 1969 and has written eight books on the clan and has played an active role in setting up clan societies.

The restoration means that the Macfies now have a right to a tartan, crest and motto.

Dr. MacPhee joined the UBC faculty in 1950 after a noted career at other universities and in business. He presided over the transition of the then commerce department into a full-fledged faculty and initiated a successful continuing education program. He was also instrumental in the operations of the Banff School for Advanced Management.

Dr. MacPhee also served as a financial consultant to former UBC President Dr. Norman MacKenzie and from 1960 until his retirement in 1963 held the post of dean, financial and administrative affairs, at UBC.



Two well-known members of the UBC faculty have been named members of the Order of Canada, created in 1967 to recognize outstanding Canadian achievement and service.

Dr. Vladimir Krajina, honorary professor in the Department of Botany, and Professor Emeritus of Physical Education R.F. "Bob" Osborne will be inducted into the order in the spring by Governor-General Edward Schreyer.

Prof. Krajina, who has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1949, has continued his pioneering work on the ecology of B.C.'s forests since his retirement from full-time teaching and research in 1970.

He spearheaded the movement to create provincial ecological

reserves, areas of unique botanical value which serve as outdoor laboratories and classrooms for scientists and students and ensure the survival of endangered plants and animals. There are now more than 100 reserves in B.C.

His single greatest botanical accomplishment was the development of an ecosystem classification for B.C., which maps the inter-relationships of climate, soil and vegetation in B.C.'s forests. His system is being used by the provincial government as the basis for an intensive program of reforestation and land-use decisions.

Prof. Osborne, who retired as director of UBC's School of Physical Education and Recreation in 1978, was a faculty member for 33 years. He was one of Canada's leading athletes in the 1930s in basketball and track and field.

He was on the Canadian Olympic basketball team in 1936 and coached the Canadian team which went to the 1948 Olympics. He managed the Canadian track and field team at the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne.

He was also involved, throughout his UBC career, with various organizations responsible for the organization of amateur sport on a provincial and national basis. He was twice president of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and held executive posts with the Commonwealth Games Association of Canada.

He is a member of both the B.C. Sports Hall of Fame and the Canadian Amateur Athletic Hall of Fame. In 1978, UBC's Board of Governors honored him by naming a complex of physical education buildings on Thunderbird Boulevard the "Robert F. Osborne Centre."



Three UBC faculty members have been appointed to a new Fisheries and Oceans Research Advisory Council which will provide advice to federal fisheries and oceans minister Romeo LeBlanc. Serving on the 25-member council are Prof. Colin Clark (mathematics), Prof. Cas Lindsey (animal research ecology/zoology) and Prof. Timothy Parsons (oceanography/zoology).



Professors Margo Csapo, Bryan Clarke and David Kendall of the Department of Educational Psychology and Special Education are the recipients of the Council of Exceptional Children's 1981 Joan Kershaw Publication Award, for their contribution to the *B.C. Journal of Special Education*.



Robert Silverman

Standing ovation for Silverman

Prof. Robert Silverman of UBC's Department of Music got a standing ovation and was called on to play two encores following his one-man piano recital in Kaufmann Concert Hall in New York in mid-November.

Described in a review as "a rare breed of artist in technique, control and expression on the keyboard," Prof. Silverman concentrated on major works by Brahms, Beethoven and Rachmaninoff at the recital, which was made possible by a special grant from the Canadian Consulate in New York in co-operation with the Centre for Inter-American Relations.

The central piece on Prof. Silverman's program was Sergei Rachmaninoff's Sonata No. 1 in D Minor, described by a reviewer as a "40 minute blockbuster that is rarely heard on concert stages."

He added that Prof. Silverman "captured the audience with its haunting melodies and sensual harmonies."



Elsie Hudson, who was employed in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration as a clerk III, retired on Dec. 31 after 12 years with the University. Other recent retirements at UBC include David Weinmaster, who retired after 21 years of service in the Department of Physical Plant, Mary Williams, a research assistant in the Department of Medicine since 1963, and Peter Was, a 15-year employee in the physical plant department.

UBC Reports is published every second Wednesday by Information Services, UBC, 6328 Memorial Road, Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1W5. Telephone 228-3151. Al Hunter, editor. Lorie Chorlyk, calendar editor. Jim Banham, contributing editor.

