

# UBC Reports

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## UBC facing shortfall of \$18 million: Pedersen

UBC president George Pedersen has instituted a major planning exercise designed to meet an anticipated budgetary shortfall at the University in 1984-85 of \$18 million.

In an address Dec. 6 to a meeting of the Joint Faculties, in which he outlined the fiscal situation of the University, Dr. Pedersen said the planning would be coordinated by Dr. Robert Smith, Vice-President Academic, assisted by faculty members James Hogg of pathology, A.J. McClean of law, Edward Piers of chemistry and Joan Reynertson of theatre.

He said deans and vice-presidents had been directed to examine their programs, services and units "in the light of this most serious budgetary situation."

The president said that when a faculty's recommendations were considered by Dr. Smith's committee, two members of the faculty concerned would sit with the committee "in order to assist it in making wise decisions."

Dr. Pedersen said he had set a deadline of Feb. 28, 1984, for recommendations from Dr. Smith.

He said he would consult with the Senate Budget Committee before preparing his final report and recommendation for the Board of Governors.

Although Dr. Pedersen emphasized to faculty that there is no definite information from Victoria yet on what the University's operating grant will be for 1984-85, he did say, "We have some indication of what is likely to happen."

He then read part of a letter written by the Minister of Universities, Science and Communications, Patrick McGeer, addressed to William Gibson, chairman of the Universities Council of B.C., as follows...

"I was instructed by Cabinet yesterday (Nov. 25, 1983) to produce a plan by which our public universities can accommodate an anticipated operating grant in fiscal 1984-85 equal to 94 per cent of the operating grant in 1983-84. Could you please consult with the universities and present to me by Dec. 15, 1983, each of their proposed strategies for meeting this fiscal requirement...."

A reduction of 6 per cent in the operating grant would leave the University facing a shortfall of approximately \$18 million for 1984-85, President Pedersen said.

Although he acknowledged that the provincial government is faced with serious fiscal problems, Dr. Pedersen said the universities should be recognized as part of the solution of the problems facing the province, "and should not be perceived as part of the problem."

"I've taken the position consistently that the University will be prepared, has to be prepared, to take its fair share of restraint. And I do emphasize the word 'fair' because if you review what has gone on with resource allocation to the universities over the past decade or more, it will be quite evident that the support per student has been declining, while in other public sector areas support has been increasing."

The president emphasized, however, that he was not arguing that other areas were overfunded in any way.

"I also want to acknowledge the efforts

of our minister (Dr. McGeer) on behalf of the universities. I know that he has been fighting hard in terms of trying to get the kind of support that he believes the universities should have."

To meet the 1984-85 anticipated shortfall of \$18 million, Dr. Pedersen identified three options: deficit spending, increasing revenues and decreasing expenditures.

He observed that the deficit-spending option is not seen as a viable course of action because "it postpones the day when the University has to come to terms with a reduced expenditure base, it would exacerbate an already serious financial position by adding interest charges to an accumulating deficit, and based upon exploratory discussions, it would not likely receive the required prior approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

Dr. Pedersen said a recommended tuition fee increase of approximately 30 per cent for 1984-85 would cover only about one-third of the estimated shortfall, leaving \$12 million to be covered by reductions in expenditures.

He suggested a variety of ways in which expenditures could be reduced, including:

- Consolidation of comparable activities present in more than one administrative or academic unit;
- Voluntary early retirements;
- Layoffs of individual employees;
- Selective reductions or elimination of academic and support units;
- Cost redistribution, e.g. place more staff on grant and contract support; and
- Re-examination of fixed cost assumptions, e.g. utilities, staff benefits.

On early retirement, the president said: "We will be reviewing the possibility. We have indicated to CAUT (Canadian Association of University Teachers) that we, along with the other two universities (Simon Fraser and University of Victoria) are prepared to work with them in the preparation of a proposal that would allow people who choose to do so to take an early retirement. Clearly a proposal like that, if it is to be successful, will be dependent upon the willingness of government to provide the funds to do so. None of the three universities has the resources that are necessary to fund that."

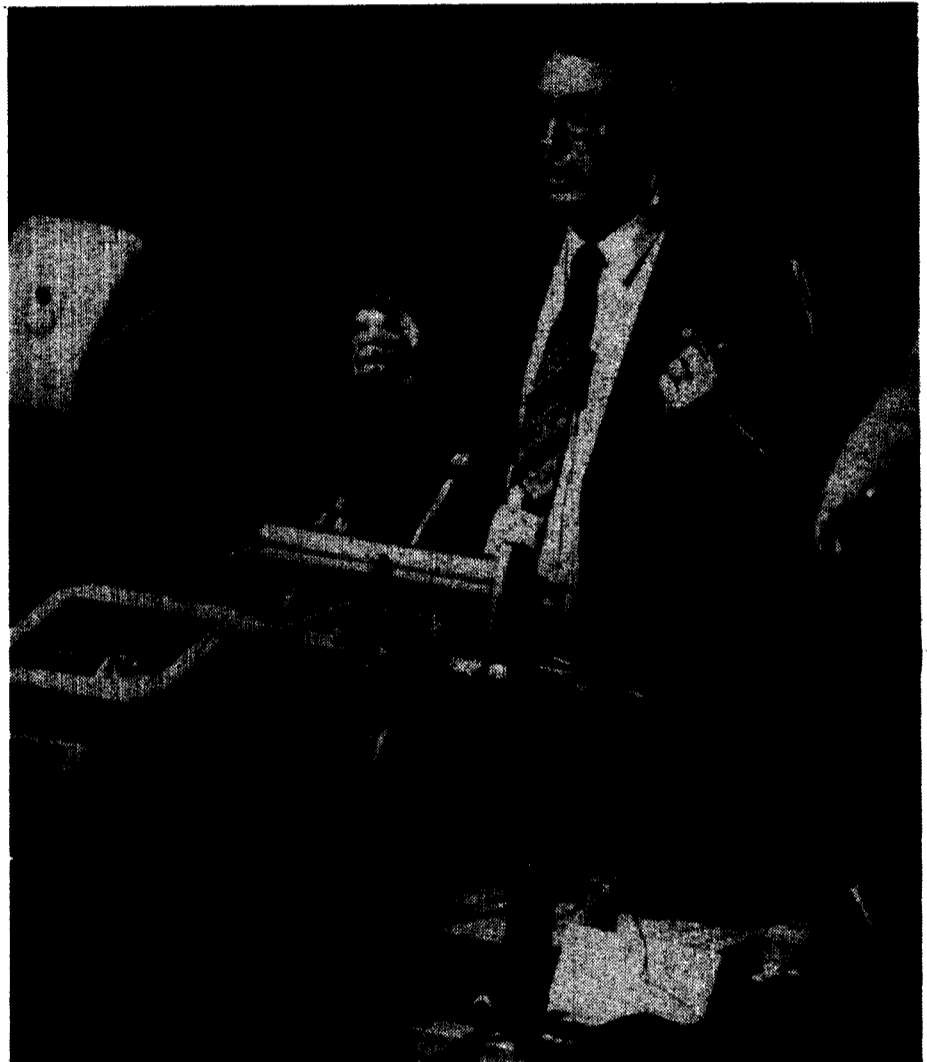
Dr. Pedersen also told faculty that some level of retrenchment must be anticipated. "I don't think there's any doubt about that at all," he said.

Asked how many tenure-track positions might be eliminated, Dr. Pedersen said it was too early to answer that question.

He also emphasized that across-the-board cuts would not be used to balance the books.

"I don't think that would be compatible at all with the notion of ensuring that we come out of this exercise in such a way that the academic status and the academic quality of this University is damaged to the least extent."

In closing, President Pedersen said: "These are difficult times for the University, but I am confident that we will come through them, if not unscathed, at least with the full assurance that we have kept paramount the commitments to excellence for which this University is known."



President Pedersen uses both hands to emphasize a point during his address to Joint Faculties. He said the University faces difficult times for the next three years. (See text, Pages 2 and 3.)

## Higher fees cause for concern

President Pedersen told the Joint Faculties that he is concerned about the effect higher tuition fees might have on access to a university education for some students, but said he doesn't have an answer to that problem.

He said the post-secondary participation rate of 18-to-24-year-olds in B.C. is the second lowest in Canada, and the urban rate is twice that of the rest of the province.

"We have done what we could to encourage the provincial government to increase its student aid. It's down this year from last, I presume in response to the general problem we're trying to address here."

His comments came during a brief question period following his address to the Joint Faculties.

Questioned about his decision not to institute equal cuts across-the-board, Dr. Pedersen said he had yet to work in an institution where he felt all units did things

equally well or equally poorly.

"I think we start from rather different philosophical frameworks," he told the questioner. "I guess I honestly do believe there are differences in the overall quality of respective units in any university I have ever been associated with."

When a questioner noted that many universities receive substantial income from fund-raising drives, alumni, foundations, etc., Dr. Pedersen agreed that this might be realistic at UBC — but not soon enough to deal with the immediate fiscal problems.

He said the University is seeking a person "who would come in and assist us with the overall question of University development. It is my view that we have made an error in becoming too dependent on government sources...."

In response to another question, the president said he could not say yet how many tenure-track positions at UBC might be in jeopardy.



Merry Christmas, Happy New Year



# Three fiscal scenarios for the University,

What follows is the full text of the background document which served as the basis for the remarks of President K. George Pedersen to the Dec. 6 meeting of the Joint Faculties of the University.

In recent months, there has been much speculation about future funding levels for the university system. While no final decisions have yet been taken, we may be faced, in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1984, with a reduction in provincial operating support of 6 per cent from 1983/84 levels. Beyond 1984/85, I can only speculate about the level of funding, given that the range of grant support options being considered is so broad. Every effort is being made and every possible avenue is being explored in a continuing effort to convince government and the public of the consequences for students, society-at-large and the economic health of this province of a less-than-adequate level of funding for the university system of B.C.

Despite the absence of final funding decisions, it is essential that the University begin now to plan for a range of possible outcomes. As part of that planning process, I want to provide you with an assessment of the impact on the University of three funding possibilities and the effects of several options for reducing the resulting shortfalls.

## 1983/84 FISCAL SITUATION

As you are aware, the University entered the current fiscal year with a shortfall approximating \$4 million. Since universities are prohibited by legislation from carrying forward a deficit from one year to another, we recently recovered from units of the University sufficient dollars to cover our anticipated shortfall for 1983/84. However, we have not yet taken the necessary steps to reduce permanently the recurring operating budget base to bring expenditures into line with income. In addition, several unexpected factors have served to increase the magnitude of the current 1983/84 shortfall. Thus, the anticipated shortfall in 1983/84 (expressed on an annual basis) is approximately \$6 million. The components are as follows:

1. Resulting from reduced funding in 1983/84			
a. Industrial Education	\$ 861,000		
b. Health Care Teaching Costs	1,170,000		
c. Engineering Expansion	250,000	\$2,281,000	
2. Resulting from collective bargaining		1,100,000	
3. Provision for increases in utility costs, 1983/84		800,000	
4. Annualized Assessment for Mandatory Fringe Benefits			
a. Unemployment Insurance premiums	\$ 273,000		
b. Dental Plan premiums	160,000		
c. Medical Services Plan	59,000		
d. Workers' Compensation	131,000	603,000	
5. Reduction in Budgetted Short-Term Interest Income		1,000,000	
		<u>\$5,784,000</u>	

the amount by which the University's recurring operating expenses, extending from 1983/84 into 1984/85, exceed its recurring operating income. We are, therefore, faced with a shortfall situation even before we address the question of funding levels in 1984/85 and subsequent years.

## THE FISCAL SITUATION: 1984/85 — 1986/87

The three funding possibilities outlined in Table 1 represent possible scenarios presently being considered. Note that to date we have not received firm indications of likely funding levels beyond the current year. By transforming these possibilities into revenue (expressed in current dollars) and constructing alternative expenditure possibilities, we can show the magnitude of alternative shortfalls. This provides a basis for the analysis of how these possible shortfalls might be met.

Table 1  
THREE FUNDING POSSIBILITIES

Possibility	Grants		
	Year 1 (1984/85)	Year 2 (1985/86)	Year 3 (1986/87)
A	1983/84 grant minus 6 percent	grant equal to 1984/85	1984/85 grant plus inflation
B	1983/84 grant minus 6 percent	grant equal to 1984/85	grant equal to 1984/85
C	1983/84 grant minus 6 percent	1984/85 grant minus 5 percent	1985/86 grant minus 5 percent

## REVENUE ESTIMATES

The first step in the analysis is to transform the possibilities into dollar grant figures (Table 2).

Table 2  
PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO UBC (in millions)

Possibility	Base 1983/84	Year 1 1984/85	Year 2 1985/86	Year 3 1986/87
A	181*	170	170	170 plus inflation
B	181	170	170	170
C	181	170	161	153

\*The actual number is \$180,712,913 which includes medical expansion funding (\$8,342,405). This analysis uses rounded numbers in order to increase understanding and avoid spurious accuracy.

The second step is to construct estimates of total income. While government grants constitute the major source of income, there are two other revenue sources: tuition fees, and interest and other income. The fees are held constant since they represent a policy alternative by which a shortfall can be addressed. Interest income is declining since short-term rates have dropped significantly and are expected to remain at these reduced levels through the near future. Income from these other sources is shown in Table 3.

Table 3  
OTHER REVENUES (in millions)

	Base 1983/84	Year 1 1984/85	Year 2 1985/86	Year 3 1986/87
Fees	23	23	23	23
Interest and Other Income	5	4	4	4
TOTAL	28	27	27	27

Combining Tables 2 and 3 gives the estimates of total income for the University.

Table 4  
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)

Possibility (See Table 1)	Base 1983/84	Year 1 1984/85	Year 2 1985/86	Year 3 1986/87
A. Grant	181	170	170	180*
Other	28	27	27	27
Total	209	197	197	207
B. Grant	181	170	170	170
Other	28	27	27	27
Total	209	197	197	197
C. Grant	181	170	161	153
Other	28	27	27	27
Total	209	197	188	180

\*Including an increase in the grant equal to inflation (assumed to be 6 per cent).

## EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

The next step is to construct estimates of University expenditures. Obviously, the magnitude of any shortfall depends on the estimates of University expenditure used in the analysis and it is important that all assumptions be made explicit. The expenditure assumptions used in this analysis reflect what is perceived to be realistic and necessary. The model further assumes no change in staffing levels. The assumption of static salaries and wages is intended solely to demonstrate the magnitude of the anticipated shortfall in the absence of changes in the salary base, and does not preclude the introduction of such increases through negotiations between the University and various faculty and non-faculty groups. The assumptions are summarized in the following table:

Table 5  
EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS (PER CENT)

Wages and Salaries			Other Expenditures		
Faculty	Other Instr. Staff	Support Staff	Utilities	Other Non-Salary	Cost Recoveries
0	0	0	12	3*	3 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Assumes that "cost recovery" charges are influenced more by non-salary than salary increases; therefore, projections are made consistent with changes in "Other non-salary" category.

\*The following Canada-wide projections of increase in the Consumer Price Index have been made by the Economic Council of Canada and the Conference Board of Canada:

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Economic Council	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.3
Conference Board	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.7
Average	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.3

# and even the 'best' one isn't a good one

A. Salaries and wages: Even assuming no change in the 1983/84 salary base, the University anticipates a net shortfall in 1984/85 and 1985/86. Thus, any salary increases granted will serve to increase the shortfall and require reductions elsewhere.

B. Utilities: Gas and electricity represent the largest components of the University utility bill. B.C. Hydro rates for commercial users are projected to double between now and 1988/89. A 12 per cent per annum increase represents the minimum that the University can anticipate over the next five to six years.

C. Other Non-Salary: Inflation in Canada is projected to increase at between 6 and 7 per cent per annum in the next three years (Economic Council of Canada and Conference Board of Canada). The University's non-salary expenditures will, based upon historical trends, average 25 per cent higher. Given the financial constraints on the University, 3 per cent per annum increases probably represent the most the University can afford.

The next step is to transform these assumptions into dollars. For the purpose of this analysis, the 1983/84 interim operating budget served as the base (Table 6).

**Table 6**  
**ASSUMED EXPENDITURE LEVELS**  
(in millions)

Source	Base 1983/84	Year 1 1984/85	Year 2 1985/86	Year 3 1986/87
Wages & Salaries	189	189	189	189
Other	34	36	38	40
Cost Recoveries	(10)	(10)	(10)	(11)
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>218</b>

## SHORTFALL ESTIMATES

The shortfall estimates are the differences between the total income estimates contained in Table 4 and the assumed expenditure levels contained in Table 6. These differences are presented in Table 7.

**Table 7**  
**SHORTFALL ESTIMATES**  
(in millions)

Model	Year 1 1984/85	Year 2 1985/86	Year 3 1986/87
Grant Possibility A	18	20	11
Grant Possibility B	18	20	21
Grant Possibility C	18	29	38

Note: Salary and wage increases will serve to increase the magnitude of the above shortfalls. Specifically, the shortfalls will increase by \$1.2 million and \$6 million for each 1 per cent increase in the faculty and support staff salary base, respectively.

## MEETING THE SHORTFALL

There are three basic approaches to dealing with the resulting shortfalls: deficit spending, increased revenues and decreased expenditures. These are not mutually exclusive but can be combined in a number of ways. It may, however, be more illuminating at this time to examine each of the alternatives as if they were mutually exclusive.

While the deficit spending option is commented on below, it is not seen as a viable course of action. It postpones the day when the University has to confront a reduced expenditure base, it would exacerbate an already serious financial position by adding interest charges to an accumulating deficit and, based upon exploratory discussions, it would not likely receive the required prior approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Setting aside the deficit spending alternative limits the University's discretion to increasing revenue and decreasing expenditures. A proposal for increasing revenue, i.e. tuition fee income, is set forth below. No proposals for decreasing expenditures are provided pending further consultations.

# Financial uncertainty leads to 'brain drain' calls

President Pedersen told reporters on Dec. 6 that UBC's uncertain financial situation has had an impact upon the recruiting of faculty, and that it could also lead to the loss of some of the University's better people.

"We know that a number of our outstanding faculty members got telephone calls in July and August from other institutions," he said at a news conference following his address to the Joint Faculties. "It's not that they haven't had calls before, it's just that when there appears to be a problem, the academic head-hunters start showing up."

"The University has some very outstanding people, some very outstanding units and if conditions become too difficult those are the people who have the option to leave."

"It isn't that the academic market is loaded with job opportunities. There aren't a lot of jobs around in Canada or the U.S. but there are always jobs around for very good people. We have some people here

who... got calls from Harvard, Stanford, Carnegie-Mellon and so forth, the moment it appeared we (had) a problem."

"Similarly, we know that we had some outstanding young people that we were recruiting, who, when it looked as if we were going to have some funding or other problems, concluded that they would rather go elsewhere. There's no question that it has some impact."

Asked how strong he was prepared to go in public comments to government about funding restrictions, the president said:

"Well, I think you have to recognize that if a university, or any other public institution, is dependent on government funding, one has to be somewhat concerned about the sort of comments you make publicly. There is a certain level of sensitivity one has to have about the whole issue."

"Certainly, it was not my intention in any way, shape or form today to make this a negative statement as far as the

**The Deficit Spending Alternative:** If one were to add the annual figures together from Table 7 it would indicate the magnitude of the deficits that would occur under the alternative assumptions — excluding any allowance for interest. The range is from \$49 million to \$85 million, excluding any provision for salary increases. Since universities are prohibited from engaging in deficit spending without prior approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council [University Act, Section 28(1)], one immediate question is whether deficit spending would be approved and, if so, in what amount? A second set of questions relates to the interest charges and how and when the deficit would be retired.

**The Increasing Revenue Alternative:** As a practical matter, this alternative reduces to increasing tuition fees. Society as a whole benefits from a highly educated population as does the individual recipient of that education. What is at issue are the relative proportions of the cost of that education to be borne by society and by the individual. While there is no definitive answer to that question, British Columbian students today are paying far less a proportion of their educational costs than did their predecessors and relatively less than students in most other Canadian provinces. Even within the province, there currently exist fee differentials between comparable programs at the three provincial universities, a perplexing situation, to say the least.

Given this situation, it has been proposed to the Board of Governors that the following principles guide the establishment of tuition fees:

1. That tuition fee income be not less than 20 per cent of the net budgetted general purpose operating costs by 1986/87.
2. That tuition fee differentials for different programs be continued.
3. That financial aid from general purpose operating funds increase at a percentage rate at least equal to that of the average per annum increase in tuition fees.
4. That the provincial universities collectively agree on tuition increases to ensure that fees are parallel for comparable programs.

Under this proposal, tuition fee income is projected to rise by the following amounts over the next three years:

Year 1 — 1984/85	33 per cent
Year 2 — 1985/86	32 per cent
Year 3 — 1986/87	29 per cent
Cumulative	126.5 per cent

Under the above assumptions, shortfalls would continue. These shortfalls are presented in Table 8.

**Table 8**  
**REMAINING SHORTFALLS IF FEE INCOME IS INCREASED\***  
(in millions)

Model	Year 1 1984/85	Year 2 1985/86	Year 3 1986/87
Grant Possibility A	12	7	(9)
Grant Possibility B	12	7	1
Grant Possibility C	12	16	18

\*As indicated above

**The Decreased Expenditure Alternative:** There are a variety of ways in which expenditures can be reduced. They include:

- Consolidation of comparable activities present in more than one administrative or academic unit;
- Voluntary early retirements;
- Lay-offs of individual employees;
- Selective reduction/elimination of academic and support units;
- Cost redistribution, e.g. place more staff on grant and contract support;
- Re-examination of fixed cost assumptions, e.g. utilities, staff benefits.

No attempt has been made to quantify the effects of any of these options. But clearly they will have to be examined. However, you should know that all members of my office with budget responsibility, and deans of faculties have been directed to examine their programs, services and units in the light of this most serious budgetary situation. I have asked the Vice-President, Academic, to co-ordinate this activity, and to prepare a recommendation on meeting the 1984/85 shortfall. In examining the responses from the Faculties, Dr. Smith will have the assistance of four faculty members: Dr. James Hogg, Professor of Pathology; Dr. A.J. McClean, Professor of Law; Dr. Edward Piers, Professor of Chemistry; and Dr. Joan Reynertson, Professor of Theatre. I must have this recommendation by Feb. 28, 1984. I will consult with the Senate Budget Committee before preparing my final report and recommendation for the Board of Governors.

These are difficult times for the University, but I am confident that we will come through them, if not unscathed, at least with the full assurance that we have kept paramount the commitment to excellence for which this University is known.

government is concerned.

"I hope it will be possible for us to convince the government... that they ought to provide additional support over and above what they are contemplating at the present time. But as I mentioned in the presentation, it's also fair to recognize that they have a fairly serious funding problem themselves."

Dr. Pedersen said he would be meeting with the Universities Council, with the universities minister, and he hoped to meet later with the premier.

"The basic thrust of our argument is that we should be doing better things with our primary industries, with forestry, with pulp and paper; we should be getting into high technology... and I don't see how it's possible to do this without well-educated manpower."

The president was also asked about the possibility of receiving funding from corporations that are moving into the research parks located at the three universities. He replied that there were no

tenants yet at UBC's research park, only one at Simon Fraser and only two or three small ones at the University of Victoria.

"I think this is a matter for long-term planning, but I just don't think any of them is in a position to help right now."

In response to a reporter's question about federal funding for universities, which the reporter noted had gone up eight per cent this year, Dr. Pedersen said the provincial government view was that this money became the province's to use as the province wished. The increase was not passed on, even though the provincial operating grant to UBC was 77 per cent federal money.

"The British North America Act made it a very clear stipulation that education is a provincial responsibility," Dr. Pedersen said, "and from my perspective, that has always caused a problem for this country because I don't know any well-developed country that doesn't use its educational system as a means by which national goals and policies are achieved."

# UBC CALENDAR

## Calendar Deadlines

For events in the weeks of Jan. 8 and 15, material must be submitted not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, Dec. 29. Send notices to Information Services, 6328 Memorial Road (Old Administration Building). For further information, call 228-3131.

## MONDAY DEC. 19

### The Pedersen Exchange.

An opportunity for any member of the University community to meet with President George Pedersen to discuss matters of concern. Persons wishing to meet with the president should identify themselves to the receptionist in the Librarian's office, which is immediately to the left of the main entrance to the Main Library. 3:30 to 5 p.m.

### Computer Science Colloquium.

Determining the Separation of Complex Polyhedra. Dr. David Kirkpatrick, Computer Science, UBC. Room 301, Computer Science Building. 4 p.m.

## TUESDAY, DEC. 20

### Botany Seminar.

The Autecology of *Colpomenia* (Phaeophyceae) in British Columbia. Herbert Vandermeulen, Botany, UBC. Room 5219, Biological Sciences Building. 12:30 p.m.

### Faculty Club.

Christmas family dinner party. Dinner, a visit with Santa, gifts for the children, entertainment and carol singing. Reservations required. Faculty Club. 6 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21

### Faculty Club.

Christmas family dinner party. Dinner, a visit with Santa, gifts for the children, entertainment and carol singing. Reservations required. Faculty Club. 6 p.m.

## SATURDAY, DEC. 24

### Lutheran Campus Centre.

A service of praise and thanksgiving. Candlelight eucharist. Lutheran Campus Centre. 8:30 p.m.

## SUNDAY, DEC. 25

### Lutheran Campus Centre.

Christmas morning eucharist. Lutheran Campus Centre. 10 a.m.

## MONDAY, DEC. 26

Boxing Day. University closed.

## TUESDAY, DEC. 27

University closed.

## SATURDAY, DEC. 31

### Faculty Club.

New Year's Eve Party. Dinner served from 9 to 11 p.m., dancing from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. Cost is \$27.50 per person. Reservations required. Faculty Club. 9 p.m.

## MONDAY, JAN. 2

University closed.

## TUESDAY, JAN. 3

### Biochemistry Seminar.

Regulation of Phosphatidylcholine Biosynthesis by Enzyme Translocation. Dr. Steve Pelech, Biochemistry, University of Dundee, Scotland. Lecture Hall 1, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 5:30 p.m.

### Chemistry Lecture.

3-Dimensional Conformation of DNA and DNA Function. Prof. G.B. Spiegelman, Microbiology, UBC. Room 250, Chemistry Building. 4 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4

### Blood Donor Clinic.

UBC Education Lounge, Scarfe Building. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

### Noon-Hour Concert.

Michael Strutt, Guitar. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

### Volleyball.

UBC vs. the University of Winnipeg. War Memorial Gymnasium. 5 p.m.

### Women's Basketball.

UBC vs. Western Washington University. War Memorial Gym. 7:30 p.m.

## THURSDAY, JAN. 5

### Volleyball.

UBC vs. the University of Winnipeg. War Memorial Gymnasium. 5 p.m.

### Leon Ladner Lecture.

The Anatomy of Judicial Appointment: Change but not Decay. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert McGarry, Vice-Chancellor of England and Wales. Rooms 101/102, Curtis Building. 5:30 p.m.

## Notices . . .

### Christmas Bakeshop

The Christmas bakeshop counter in the SUBWAY cafeteria will be open weekdays from noon to 5 p.m. Dec. 1 to 20. For advance orders or catering services, call 228-2018.

## UBC Press Sale

UBC Press is having a special Christmas sale, with 50 per cent discounts off list prices on orders received before Dec. 31. A display of UBC Press books is on display in the lower lobby of the Faculty Club until Dec. 16.

## Parking notice

If you are staging a special event on campus that can be expected to attract a number of visitors travelling by car, please advise Traffic and Security so that any appropriate parkades will be staffed. The parkades normally are not staffed during the evening. The person to contact in Traffic and Security is John Smithman, at 228-6374.

## Food Service Hours

During the Christmas season there will be the following changes in Food Service hours: Arts 200 (Buchanan), Edibles (Education) and Ponderosa snack bars will close Dec. 9; Yum Yum's at the Auditorium will close Dec. 16; the Barn coffee shop and the IRC snack bar close Dec. 21; the Bus Stop coffee shop will close Dec. 21 and reopen Dec. 28 to 30; and the SUBWAY cafeteria will remain open with restricted hours until Dec. 24. All units reopen on Jan. 3.

## Faculty Club Exhibit

An exhibition of recent watercolors by Victor Doray is on display in the Faculty Club until Jan. 6.

# Memorial services held for Dixon, Hoffman

A memorial service was held on Dec. 7 for Prof. William G. Dixon, an active member of the UBC faculty from 1948 to 1968, who died on Dec. 4 at the age of 68 after a long illness.

Prof. Dixon, who was director of UBC's School of Social Work from 1957 to 1967, was known nationally for his outspoken views and vigorous advocacy of a broadly based social welfare system, especially in such areas as child welfare, corrections, geriatrics and health and welfare services for Native Indians.

Prof. Dixon stepped down as director of the social work school in 1967 and the following year was granted leave because of

## Slaymaker, Baird elected

Dr. Patricia Baird, head of the Department of Medical Genetics, will be the first woman to serve as a faculty representative on the UBC Board of Governors.

Dr. Baird and Dr. Olav Slaymaker, head of Geography, will serve three-year terms from next Feb. 1.

Preferential balloting was used for the election, and 932 of 2,000 mailed-out ballots were returned. There were 23 spoiled ballots.

Dr. Baird and Dr. Slaymaker succeed Dr. Peter Pearse of Forestry and Dr. Hugh Greenwood, head of Geological Sciences.

## TA contract goes to vote

The University and the Teaching Assistants Union (CUPE local 2278) have signed a memorandum of agreement for a new contract.

The contract, which would cover the period Sept. 1, 1983 to Aug. 31, 1984, contains only minor changes. There is no wage increase.

The proposed agreement now goes to the 1100-member local and the UBC Board of Governors for ratification votes.

Meanwhile, negotiations are continuing with CUPE local 116, with the International Union of Operating Engineers and with the Faculty Association. Contracts with the two unions expired March 31, and with the Faculty Association June 30.

illness.

A native of Vancouver, Prof. Dixon graduated from UBC in 1943 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Chicago in 1948.

Before joining the UBC faculty in 1948, Prof. Dixon was supervisor of the B.C. Boys' Industrial School, a provincial government social worker and secretary of the Vancouver Council of Social Agencies.

He was the author on behalf of the federal government of a report to the United Nations on social welfare developments in Canada for the period 1949 to 1953 as well as numerous articles and reports on social welfare issues. He wrote regularly for the daily newspapers of Vancouver on health and welfare issues.

Prof. Dixon was predeceased by his wife, Marguerite, in 1980. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Janice Neilsen, of Richmond; a grandson, Christopher, and a sister, Mrs. Etta Prescott, of Vancouver.

Memorial services were held Nov. 21 at the Health Sciences Centre Hospital on campus and on Nov. 23 at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital for Dr. Martin M. Hoffman, one of Canada's outstanding teachers of clinical medicine.

Dr. Hoffman died Nov. 17 after a long struggle with cancer.

He continued to be active as a teacher during his illness, counselling students on his condition and the process of dying.

A few weeks before his death he was awarded the Duncan Graham Award for 1984, presented annually by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada for distinguished service and contribution to medical education.

Dr. John Dirks, head of UBC's Department of Medicine, said Dr. Hoffman was "admired by students, worshipped by his patients, and much loved by his colleagues and friends."

"He made a remarkable contribution to the highest standards of medical teaching and care in Canada."

He was a professor of medicine at McGill University and senior physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital before joining UBC in 1978.

At the time of his death, Dr. Hoffman was a professor in UBC's Department of Medicine.

He is survived by his mother, Rose, and sister Merle Harris of Montreal; a brother Alexander, of Halifax; his son Brian, who is also a physician, and three grandchildren in Palo Alto, Calif.



Dominic Barton

## UBC student gets 'Rhodes'

Dominic Barton, a fourth-year student in honors Economics at UBC, has won the 1984 Rhodes Scholarship for British Columbia.

The scholarship, which is awarded on the basis of literary and scholastic attainment, success in sports, high qualities of character and public service and leadership, will enable Mr. Barton to study at Oxford University for two years, with an option for a third year.

He plans to study either law or politics and economics.

"I'm particularly interested in economic development and I'd eventually like to work in the area of Third World development," he told *UBC Reports*.

Mr. Barton was born in Kampala, Uganda, where his parents were engaged in teaching and nursing. His family returned to Canada and settled in the Chilliwack area.

He has a wide range of interests, which include politics, debating, rowing, basketball, soccer, hockey, skiing, running and canoeing. He was a senior member of the UBC debating team which won the McGoun Cup earlier this year, and is a member of UBC's lightweight rowing crew.

He has also been active in the B.C. Youth Parliament for several years.

Mr. Barton has an extensive record of public service. He has participated as a pre-teen counsellor at neighborhood houses and has been active at camps and hospitals with children and handicapped patients.

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