

# UBC ALUMNI Chronicle

SPRING 1981

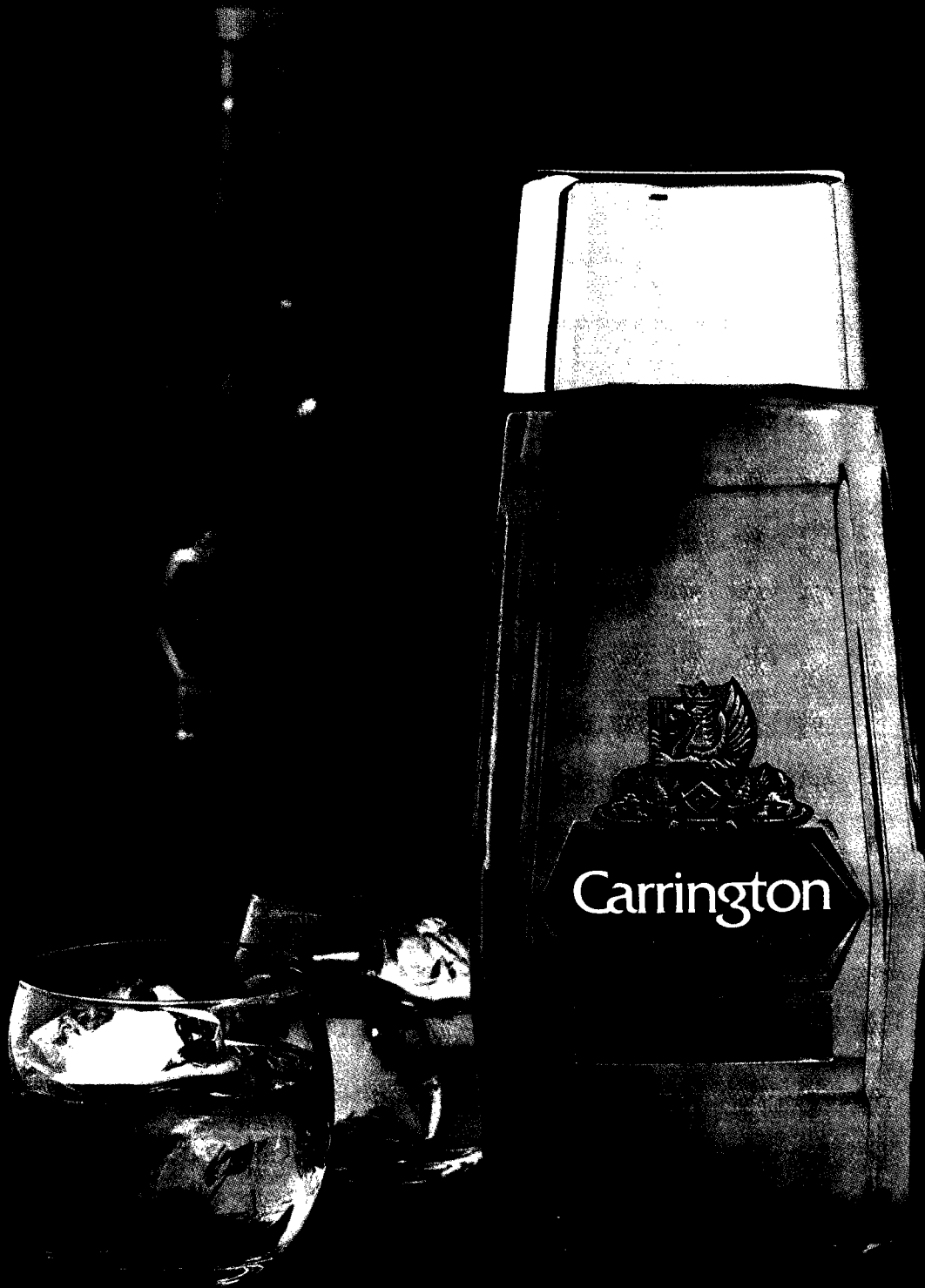


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R. LYND

If it was just an ordinary whisky...  
we would have put it in an ordinary bottle.



With the one-step  
twist off gold cap.

# Carrington

A mellow fully aged whisky with a smooth light, out of the ordinary taste.

# UBC ALUMNI Chronicle

Volume 35, Number 1 Spring 1981

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## Official Notice of Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the **Annual Meeting** of the UBC Alumni Association will be held at the hour of **8:00 p.m.** on **Thursday, May 21, 1981** at Cecil Green Park, 6251 Cecil Green Park Road, Vancouver, B.C.

For further information call the Alumni Office, 228-3313.

Peter Jones,  
Executive Director

Plan on making an evening of it and take advantage of the informal dinner that will be available prior to the meeting (\$10.00/person). Reception from 6:00 p.m. (no-host bar), dinner at 6:30 p.m. Reservations are essential. To make yours, call the Alumni Office.

## Coming Soon...

The UBC Board of Governors will be holding an off-campus meeting in **Kamloops on May 1, 1981**. A dinner, highlighting this important event will be held at the Kamloops Canadian Inn. Reception (no-host bar) from 6:30 p.m. and dinner at 7:30 p.m. Tickets can be obtained by writing to the UBC Alumni Association, 6251 Cecil Green Park Road, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1X8, or from the alumni contacts in your area. Full details will be mailed early in April.

## Reserve early — Limited reservations

**Everyone is welcome.**

## Another Special Event...

There will be an Open-House at the Thompson Park Shopping Mall, April 30, May 1-2. See the news section for more information.

# india यात्रा

people, places and patterns  
a diary of experiences

Woodruff W. Wood

*The University of British Columbia, School of Architecture has conducted six previous studies-abroad programs: Venice, Athens, Paris, Jerusalem, Osaka and Greece revisited. The seventh program, in Ahmedabad, India, concluded April 1, 1980. These studies are developed as an education opportunity to help our future designers have a greater awareness and sensitivity to environmental design issues beyond the limited North American context. We undertake project work related to the host city and, although we do not presume to solve other people's problems, we hope to have, through our "innocent eyes," some visions of potential for further works.*



The journey began like a zig-zag nightmare. Early in the dark, stormy, morning-after-Christmas, 26 of us (19 students, three wives, two children, John Haaf and I) said goodbye to friends and family and boarded a plane to Los Angeles. An eight hour wait allowed us to sample some shrines of American culture. The Magic Kingdom of Disneyland and psychedelic Venice. Our departure was westward (to the east) to warm and humid Honolulu, bleak and cold Seoul, verdant quilted Taipei and then into Bangkok, our first pause. A hurried day of gilded Buddhist palaces and temples, floating boat canal markets and busy streets full of people and exotic goods, served as a preview of our destination.

We arrived in Calcutta the next morning — time-dazed but in India. There is no need to explain our three-hour airport experience. Everyone coming into India has at least one bureaucratic misadventure to smile about. A robed and blanketed philosopher-guide stuffed us into five decrepit yet fearless taxis and we plummeted into a fast and frightening tour of this endless city, driving to the very centre — the Kali temple at Kalighat near the bank of the Hooghly River. Through a teeming street market (chowk), into the intense, savage and primitive inner temple, all of life and death crowded in on us. This brief experience left most of us shaken but better prepared for our journey.

India is vast. To convey its magnitude, the analogy is that India is like all of Europe from Russia to the British Isles and from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean Sea. Any analysis or idea, any object or subject inevitably ends superlatively, exotically and in plethoric extremes. This



*Bicycle wheels make a store mobile in a busy marketplace.*

diversity is woven together on a cloth of the recurrent and continuous Hindu religion. Such an incredible carpet. Although we had a fall session course on India and weekly seminars, we felt the necessity to design a two-week journey from east to west across the Indo-Gangetic plain so we could find our "India-legs."

New Year's Eve in Bhubaneswar Officer's Club drinking bad brandy. New Year's a warm sunny day of Orissan Hindu temples (from 8th century) climaxing in the sun temple of Konarak, an immense, intricately carved out, early 13th century stone juggernaut. We closed this day with a swim in the Bay of Bengal at Puri, watching the sun set into the ocean and thinking of Vancouver.

Varanasi, the city of Hindu pilgrimage beside the sacred Ganga, eerie, misty morning in a river boat, with clustered temples looming darkly behind the stone-stepped river's edge (ghats) where hundreds of people were washing, bathing in ritual ceremonies and cremation co-mingled. In Sarnath, where legend has Buddha preaching his first sermon, a massive stupa (500 A.D.) stands sentinel over a wasteland of Buddhist relics surviving from the Great Emperor Ashoka's reign (326 B.C.). Khajuraho, in Central India, is many scattered stone temples, all surfaces covered with sensuously carved gods, goddesses, animals and mortal delights (950 A.D.). Agra, the seat of the great, yet brief, Moghul dynasty of Babur, Akbar and Shah Jahan (mid 16th to mid 17th century) has some of the finest and most famous of Moghul buildings which climax in the truly magical mood of

## **Toward Death**

river slowly moves in its bed  
wrapped in wrinkled sheets of ochre sand  
all life keeps in bed of river  
all life moves to river's dream of sea

day comes to river  
jackal dogs are nights last  
early to prey in rivers dawn  
shore birds peck the sand  
and  
hovering carrions calmly eye the nights debris.

women come first, headlong carrying  
bundles of cloth to slap the edge of sand & muddy stream  
relentlessly slap, bundle, flap, slapping  
until the rituals of wash, fluttering many-color streamers,  
are strung in the sultry sun.

men come to river, scrape sand  
into piles like burial mounds  
then into bags straddled on grey donkeys  
plodding bed and bank to city

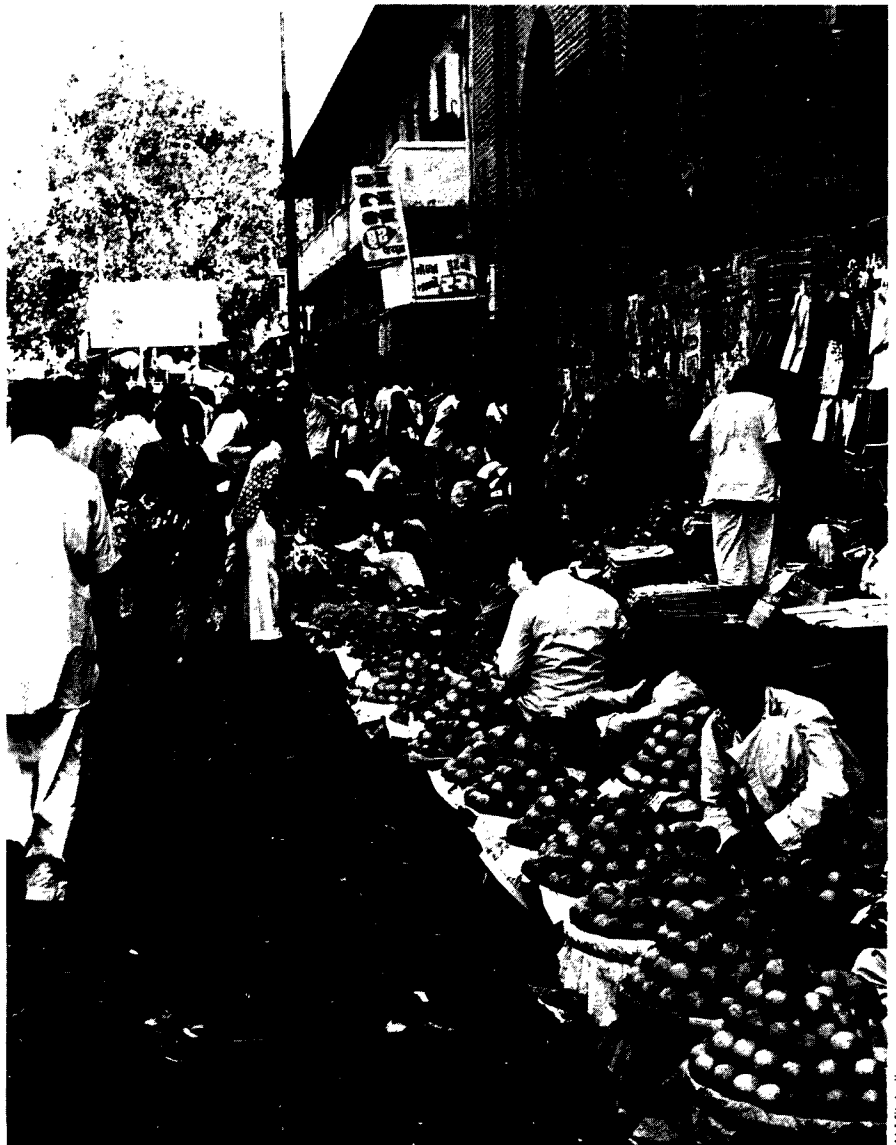
children come to river,  
all day long dark lean moving  
swarms of children are in bed and river  
pulling, pushing, sitting, running, bathing.

animals come to river  
herds of brindled goats and spindled sheep  
come to river  
cattle, monkeys, camels and elephants  
come to river,  
changing, indifferent, relentless river of life

the white marbled tomb — Taj Mahal. Delhi, the centre of India over a thousand years, is an agglomeration of seven cities and many rulers' monuments — from Moslem Qutb Minar, an elaborate tower and early mosque (1200 A.D.) to Sir Edwin Lytten's "New Delhi" of the British Raj (1920). To the southwest, Jaipur, the pink stone carved city founded in the early 18th century, when Jai Singh, a very talented man in all fields of science and war, moved the capital of Rajasthan from the magnificent palace — fortress of Amber, with rooms of mirrored magic. After our zig-zag across oceans to India, we complete a jig-joggled journey by long train from Jaipur arriving late, tired and dirty in Ahmedabad, our home base for three months.

Initial morning of Makar Sankranti (a kite festival). The skies so full of fighting, colored kites and the roofs and streets of the old city so full of celebrants that even the birds stayed perched that day.

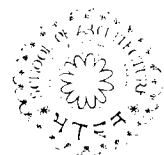
During our working stay in Ahmedabad, we took field trips on some weekends in surrounding Gujarat and adjacent states of Rajasthan and Maharashtra. An elephant-paced battered bus to princely Baroda and Dabhoi. Bustling British Bombay on the Arabian Sea and nearby rock-cut caves of Elephanta (5th century) with wondrous bas relief colossi of Brahminical gods. Udaipur, filigreed marble palaces like fairyland ships floating on serene lakes. Mount Abu, high in the hills of Rajasthan ... Jain temples with exquisite ceiling of marble lace. Modera sun temple standing alone with a pooled forecourt proudly on the dry plains of North Gujarat is perhaps the finest achievement of Hindu architecture (1026 A.D.).



Al Mitchell



*Pyramids of fresh produce await bargainners and buyers on the sidewalk (above) and in the covered markets (left) ... and in the street (right) saris, sewing machines, peddlers, and beds resting on the wall until night.*



José Gonzales-Sugasaga

Ahmedabad, with over three million people, in central Gujarat was chosen as the place of study because of UBC's relationship with one of India's foremost schools of architecture and planning. Founded by Ahmed Shah I on the Sabarmati River in 1411, it was long considered India's finest city. It was here that Islam's ideals of architecture, combined with the long skilled tradition of local Hindu craftsmen of wood and stone, developed a very high order of Indo-Saracenic style. Ahmedabad abounds in unsurpassed monuments from this time, still alive, active and merged with the resurgent Hindu people and places, with fine examples of the colonial city and with some world-famous modern architectural monuments.

We lived in an anachronism — a new hotel in the centre of the old city. The hotel was not unlike any modest North

American one except for the hovering attentive service and the view over the jumbled carpet of roofs. As you emerged through the basement, to the street in a neighborhood called Pankornaka you were engulfed by the cacaphony of a truly Indian city. The city was surrounded by a massive fortress wall of brick with 14 gates; a rectangle of just over two square miles adjacent to the east bank of the river. The complexity of buildings and pathways, the diversity, the intensity of experience and the density of goods and people is stunning. One and a half million people live within what is left of the old city wall and another one and a half million in the "new" city surrounding. To better understand what this city was, we struck five teams (four of our students and one Indian student in each team) which explored and recorded for one week a path from the "centre" of the old city to five

different gates. We were a curiosity in these teeming streets with crowds gathering and following the students everywhere. This strangeness never abated as we were the only strangers to be seen. The teams then began the five major urban design projects:

*Old City wall, Shahpur.* One of the last portions of the original city wall (circa 1486) having a presence and a potential. In its length, it is witness to a cross section of Indian society; Parsee, Jain, Hindu, Muslim, immigrants and native Gujarati. It also holds a cross section of urban building; traditional pol neighborhoods, 19th century mansions, ten storey concrete apartment blocks and squatter settlements. Work done by: Amram Boaz, Lynne Gilroy, Teddy Lai, Donna Williams, and Laxman Patel. These students made proposals of repair and infill which would soften the growing conflicts.

*Urban River, Lal Darwaja.* The area around and between Ellis and Nehru Bridges is the focus of major buildings, transportation and also contains the only open space and river access of the old city. It is the centre of the city and has a great importance. Work done by: Greg Ballentine, Doug Hamilton, Keith Hemphill, Tim Lindsay and Mahesh Patel. This project attempted to secure the city relationship to the open spaces and to the river.

*Jamma Mashjid - Manek Chowk.* The main spine of the city, from the river through Bhadra, culminates in the major mosque (circa 1412-24) tomb complex surrounded by the market. This traditional urban relationship of sacred and secular has a very taut balance of serenity and frenzy. Work done by: Peter Charles, Elaine Horricks, Anne Lewison, Bob Worden, Al Mitchell, and Parth Restogi. This again was a project which dealt with the issues of repair and infill in such a way as to sustain and enhance the market and to respect the existing monuments.

*Neighborhoods, Two polys and Astodia Gate.* These areas in the south sector of the old city are typical of the traditional pol (neighborhood) organization and also of the derelict darwajas (gate). These older portions of the city, as in any city, are in decline. Work done by: Carole Arnston, Lance Nordling, Brent North, Ted Murray and Sonal Doctor. This involved the design of public and private spaces and pathways with infill housing at appropriate scale of densities.

*Urban Villages, Kochrab, Vastrapur.* Kochrab, a settlement predating Ahmedabad, became part of the city in 1911. Vastrapur, a later village is now becoming part of the urban complex. These places, differing in structure and content from the surround, are embedded into the city systems. Work done by: Jose Gonzalez-Sugasaga, John Ota, Annie Pedret and Anand Tatu. Here the task was to suggest ways that the impact of urban growth might be ameliorated and the village structure strengthened.



In addition to these major design projects each student chose two topics for a research paper and directed studies. This work was as rich and varied as the palate from which it was drawn.

It was as marvellous an experience as one could dream of — but it was not easy. The time of life and work had a strange elasticity. Sometimes it would stretch effortlessly where nothing seemed to happen or then it would snap back with the onrush of too many events to understand or contain. Time slack and time taut. Oceans of time since we left but not enough time to finish what should be done. Everything rushes past and yet we are indelibly stained. Sickness visited each of us haphazardly. We saw no rain since coming to Ahmedabad. It was warm and balmy. Toward the end of term it became hot and then more hot.

The city surrounded by cloth mills, has a pall of smoke as a daily blanket. Intensity of streets, hubub of torrent traffic all wearing to the spirit as the temperature rises and the time runs out.

We present the work that was completed in early April and depart, each with our own journey, toward home.

We are mostly back now. I say "mostly" not only because our "companion-



## monsoon

changing, indifferent, relentless river of life  
cities come to river  
a teeming jumbled tumult  
containing all conceivable cacaphony  
every plant and animal  
every smell, taste, color, touch & sound  
come to river  
every form of object in order and in chaos  
and the inchoate stones of all societies  
are mute witness to this endless flow  
of poverty beyond repair  
& richness beyond compare.

evening sun shadows wrinkled sand  
shimmers water & brightens children  
throwing lumps of debris into river  
& then sun drops into river  
life retreats to edge of river  
dark is quick, fires are lit  
night comes to river  
& river flows dark and inexorably.

death proves river's stream to sea  
death sleeps in bed and river  
wrapped in wrinkled shrouds of ochre sand  
river slowly moves the dead

## Toward Life

expediter" Alan Short is still in Orissa and one student is working in Spain, but also because part of all of us is still in India and part of India is within us. The work finally was done, presented and now shelved but India still haunts our memories. An incredible place — an indelible experience.

There the past continues to live with the present and the present is endless. The timeless and contemporary are side by side: camelcart and truck, monkey and motorcycle, two-thousand-year-old stone with "Corbu"-concrete, the hand-made brick and the airplane. Some of India is terrifying, some triumphant but all is fantastic.

The main image of India, though no generalizations can safely express the abundant contradictions, the main image is the villageness of all settlement. It is the inverse of North America and Europe urbanity: nearly 90 per cent of all the people live in village situations. Even the cities are agglomerations of village life. All life and all activity of life takes place in the street. Children grow up with a very clear grasp of reality. There are very few simulations or abstractions. A house is raised from the earth itself in the form of mud and brick and whatever cast-off material found becomes the adornment. The most humble houses are adorned as sensitively as women are dressed and bedecked with jewellery.

*In the afternoon heat, there's time to sit and talk.*



Vividly colored in my mind is a beautiful young woman resplendent in purple and orange silk sari, jingling with gold jewellery, gracefully picking up cow "pies" and shaping them for drying. There is a profound richness to this directness of life and celebration of traditions and rituals which makes our urban places seem even more sterile with paucity of purpose.

We have experienced much. I hope we have understood some. □



*For the India project the following organizations are gratefully acknowledged for their assistance:*

**Canadian International Development Agency**  
**Shastri: Indo-Canadian Foundation**  
**UBC Alumni Fund**

*The UBC Alumni Fund provided a grant of \$2300 to assist the students in the production of a commercial quality film documenting their experience in India. The film is in the final editing stages and should be available for viewing this summer.*

*Woodruff (Bud) Wood is an associate professor of architecture at UBC.*





# Hard Times

**Inflation strikes  
At the University's  
Pocketbook**

Clive Cocking

**A** whole lot of young faculty members today wish someone had told them earlier about the Catch-22 of academe. No one fresh out of graduate school in the fractious '60s and early '70s had any doubts that, like it or not, the Damoclean law of academic survival was publish or perish. Only lately have they discovered the catch: publish and you survive professionally, but economically you may still perish.

Well, not quite literally. But then many UBC faculty, disenchanted with the current rewards of scholarship, argue that their problems are also far beyond solution by simply cutting out the lunch-time sherry. The fact is that an economic crisis is, once again, imperilling the academic life of UBC. Severe restraint, if not harsh cutbacks, are now the order of the day.

Chronicle/Spring 1981 9

"They used to say that the view was worth one-third of your salary...but the attractions of Vancouver won't do it anymore because of the cost of living."

"... \$4.6 million has been cut out of the operating budget base and the university is... cutting a further \$1.2 million this year. Inevitably, this is having an adverse impact on the quality of academic life at UBC."

This drastic regime is being felt most sharply in the inadequate salaries being paid to faculty, particularly younger academics, in many areas of the university.

Inflation is admittedly hurting almost all British Columbians. But over the past five years UBC professors have been among the bigger losers: their salary increases have failed to keep pace with the rising local cost of living and they have received significantly smaller increases than many other occupational groups. The trend is not only beginning to squeeze the joy of scholarly life out of UBC faculty but literally to squeeze faculty out of UBC.

The university has abruptly lost its place as one of the meccas for academics in Canada: it is losing faculty and having difficulty replacing them. "They used to say that the view was worth one-third of your salary," says science dean Dr. Cy Finnegan. "But the attractions of Vancouver won't do it anymore because of the cost of living." The skyrocketing cost of housing is the main problem. With the average city house selling for \$120,000 — or averaging more like \$220,000 if it's on the west side — it's not surprising that a growing number of professors are finding that they can't afford the academic life of Vancouver.

There is, as a result, a deepening mood of bitter discontent on Point Grey, particularly among younger faculty still struggling to get established in their careers — and in their own homes. Dedicated as they may be to teaching, research and publication, many of them have recently had the sinking sensation that they are — at least financially — getting nowhere. The plight of Dr. Lee Johnson, a 36-year-old tenured associate professor of English, is not untypical of those still struggling up the lower academic rungs.

Johnson came to UBC direct from graduate school 11 years ago, "trailing not clouds of glory but debts" and he's still paying them off today. For every one of those years he had to teach extra-session classes to support his wife and four children and make payments on his debts, which will finally be wiped out this summer. "It was impossible to buy a house in Vancouver when I came here and as the years went by that impossibility has become almost metaphysical," he says. They rented a house in Dunbar originally, but last summer the landlord forced them out as he wanted to live there. With other house rents then beyond reach (about \$1,000 a month), the Johnsons bought a small house for \$75,000 in Coquitlam, 22 miles from campus. Now he commutes every day by bus, two hours each way, because he cannot afford a car. Aside from disliking the grind of long-distance commuting, Johnson is convinced he cannot serve the university as well as when he lived closer and could attend evening meetings. "I've given up being a scholar

and teacher," he jokes bitterly, "and become a full-time bus rider."

Not about to perish professionally at least, Johnson has written a book on William Wordsworth's major poetry, which is to be published by the University of Toronto Press. While he's committed to UBC, there are days, he admits, when he hopes this book will inspire some other university English department to make him an offer he can't refuse.

"It wouldn't take much," says Johnson. "If somebody offered me a job that would allow me to sell this dump we're living in in Coquitlam and get a really nice house within walking or cycling distance of the university, then I would have to consider it very carefully."

The dynamics of collective bargaining being what they are, the UBC Faculty Association and the university administration do not see eye to eye on the seriousness of the faculty salary issue. There is an inevitable gap of significant dimension in dollars and percentage points in their calculations and conclusions that can only be narrowed, if at all, around the annual bargaining table. But both sides do agree that a problem exists and it is cause for concern.

"Faculty salaries stayed with inflation from 1971 to 1973," said associate chemistry professor Dr. Larry Weiler, who chairs the faculty salary negotiating team. "We gained a little in 1974 and then lost all of that gain in 1975 and much more since. We've dropped 15 per cent in real income since 1975 — now that's a real cut."

This is how much the faculty association calculates the "effective mean salary scale" of faculty has fallen behind the increase in the local cost of living. Since UBC does not have a formal salary scale, the faculty association has developed its own effective mean salary scale to provide, in their view, a realistic means of comparing increases in UBC basic salaries with those obtained by other occupational groups and faculty at other universities which have rigid salary scales. Developed from annual salary data, the effective mean scale is a salary-age profile weighted in proportion to the age distribution of UBC faculty and is intended to give a clear picture of how well or poorly faculty are doing at various stages of their careers. The faculty have opted for this scheme because they believe use of average faculty salary (favored by the administration) is not as realistic a measure because it is distorted due to the skewed demography of UBC faculty (most of whom are relatively young, the largest group being about 40) and the fact that such figures are calculated on total incomes — including career advancement increments — not just on basic salaries.

Faculty are bitter enough about seeing their economic position eroded due to below-inflation salary increases. But what they find even more demoralizing is the apparent inequity in their situation

whereby many other occupational groups in the province have been able to obtain much higher percentage increases in wages and salaries. The faculty association calculates, for example, that their members need an increase of 14.2 per cent to match the increases in the B.C. composite wage index since 1971. More relevant, in their view, is comparison with the record of school teachers with master's degrees, similarly public employees lacking the right to strike. There the association has found that UBC faculty need a 9.4 per cent increase to match the gains of the Vancouver teachers' MA scale since 1971.

"In 1968-69, less than 10 per cent of UBC professors earned less than Vancouver teachers of the same age with an MA," said Weiler. "Now almost everyone below age 36 is below the MA teacher in earnings. Last year 715 — over one-third of the faculty at UBC — earned less here than they could teaching in Vancouver... You're looking at one of them."

Based on present income levels, the faculty association has done a projection of lifetime earnings that makes the plight of the professoriate look even more grim. Plotting lifetime earnings since age 19, the analysis concludes that the average professor, not surprisingly, will not earn as much as the average lawyer, accountant or engineer. The surprising point in the projection is that, because of the long period of low earnings in graduate school and as a beginning professor, the average professor will be 56 before he equals the cumulative lifetime earnings of the average carpenter. And if the greater value of early money over later money is recognized (since it can be invested) and the annual salary data discounted by 3 per cent (representing the average difference between the inflation rate and the interest rate), then, according to this analysis, the average professor will *never* earn as much in his or her lifetime as the average school teacher or carpenter.

The university administration believes the faculty association is painting too dark a picture. Nor does the administration accept the faculty's methodology.

"The facts as we have them show a slight increase in faculty real income over the past 10 years," said Dr. Charles Bourne, advisor to the president for university-faculty association affairs. "In recent years we've been barely holding our own with the cost of living, or perhaps slightly under."

The administration rejects the faculty association's "effective mean salary scale" as a meaningful measure, disputing the relevance of connecting salary with age. Instead, the administration believes it is more realistic to talk of what is happening to average faculty salaries. It argues that what is important is total faculty income — including career advancement money — not just basic salaries, as the faculty association insists.

So whereas the faculty association

points out that the general increase for all faculty in 1980-81 was a below-inflation 8.6 per cent, the administration emphasizes that in fact the average increase in total faculty salaries was a respectable 11.6 per cent. The difference was made up by career advancement increments awarded in varying amounts to many faculty for satisfactory progress (experience), for merit and/or for correction of inequities and anomalies. While the faculty association argues that this career advancement money should be considered separately from basic salaries — since it does not come to *all* faculty as a matter of right but is awarded to many in recognition of professional development — the administration opposes this view, maintaining that the vital issue is how much faculty take home in hard cash.

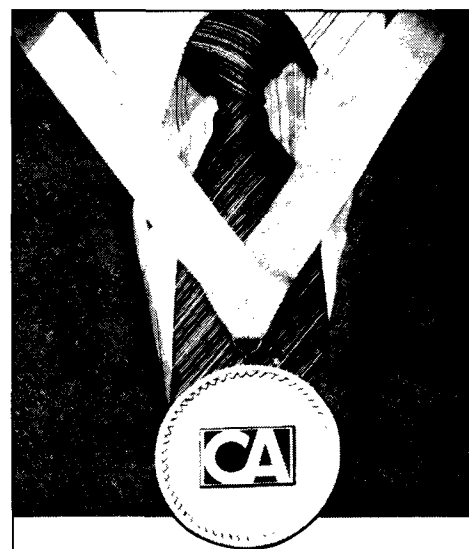
On this basis, the administration calculates that of all faculty in the bargaining unit (which excludes deans) the average income this year is \$39,036. This represents a 2.4 per cent increase in average real income over the decade since 1970-71. But its figures also acknowledge that in the five years since 1975-76 the average real income of faculty has been on a downward trend, down .9 per cent.

There are other points of disagreement. Administration spokesmen dispute that younger faculty are doing as badly as the faculty association suggests. Under the current collective agreement, they point out, faculty in the early stages of their careers are to receive larger career progress increments than more senior faculty. The average total salary of UBC assistant professors this year is \$29,400. While the administration admits that school teachers have been winning bigger increases than UBC faculty — 12.18 per cent in Vancouver this year — and the top of the Vancouver teachers' MA scale — about \$32,000 — is above the average UBC assistant professor's salary, it argues it is wrong to compare faculty salaries with those of teachers.

"We don't compete with school teachers," said Bourne. "We've always taken the view that the proper comparison for us is with the other universities in Canada." In this comparison, he noted that in 1979-80 UBC ranked fourth in Canada in average salaries paid full professors and first in average salaries paid to associate and assistant professors.

"What we do contend," Bourne stressed, "is that our faculty have kept up with the academic Joneses — by and large we are competitive."

On paper, UBC faculty salaries do seem to be generally competitive with those paid at other Canadian universities. But (despite what some laymen might think) academics do not live on paper. In fact, there is no shortage of UBC deans and department heads, now having a frustrating time trying to retain and recruit faculty, who are adamant that in the real world — of Vancouver housing costs and



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**"An economic crisis is once again imperilling the academic life of UBC."**

**"We hear a lot about hard times at eastern universities but when they can outbid us in straight salaries then something is wrong."**

salaries currently paid elsewhere — the university is *not* competitive.

"If you look at the last three or four years we've recruited very aggressively and hired about six new people," said Dr. Peter Lusztig, dean of commerce. "The net effect is that we're standing still — I've lost that many."

The most recent loss, he said, was a professor on leave of absence to the Bank of Canada who received an offer from the bank he felt he couldn't afford to refuse — 40 per cent higher than his UBC salary. The inescapable reality is that commerce graduates with higher degrees are in very high demand, not only by universities, but by business, industry and financial institutions and there is an enormous shortage. A young graduate with an MBA, as a result, will commonly be snapped up by a corporation at a starting salary higher than that of the professor who had been teaching him or her. The competitive pressure from business and other universities, said Dean Lusztig, means that the university has to now pay starting professors more than associate professors — if it can attract them.

"My guess is that, based on the last three years, I will be lucky to be able to hire this year the same number of people I lose, never mind filling the unfilled positions," said Lusztig.

Over in economics, acting head Prof. Gideon Rosenbluth said the department recently lost three senior faculty members to better-paying positions in Australia, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Toronto. "When Toronto can offer a full professor \$10,000 more than we can — never mind the real estate discrepancy — then that's a serious situation," he said. "We hear a lot about hard times in eastern universities, but when they can outbid us in straight salaries then something is wrong."

The department is similarly having a tough time hiring faculty to fill seven vacancies. An offer was recently made to a bright University of Western Ontario professor who came out for a look and then, discovering the equivalent of his \$100,000 London home would cost \$300,000 in Vancouver, abruptly declined the offer. Another professor may accept the department's offer, said Rosenbluth, "in the full knowledge that he would be taking a tremendous drop in his standard of living" because he wants to be close to relatives in Victoria.

"The competition for new economics PhDs is North America-wide and the opportunities are better in the U.S.," he said. UBC would have to pay a salary equivalent, in Canadian dollars, of about \$30,000 to match what a beginning professor can command in the U.S.

"We can't compete with anything like that. What the deans want us to offer is in the low 20s," said Rosenbluth. "At the junior level we can only hire people who

have some special reason to come here and who are either single or have two earners in the family. No way can a family man make it on what we pay him."

Much the same complaints are heard throughout the university, most desperately in the fastest-growing fields. A random survey revealed the following:

- Computer science: having trouble filling three faculty vacancies. The problem is UBC's \$24,500 salary for starting assistant professors is about \$6,000 less than what is being offered at other Canadian and U.S. universities — not to mention industry. "I know one graduate with a master's degree," said head Dr. Paul Gilmore, echoing colleagues in other high-growth fields, "who got a first job that paid substantially higher than the salary earned by the man who had supervised his thesis."

- Geography: unsuccessful after a year-long search in hiring a new head, two candidates having rejected offers because the salary was not enough compared to the cost of housing;

- Mechanical engineering: recently lost two faculty to higher-paying positions, one to industry, one to an Ontario college;

- Electrical engineering: after a three-year search a vacancy in power electronics was recently filled, but after two and a half years the department has been unable to fill positions in micro-electronics and digital systems. "At the assistant professor level we're offering in excess of \$30,000 and we're finding it increasingly difficult to hire people of quality," said applied science dean Dr. Martin Wedepohl. "We've got a crisis, a serious crisis on hand;"

- Forestry: this fall lost two faculty members, a specialist in operations research and an expert in harvesting, to more lucrative opportunities in industry. "They were top-notch men with rare expertise and I don't know how I'll replace them," said forestry dean Dr. Joe Gardner. "We had the only PhD in harvesting in Canada in teaching. I don't know anybody in Canada who is qualified to take his position and who might be within striking distance of the salary we could offer."

The salary issue is only a reflection of the deeper economic and academic crisis facing UBC. The university, as so often in the past, is being seriously under-financed. The average total faculty salary increased by 11.6 per cent in 1980-81, but the provincial unrestricted operating grant to the university increased by only 7.57 per cent. This has been the pattern in recent years. While the provincial operating grants have not even kept pace with the rising consumer price index, the university's costs have risen far more rapidly — 30 per cent a year is common for many types of supplies. The university's policy of economic restraint has, as a result, had to become one of draconian cutbacks. In the past five years, \$4.6 million has been

cut out of the operating budget base and the university is in the process of cutting a further \$2.1 million this year. Inevitably, this is having an adverse impact on the quality of academic life at UBC.

The difficulties some areas of the university are now having in retaining and recruiting faculty due to inadequate salaries is only one dramatic reflection of this. What is even more alarming is that, as part of the cuts, faculty positions are being eliminated by attrition. The inexorable result is larger class sizes. Again, it's the high-growth areas that are being most seriously overloaded. Classes, for example, in mechanical engineering which should number 60 students are now jammed with 140. In electrical engineering, faculty are lecturing to 195 students where normally they should face 80. In first-year forestry, a professor who had a class of 93 students a couple of years ago now deals with 147. Classes in the first three years of commerce now average 180 students where faculty maintain they should contain no more than 50.

The faculty of commerce, in fact, has had to impose increasingly tough enrolment restrictions. In 1978-79 the entering class was held to 510, last year it was restricted to 425 and the faculty is requesting senate permission to cut it back further to 375 for the coming year. Dean Lusztig acknowledges that the enrolment restrictions run counter to UBC's tradi-

tional openness, but says they are essential in the face of budget cuts.

"I'm not sure we'll ever be able to really address the problem of class sizes," he says. "I would have to halve our intake and that's not practical. All we're trying to do is prevent the teaching situation from deteriorating further in the face of budget cuts."

The real villain in all of this — the university budget cuts, the inadequate faculty salaries, the deteriorating teaching conditions — is the provincial government. At a time when all the authoritative projections point to continued rapid economic growth in British Columbia and continued high demand — if not an impending shortage — in Canada of engineers, foresters, computer specialists, business executives, university scientific researchers and teachers, the provincial government continues to financially starve B.C.'s preeminent university. It's a short-sighted policy that can only harm the production of such desperately needed manpower. Governments never seem to learn the connection between education and economic prosperity: the opening of new mines, roads and railroads cannot be achieved without investment in human brainpower. They're slow learners. □

*Clive Cocking, BA '61, a former editor of the Chronicle is now a free-lance writer in Vancouver.*

**"All we're trying to do is prevent the teaching situation from deteriorating further in the face of budget cuts."**



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# Scientific Headliners

## Achievements and Dreams in Cancer Research

Eleanor Wachtel

**D**ynamic duos are more common to vaudeville than scientific research, but move over Banting and Best, because UBC immunologists Levy and Kelly are making headlines.

For 15 years, Dr. Julia Levy and research associate Barbara Kelly have shared the same basement lab and proverbial journal-lined office. Their history goes back even further: they went to high school together. And after college, each married, had children, divorced, and remarried, working virtually all the time. Now they've come up with an early, simple, inexpensive test for detecting lung cancer. The international scientific community has long known about their work in immuno-chemistry, but with new direct *human* applications, the public is starting to take notice too. Mining companies have promised more than \$1 million for further testing and evaluation of the detection method (in conjunction with related research). Levy and Kelly have got their act together.

Julia Levy's blue eyes are bemused by a request for a life story, aware that the conversation will slip into immunology fast enough. Okay, born in Singapore, then banker father transferred to Java. War broke out, father became a prisoner of war, and eight days before the strike on Pearl Harbor, Julia, her mother and sister escaped on a ship to Vancouver. The boat was set on fire by a Germany spy but he was apprehended, and the fire put out so quickly that many passengers didn't realize what had occurred. All six-year-old Julia was aware of was the noise.

In Vancouver, her mother worked as a physiotherapist and Julia skipped grades at a variety of boarding schools. During high school, she wanted to be a doctor. After four years of undergraduate microbiology at UBC, she was more interested in working in a lab, asking questions, rather than treating patients. She was drawn especially to immunology. "In terms of a biological function," Levy explains, "the immunological system seemed so elegant."

Nineteen and newly married, she and her husband travelled to England. "I in-

tended to come back here to do graduate work — I knew I wanted to go on, have a career — but I was afraid of the outside world." While abroad, she looked over the universities, waved an excellent undergraduate transcript, and was talked into entering a PhD program at the University of London. "No terrible hardluck stories," she laughs. "And it seemed like a good idea."

Although it was more common then (as now) for women to stop at a bachelor's degree, Levy cites a recent Columbia University study of women academics to illustrate her case. She shares two features with many of her female colleagues: first generation North American and a mother who worked outside the home.

In 1958, Levy had a PhD in hand and returned to take up a faculty position at UBC. It seemed effortless; she says she was fortunate. Her career has continued in a straight line — up. "I used to earn the irritation of women's liberation groups on campus when I was invited to speak because I don't have anything to complain about in the way I've been treated as a professional. I think it's easier to be discriminated against if you're in the humanities. In science, if you publish regularly in the right journals and have the right degrees, there's no way anyone can deny you advancement. It's quantifiable." Then she considers, "Maybe women in science aren't as much of a threat because there aren't very many of them." In 1972, Dr. Levy became a full professor. She was in great demand on academic committees that cried out for female representation but had few women on whom to draw. Finally, she learned to say no, and now sits only on research and science funding boards.

Later it comes out that 10 years ago, some male students refused to work in a lab run by a woman. But things have changed — a little. At international meetings, the ratio is still overwhelmingly male. "It only annoys me when people come up and ask me who I work for. The assumption is that I must be working for a man."

Julia Levy has always worked. "You arrange for housekeepers, live five or ten minutes from work in case of emergency." Most working mothers feel guilty that they should be at the other place — work or home — wherever they're not. "No,

I'm pretty schizophrenic; I lead a double life. I try to do everything I can when I'm home and when I'm at work I don't think about it. My work is such a passion for me I don't feel guilty. And my kids are proud of my career." She takes work home evenings and week-ends. "You could call me a workaholic. I don't sit around much." She enjoys gardening, theatre, cooking. "Most people who work in a lab like to cook. We talk recipes."

Immunology has changed in the 20 years since Levy got her PhD, each decade marked by a major breakthrough. In the '50s, the focus was on molecules, how each antibody had a specific function; in the '60s, research shifted to cells and the transplantation of organs. There was considerable interest in graft rejection. And in the last decade, genetics has come to the fore — the source of control over the immune response.

Dr. Levy made the switch from basic to applied research in 1969. Previously she'd avoided the human area because "it was so messy, it was impossible. It's very hard to make clean, good scientific observation in areas of clinical significance; so it's less satisfying because you can't do the same kind of tidy and aesthetically pleasing experiments." But one day a clinician suggested Levy might want to investigate the possibility of isolating lung tumor antigens (the substance that induces the formation of antibodies and reacts with them in a discernible way). She mentioned it to a graduate student who took the project on. The idea that the work might be so directly useful was exciting. After several years, however, Levy's skepticism was borne out — they were getting nowhere. "It wasn't until Barb took over the lung work that anything really happened." Even then, the next five years were a hard slog with little gratification. If Barbara Kelly hadn't stayed with it, they would have abandoned the project.

Barb Kelly raises her brows expressively to emphasize a point. "People think of scientists as serious, humorless, mechanical. We're not. There has to be creativity and imagination — after you try all the proven ways and they don't work, you need to try something completely different." Kelly would get discouraged, but there was always something else to check out, and "that flicker of light at the end of the tunnel."



Eleanor Wachtel

*Patient, painstaking research has brought internationally recognized results for Barbara Kelly (left) and Julia Levy.*

In 1976, *eureka*. Using a new assay system (the Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay), Kelly was able to isolate the antigen unique to lung tumor material. "It's just a momentary high. Then the problems pour in, but at least you know you were able to reach that stage."

Scientists sometimes seem to have a different sense of time, as if time were suspended. "In the long run I suppose I *am* patient," she acknowledges. "And in many ways, it's a very comfortable cocoon. You don't have to face the real world and make all those awful decisions. To some extent, scientists create their own world."

When Kelly graduated from UBC with a degree in microbiology, she worked in biochemistry for a few years and then travelled around the world. There was so much she wanted to do. For a while she worked in the federal fisheries department and then stayed home to have a child. Divorced, with a two-year-old son, she found a job working part-time in Levy's lab. When her son started school, Kelly went to full-time employment. Despite impressive and highly professional research, Kelly's lack of a postgraduate degree has occasionally hurt her. The recognition isn't always there. But it was

making a unique contribution rather than following someone else's plans that first attracted Kelly to the sciences, and the achievement is unquestioned.

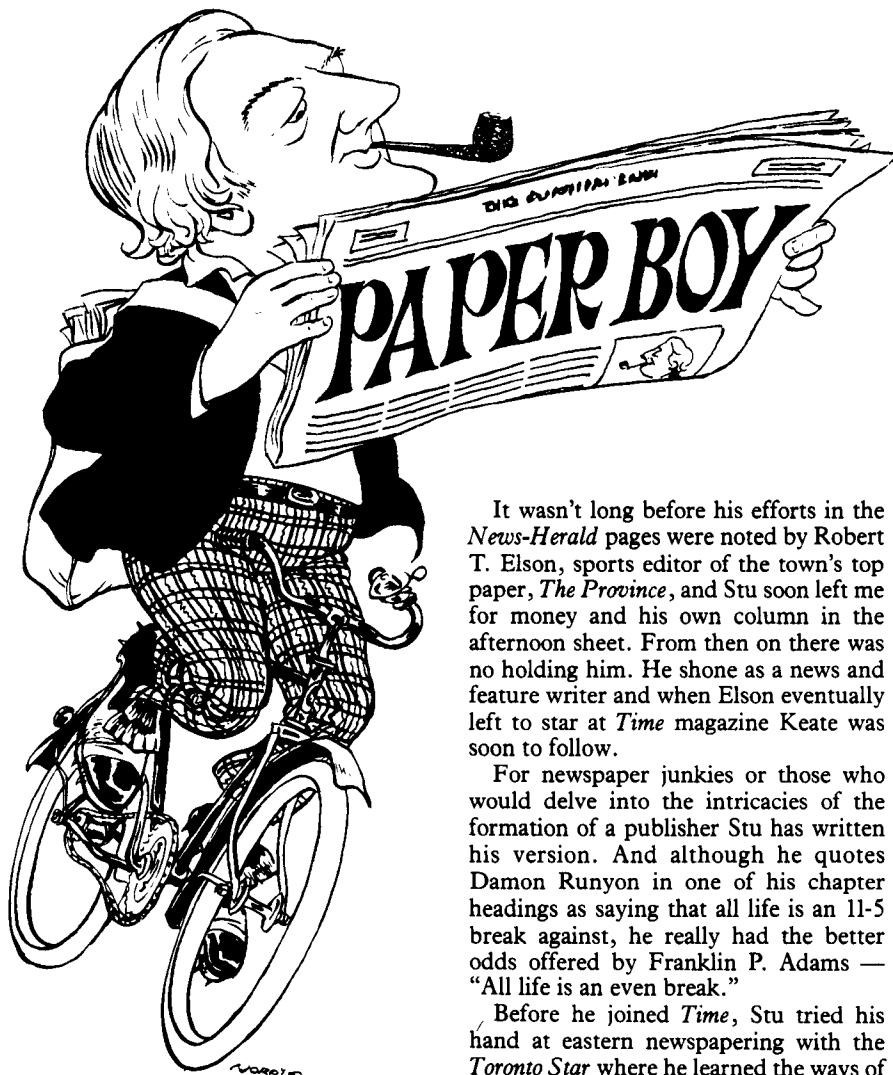
The work itself doesn't look very spectacular. Julia is spending the week injecting mice. Barb demonstrates pipetting reagents into a dozen little wells. "You do various things and read the colormetric test ... a pipette, a dish, and a couple of flasks. You can't stand in front of a big machine and boast, 'There it is.'" It's a simple blood test that screens for antibodies present in people who have lung cancer. If the results are positive, the more conventional, more expensive, sputum cytology can be carried out.

More than 50 per cent of the lung cancers detected by X-ray are deemed too far advanced to operate on. Of those that undergo surgery, half are discovered to be inoperable in the course of surgery. Early detection means early treatment. "If the lung studies go well," Kelly notes, "it could be applied to other areas too, if we could get specific antigens from those areas of cancer. Our test could be used as an early diagnostic tool or as a prognostic probe to monitor the course of the disease in patients already diagnosed. So many of the current treatments are stabs in the dark — try one thing, then another. It would help to have a more definitive way of knowing what is happening inside the patient."

The validity of their findings will be tested in upcoming months through the Pacific Pulmonary Research Society (financed by the mining industry and involving a number of doctors and researchers). Meanwhile Kelly is involved in "the hottest thing in new technology in immunology," Levy explains. "Developed in Cambridge about eight years ago, a hybridoma is an immortal cell that produces the kind of antibody you want, forever. If we can find an anti-cancer antibody specific to the cancer cell, we can use it as a specific probe. It would be like a homing pigeon. You could light up very small tumors if you put special tags on the antibody because the only thing it would bind to is the tumor cell. If you put radiosensitizers on the antibody, there's a possibility for treatment. You could attach a killer drug — the magic or silver bullet concept — onto the end of your antibody molecule and send it after any leftover tumor cells left in the body after surgery."

Julia pauses. Barb adds, "This is science fiction, long down the line, the dream state. But we've already raised some hybridomas that are specific for tumor antigens in animal subjects. We know it can be done." Stay tuned. Levy and Kelly have more in store. □

*Eleanor Wachtel is a Vancouver writer and broadcaster.*



## Keate of The Sun

### A Home Edition for Newspaper Junkies

Himie Koshevoy

**N**ow it seems so long ago that it must have been before the earth cooled but, in actuality, it was just some 47 years in the past that a tall, good-looking youth appeared before me in the cubby hole that passed for a sports office in the fledgling *News-Herald*, Vancouver's struggling morning newspaper. He was Stu Keate, an engaging young man who claimed to know the difference between a gutty and a cleek, and he said he would dearly love to become a sports writer, specializing in the field of golf.

I, the sports editor, noted effulgence glowing about his head that might have given a hit of future journalistic glories in the world of publishing but he offered to work for his carfare. I had little to lose and started him out in the pitfall-strewn land of journalism.

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It wasn't long before his efforts in the *News-Herald* pages were noted by Robert T. Elson, sports editor of the town's top paper, *The Province*, and Stu soon left me for money and his own column in the afternoon sheet. From then on there was no holding him. He shone as a news and feature writer and when Elson eventually left to star at *Time* magazine Keate was soon to follow.

For newspaper junkies or those who would delve into the intricacies of the formation of a publisher Stu has written his version. And although he quotes Damon Runyon in one of his chapter headings as saying that all life is an 11-5 break against, he really had the better odds offered by Franklin P. Adams — "All life is an even break."

Before he joined *Time*, Stu tried his hand at eastern newspapering with the *Toronto Star* where he learned the ways of the big city slickers. They were no worse and no better than those practised in those earlier years by any enterprising newspaper. The stunt ranked right up there with legitimate scandal or news.

Then, it was on to Montreal for *Time* where he encountered one of journalism's most unusual characters who was to influence his life almost totally when it wasn't being touched upon by Bruce Hutchinson or Lester Pearson. The man was Max Bell, who although he owned one of Canada's weakest papers, *The Albertan*, built it into one of Canada's strongest chains, his command ranging from Vancouver to Toronto.

Bell, a teetotaler, envied the giddiness that occasionally befell his raffish editorial companions and when their revelry reached almost intolerable heights Max would outdo them all by walking about the room on his hands. He was just as adept with his hands and mind at making deals and it was through his machinations, from his lair in Alberta, that the FP chain came into full-flower with the *Globe and Mail* as its crowning glory. He chose Stu for publisher of the previously acquired *Victoria Times* and later made him the head of the *Vancouver Sun*. Stu lasted at *The Sun* until his retirement, just before the Southams who waited many years for revenge, pounced again and took it back

into their fold. They must have felt that although it was named *The Sun*, it was really the old *Vancouver Province* and its top dog role in Vancouver that they were regaining. Throughout his book Stu shows his *Time* flair for summing up a person in a few trenchant sentences.

Take these for instances:

"In appearance Bell was a locker-room guy — athletic, muscular, snub-nosed, blue-eyed, with close cropped, curly grey hair and pink cheeks.... In later years I sometimes reflected that his dress that first day (I met him in Montreal) personified the man: the camel hair coat reflecting his affluence, the casual (open-necked) golf shirt his indifference to it."

"Duplessis, le chef, the master of Quebec —" I took his (outreached) hand; it was soft, almost feminine. He was wearing a suit of expensive checkered cloth but he needed a better tailor.... His linen spotless, but his tie at halfmast. The most striking feature of his face was a pair of twinkling eyes which seemed to bore within you from behind a generous Bourbon nose. It would not have been difficult to imagine him in ruffles and lace, taking a generous pinch of snuff."

Richard Sankey Malone, head of FP publications, is the one man that usually mild-mannered Keate vents his dislike upon. He calls him complex, lonely, proud, domineering and insecure despite being accustomed to the corridors of print power. Malone's constant interfering and parsimony bugged Stu to the end of his formal newspapering days. He suggests that Malone's true role as an aide to the great was transformed into power by being johnny-on-the spot when the owners of newspapers died.

Stu makes certain, as he goes through the various facets of his career, to ensure that his readers don't get the impression that it was mostly fluffy stuff that he was interested in. Although he wanted his papers to be attractive he also wanted them to enlighten.

There are times when he tires in his writing of the chronicle of his years but for the most part he doesn't let the byline down. He keeps you pounding along from his first simple story in the *News-Herald* to his tying up of most of the loose ends at the finish and shows delighted enchantment with the ability of *Province* publisher Paddy Sherman who sets out and does "prove" to his own satisfaction that it was *The Sun* that was the drag in the Pacific Press deal not *The Province*. □

**Paper Boy, The Memoirs of Stuart Keate.** By Stuart Keate. Clark, Irwin, and Co., \$15.95.

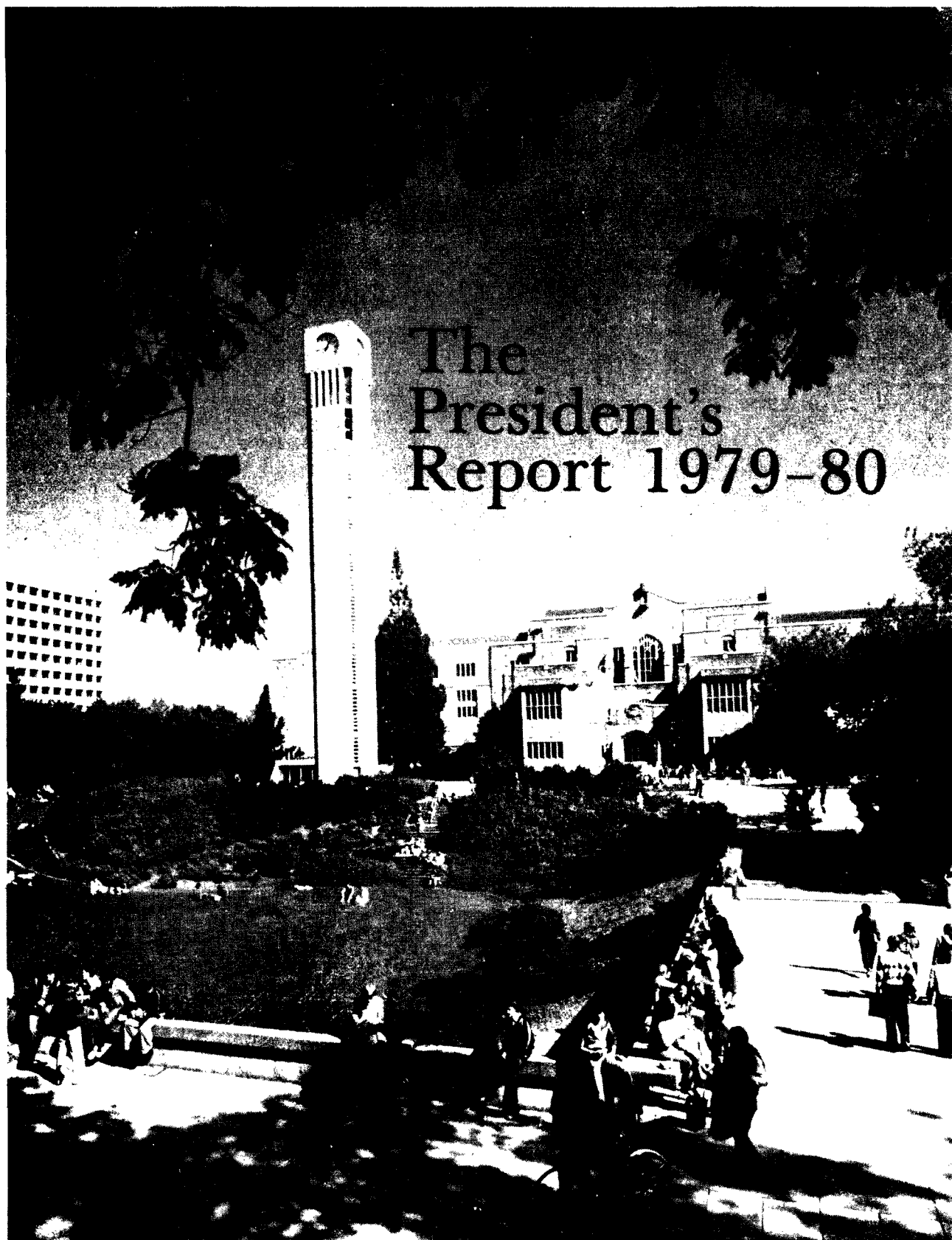
*Stu Keate and Himie Koshevoy are alumni of the Ubyssy who went on to distinguished journalistic careers including service as members of the Chronicle editorial committee. Keate was, for several years, a member of the UBC board of governors.*



# UBCreports

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## The President's Report 1979-80



# The President's Report 1979-80

*Excerpts from the report of President Douglas T. Kenny to the Senate and Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia for the academic year September 1, 1979, to August 31, 1980. Interested readers can obtain a copy of the 60-page report by writing to UBC Information Services, 6328 Memorial Road, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.*

In the academic year under review, the University of British Columbia left the decade of the 1970s, a unique period in which universities everywhere had to adjust to changing circumstances, and entered the 1980s seeking self-renewal and a new sense of purpose. In retrospect, the 1970s will be perceived as a period of reassessment of the achievements and frustrations of the universities during the previous decade.

Ten years is not a long time in the life of a university; indeed, because the process of learning and discovery is an un-ending one, universities by their very nature have a responsibility to keep alive the long-term view, to remind themselves and society of the future.

But we should also, from time to time, pause to look back. We occasionally need to determine where we stand in relation to some past milestone, to document the major changes that have had an impact on the fabric of the University, and to assess our strengths and weaknesses. With this in mind I asked the deans of the faculties and other members of the University community who aid me in compiling this annual record of campus activity to provide an overview of the decade 1970-80 and to describe briefly the future directions of their academic units in relation to the goals and objectives outlined in the document "The Mission of the University of British Columbia," a statement prepared in response to a request from the Universities Council of B.C. and made public during the 1979-80 academic year.

It has been a salutary experience to read these reviews of a decade which has seen UBC grapple with a number of problems. During this period the nature and composition of the student body changed out of all recognition, our curriculum was adapted to encompass new and contemporary fields of study, we continued to work on the frontiers of knowledge despite a generally gloomy decade of research funding and many of our faculty and students continued to work in sub-standard physical surroundings despite a massive, 10-year building program that altered the appearance of the University significantly. While the integrity of the academic enterprise at UBC remains fundamentally sound, we faced, and will continue to face, serious threats to the quality of education as a result of inflation and under-funding.

In the last half of the 1970s, particularly, we faced a constant uphill battle to maintain funding. It seems inexplicable that at a time when this province and nation face so many new intellectual challenges, this University, along with other universities in Canada, is forced to embark on self-justification in order to secure its



position in provincial and national priorities. This issue should be a matter of deep concern to every British Columbian. Unfortunately, it seems to be a human frailty to think of the problem only sporadically. Nevertheless, the decade of the 1970s offers sufficient evidence that universities can no longer hope to "muddle along" successfully. The demand for trained and educated minds is ever accelerating in Canada. That is why this University is important to British Columbia and Canada.

The impact of under-funding on the University will be dealt with in greater detail later in this section of my report and in other sections dealing with research, capital financing and new construction, the University Library and continuing education. First, however, I would like to take a few moments to outline a number of overall trends which have had a significant impact on the University.

The decade of the 1960s was one of unprecedented growth for UBC, characterized by a doubling of enrolment. This rate of growth caused some concern so that in 1970 an alarmed UBC Senate set an upper limit on enrolment of 22,000 undergraduate and 5,000 graduate students, 27,000 in all.

Then, without warning, universities everywhere experienced one of the phenomena of the '70s — a levelling off or a decline in the number of young people seeking education at the post-secondary level. In some constituencies the effect of this change of attitude was traumatic; a large number of private colleges and universities in the United States, many of them offering a high standard of liberal arts education, closed their doors or watched their standards being eroded away, and universities elsewhere, locked into formula financing closely linked to student enrolment, began to indulge in questionable recruiting and curricular practices which would have been unthinkable in previous decades.

It has been a source of pride to me, as a teacher and senior administrator at UBC during this difficult period, that the University did not

*During the difficult decade of the 1970s, UBC did everything in its power to ensure that the quality of education for its growing student enrolment was enhanced.*

find it necessary to deviate from the basic goal of doing everything in its power to provide and enhance quality education for its students. There is, after all is said, a genuine understanding that the education of students is primary to everything else that a leading university does. This function is primary because it expresses the educational footing on which each new generation of educated men and women is established. Our provincial and national life is profoundly shaped by this influence.

Indeed, it can probably be said that we are the only university in Canada which has opted to raise its admission standards in the 1970s. These new requirements, approved in 1977, are being phased in over a four-year period to enable high school students to tailor their programs to them. They will be fully in place for the 1981-82 winter session. I am convinced that these new entrance standards will have the effect of attracting students who want quality education.

Let me just briefly outline some of the changes which have taken place in the composition of the student body in the 1970s.

Our enrolment in the decade 1969-70 to 1979-80 for the daytime winter session increased by 11.5 per cent from 20,767 to 23,616 students. I regard this as a notable achievement in the light of the stories which appear in the news media from time to time pointing to the "crisis" of declining university enrolments. Our experience unquestionably accents the fallacy of premature assumptions of dramatic enrolment declines. However, our significant increase is a mixed blessing. The retrenchment in budgetary support during this decade has meant that the University has had to serve more students with fewer dollars per student.

There have been increases in our continuing education and outreach programs that can only be described as phenomenal. The director of the Centre for Continuing Education in 1969-70 reported 21,238 registrations for centre programs. The comparable figure for 1979-80 was 52,526 registrations, an increase of more than 100 per cent in a decade.

In 1979-80 the total number of registrations for all UBC's academic and continuing education programs was 117,010, made up of 84,403 who participated in continuing education courses and 32,607 who were registered for academic programs. I hesitate to give a comparable figure for 1969-70 because the reporting methods used at that time for continuing education programs were incomplete. But I am prepared to assert with confidence that the number of people who each year have contact with the University for educational purposes has doubled in the last decade.

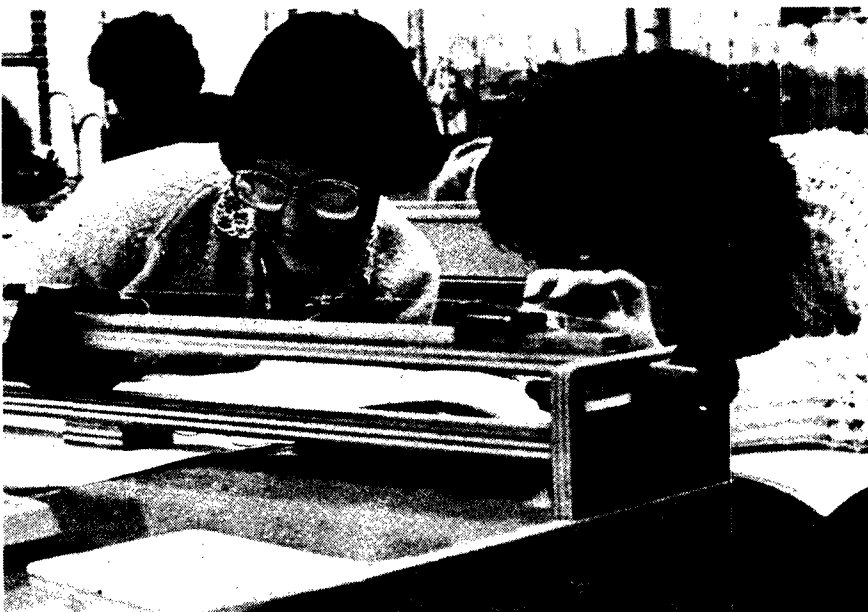
There have been other noteworthy changes in the composition of the student body. The number of women enrolled at the undergraduate level increased from 39 to 47 per cent in the decade. At the graduate level, women now make up 41 per cent of those registered for master's degrees, compared to 26 per cent in 1969-70; and the percentage enrolled for doctoral degrees has increased over the decade from 16 to 28.

The age distribution within the student body has also altered significantly. In 1979-80, 32.4 per cent, or one out of every three students, was in the age range 26 to 60 plus, compared to 20.1 per cent, or one out of every five students, a decade ago. The percentage of under-22s in the student population has fallen from 57.6 per

cent a decade ago to 44.6 per cent in 1979-80.

Another interesting aspect of our enrolment of the past decade has been the significant increase in the number of students enrolled for credit courses on a part-time basis. In 1969-70, only 5 per cent of our students were enrolled on this basis; in the last academic year the comparable percentage was 16.

Looking broadly at the enrolment patterns within the University, the decade of the 1970s was characterized by significant increases in registrations in professional schools, such as Law, Commerce and Business Administration, Forestry and Agricultural Sciences. Only the Faculty of Education at UBC has shown a decline in enrolment, a decline that will mean another serious shortage of teachers in the early 1980s as western Canada's population base increases and the public places increasing pressures on the schools to provide specialized teaching services. It is worth noting here that despite the shift in enrolment patterns within the University, the changes have not been at the expense of the core Faculties of Arts and Science, which have continued to experience stable or rising enrolments.



Later in this section of my annual report, I will reproduce excerpts from the reports of the deans that bear on other important aspects of University activity during the decade, notably research and changes in the curriculum.

Before turning to those areas, let me briefly describe the changes that have taken place in the physical appearance of the campus in the last decade. In 1969-70 the University was just beginning a massive expansion of its facilities. In that year, additions to the Biological Sciences Building, the Woodward Library and the Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre were under construction, a new gymnasium complex was taking shape on Thunderbird Boulevard, and the \$36 million TRIUMF project was being built in the south campus research area.

During that academic year, plans were set in motion for the new Sedgewick Undergraduate Library, a new Geological Sciences Centre, the Walter Gage Residence, the P.A. Woodward Instructional Resources Centre, the Buchanan Tower and a new Civil and Mechanical Engineering Building.

In the ensuing years, the University added

*One of the noteworthy changes in the composition of the student body during the 1970s was the growth in the number of women enrolled for both graduate and undergraduate programs.*

another wing to the Biological Sciences Building, constructed a \$2.8 million Animal Care Facility on the south campus, created a new centre for the Department of Anthropology and Sociology adjacent to the splendid new Museum of Anthropology, built a facility to house the B.C. Mental Retardation Institute, completed the Health Sciences Centre by expanding the basic medical sciences buildings and constructing extended care and acute care units, improved campus athletic and recreational facilities by building the new Aquatic Centre (with financial aid from students and the community) and added a new Library Processing Centre to its inventory of buildings.

In short, it was a period of physical construction rivalled only by that which took place on campus immediately following the Second World War.

I would like to be able to say that this building program has eliminated most of our pressing need for new facilities. But the fact is that we still have on the campus some 100 of the converted army huts brought to Point Grey following the Second World War, and many of our basic science departments, notably Chemistry, and professional schools — Commerce and Business Administration, Agricultural Sciences and Forestry — occupy overcrowded facilities resulting from significant enrolment increases. I can only reiterate here what I have said in previous reports — first-class academic work cannot flourish and expand in sub-standard quarters. We have before the Universities Council proposals to rectify many of our physical shortcomings and we shall continue to press on that body the need for funds that will enable us to upgrade our facilities and our academic program.

Finally, before I reproduce excerpts from the reports of the deans, let me say a few words about the reorganization of university-government relations and the financing of universities which took place during the 1970s. The new Universities Act which came into force in 1974, while it did little to alter the internal governance of universities, has had one major effect — it has interposed between higher education and government an intermediary body, the Universities Council of B.C.

The Council performs two major functions: it submits to government annually a request for operating funds for the three public universities and it divides among the universities the money it receives from government.

In my judgment, the public universities have become vulnerable to the impact of inflation and increasing financial constraints because they are now unable to make direct contact with government in order to argue directly their case for adequate funding. To this date, there is no doubt in my mind that the submissions made by the Council to government do not adequately reflect the true costs of operating this comprehensive University. I sincerely hope that a formal procedure for reviewing our requests with government can be found.

Another aspect of funding policy that has worked to UBC's detriment in recent years is the use of a formula for allocating the operating grant received from government. This situation would not be as urgent if the UCBC requests that go forward annually to Victoria reflected the genuine costs of operating a university, especially one with many professional facilities.

The operating grant received by the University for 1980-81 represented an increase of 8.7 per cent, well below the academic inflation rate.



which has seen the cost of books, professional supplies and utilities increase by as much as 14 to 20 per cent in the last academic year. When line items allocated by UCBC are deducted from the 1980-81 operating budget, the general increase becomes 7.9 per cent.

The consequences and problems generated by this under-funding are legion. By the end of the next fiscal year (March 31, 1981) we will be forced to reduce our continuing payroll base by at least \$2.1 million. When that process is completed, it will bring to almost \$7 million the amount UBC has had to remove from its operating budgets since 1976-77 — probably a record-setting retrenchment made by a Canadian university in that period.

In an indirect way, the University is also penalized because of its success in attracting grants for research, which stimulates better teaching and provides long-term benefits for society. The indirect costs of research are not funded by the granting agencies and must come from the operating budget. Similarly, the servicing of new campus buildings also affects the operating budget. Provision is made for the capital funding necessary to erect a building, but adequate funds are not provided for operation and maintenance.

In dozens of large and small ways, limited resources are threatening to erode the quality of education we are able to provide for our increasing student enrolment as well as institutional vitality, strength and diversity. I am certain that no one in government, and most certainly not the B.C. public, wishes to see the University diminish in quality. But there is no question in my mind that quality will be threatened in the

*Despite a massive building program in the last decade, many students and faculty members are forced to work in sub-standard physical surroundings such as old army huts brought to the campus at the end of the Second World War.*

# ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING (1977)

## Post-Secondary Education 1980-81

(\$000)

PROVINCES	CASH	TAX	TOTAL
Newfoundland	\$ 45,901	\$ 27,945	\$ 73,846
Prince Edward Island	9,847	5,995	15,842
Nova Scotia	67,513	41,101	108,614
New Brunswick	55,994	34,089	90,083
Quebec	350,004	454,165	804,169
Ontario	636,837	455,233	1,092,070
Manitoba	81,409	49,560	130,969
Saskatchewan	76,806	46,758	123,564
Alberta	140,076	124,827	264,903
British Columbia	189,850	145,705	335,555
Yukon	1,896	1,517	2,913
Northwest Territories	3,325	2,257	5,582
Total	\$1,658,958	\$1,389,152	\$3,048,110

Education Support Programs Branch, Secretary of State, July, 1980.

not too distant future if our operating budget remains unstable as a consequence of inflation and under-funding. At worst, continuation of this financial jeopardy could lead to a point where agonizing decisions will have to be made about the elimination of certain programs, perhaps even certain departments or faculties. It is my hope that we will never have to imperil the future of our nation and our young people by giving such action serious consideration.

The evolution of funding arrangements for provincial universities has involved both levels of government, provincial and federal. History will, I believe, write that in the main federal participation was appropriate because of the long-term benefits it brought to the nation. Without federal involvement, Canada would not now possess a network of many excellent universities. Taken together, funding by two levels of government has provided increased strength for universities by reducing their vulnerability to one "paymaster."

Canadian universities are, however, not unaware of the immense uncertainties involved in these funding arrangements. They have no illusions about what a federal withdrawal would mean for higher education. In my judgment, such a withdrawal would be an unimaginable catastrophe because of the magnitude of federal funding.

Unfortunately, many citizens are not aware of the enormous increases in federal funding to our universities since the Second World War. In concrete terms:

- After the war, the federal government paid universities \$150 for each enrolled veteran;

- From 1951 to 1967, the federal government provided direct support to universities in terms of a per capita grant based on provincial population;

- From 1968 to 1977, direct grants from Ottawa to universities were discontinued and replaced by payments to provincial governments based on the operating expenditures of post-secondary institutions. Under this scheme, Ottawa was generally responsible for half of the operating costs of higher education. Regrettably, this arrangement was abandoned in 1977 because of a significant federal policy change;

- Under the "Established Programs Financing" scheme in force since 1977, federal government support is no longer based on the

operating costs of post-secondary institutions, but involves a transfer of tax points and an annual cash payment to the provinces. Much to the consternation of Canadian universities, the federal government imposed no legal conditions on the provinces on how these transfers could be used. These arrangements are effective until April, 1982, and will be up for renegotiation in the spring of 1981.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that this indirect federal funding of university education is of paramount importance. This need is clearly recognized by the University community. But recognition is not a reason for complacency in times of fiscal restraint and troubled relations between the two levels of government. The outcome of these negotiations will shape the 1980s.

The table on this page sets out the amounts which it is estimated the federal government will spend for post-secondary education in 1980-81.

For 1980-81 the transfer from Ottawa in terms of tax points is \$1.3 billion, plus cash payments of \$1.6 billion, for a total of more than \$3 billion. For British Columbia, funding from Ottawa for post-secondary education will be more than \$335 million.

Few people realize the importance of federal involvement in our universities. Federal authorities have already indicated to the provinces that they expect to achieve significant savings in these transfers to the provinces in order to reduce the national deficit. Moreover, the federal government may withdraw its support of higher education in areas of perceived provincial jurisdiction.

Obviously, when this program comes up for renewal and negotiation, universities hope that they will be consulted because of the key role they play in the life of Canada. These negotiations will be a time of great educational challenge and opportunity for Canada. If the federal and provincial governments meet the challenge in a forthright and courageous way, Canadian universities will be able to ascend to even higher levels of excellence; if the two levels of government do not, the universities could slip into a steady decline toward academic mediocrity. Federal government withdrawal from indirect funding of universities would be shortsighted and gravely damaging to the long-term interests of Canada. This issue is not an esoteric



*Pioneering agreement covering co-operation between Cariboo College in Kamloops and UBC's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences for offering credit and non-credit courses was signed during the academic year by college principal Charles Brewster, seated left, and Dean Warren Kitts, head of UBC's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, seated right. Looking on left to right are Dr. Maurice Granger, chairman of physical and life sciences at the Kamloops College; Dr. Michael Pitt, UBC range specialist who co-ordinates courses at the college; Maureen Garland, associate director of the Agricultural Sciences Interior Program; and Dr. George Winter, director of the faculty's Interior program.*

debate is not to be thrashed out solely by final ministers. Leaders of business, unions, and education must assume part of the responsibility for making governments aware of the benefits of strong Canadian institutions of higher education. They are a basic national resource.

The material which follows has been excerpted from the reports of the deans of the 12 faculties in response to my request for a brief review of developments in the 1969-70/1979-80 decade and the outlook for the future in relation to goals and objectives outlined in "The Mission of the University of British Columbia."

**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES.** Dean Warren Kitts points to an increase of almost 100 per cent in enrolment in his faculty in the last decade from 210 to 403 undergraduates and an increase of 163 students in graduate studies. The faculty introduced a major curriculum change in the last academic year and during the decade added the following new programs: a new degree program in Landscape Architecture; a rangeland resources option, initially in Plant Science, later expanded to Soil Science, Animal Science and Agricultural Economics; specialization within Soil Science in forest soils, biometeorology, hydrology, remote sensing and land reclamation; establishment of a Department of Food Science; introduction of a program in wildlife management in Animal Science; a change in emphasis and name resulting in the creation of a Department of Bio-Resource Engineering to encompass the renewable resource areas of agriculture, aquaculture, and food process engineering; and development in Agricultural Economics of options in farm management and production, agribusiness and marketing and agricultural resource economics and development.

Research funds in the faculty more than quadrupled in the decade to more than \$2.9 million to support some 230 projects, including 40 field studies off the campus. The faculty's expanded public service activities included initiation of services by faculty and students to provide advice to the public on food and horticulture.

As to the next decade, Dean Kitts sees public service through continuing education and other services as a continuing priority. The faculty will seek to develop a co-operative program with industry to enable students to gain practical experience, and a Master of Agriculture degree is planned to provide agricultural professionals with additional training. To accomplish its mission, the faculty will need more classroom, laboratory, study and office space.

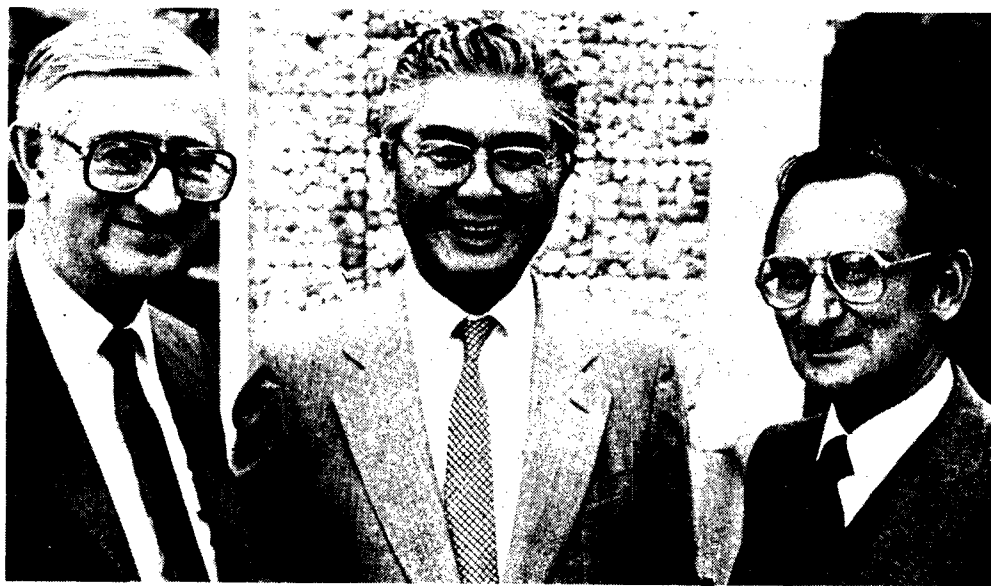
**APPLIED SCIENCE.** During the decade of the 1970s, the faculty completed its physical move from the central campus core to new quarters to the south, thus bringing all the engineering departments in close proximity to one another. The undergraduate student population grew to record levels (excluding the immediate post-Second World War enrolment boom) and the faculty is experiencing overcrowding even in its new facilities. Major academic initiatives in recent years were the establishment of the presence of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada in the Department of Chemical Engineering and the major commitment made by the University to the development of coal technology, which will lead to collaboration with departments in the Faculty of Science.

The faculty has begun preparation of a major plan for the development of engineering education aimed at stimulating primary and secondary technology in B.C. This will require construction to overcome a significant lack of space in some engineering departments, further development of the curriculum in areas of special interest to Canada, upgrading of the faculty (some of whom are being lured to industry by salaries far higher than the University is capable of paying), and expansion of opportunities for graduate work.

The School of Architecture entered the '70s with an entirely new curriculum which has proven to be very effective in providing a responsive and personalized education for students preparing for a professional career. During the last academic year the school has undergone an in-depth review of its program and is preparing a development plan for the '80s in line with the Mission Statement.

**ARTS.** The faculty, says Dean Robert Will, "looks back on the 1970s as a period of consolidation and reassessment of gains made during the previous decade when the faculty went through the most explosive period of expansion and transformation in its history. ...the past decade, and more particularly the years since 1975, have seen some basic rethinking, by both students and faculty, about the role and value of graduate study, especially in the light of the reduced job opportunities in university teaching, government and research. The undergraduate program has also come under scrutiny as graduating students found it increasingly difficult to find positions that matched both their expectations and qualifications. Yet despite a less than favorable employment climate...student numbers...have remained surprisingly stable in recent years after a decline from peaks reached in the late 1960s and early 1970s."

Dean Will expects the faculty's development in the 1980s will be more qualitative than quantitative. The generation of new courses is now tempered by the reality of a new financial climate, with the result that new courses are more often than not approved as a replacement for courses being deleted from the curriculum.



*UBC's Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, headed by Dean Peter Lusztig, far right, is developing new links with institutions on mainland China to fulfill the faculty's vision as a Pacific Rim educational resource. During the academic year, President Douglas Kenny, left, announced the establishment of a special fellowship to enable a senior scholar from China to spend up to four months at UBC in 1980-81. The scholar will be selected by Rong Yiren, centre, chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, which facilitates foreign investment in China.*

There is, however, need for new courses to fill in gaps in existing programs.

In accordance with the faculty's mission statement, Dean Will adds, new initiatives requiring earmarked or specific funding from the Universities Council are being undertaken and will continue on a modest scale throughout the 1980s. New programs initiated in this way are likely to be in the area of the creative and performing arts, but not exclusively so.

**COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.** Dean Peter Lusztig says his faculty made "significant advances on all fronts" in the 1970s in terms of degree programs, research, professional education and public service. The enrolment of full-time undergraduates increased by 70 per cent over the decade and graduate enrolment grew by 90 per cent. The faculty's student body composition, like that of the University as a whole, altered dramatically. Women made up only 5 per cent of enrolment in 1969-70; in the current academic year women made up 30 per cent of enrolment.

New faculty attracted to the University during the decade "have brought international attention to (Commerce and Business Administration) in many areas. Our programs in finance, transportation and urban land economics are acknowledged internationally as being in the first rank of equivalent programs to be found anywhere." He also points to the increased commitment by the faculty to professional continuing education "of the highest quality," an area that attracted more than 1,800 executives to 80 programs in 1979-80 alone.

Dean Lusztig says the faculty's pursuit of quality will be severely hampered if it is unable to add qualified faculty members and if it continues to experience space shortages, which are beginning to be critical. He looks forward to an expansion of research activities to take advantage of increasing federal government support and the exploration of new links with institutions on mainland China to fulfill the faculty's vision as a Pacific Rim educational resource. The faculty is also endeavoring to expand graduate programs in the light of growing demands for individuals trained in management education and looks forward to drawing on the expertise of its Advisory Council, formed during the 1970s, to cope with the increasing demands of the 1980s.

**DENTISTRY.** Dean George Beagrie reports that during the 1970s the faculty accomplished the development of a strong foundation for the undergraduate teaching program and in the latter part of the decade turned its attention to graduate and post-graduate education. A specialty diploma with a Master of Science option in periodontology was introduced and in 1979-80 a combined degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine/Master of Science was started as a pilot project after successful negotiations with the Faculty of Graduate Studies. This approach is expected to broaden the research approach of the faculty. Other recent notable developments include establishment of an oral pathology/oral biopsy service, and the introduction of a graduate and post-graduate division.

The dental faculty intends to introduce in the next few years a program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Dental Hygiene and there has been considerable interaction between the faculty and Douglas College with a view to developing a community-based training area in dental hygiene.

Dentistry has been given a new focus with the completion of the Health Sciences Centre Hospital. A Department of Dentistry has been formed within the complex to provide general dental treatment for hospital patients and the next few years should see the formation of similar departments in other hospitals with which the faculty will become affiliated. There are plans also to develop a craniofacial anomalies centre and a facial pain centre to serve as specialty treatment centres for the province. There is a need also to extend preventive services for control of dental caries and periodontal diseases during the 1980s, with particular emphasis on the identification of risk groups in the population. Continuing Dental Education continues to have a high priority in the faculty, Dean Beagrie says, and it is expected UBC will act as a major centre for this activity for the Pacific Rim as well as for other areas of the world.

**EDUCATION.** There were some notable developments in this faculty during the decade under review. In 1970, UBC became the first Canadian university to set a bachelor's degree as the minimum requirement for teaching in the elementary grades. The faculty subsequently experimented successfully with alternative methods of preparing teachers through a variety



of programs, notably Community Education and the Native Indian Teacher Education Program. The faculty also co-operated with the Yukon government to establish three years of teacher education for students in that territory.

The faculty anticipated future needs by initiating graduate and diploma programs to prepare adult educators. The doctoral program in adult education is one of only three offered in Canada. The success of all programs for graduate students is illustrated by the fact that over the past 10 years the number of candidates registered for master's and doctoral degrees has more than tripled. Other developments included establishment of the Education Research Service Centre to provide faculty and students with advice and guidance about research retrieval and design and data analysis, and the Centre for the Study of Curriculum and Instruction, which draws together faculty and graduate students to investigate the history, development, implementation and assessment of curricula. In previous reports, I have drawn attention to the faculty's significant contribution to in-service education of teachers, a program which in 1979-80 provided 151 courses attended by 1,328 teachers in 42 school districts beyond the lower Fraser Valley, a 32 per cent increase over the previous year.

Stemming from a review of the faculty, described in detail in my last annual report, was a decision in January, 1980, by the faculty to departmentalize, which involved melding 22 quasi departments into seven official departments and one division.

In the coming decade the faculty proposes to train more students in the field of counselling to work in schools and other agencies and with women, adults, immigrants and the handicapped; assist in the preparation of curricula and personnel for infant, nursery and daycare programs; extend diagnostic and remedial services in such areas as science, mathematics, language and reading and learning disabilities; and increase its involvement in programs in correctional institutions, among other things.

To carry out this mission, Acting Dean Roy Bentley says in his submission, increased funding is needed to extend graduate programs and research activities, provide better library facilities, and expand physical facilities.

**FORESTRY.** Student enrolment and the size of the teaching and research staff in Forestry increased significantly during the 1970s, reflecting increased concern about the bellwether industry of the province. The faculty began the decade with a totally restructured curriculum. A stepped-up information program to high schools emphasizing career opportunities resulted in annual graduating-class sizes increasing from the 40-50 range to the 60-80 range. In the same period, women began to enrol in the faculty and their numbers have grown steadily until they now represent 23 per cent of the total undergraduate enrolment. The faculty graduated 639 students during the decade, which represents 40 per cent of the total forestry graduates since 1921.

The teaching and research staff in Forestry increased in size from 25 to 40 over the decade. The additions ensured more balanced instruction in forest resources and environmental management and provided new expertise in such areas as fisheries biology, land, range and wildlife management, remote sensing, silviculture, wood science and resource economics.

The recent developments in forestry in the province, including a new Forest Act and the

expansion of the provincial Forest Service, which stem from the 1976 report of UBC resource economist Prof. Peter Pearse, present a new challenge for the UBC forestry faculty. If the provincial objective of a viable forest industry for B.C. is to be met, the faculty must increase its on-campus enrolment and continue to expand its embryonic continuing education program. Forestry will require an infusion of resources to provide new physical facilities and additional faculty for an enlarged enrolment and an already active research program.

**GRADUATE STUDIES.** Dean Peter Larkin characterizes the 1960s as "a period of rapid growth in enrolment and proliferation of graduate programs," while the decade of the '70s is described as one of "enrolment decline and recovery and consolidation of graduate offerings."

In December, 1970, graduate enrolment was 2,810, including 1,079 doctoral students; four years later graduate enrolment had declined to 2,666 students, including 890 doctoral candidates; and in December, 1979, total graduate enrolment stood at 3,293, including 870 doctoral students. By broad subject area, the 1970s witnessed a sharp decline in graduate enrolment in the humanities and pure sciences, but an increase, particularly at the master's level, in the professional areas, especially Education and Commerce and Business Administration. The social sciences were in between these extremes, reflecting their relatively late emergence in Canadian universities.

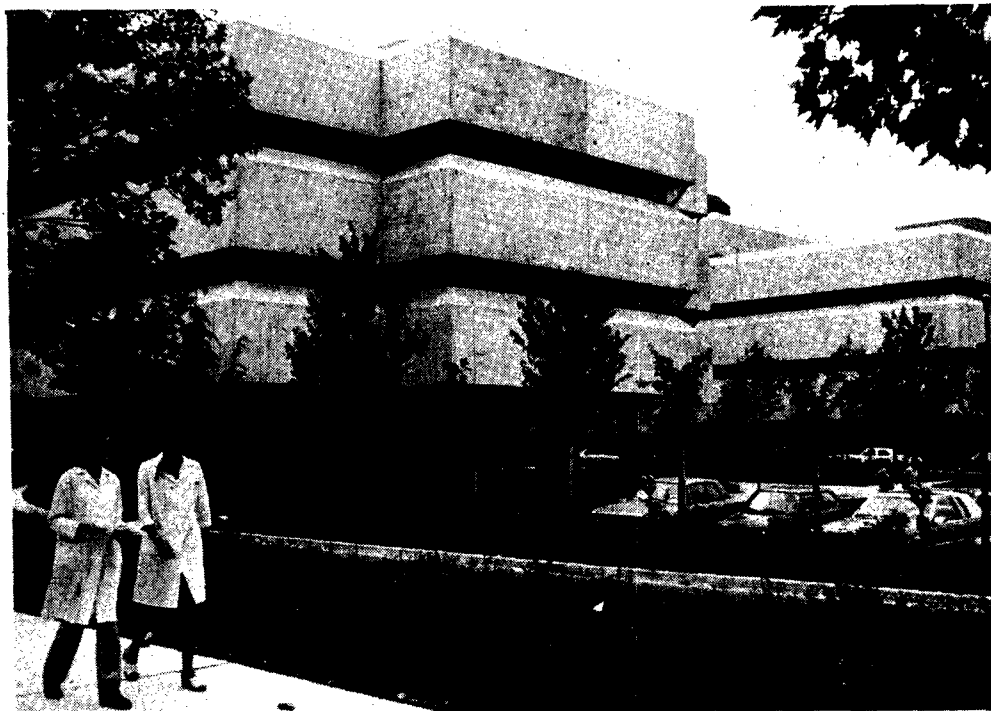
Despite the problems associated with research funding, there was a steady diversification of offerings during the 1970s. The number of graduate areas of study UBC offers increased from 80 to 94, the number of different kinds of degrees offered increased from 14 to 18, and the number of departments offering doctoral programs increased from 47 to 65 in the decade. Dean Larkin comments: "More important than these statistics were the many changes in course offerings, the growth in departmental experience and facilities and many other less visible changes that come with consolidation. The graduate programs at UBC are much better in quality now than they were at the end of the 1960s decade of rapid expansion. The same trends will continue in the 1980s, with a slow and steady growth in offerings and departmental capacities."

Dean Larkin also characterizes the 1970s as a decade of great interest in "interdisciplinary studies," a trend to which UBC responded conservatively, continuing to stress the desirability of strength in at least one discipline before embarking on projects that required strength in two or more directions. "This approach," says Dean Larkin in his annual report, "as judged by its results, has been particularly sound and UBC has avoided much of the institutionalized fadism that has come home to roost for many other North American universities."

Other important trends noted by Dean Larkin are the effort which has been made to encourage more mature citizens to upgrade their qualifications and the enhancement of collaboration among the various sectors of society — industry, government and University. These two trends have intersected significantly, and in the professional areas especially have resulted in major growth in the number of part-time students at the master's level and a substantial increase in institutional co-operation.

In the 1980s, says Dean Larkin, "it is expected that graduate enrolments will increase





*Completion of the Walter C. Koerner Acute Care Unit, left, the final component in UBC's Health Sciences Centre Hospital, means the University has one of the most advanced facilities in the world for the training of health professionals and patient care. A total of 600 beds are provided for acute, geriatric and psychiatric care in three separate buildings. In naming the acute care unit for Dr. Koerner, the University honored a benefactor who has played a major role in the creation of the Health Sciences Centre as a member of its management committee since it was established in 1972. The academic buildings of the Health Sciences Centre were named in honor of the late Dr. John F. McCreary, former dean of medicine and co-ordinator of health sciences at UBC, who laid foundations for development of an integrated centre on campus for the training of health professionals.*

gradually across the whole spectrum of subject areas, with the greatest growth in the professionally oriented fields." By projecting current trends in graduate enrolment, he says, "there is good reason to expect that the 1980s will be the decade in which graduate enrolment increases to 6,000 as was projected in the early 1960s as the likely level in the 1970s."

**LAW.** The Faculty of Law is pursuing three concurrent objectives, Dean Kenneth Lysyk says in his submission. The first, and the one pursued through the 1970s, is the consolidation and development of existing programs. The past decade was a period of rapid expansion for the faculty, one in which student enrolment quickly reached the planned maximum level. Since then, the number of fully qualified applicants for admission has exceeded the number of places available several times over.

A second broad objective is to achieve greater integration of conceptual and applied approaches to legal education. Some important initiatives in this area include the clinical programs and courses in counselling and advocacy, and "applied-law" experiments which are now firmly based in the faculty's curriculum and which have gained the law school a reputation as a leader in the field. A number of important developments in the teaching of advocacy are either in place or planned: an intensive program in trial and appellate practice is being experimented with; the faculty sponsors an advocacy workshop for members of the practising bar in association with the Continuing Legal Education Society of B.C.; students are given the opportunity to observe advocacy in practice through a courtroom facility in the Law Building; and a direct closed-circuit television link with the Vancouver Courthouse is being developed so that students may observe trials in progress. Establishment of this link will make UBC the first law school in Canada to have such a facility.

The faculty's third broad objective is to develop programs responsive to national and provincial needs and priorities. An example of a development of this type is the proposed program in Japanese law, reflecting the growing

economic importance, for B.C. particularly, of Japanese relations with Canada. Another example is the Native Law Program which is responding to the needs of Canada's Indians. This has required a flexible admissions policy, development of special tutorials for Native Indian students and participation by faculty in province-wide meetings to bring the program to the attention of native people. In the 1980s, the law school also plans to place a high priority on expanding and strengthening its graduate program.

**MEDICINE.** The major thrust of academic and physical development for the Faculty of Medicine in the 1970s centred on the construction of the Health Sciences Centre, which is linked to the phased expansion of enrolment in medicine leading eventually to a doubling of the first-year class to 160 students. A total of 120 students will be admitted in the fall of 1980. A description of the growth and development of the Health Sciences Centre during the last decade is included in a special section of this report and was occasioned by the official opening ceremony for the complex in May, 1980. The Walter Koerner Acute Care Unit, the final building making up the Health Sciences Centre Hospital, will admit its first patients in September of 1980.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES.** Dean Bernard Riedel lists the following items as indicative of the significant changes which have taken place in Pharmaceutical Sciences over the past decade: enrolment has almost doubled from 184 to 359 students; the graduate program has developed rapidly with a near doubling of students registered for advanced degrees; a near sevenfold increase in research funds saw \$1,022,641 available in 1980, compared to \$152,870 in 1970; and faculty strength has increased fourfold.

The undergraduate program altered greatly during the decade with concentration on development of a clinical program leading to a considerable change of emphasis for graduating students. The faculty's clinical program is recognized as one of the best in Canada, Dean Riedel says. Other notable developments during

the decade were initiation of one of UBC's most valuable public-service projects, the Drug and Poison Information Centre, which is also an active teaching and research centre, and development of a program of radioisotope development and research in association with the TRIUMF Project and the medical faculty's division of nuclear medicine. The prospect of work in the field of positron emission tomography, described in greater detail in a later section of this report under The Health Sciences, opens up new research possibilities for the faculty.

**SCIENCE.** As one of the "core" faculties of the University, the Faculty of Science plays a central role in the University through the instruction it provides to students registered in all faculties but Law, and serves as an initial training ground for many students planning careers in the professions. Its research program is very wide-ranging and encompasses both basic and applied research.

A Faculty of Science review committee which reported to me in the 1979-80 academic year said that as judged from both inside and outside the University, UBC's faculty "ranks as a leading Science Faculty." The report noted that the average number of research papers already published by each faculty member is 34, that the average number published in the last five years was 12, and that research funds awarded to members of the faculty in 1978-79 were of the order of 60 per cent of the faculty's professional salaries budget.

The faculty entered the 1970's with all its present departments in existence in one form or another. During the decade, the Department of Geology changed its name to the Department of Geological Sciences and a developing astronomy program became part of the offerings of the Department of Geophysics and Astronomy. The former Institute of Oceanography was incorporated into Science as a department in 1979. Curriculum alterations which took place during the decade are too numerous to mention; in the many disciplines which make up this faculty knowledge expands at an extraordinary rate and curriculum committees are hard pressed to ensure that academic programs reflect advances in science.

It is not surprising, given the size and complexity of the Faculty of Science, that the review committee found shortcomings in the faculty and reported that it would not reach its full potential until a number of serious problems are recognized and remedied.

These problems have to do with the science faculty's curriculum, especially at the first year level, shortcomings in counselling for students, the allocation of resources within the faculty and relationships with the Faculty of Graduate Studies as a result of the large amount of money which the science faculty receives for the support of research. The new-dean of the faculty, Prof. Cyril Finnegan, is taking steps to deal with the problem areas identified by the review committee.

This is the second of three major faculty reviews which I have initiated as part of an overall plan designed to improve the quality of education at UBC. A review of the Faculty of Education was completed in the last academic year and the Faculty of Forestry is currently under review.

## Research

The decade of the 1970s, so far as research is concerned, was one of deepening gloom followed by several years of rising expectations.

The federal government, early in the decade, adopted a hold-the-line policy on research funding, a policy which I described in previous reports as short-sighted and hazardous. This policy, coupled with inflationary pressures, placed all of Canada's university research effort in jeopardy and, in my view and that of other senior administrators and scientific leaders, imperilled the future of this country.

The effects of the policy were clearly felt on the UBC campus. Some faculty members found their research grants cut to dangerously low levels or withdrawn completely, young faculty members drawn to the academic world by the prospects of a career in research and teaching found they were unable to obtain any funds to begin new projects; technical support staff, many of them highly skilled, had to find employment elsewhere; and there is no doubt in my mind that University enrolment was affected because of the close link between research funding and graduate student enrolment. By denying young Canadians access to university academic and research facilities, governments have created a manpower gap that will seriously affect universities and the economy in the future. One of the major functions of research is to train the next generation of scholars who will develop innovative ideas and techniques for Canadian society and staff university classrooms. Over the next decade or two, it seems likely that the trained workforce Canada will need for these functions will not come on-stream at the appropriate time. And I have no hesitation in saying that Canada's future is likely to be seriously affected as a result.

Admittedly, the decade of the 1970s was a difficult period for governments because of rising costs and inflation. The point I wish to make here is that it is precisely in times of difficulty that the need for research is greatest. It is a time when we need new information to strengthen the long-range development of our natural and human resources, not just in the pure and applied sciences but in the social sciences and humanities as well.

It is only in the last three years or so that the federal and provincial governments have taken steps to shore up Canada's sagging research effort. In 1980, the federal government will increase its spending for research in the natural sciences by some \$155 million and increase support for awards to promising doctoral students. Ottawa has promised that by the middle of the 1980s, research spending will account for 1.5 per cent of the gross national product. Current-

ly, Canada spends only 0.94 per cent of its \$260 billion GNP on research, about half the proportion spent by such countries as Switzerland and France.

For 1980-81, the budget of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council was increased by 35 per cent to \$162.6 million, the Medical Research Council's budget was boosted by 17 per cent to \$82.2 million, and a similar percentage increase gave the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council a budget of \$41.7 million.

This turnaround in government policy has been reflected in research funding at UBC. Over the past five years grants for research have nearly doubled from \$16 million to \$31.3 million in the 1979-80 fiscal year. The 1979-80 total is a 21 per cent increase over the previous fiscal year and marks the third consecutive year in which research-award increases exceeded 20 per cent.

Dr. Richard Spratley, the University's research administrator, points out a notable shift in the source of research funds over the past five years in his annual report. Federal support (from federal government departments and national councils which receive funds directly from the federal government) is now only 59 per cent of the total, down from 75 per cent in the early 1970s. And provincial support, through the B.C. Health Sciences Research Fund and the Science Council of B.C., has increased dramatically by nearly 500 per cent since 1975-76.

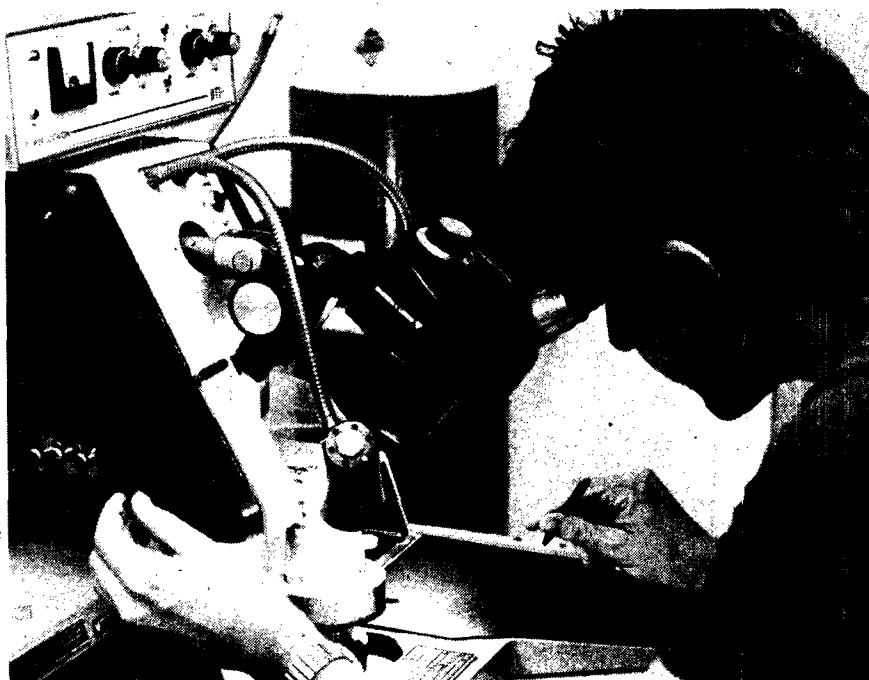
Another overall trend of the past five years is that funding for the health sciences, social sciences and humanities increased more rapidly than did grants for other disciplines. Increases for the humanities and social sciences were of the order of 150 per cent, and 130 per cent for the health sciences in the past five years. In the same period, increases for research in the natural sciences were of the order of 85 per cent and for the applied sciences of 70 per cent.

There have also been dramatic increases in research funding over the past five years in the Faculty of Education (up 238 per cent), Pharmaceutical Sciences (up 328 per cent) and Agricultural Sciences (up 164 per cent). A five-year increase of 370 per cent in funding in the Department of Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine has made it the highest funded department at UBC with a total of \$2.32 million in 1979-80.

Five UBC faculties received research funds in excess of \$2 million in 1979-80, compared to only two faculties five years ago. The Faculties of Medicine (\$9,636,791) and Science (\$9,601,318) topped the list in 1979-80. Other faculties which received more than \$2 million in the last fiscal year were Applied Science — \$2,549,662, Agricultural Sciences — \$2,354,028 and Arts — \$2,266,294. Six UBC departments — five in the natural sciences and one in the health sciences — were each awarded grants in excess of \$1 million in 1979-80.

The increased activity in research is reflected in the annual reports of the deans of the University's 12 faculties. It would take many more pages than make up this report to record all the projects under way at present. I have chosen a representative selection from each faculty to indicate the range and variety of work that is enriching our scientific and cultural resources.

**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES.** Grants in this faculty were up 25 per cent in 1979-80 over the previous fiscal year to support some 230



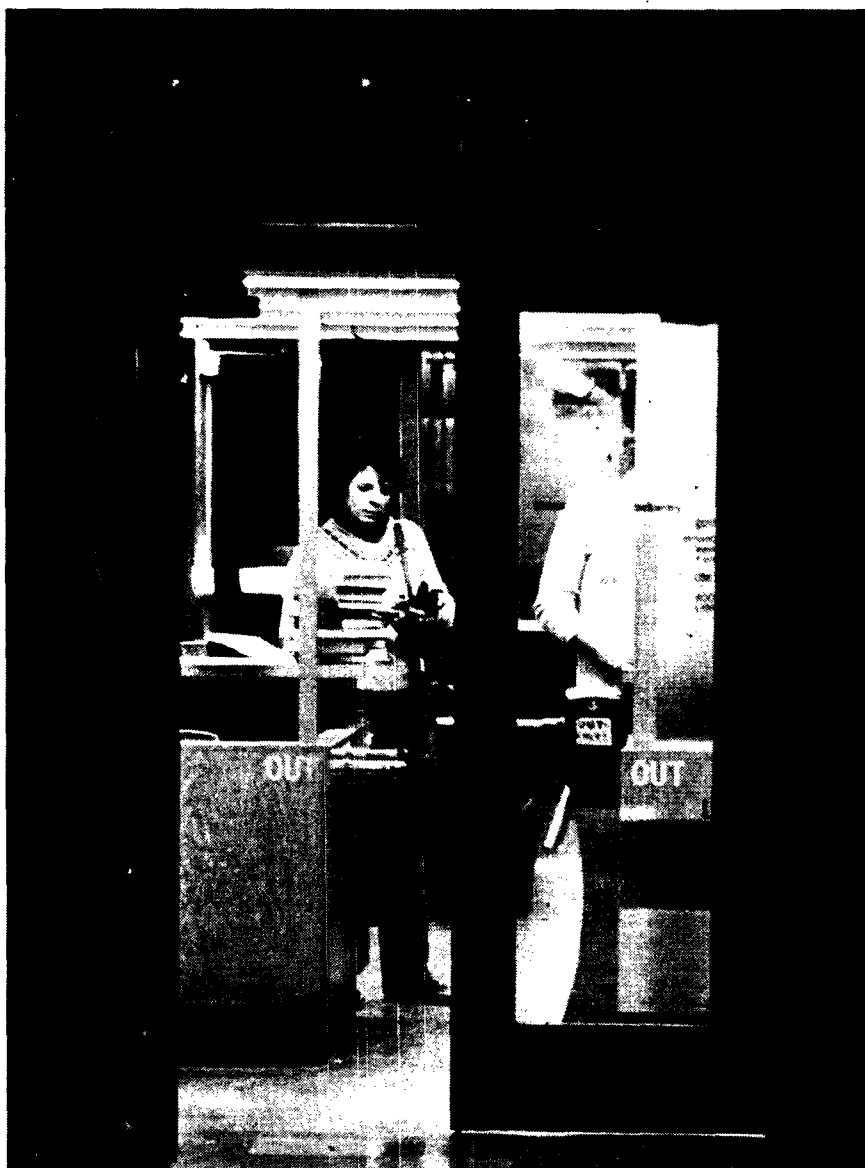
separate projects, which Dean Warren Kitts says are highly relevant from a national and international point of view or are aimed at solving unique regional problems in B.C. In effect, Dean Kitts adds, the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences serves as the research arm of the provincial Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Research projects are by no means confined to the UBC campus; 40 involve studies and field work outside the Lower Mainland and the faculty also makes use of ancillary research facilities at its research farm at Oyster River on Vancouver Island. All this activity resulted in faculty members contributing three chapters to books, publishing 89 papers in refereed journals, preparing 74 reports, reviews, monographs, bulletins and articles, and presenting 53 papers and abstracts at conferences.

Projects of note include: studies on stabilization schemes in the B.C. beef industry by Dr. George Kennedy; studies on the use of solar heat in greenhouses by Prof. L.M. Staley; testing of a wide variety of food and food products as health hazards by Prof. W.D. Powrie in co-operation with the B.C. Cancer Research Centre; studies on paralytic shellfish poisoning in Food Science; a study of Vancouver's waterfront with the aim of making design and landscape recommendations to maximize the scenic value of that area; and the use of remote sensing to assess the impact of off-road vehicles on open range lands in B.C.

**APPLIED SCIENCE.** In the Department of Chemical Engineering, Colin Oloman has developed a new process for production of hydrogen peroxide at pulp and paper mills, thus holding out the hope for considerable cost reductions for that industry. Chemical and metallurgical engineers are co-operating in a program of research and testing of rotary kilns which has drawn international interest from industry.

In Civil Engineering, Dr. W.K. Oldham's work on the biological removal of nutrients from sewage has led to acceptance of this process for a new treatment plant now being designed for the City of Kelowna. Two other B.C. cities — Vernon and Cranbrook — are using another waste management method

*A turnaround in government policy has resulted in a near doubling of support for research at UBC over the last five years.*



*UBC's library collections almost doubled in size during the 1970s to 2.1 million items. Major building projects completed in the decade included a new Law Library and the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library. During the 1979-80 academic year, the University launched a major study to look into space requirements for the library system over the next two decades.*

developed by Dr. Oldham involving application of treated sewage to dry-land areas for the production of cash crops, thereby reducing the load of undesirable impurities entering nearby lakes.

The electrical engineering department is active in the fields of applied electromagnetics, biomedical engineering, communications and signal processing, computer applications and digital and power systems engineering. Prof. E.V. Jull is advising Transport Canada on the minimization of interference to instrument landing systems and radar systems due to airport buildings and Dr. Michael Beddoes continues his work on development of aids for the blind. The work of Dr. D.F. Schrack in developing a language for computer graphics has attracted interest, particularly in Europe, and Prof. Hermann Dommel has become the central figure in an international group of power systems analysts making use of a new program which he developed.

In the Department of Mechanical Engineering, research on wind-induced oscillation of towers and tall buildings is being carried out by Prof. Geoffrey Parkinson; Dr. Ian Gartshore is testing building models in wind tunnels to determine what strength of windows should be specified for Vancouver buildings; Dr. T.N.

Adams is working on the question of on-site coal gasification, which has economic and environmental advantages over traditional mining and surface gasification; Prof. Norman Eley is studying explosion-proofing of diesel exhaust systems and explosion risks in coal mines due to frictional or impact heating; Dr. R.E. McKechnie has been active with students in a number of innovative projects, including design of a one-handed can opener for the handicapped, solar heating of swimming pools, and the application of microcomputers to engineering problems; Dr. G.W. Vickers has been developing water jets which have application to the underwater cleaning of metal surfaces; Dr. Stanley Hutton has initiated a major project on saw vibrations directed at increasing the yield of sawn lumber in the B.C. forest industry; Dr. Henry Vaughan has completed work on the problems of slamming damage to large barges being towed in heavy weather, a problem for the B.C. marine transport industry; and Dr. V.J. Modi has been studying the dynamics of inflated structures suitable for use in submarine detection.

Our mineral engineers are studying the oxidation of B.C. coals and the effect of recovery of coal by flotation, a project which should result in improved recovery of B.C. coal resources, and a number of projects that bear on the province's coal resources are under way in Metallurgical Engineering.

ARTS. The diversity of research in this faculty is reflected in the following research projects: Dr. David Pokotylo of Anthropology and Sociology has completed the on-site phase of the Hat Creek Archeological Project, which aims to identify valuable archeological sites prior to the giant coal mining development scheduled for this area near Kamloops; members of the Department of Economics taking part in the natural resource economics program emphasized studies on uranium and copper mining, fisheries' policy and energy problems in the last academic year, while some other members of the same department undertook research on the problem of inflation; members of the Department of Geography are involved in work on avalanches, solar energy, transportation, social planning and zoning, an historical atlas of Canada, trade with Russia and the history of urban planning and development in China; and faculty members in the School of Home Economics are involved in projects related to the influence on offspring of maternal alcohol consumption during pregnancy and growth retardation in the fetal alcohol syndrome, child abuse, and the adaptation experiences of Vietnamese refugees.

Members of the arts faculty were the authors of an impressive number of books published in 1979-80, including studies of the culture of India and China by experts in anthropology and Asian studies, literary works by teachers in Creative Writing, French and Germanic Studies, and several historical works on medieval, modern and Canadian history.

A number of projects related to the native Indians of Canada are outlined in the report of Arts Dean Robert Will. Dr. Leslie Upton of History, whose untimely death during the academic year robbed the department of one of its most promising scholars, was the author of a study of Indian-white relations in the Maritimes in the 18th and 19th centuries; Dr. Dale Kinkade continues his work on B.C. and U.S. Indian languages, some of which are in danger

of dying out; and Dr. Paul Tennant of Political Science launched a major study of native Indian organizations in B.C., the first of its kind.

**COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.** Dean Peter Lusztag has provided the following examples of research most likely to lead to benefits to the community and the curriculum of the faculty.

The faculty's industrial relations management division has published a *Handbook of Experiential Learning and Change*, which has important implications for the faculty's approach to teaching. Other work in this division on transfer policy shows promise in aiding the development of young managers in Canadian companies.

The urban land economics division is continuing work on the use of multiple regression analysis for property valuation, attracting the attention and co-operation of the B.C. Assessment Authority which is in a position to make direct use of the research. Other current work on the effects of land use regulation and control across Canada is likely to have considerable impact on the ways in which provincial and local governments govern urban development in the 1990s. And work on the impact of federal housing policy on local housing markets is of great potential use in guiding future federal policy.

The faculty's transportation division has undertaken projects to study the adequacy and efficiency of various aspects of Canada's transportation system. Work on the British Columbia Railway provided important inputs to the provincial government on future management of the system.

Members of the marketing division are doing research in such areas as energy demand and the impact of television on children, consumer behavior and the marketing of the performing arts. The findings in the latter area have already been adopted by a number of performing arts companies in North America.

**DENTISTRY.** Three members of the faculty, Drs. A.G. Hannam, A.A. Lowe and W.W. Wood have made considerable progress in developing a computer-based data bank for continuing projects ranging from basic physiological studies to applied clinical research. The data bank contains physiological and in some cases anatomical data from the files of more than 120 patients. The research team has developed systems for retrieving, analysing and displaying correlated anatomical and physiological data for a wide variety of dental research projects. The project has also fostered close conceptual, experimental and technical links between various experiments, an increasing amount of collaborative work and widespread interest among international colleagues. This work will have a fundamental effect on one of the aims of the faculty — establishment of a craniofacial pain centre.

Dr. Virginia Diewart of the orthodontics department is involved in important research on factors causing cleft palate. She is assessing both normal palate development and genetic defects in experimental animals.

Other current research of note is the following: the immunofluorescent study of tooth transplants and lingual nerve sensory alteration related to oral surgery by Dr. B.H. Goldstein; bone healing after experimental jaw fractures by radiographic, histologic and biometric means; the long-range health effect of sedative drugs used in medical and dental treatments; the possibility of tooth-decay prevention from

continuous fluoride-releasing restorations; the use of magnets for retention of dental appliances; and investigation of the dental needs of geriatric patients.

**EDUCATION.** Acting Dean Roy Bentley says research in his faculty has developed in response to specific needs and problems experienced in teaching and learning, with special attention directed toward the analysis, development and assessment of curricula and the adaptation of materials and instructional techniques for special groups.

More specifically, members of the faculty have been involved in an assessment of mathematics education that will have considerable influence on the forthcoming revision of the school mathematics curriculum; a training program related to mental retardation; development of instructional materials for Canadian studies; studies of Canada's aging population; development and evaluation of a basic literary curriculum for adults; evaluation of curricular materials for gifted children; development of an educational treatment model for hyperactive children; the financial effects of aid to non-public schools; and analysis of the work of family court counsellors and identification of required competencies with the aim of devising a suitable training program.

**FORESTRY.** The intensification in recent years of the forest management program for the province has brought to light many problems requiring research and expertise within the faculty. The faculty is now stretched to its limit by requests for advice and grants and contracts for research from government and the forest industry, Dean Joseph Gardner reports.

The following extract is from the report of Gordon MacNabb, president of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and concerns the work of Dr. Norman Franz of the forestry faculty:

"After over a decade of NSERC (NRC) operating grant support, a professor in the Faculty of Forestry at the University of British Columbia has gained an international reputation for his work on high pressure liquid jet cutting systems and has obtained over 30 patents. A pioneer in the use of high velocity water jets for cutting wood, this researcher has extended this technology to the cutting of other materials. Indeed, his work lays the foundation for virtually all practical developments of jet cutting. The original concept is now in daily industrial use in the U.S.A., England, Scotland, Sweden, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands in such diverse industries as aerospace, automobile, shoe and apparel, building products containers. Materials being processed include paper board, reinforced plastics, fiberglass insulation, foams, abrasive and asbestos products, plywood and food products."

Research in the faculty covers a wide spectrum. Dr. Gordon Weetman is carrying out trials under contract with the provincial Ministry of Forests on fertilization of stands of lodgepole pine at 25 Interior sites; Glen Young has been a key figure in the marrying of computer technology to planning techniques so that the harvesting process can be speeded up; Philip Cottell is studying man-machine interactions with a view to making the forestry workplace safe and productive; and Prof. Jack Walters, director of UBC's research forest in the Fraser Valley, continues his work on technical innovation, which has drawn international interest.

**GRADUATE STUDIES.** The institutes, schools and centres associated with the Faculty of Graduate Studies are among the most productive units within the University in terms of research.

Dr. William Rees of the School of Community and Regional Planning has published research on the environmental assessment and review process in the Canadian Arctic that has attracted national interest and was the subject of a House of Commons debate. Dr. Michael Poulton's research on sawlog transportation on the Lower Fraser River has significance for the management of that waterway.

Population management and biology were the principal areas of research of members of the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology during 1979-80. The acquisition of several minicomputers opened up new possibilities in applying fairly advanced modelling techniques in workshops or field situations and has improved the practicality of testing theory against actual data quickly and realistically. The scope of interdisciplinary modelling was further expanded to combine behavioral and social factors with economic, physical and biological systems.

Collectively, IARE faculty members received more than \$1 million for a wide variety of projects that included the following: development of methods of environmental analysis and policy design and the training of teams in methods of adaptive environmental management by Prof. C.S. Holling; studies of coho salmon populations by Profs. P.A. Larkin, C.F. Wehrhahn and J.D. McPhail; studies of toxic chemicals in the environment and ambulance design in the City of Victoria by Prof. Ilan Vertinsky; studies of ecosystems in the southern Sudan by Prof. A.R.E. Sinclair; and work on the biological control of weeds in the Kamloops area by Dr. Judith Myers.

The Institute of Asian Research is fostering research in three main areas: Canada-Asia economic relations; research in Asia such as currently funded projects on Chinese and South Asian agricultural development; and interdisciplinary studies such as those under way on educational mobility and urbanization in Asia. The institute plans to continue development of research on Asian Canadian communities.

Having completed a five-year project on Canada and the international management of the oceans, the Institute of International Relations has now embarked on a new project on Canada and international trade with funds provided by the Donner Canadian Foundation. The ocean project generated more than 60 studies and it is expected the international trade project will generate even more.

The Centre for Transportation Studies has a number of projects under way characterized by diversity. One deals with the realities of newspaper recycling and ways in which the transport costs can be minimized. A mathematical model will be used to indicate the relationships between collection methods, transport technology, and the market price for waste paper. The centre is also studying the landing fees charged by the world's leading international airports as they relate to the type of plane, volume of traffic and cost of airport operations. This study should indicate whether Canadian carriers are disadvantaged in various ways at several airports.

The Westwater Research Centre is continuing with its Coastal Resource Management Program, which includes studies of marsh plants

and juvenile salmon in the Lower Fraser River to determine the importance of wetlands to salmon, publication of a series of reports and a book entitled *Coastal Resources in the Future of B.C.*, and studies of fish protection regulation as applied to the B.C. coastal forest industry. The centre has also completed a study for the Economic Council of Canada on environmental protection regulation, which included recommendations for strengthening the procedures for bargaining between developers and regulators, in particular, by improving the information available to the regulatory process.

The Soil Dynamics group in Graduate Studies fosters research in such areas as earthquake engineering, ocean engineering and environmental fluid dynamics. The studies being carried out under the latter heading include development of techniques for the analysis of the dispersal of pollutants in oceans, lakes, rivers and air, and the prediction of the effects of waste heat discharges from power plants.

Some of the techniques and programs developed by the earthquake engineering group are now used by consulting engineers in North America and Norway and by government agencies in Italy, Japan, the Soviet Union and Mexico. Currently under development is a procedure for analysing the behavior of offshore pipelines during storms and earthquakes.

The resource management science program sponsored a study of coastal zone management centred on southeastern Vancouver Island, a study which has been of considerable interest to the Capital Regional District because it is the only one of its kind conducted in B.C. Another study focussed on evaluation of the success of the Island's Trust to manage the development of the Gulf Islands between the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island. Recommendations for improvement were outlined and the information was received with great interest by the trust as well as residents of the islands.

During 1979-80, a group of academics and professionals associated with the Centre for Human Settlements met to examine the current state of Canada's settlement system and its tendencies. What emerged from this study was that while the population of Canadians residing in small and medium-sized towns has increased, the population in the metropolitan areas of Canada has declined.

**LAW.** Faculty members in Law continue research into legal topics of a traditional nature as well as new and relatively unexplored areas.

A major project drawing to completion is a book of essays on Canadian law and practice relating to criminal procedure, edited by Profs. Jerome Atrens, Peter Burns and James Taylor, to which a number of faculty members have made contributions. Marilyn MacCrimmon continues her empirical studies on witnesses and their reliability, which involves work with researchers outside the law faculty. Other studies which have made major contributions to the field, or are likely to do so, include the following: the law of restitution by G.B. Klipfert; intergovernmental agreements by Prof. Kenneth Lysyk; Canadian law of property by Prof. A.J. McClean; studies in legal philosophy on the western idea of law by Prof. J.C. Smith; powers and duties of Canadian corporate directors by Barry Slutsky; Canadian land law by Prof. E.C.E. Todd; and Canadian law of trade secrets by Dr. David Vaver.

**MEDICINE.** The range and variety of research in the Faculty of Medicine could easily

be the subject of a separate report on its own, encompassing as it does basic studies in neurology, the structure and function of biological membranes, and the biochemical basis of respiration (to name only three), clinical studies in anesthesiology, surgery (including the treatment of burns), diagnostic radiology, ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and pathology.

Four researchers were awarded grants in excess of \$100,000 in 1979-80: Dr. Hans Stich of Medical Genetics for studies in environmental carcinogenesis; Dr. John Dirks of the Department of Medicine, who received a \$250,000 grant for development of a neurology division within the department and \$121,000 for kidney research; Dr. Moira Yeung, also of Medicine, for a study of Alcan smelter workers; and Dr. Michael Smith, for studies on nucleic acids.

Here is a brief listing of other valuable research taking place in the medical faculty. In the Department of Biochemistry studies are under way of anti-cancer drugs and hormone-responsive tumors; research on various forms of cancer continues in the Department of Surgery; the B.C. Record Linkage Project in the Department of Medical Genetics is using the computer to provide statistics on such things as recurrence risks or incidence of disease; chronic lung disorders are under intense investigation in the Department of Medicine; ophthalmologists are studying diabetes and its effect on the eyes; a grant from the federal government is being used in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to study the relationship between therapeutic abortion and subsequent pregnancy outcome; research in Paediatrics is generating appreciation of the role of virus infections in chronic arthritis, diabetes, thyroid disease and perhaps multiple sclerosis; a research group headed by Dr. Harold Copp has recently discovered another new hormone which appears to regulate calcium metabolism in fish; and in Psychiatry, researchers are investigating biological markers in psychiatric illness and the condition known as anorexia nervosa in which patients literally starve themselves, sometimes to death.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES.** Dean Bernard Riedel reports a dramatic increase in research and graduate studies activity in his faculty during the academic year. In addition to 29 graduate students enrolled for the masters and Ph.D. programs, the Hospital Pharmacy Residency Program has 11 students enrolled in this certificate program functioning in seven community hospitals.

Research funds awarded to the faculty totaled \$1,022,641 and as in other faculties this money was used to support post-doctoral fellows, pre-doctoral students and technical and professional assistants.

A research project in the field of drug utilization review has resulted in a valuable on-going relationship with the Pharmacare program of the provincial government and the faculty's Drug and Poison Information Centre broadened its activities by initiating production of a Drug Information Reference Manual for use in hospitals and a Poison Management Manual for use in hospital emergency departments. The Radioisotope Development and Research Project has brought the use of an isotope of iodine into active use in medical diagnostic procedures. Two chemists are involved in preparation of a second isotope of iodine for possible use in brain scanning as part of the Positron Emission Tomography Project, which is described in greater detail in the section of this report deal-

ing with the completion of the Health Sciences Centre.

A measure of the research activity emanating from this small UBC faculty is reflected in the fact that 150 scientific publications by members of its teaching staff were published in 1979-80.

**SCIENCE.** The Faculty of Science received about 40 per cent of the total research funds made available to UBC in the last fiscal year — more than \$11 million. In the area of the earth sciences, research includes radioactive isotope measurements of the age of minerals, ground-water and nuclear waste disposal problems, seismology and glaciology. Our oceanographers are looking at the physical, geological, biological and chemical aspects of the Strait of Georgia (using among other methods instruments attached to two B.C. ferries) and of the Pacific (using Canadian and American naval vessels and a coastal oil tanker). UBC astronomers are involved in research on black holes, stellar evolution and the instrumentation of the Canada-France-Hawaii telescope located on Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

A wide range of research, including genetic research on environmental mutagens, fungal parasites of cereal grains, and human allergic reactions to plant compounds are the more practical of the diverse basic research projects conducted in Botany. In Microbiology, new faculty members have initiated active programs in molecular biology and Dr. Julia Levy's work on simple sensitive tests for lung cancer continues to be successful. The annual publication record of the zoology department was sustained in the past year and included two books by faculty members.

In the mathematical sciences, a research facility in computational vision has been established under Dr. Alan Mackworth of Computer Science and several UBC mathematicians enhanced the research reputation of the mathematics department for the high quality of work in statistics and applied and pure mathematics.

In the physical sciences, more than 200 research papers were produced by members of the Department of Chemistry. In the Department of Physics, a fusion research position has been established by B.C. Hydro to examine both pure and applied problems.

**THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.** It seems appropriate to report here on the activities of the University Press, which marked nine years of operation in the 1979-80 academic year. In that period, the press has published 94 titles (70 per cent of them authored by UBC faculty, graduates or affiliates of UBC) and increased the number of books it publishes annually to an average of 14. Annual sales now amount to about 20,000 books in 49 countries. It has grown to a point where it is the third largest English-language scholarly press in Canada and may soon be second in size.

The press was established to provide a platform for scholarly research and writing in B.C.; to publish scholarly books that are not commercially viable but which should be published; to see that the authors whose books are published have professional advice in editing and production; and to serve the community of which it is a part by also publishing definitive books about the province. The press, under the direction of A.N. Blicq and with the help of his competent staff, has played a notable part in ensuring that the fruits of scholarship are widely disseminated.



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION IN CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS 1979-80

Extra-Sessional Credit Programs	10,018
Centre for Continuing Education (including Guided Independent Study)	52,526
Division of Continuing Education in the Health Sciences	11,360
Professional Programs of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration	10,968
Professional Continuing Education Program of the School of Social Work	779
Professional Continuing Education Activities of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences	1,232
Professional Continuing Education Activities of the Faculty of Education	7,460
Professional Continuing Education Activities of the Faculty of Forestry	78
<b>TOTAL PARTICIPATION IN CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS</b>	<b>94,421</b>

## Continuing education

The University also continues to make a significant contribution to the cultural life of the province through a variety of programs that could just as easily be listed in this report under the heading of public service.

The Museum of Anthropology, for instance, attracted 16,656 persons for single lectures and lecture series, performances and other public events. These events are designed to appeal to a wide range of ages from school-age children to senior citizens. Total attendance at the museum was 149,245 persons of all ages, and in off-campus centres on Vancouver Island, in the Fraser Valley, the Interior and northern

The Departments of Music and Theatre and the Fine Arts Gallery offered an almost continuous series of concerts, theatrical performances and exhibitions throughout the University year.

The music department presented 23 faculty concerts and 66 student recitals on the campus B.C. The department also hosted a number of outstanding musicologists and brought to the campus as an artist-in-residence Maureen Forrester, who gave a recital as well as master classes for students. The department also presented a two-week baroque music workshop and a one-week early music and dance workshop in association with the Vancouver Society for Early Music.

Some 21,000 persons saw theatre productions staged by the Department of Theatre in the Frederic Wood Theatre and the Dorothy Somerset Studio. Five major productions, including Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* and Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*, were staged between September, 1979, and March, 1980, and Stage Campus '80, supported by the provincial government's Youth Employment

Program, presented three plays during the summer of 1980.

The UBC Fine Arts Gallery continues to mount a series of lively and interesting exhibitions despite its totally inadequate location in the basement of the UBC Library. Seven exhibits between September, 1979, and April, 1980, showed a variety of art forms, including basketry, sculpture, paintings and drawings, photographs and graphic art. Hopefully, the University will be able to construct a new art gallery in the not-too-distant future, thereby completing the Norman MacKenzie Centre for Fine Arts.

Each year, the academic and recreational life of the campus is enhanced by the presence of numerous visitors, who give public lectures and participate in seminars, colloquia and other public events attended by faculty, students, support staff and the general public. More than 7,600 persons attended 22 public lectures given by speakers who came to UBC under the auspices of a fund established a number of years ago by former UBC student Cecil Green and his wife, Ida; the UBC Computing Centre presented 35 non-credit courses attended by 700 people; the Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics held 67 seminars and workshops during the academic year and provided a free consulting service on statistical problems for faculty members and students; the Centre for Human Settlements attracted some 340 participants to 15 public lectures; and the Department of Fine Arts organized lectures on a wide range of topics, including Canadian and medieval art and architecture.

The University's 5,157-hectare research forest in the Fraser Valley near Haney includes a demonstration forest for the use of schools and the general public in order to demonstrate forest management practices. During 1979-80, outdoor education day visits drew 3,962 visitors, 2,281 persons were accommodated for residential visits and more than 4,122 individuals participated in public tours. In the summer of 1980, the forest employed Bruce Gilmour, who is blind, to provide tours of the forest for the handicapped.



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**Robert J. Smith, BCom '68, MBA '71.** *Alumni activities:* treasurer, 1978-80; branches committee, 1973-75; commerce alumni, 1976-77.



**Vice-President**

**Grant D. Burnyeat, LLB '73.** *Alumni activities:* member-at-large, board of management, 1977-81; executive member, 1979-81; chair, alumni fund, 1980-81; chair, student affairs committee, 1977-79; president's special planning committee, branches committee, 1977-79; government relations committee, 1978; student affairs committee, 1977-81; UBC Aquatic Centre, planning and coordinating committee, 1974-77; fund raising committee, 1974-76 and management committee, 1978-80.



**Treasurer**

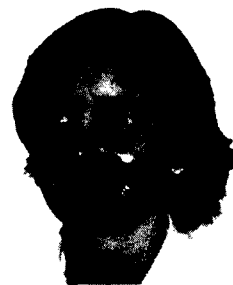
**Harold N. Halvorson, BA'55, MSc'56, PhD'65.** *Alumni activities:* member-at-large, 1978-82; advocacy committee, 1979-81; chair, communications committee, 1980-81.

The vice-president automatically succeeds to the office of president; all other officers and members-at-large, 1981-83, have been elected by acclamation.

**Members-at-large  
1981-83**



**William S. Armstrong, BCom'58, LLB'59 (LLM, Columbia).** *Alumni activities:* advisory committee to the UBC wills and bequests committee; chair; alumni fund allocations committee, 1980-81; member-at-large, 1979-81.



**Jo Ann Hinchliffe, BA'74.** *Alumni activities:* branches committee, 1977-81, member-at-large, 1979-81.



**John R. Henderson, BCom'77.** *Alumni activities:* chair, commerce alumni division, 1980-81; commerce alumni division executive, 1976-80; finance and allocations committees, 1980-81.



**Joanne R. Ricci, BSN'75, MSN'77.** *Alumni activities:* alumni fund committee, 1980-81; nominating committee, 1980-81; representative, applied science, alumni board of management, 1979-81; executive member, nursing alumni division, 1978-81.



**Robert F. Osborne, BA'33, BEd'48.** *Alumni activities:* member-at-large, 1979-81.

**Members-at-large completing terms in 1982:** Douglas Aldridge, BAsc'74; Virginia Galloway Beirnes, BA'40, LLB'49; Susan Daniells, BA'72, LLB'75; Jo. M. Hannay, MSc'76; Alison MacLennan, LLB'76; Michael Partridge, BCom'59; David Richardson, BCom'71; Oscar Sziklai, MF'61, PhD'64, and Nancy Woo, BA'69.



**Gary B. Sutherland, BCom'64.** *Alumni activities:* finance committee, 1980.

**Other representatives to the board of management include:** The chancellor and president of the university; the executive director of the association, the committee chairs (communications, alumni fund, programs and advocacy) who do not already hold elected positions on the board, the president of the Alma Mater Society or nominee, a representative of the Convocation Senators, a representative of the Faculty Association, and the chairs of the alumni faculty divisions (i.e. Commerce, Nursing, etc.).



*The bells were ringing when commerce and nursing alumni got together for a UBC Alumni Fund phonathon in late February. Two hours work by the group produced over \$2,000 for the fund. Other divisions, including forestry, are planning future phonathons.*

## A Million Dollar Year And the Wesbrook Society

Alumni giving to UBC is on its way to a million dollar year. Gifts through the UBC Alumni Fund, The Friends of UBC, to campus building funds, from estates and other gifts reached over \$988,000 to the end of February, 1981 (March 31 is the year-end).... **The Wesbrook Society**, honoring the name and ideals of the university's first president, **Frank Fairchild Wesbrook** has been established by the alumni fund. Society members will be able to involve themselves in the life of the university, sharing ideas, advice and counsel with senior university officials. Members will be invited to the annual Chancellor's Dinner to hear about and discuss plans and developments affecting the university's future. Membership in the society is offered to that special group of individuals who support the university with gifts of \$1,000 or more annually. A luncheon officially launching the society will be held March 16. A brochure on the Wesbrook Society is available by contacting the Director, UBC Alumni Fund, 6251 Cecil Green Park Road, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1X8, (604-228-3313).

## Burke/Penn Memorial Fund

The first \$400 scholarship from the **Beta Theta Pi Burke/Penn Memorial Fund** has been made to John Kelvin Laird, a fourth-year political science student. Funding for the award came from donations from fraternity alumni. The award committee headed by Gordon Argue is seeking additional donations in

order to increase the size and number of annual awards.

## Davidson Fund Launched

A research fund to permanently memorialize the contribution of **Sheena Davidson**, MSN'78, a teacher and researcher, who died tragically with her husband in December, has been established by the UBC School of Nursing in conjunction with the alumni fund. Her special interests were in maternal-child health and it is hoped that a permanent endowment fund of \$20,000 will provide an annual research grant for an investigator in nursing research in the maternal-child health field. A faculty committee with a nursing alumni representative will determine the recipient of the annual grant. A brochure outlining the fund is available from the UBC Alumni Fund or from the UBC School of Nursing.

## Ramsey Bursary Established

A \$50,000 bursary fund to aid needy medical students has been established by **Frank Ramsey** of Vancouver. He presented a cheque for the fund to UBC president Douglas Kenny in late November. Accompanying Mr. Ramsey on that occasion was his lawyer, Douglas Jung, BA'53, LLB'54, a former member of parliament, who had helped Mr. Ramsey make arrangements for the fund. Ramsey, who has no children of his own and never had the opportunity to attend university, came to Canada in 1914 from England. He enlisted immediately in the 29th Battalion. He returned to Vancouver in 1919 and joined the postal service, retiring in 1959 as a postal supervisor after 38 years of service.

## Clyne Re-elected Chancellor

John Valentine Clyne, BA'23, a former member of the B.C. supreme court and retired chair and chief executive officer of MacMillan Bloedel, will serve a second three-year term as chancellor of UBC. He received 69 per cent of the 13,084 votes, winning easily over opponent Stan Persky, BA'69, MA'72.

Those elected to the university senate include: William H. Birmingham, BA'33, Mary F. Bishop, MA'71, Grant D. Burnyeat, LLB'73, Patricia Macrea Fulton, BA'39, William M. Keenlyside, BA'34, Anne Elizabeth Macdonald, BA'52, Elaine McAndrew, MBA'73, James F. McWilliams, BSF'53, Ruth E. Robinson, MA'75, Charlotte L.V. Warren, BCom'58, and G. Vernon Wellburn, BASc'48.

## Special Events for Kamloops and Washington, D.C.

A two-for-one special event is planned for **Kamloops** alumni with a UBC Open House scheduled for the Thompson Park Mall, April 30 to May 2 and a dinner with the UBC board of governors, Friday, May 2, at the Canadian Inn. UBC scholarship winners from the Kamloops area will be honored guests at the dinner. Invi-



## OUTLOOK FOR CANADA

*What does it mean to be a  
Canadian in the 1980s?*

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- **Tours** of new UBC facilities
- **Recreational Activities** such as swimming, golf or just sunning on the beach.... **And More.**

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Registration priority for alumni, spouses and friends of the university. A fee of \$395 per person includes accommodation, meals, refreshments, tuition, materials, tours and social events. For a detailed brochure and application form call or write the UBC Alumni Association, 6251 Cecil Green Park Road, Vancouver B.C. V6T 1X8 (604-228-3313).

**Alumni Summer College  
is presented by the  
Alumni Association in  
cooperation with the UBC  
Centre for Continuing  
Education.**

tations and full details for the dinner will be mailed early in April.

It's expected that over 30 faculties and departments will be part of the Open House, the fourth such display sponsored by the association. (Others were in Kelowna, Prince George and Surrey.) Displays will range from genetic research using Japanese quails, to fiber optics, a solar green house and UBC's electric car. Mark your calendar now and plan to bring the entire family.... **Washington D.C.** alumni are invited to the fifth annual All-Canada Universities Association dinner March 28 at the Manor Country Club in Maryland. This year's host university is Windsor and its president, Dr. Mervyn Franklin, is the guest speaker. For information contact Dr. Juanita Eagles, (301-598-4286).

### Alumni Summer College Founded

This summer come to UBC.... Be a founding member of the **Alumni Summer College** that offers a unique campus/residential learning experience. The topic for the week-long seminar is "Outlook for Canada — What does it mean to be a Canadian in the 1980s?" Answers will come from the members of an outstanding faculty and the course participants. Enrolment is limited (see advertisement, this page).

The traditional summer activities of sunning, swimming and generally enjoying oneself are an important part of the program. Think about it... UBC in the summer, great professors, stimulating ideas, congenial company and no exams. Write for full registration details today: Alumni Summer College, UBC Alumni Association, 6251 Cecil Green Park Road, Vancouver B.C. V6T 1X8. (604-228-3313). The program is presented by the alumni association in cooperation with the UBC Centre for Continuing Education.

### Short Courses and Sports

If you can't be a scholar in residence you might try one or more of the 60 short (two hours to two week) courses being offered by the Centre for Continuing Education, in addition to its regular summer courses. Day care is available. For information: Centre for Continuing Education, 5997 Iona Drive, UBC, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2A4.... The community sports service run by the school of physical education and recreation is again offering children its popular sports camps and a number of new activities including sailing, tennis and golf. Adults wishing to perfect their forehand, face-off or swing can also sign up for a course with an expert. For information: Community Sports Services, 6066 Thunderbird Blvd. UBC, Vancouver V6T 1W5.

### Student Affairs Spring Program

The student affairs committee launched its spring '81 program with a Cecil Green Park dinner for student leaders. Over 50 attended to hear Ron Jeffels, principal of the B.C. Open Learning Institute. A second dinner will be held March 23. Students who participated in the First-Year Seminar sponsored by the committee in January at Cecil Green Park will also be invited to the dinner.

The First-Year Seminar offered a condensed look at how the university works. Sessions covered university government, campus services and student organizations. UBC president Douglas Kenny was one of the guest speakers. In the evening the conference moved to the graduate student centre for dinner, a planning session for next year's conference and an address by Prof. Nathan Divinsky.

**Sigma Tau Chi**, the men's honorary society annual dinner is scheduled for March 25 at Cecil Green Park. The student affairs committee is attempting to encourage the revival of the women's honorary society, **Delta Sigma Pi**. Recommendations for new members — students who have made significant contributions to the campus community are being sought by the committee.

### Applause: University Singers Winter Tour

The sound of music was heard throughout the Okanagan and in Kamloops and Chilliwack in early January — thanks to the University Singers. The Singers annual winter tour, again sponsored and arranged by the alumni association branches committee, attracted nearly 1,000 concert listeners in Penticton, Kelowna, Vernon, Salmon Arm, Kamloops and Chilliwack. It was the first time that the 34-member student choir, directed by music professor James Schell, had performed east of the Fraser Valley. They were well received for their performances and for the school workshops undertaken in several communities.

### Reunions: Traditions Old and New

Some old traditions never die — they just improve with age. And that's what the alumni program committee has in mind with its new reunions policy. Plans are to go "all out" for the 25th and 50th anniversary years (1931 and 1956 this year) while for the other homecoming years (those ending with "1" and "6" for 1981). "We'll be most happy to help make arrangements for any class requesting a reunion," said Margaret Burr, program committee chair. This "by request" policy is a change from the annual search to find chairpeople of class reunions that was undertaken by the association staff each summer.

The Golden Anniversary reunion for the **Class of '31** will take place June 20 at the UBC faculty club. **Classes of '36, '41, '46, '51, '56, '61, '66, and '71** are being invited to join in the celebrations at the Commodore Ballroom, October 3. So if you want to help organize something special or participate in reunion events for your class contact Linda Hall at the alumni office. *Tuum Est!*

### Vancouver Institute: For the Record

*The Chronicle* regrets that it was responsible for some incorrect information, in the Winter '80 issue, regarding the Vancouver Institute. Our announcement that the alumni association would be undertaking the administration of the Vancouver Institute was premature. Discus-



sions have been taking place with the Centre for Continuing Education, the institute board of directors and the university administration on the role the alumni association can play in support of the institute's outstanding lecture program. There will be further details in a future issue of the *Chronicle*.

## New Thursday Programs for YAC

Hot flashes from the **Young Alumni Club**.... Thursday nights are changing. Would you believe a Bourbon Cowboy Night? Other plans include jam sessions, wine tastings, a backgammon tournament and an **annual general meeting May 14**. (The AGM dinner is a bargain, \$2/person. 6 p.m. at Cecil Green Park.) Regular Friday night sessions continue with live music and standing- and dancing-room only crowds. Information and memberships are available at the door on Thursday and Friday evenings after 8 p.m. The club is eager to hear from musicians wishing to participate in the Thursday jam sessions — no pay, but free refreshments are offered.

## A Chicken Barbeque And You're Invited

On campus for graduation? If so, plan to attend the annual outdoor chicken barbecue hosted by the alumni association at Cecil Green Park after the Congregation ceremony. New grads, their families and friends are invited to relax and partake of a delicious barbecue dinner (\$5/person) May 27, 28 and 29. (No-host bar.) Reservations are essential (the Sold-Out sign is posted early) and should be made prior to May 20. For tickets send your cheque to the UBC Alumni Association, 6251 Cecil Green Park Road, Vancouver V6T 1X8, stating the day you wish to attend. For information call 228-3313.

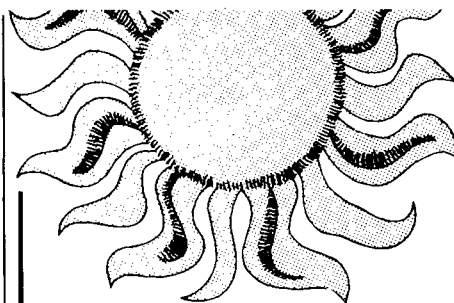
(Top) The University Singers with their director James Schell (right) on campus prior to their successful tour of the B.C. Interior (see story) .... One of the organizers of the Kamloops concert, Dean McLean, BA'64 and his wife Wendy Baker McLean, BA'66 (backs to camera) were on hand to welcome alumni association president Art Stevenson and his wife Vivien to the pre-concert alumni dinner.

## Reports, Reports Advocacy at Work

The association's advocacy committee, headed by Peggy Ross, is hard at work assembling data for papers covering three important aspects affecting B.C. higher education. These are geographic accessibility to higher education, the participation rate (the number of high school students proceeding to post-secondary education is one of the lowest in the country), and the inadequate university funding and the unequal distribution formula used to determine each university's share.

When the reports are complete and accepted by the association board of management they will be presented, along with recommendations, to the appropriate body. The financing report will go to the Universities Council of B.C. and the participation rate and accessibility report to the provincial government.

These reports are the third major project of the committee this year. Its recommendations covering the proposal to establish a second engineering faculty at a B.C. university were forwarded to the UCBC in October. In surveying the need for additional engineers the committee found that experienced engineers are needed, but additional numbers of new graduate engineers are not. Earlier in the year the committee was involved with the proposals to halt the erosion of the Point Grey Cliffs.



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## Division Dispatches

UBC alumni divisions add up to the sum total of alumni. Divisions are groupings of graduates based on degree specialization. Among the sections already established, in addition to those noted below, are commerce, health services planning and dental hygiene. If your division would like to get organized please contact Peter Jones, alumni association executive director.

**Mechanical engineering:** Holds its first annual general meeting and election for its executive committee March 7 and 8 on campus. A registration booth is part of the engineering Open House, March 6 and 7.

**Librarianship:** Its AGM is planned for April 21 at Cecil Green Park. Elections held at a December meeting named A. Janine Roberts, MLS'73 as president.

**Social Work:** In the process of forming an official division, it hosted a wine and cheese reception at Cecil Green Park in December. (A great success with over 100 grads attending.) Barb Brett, BA'61, MSW'68, 926-4885, has more information.

**Nursing:** A seminar is scheduled for May 22 at Cecil Green Park, 9:30 am to 3 pm. Details are still being arranged and will be mailed to alumni. Beth McCann, BA'39, BSN'40, professor of nursing, is president of the division.

**Forestry:** Preparations are underway for participation in an Alumni Fund Phonathon of division members.



(Top) UBC's new coach-in-residence program received a big boost when the president of Molson's Brewery, B.C., H.J. Moran (seated) presented a cheque for \$15,000 to Robert Hindmarch (right) director of athletics and sports services and Grant Burnyeat, who chairs the alumni fund committee. Roy Adams (standing, left) Molson's community relations manager helped arrange the gift for UBC....

(Right) The Chinese ambassador to Canada, Wang Tung (left) and his wife, Liu Feng, were honored guests at a campus luncheon arranged by the alumni association. UBC chancellor J.V. Clyne (right), who chaired the event chats with the ambassador, and a member of his staff.



Ken Mayer

Josh Berson

## Alumni Miscellany

### Craigdarroch/Victoria Reunion

If Craigdarroch Castle means more to you than an historic site it could be there is a reunion in your future. All Victoria College students who attended classes in the castle are invited to a reunion, May 22-23, in Victoria. For information — or to put your name on the mailing list for future reunions — contact the UVic Alumni Association, PO Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8M 2Y2 (604-477-6911, loc. 4588).

### Row, Row, Row....

The UBC rowing crew (past and present) will welcome *The Vancouver Rowing Club*, a new book by Jack Carver (and published by Great Trekker, Aubrey Roberts). The city's oldest athletic club, VRC history is closely linked with UBC's.

### New Zealand Anyone?

Gary Pennington, UBC associate professor of physical education is off on another academic safari. This time leading a group from the U.S. and Canada on a tour of physical education programs in schools and colleges in New Zealand. The four week session costs \$1840 includ-

ing airfare. Further information from Peter Moody, faculty of education, UBC.

### Art for the Roof's Sake

Campus sorority alumni (Vancouver Panhellenic Association) sponsored a westcoast artists exhibition and sale in November at the University Club. "There was a good representation of artists, particularly from the UBC art education department," said Nancy Cuddiford, a committee member. All funds raised were directed to repaying a loan from the university that allowed urgently needed reroofing and maintenance of the campus Panhellenic House. Alumni wishing to assist in the Panhellenic House Project may make donations through the UBC Alumni Fund, 6251 Cecil Green Park Road, Vancouver B.C., V6T 1X8.

### How to Build a Library

Books, books, books... Any old university text sitting unused and dusty in your basement? The library of Tanjungpura University, Pontianak, West Borneo, Indonesia may be able to use them. Linda Zachri, a Canadian resident in Indonesia is completing her degree at UBC this year and is looking for books for the Indonesian library. If you have books suitable for a university audience or are willing to help with the project contact UBC International House, 228-5021.

### Staff Matters

And at Cecil Green Park.... Susan Jamieson-McLarnon, communications director and editor of the *Chronicle* has returned from maternity leave, the mother of a daughter while Maureen Burns, program assistant responsible for the speakers bureau, the Young Alumni Club and other programs has gone on maternity leave to look after her new daughter. In Burns' absence her duties are being undertaken by Penny Paul, the executive director's secretary... Christopher Miller who looked after the mechanical production of the *Chronicle* and other association materials for the past four and a half years has left to follow new career directions... Jack Range, Alumni Fund director for the past seven months has resigned to move to a new post with the Vancouver General Hospital Foundation.

# Spotlight



## Kirk Foley

A friend tells this anecdote about Kirk Foley: "One Christmas we decided to start a service award program as a thank-you to employees. It was going to be our corporate logo. But Kirk insisted that right behind the logo was a maple leaf. We all had to laugh — but we knew that it wasn't just phoney nationalism. It was a real pride in being Canadian."

Kirk Foley (BCom'64) is one of B.C.'s great corporate success stories. He's a Vancouver boy who became a prime mover in the stolid Ontario government, and is now the leader of Canada's first transit development centre, the Urban Transportation Development Corporation Ltd., which, in December 1980, sold Vancouver its long-awaited \$650 million remote control rapid transit system.

"In Europe," says one colleague, "Kirk would be called a Eurocrat. In Canada there's hardly anyone like him."

Foley is one of the new breed of international business executive, tied to his homeland, but visionary in the sense that regionalists can never be. And although he's described as "an 'i' dotter and a 't' crosser," his colleagues and clients admire his ability to see the large picture as well as the fine print of his high-tech business.

Transit is not a new concern for Foley, who moved to Ontario in 1962 to take a master of business administration degree from McMaster University. After graduation and a series of management posts with Procter & Gamble, he joined the Ontario government's treasury department's economic planning branch as director.

In 1971 he moved to the department of transport as director of economic planning, and shortly became executive director of finance and planning in the new ministry of transport and communications. This was in

Ontario's first flush of excitement about urban transit planning, and Foley was soon appointed executive director of urban transportation for all Ontario government programs — putting him into the forefront of Canada's most advanced transit planning. During his year as director he played a significant role in shaping direction of policies which are still unfolding in the province.

"Cities are more than masses of concrete and brick and rows of housing," he says. "They are also more than just places where most of us live. Cities are the lasting expression of how we choose to live as a nation."

In 1973, Foley's expertise as an economic planner was unrivalled. And at the age of 31 he became president and chief executive officer of Urban Transportation Development Corp. and president and chief executive officer of Metro Canada Ltd., the delivery and implementation company now owned by UTDC.

His new role has indeed put Kirk Foley in transit. He commutes between Toronto (where he lives with his wife Reet, and children Eric and Kirsten) and Ottawa, where he negotiates federal-provincial policy. As Canada's chief transit technocrat he travels to the other provinces, Washington D.C., and an assortment of world urban centres.

Spare time — if any — is spent working on his cottage at Kingston, Ont., or skiing. ("To Kirk," says a colleague, "anything less than a 30-hour day is slack.")

But the pressure to work is sparked by a visionary's sense of fleeting time and much to be done: "There are all kinds of people in the war business," he says. "But we haven't got anybody in the city-building business, so it's difficult to form a technological response for the future."

"We have about 10,000 days in which to build the new poly-centred North American urban form."

— Olivia Ward

## 30s

Writer and broadcaster **Thomas A. Leach**, BSA'31, has been appointed to the agricultural senate club of B.C....Veteran newspaperman **G. Gordon Strong**, BCom'33, BA'34 (MBA, Northwestern; LLB, Toledo) has retired as president and publisher of the *Oakland Tribune* in California. He was born in Vancouver and went on to major corporate positions with newspapers in Ohio and California; for a while he chaired the board of the Thomson Newspaper Company....**Arthur G. Richardson**, BA'39, MA'40, has retired from the chair of the Public Service Commission of B.C....B.C.'s new Forest Research Council is headed by **Paul Trussell**, BSA'38 (MS, PhD, Wis.). The council will promote research to provide technical information required by forest managers....**G. Philip P. Akrigg**, BA'37, MA'40 (PhD, Calif.) and his wife **Helen P. Akrigg**, BA'43, MA'64, co-authors of a number of books on B.C. history, presented a workshop to Nanaimo residents interested in compiling local histories. The workshop was one of a series sponsored by the B.C. Historical Society....**Bernard F. Ennals**, BA'38 (BD, McGill), began new duties as pastoral associate last summer with the Port Hope United Church. Rev. Ennals came out of retirement for a few months while the regular pastor was away, and is now continuing on a half-time basis....More than 50 years of service to the ceramics industry and many years of community service with Maple Ridge Hospital Board, the local Rotary club, and several other organizations, have led to **Jack Hadgkiss**, BASc'30, being named a Freeman of the town of Maple Ridge, B.C....After raising three children, **Elizabeth Moore Chater**, BA'31, began teaching college level courses in English and creative writing. She took a master's degree at San Diego State in 1963, and stayed on to teach. She retired as professor emerita in 1977, having received the distinguished teaching award in 1968 and the outstanding professor award in 1977. More than 100 of her students have won national awards for writing, and she herself has written and published 10 novels — most since her retirement. She now lives in Irvine, California....**William C. Gibson**, BA'33, (MSc, MDCM, McGill; DPhil, Oxon), for many years head of the department of history of science and medicine and now head of the Universities Council of B.C., has accepted an appointment to the council of Rockefeller University of New York. Rockefeller University is dedicated to research in the bio-medical sciences.





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## 40s

**Mary-Lou Florian**, BA'48, and **John S. MacDonald**, BASc'59, have both been appointed to the Science Council of Canada. Florian was conservation analyst with the B.C. provincial museum, while MacDonald has spent many years consulting in the field of electronics....**G. Allan Roeher**, BA'48, BSW'49, is co-ordinating York University's new graduate program in human services organization, and is president-elect of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency....**David W. H. Tupper**, LLB'48, takes over the chair of the B.C. Legal Services Society. He has been involved with legal aid programs since 1951....Acting director of field services branch of the Pacific region department of fisheries is **Donald D. Wilson**, BSA'48. Among his new responsibilities will be all inspections of fish....After 35 years of service to the Greater Vancouver Regional District, commissioner **Frank R. Bunnell**, BA'48, has retired. During his term, he guided one of the most extensive pollution control programs ever carried out in the region, including an \$80 million expansion and upgrading of the sewage collection and treatment system. Bunnell now lives on Vancouver Island....Former vice-president and general manager of Pacific Press Ltd., and president of the B.C. Chamber of Commerce, **Edward Benson**, BASc'43, is now manager of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Alberta division....**E.L. "Les" Bullen**, BA'48, a former district superintendent of schools and most recently project control manager in the B.C. ministry of education's facilities services division, is now inspector of independent schools....Revered by food lovers yet neglected by scientists — until now — Canada's Pacific coast shrimp are the subject of

Pacific Biological Research Station researcher, **Terry H. Butler**, BA'49, MA'53. *Shrimps of the Pacific Coast of Canada* sets out detailed descriptions, accounts and illustrations of no less than 82 species, and is the result of 30 years of the author's painstaking research....**Calvin H. Chambers**, BA'49, has received his doctorate of ministry degree from Fuller Seminary, California, and his thesis has been published under the title, *In Spirit and in Truth*....**Albert Isfeld**, BSA'49, is now regional director for the ministry of agriculture and food in Thompson-Cariboo....The crumbling cliffs above Tower Beach at UBC are in the hands of **Stuart Lefaux**, BASc'45, who has been appointed project manager of UBC's erosion control project. For many years before his retirement he was superintendent of the Vancouver Parks Board.

## 50s

Ex-naval commander **Rhys Smith**, BA'50, has retired from the Regional Planning Commission in Calgary, where he specialized in, of course, land use!....**Robert S. Vincent**, BASc'52, is responsible for downstream development as vice-president for Petro-Canada....Head ecologist of a wildlife planning unit in Africa, **Gordon Davies**, BPE'57, BSc'65, MSc'68, is very much a part of Canada's five-year \$130 million assistance program for Kenya. He is responsible for preparing management plans for some of the country's 30 parks and game preserves....**Lorne Dyke**, BA'54, has \$20 million — his start-up budget as head of Canertech, the federal government's new energy centre in Winnipeg. Research and energy ventures by the company relate to alternate energy sources....**Russell G. Fraser**, BASc'58, received this year's R.A. McLachlan award from the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C. The award follows many years of service to the engineering profession and to the community....The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy honored **Jack B. Greenwood**, BCom'59, presenting him with the 1980 CIM District 6 Proficiency medal. Greenwood is president of Nelson Machinery Company, North Vancouver....**Valerie Haig-Brown**, BA'57, records the food traditions of the Gitksan, a band of Tsimshian Indians who live near B.C.'s Skeena River, in her new book *Gathering What the Great Nature Provided*. It is a large format book with many illustrations from the National Museum of Man, and is also a guide to preserving and preparing foods found in the wild....**J. Alan Herd**, MD'56, former associate professor of psychobiology at the Harvard Medical School, is medical director of the Richardson Institute of Preventative Medicine at Methodist Hospital in Houston, Texas....**Fredrick Kade**, BArch'51, recently retired as chief building inspector in Richmond....Professional forester **James Kayll**, BSF'59 (MSF, Duke), is director of the school of forestry at Lakehead University....**Ernie Kuyt**, BA'57 (MA, Sask.), received a rare citation, the Honor Award of the Whooping Crane Conservation Association. Kuyt is a biologist with the Canadian Wildlife Service, and only the second Canadian to receive the award....**K. Rafe Mair**, LLB'56, thought by some to have had the 'fastest lip in the house', has left his post as health minister for B.C. and MLA for Kamloops to become an open-line radio talkshow host in Vancouver. As a result of

the shuffle **Peter Hyndman**, LLB'66, MLA for Vancouver South moves into the cabinet as minister of consumer and corporate affairs....**John E. Martin**, BASc'58, has become production manager for Aquitane Company following three years with Aquitane Pennsylvania Inc....Vancouver's bridges owe a lot to **Donald H. Jamieson**, BASc'51. He recently received the B.C. Professional Engineers Meritorious Achievement award for his part in rebuilding the CNR Second Narrows Lift Bridge. The damage occurred when a freighter struck the bridge in dense fog, cutting off major rail access to the North Shore. A career engineer, Jamieson was an ironworker on the Lions Gate Bridge during its construction and was later field engineer for the Second Narrows Bridge. In 1970 he received the R.A. McLachlan award from the association....**Peter H. Pearse**, BSF'56 (MA, PhD., Edinburgh), professor of economics and a member of the UBC board of governors, has been appointed a commissioner of inquiry to examine the Pacific coast fishing industry. During 1975-76, he was sole commissioner for the B.C. Royal Commission on forestry resources....**John D. Turnbull**, BASc'55, MASc'58, and **Y. N. "Joe" Sadana**, PhD'63, have both been appointed to the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council....The Canadian Institute of Forestry's highest honor has been given to **Alan Orr-Ewing**, PhD'56, who becomes a Fellow of the Institute....New dean of science at Simon Fraser University is **John F. Cochran**, BASc'50, MASc'51.

## 60s

New director of federal domestic and economic policies for the Institute for Research on Public Policy in Ottawa is **John Curtis**, BA'63....After six years as pastor of First Baptist Church, Flin Flon, Manitoba, **William Styles**, BSc'66, MSc'73, and wife **Gerry Grey Styles**, BSc'66, and three children are living in Jerusalem, Israel, where he is studying for an MA in Hebrew at the American Institute of Holy Land Studies and writing newspaper articles on the history and life of Israel....**T. "Tak" Negoro**, BASc'60, is vice-president, engineering, for BCTV, Vancouver....The new manager of human resources for Angus Alberta Ltd. is **Peter R. Nichols**, BCom'65, MBA'68....**Heather B. Raff**, BA'60 (MA, McGill) has completed her PhD in English at McGill and R.N. diploma through Ryerson Polytechnic Institute. Now living in Toronto where her husband is a family physician, this October she worked as a production assistant on the film shoot of "Madeleine de Vercheres" at Fort Ste. Marie Among the Hurons, near Midland, Ontario. Her youngest son, Paul, was cast as a brother of Madeleine, an early Quebec heroine....New president of the B.C. Architectural Institute is **Guy M. Walters**, BArch'68....**Bryan Davis**, BA'64, LLB'67, joined the bench as a B.C. provincial court judge....Adding to his duties as president of Teachers' Investment and Housing Cooperative and the Metropolitan Superintendents' Association, **Douglas H. Jennings**, BPE'60, is now school superintendent in Surrey....The Peace River Health District's new nursing supervisor and assistant district director of preventative services is **Eleanor Lawrence**, DPHN'66. For the last four years, she was with



the Fort St. John Peace River Health Centre....**Ross Clark**, BA'65(PhD, UCSD) returned briefly from New Zealand, where he is senior lecturer in linguistics, department of anthropology at the University in Auckland, to address members of UBC's linguistics department....Vice-chair of the Labour Relations Council is **Stephen F. D. Kelleher**, BA'68, LLB'73....**Wayne Wickens**, BSA'64 is regional director for the B.C. ministry of agriculture and food in the south coastal region....It began when he was 15 years old, getting 25 cents a column inch for pony league baseball game stories — now **Eric H. Wilson**, BA'63, has published his fifth children's book. Wilson alternates teaching in White Rock and writing at various locations in Canada....In Dawson Creek, **Brian E. Baehr**, BSA'68, is now regional director for the ministry of agriculture and food for the Peace River region. He was previously assistant director of the engineering branch for the same ministry....**Madeleine Kirk Basford**, BHE'61, has been named a judge for the federal citizenship court. She taught home economics at UBC until 1967, when she married former Liberal federal minister **Ron Basford**, BA'55, LLB'56....Fresh from a five-year term as associate vice-president (academic) at Simon Fraser University, **Daniel Birch**, BA'63, MA'68 (PhD, Calif.) has become UBC's dean of education....Vancouver composer **Lloyd E. Burritt**, BMus'63, MMus'68, prepared two new pieces for the season opener of the New Caledonia Symphony's tenth year. Burritt is music director at Argyle secondary school in North Vancouver, and his compositions have been performed throughout North America....With 19 years of service to his credit, **John Cuthbert**, BSF'61, becomes the manager of the provincial Prince George forest region. He previously served in the Nelson region for six years....**Michael E. Manley-Casimir**, MEd'68, associate professor of education at SFU and director of graduate programs for the education faculty, has published his first book, *Development of Moral Reasoning: Practical Approaches*....**R. Douglas B. Linzey**, BASc'69, is now the vice-president of the Whitehorse Copper Mines following two years as general manager of the company....**Philip G. Markoff**, BCom'68, has been appointed administrative assistant to the president and chair of IBM Canada. Previously he was marketing manager of the company's Edmonton branch....**Clarence G. Meckling**, BASc'60, received the Kinsman community service award. He has been a member of the Kinsmen clubs of Kelowna and Cranbrook, and is currently president of the Rotary Club of Cranbrook....New president of the University of Winnipeg is **Robin H. Farquhar**, BA'60, MA'64, (PhD, Chicago). Farquhar was with the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education for many years as chair of educational administration and assistant director of the institute. Most recently he has been dean of education at the University of Saskatchewan....Swing-shift director of Simon Fraser's university medical service is **T. Peter Harmon**, BSc'60, MSc'62, MD'63. He will assume his post for six months each year....**Daniel B. Cumming**, BSA'67, PhD'75, has joined the staff of Agriculture Canada research station in Summerland as a food technologist in the food processing section....**Michael Purves-Smith**, BMus'67, MMus'71, has realized a dream of an early music-art-drama festival in the picturesque setting of Elora, Ontario. As artistic director of the



## Patricia Fieldwalker

**P**atricia Butler Fieldwalker got into lingerie by accident. And, no, this isn't the beginning of a slightly steamy romance. Patricia's a designer who specializes in pure silk garments.

But the success of her Kerrisdale shop-studio *Adagio* continues to be a surprise. After all, she graduated with a BA from UBC in 1962 with majors in English and psychology. And certainly the four years she spent working at the Dunbar Community Centre as assistant director were hardly preparation for so rare a part of the garment industry. Nor, in fact, were the four years she spent with UBC's International House, during which time she worked in several positions ranging from program director to associate director of the whole enterprise.

Actually *Adagio* lingerie owes a great deal to her three children. After leaving the International House job, she and her husband, architect Rol Fieldwalker, BSc'61, BArch'68, decided to start a family. Given both the time and necessity for sewing at home again, she rediscovered her talents. She sewed clothes for herself and for the three boys, only giving it up when the boys began to express a preference for "jeans with large holes."

"European women," she says, "are into really good lingerie — they've never been out of it. And we obviously were. I think it's coming back again. I've seen it for years in *Vogue* magazine, but you couldn't buy such

garments in Vancouver." Pat objects to plastic underwear, "If you're going to spend \$500 to \$600 for a suit of clothes, you want something better than plastic underneath."

As all great enterprises do, Fieldwalker's started small. Friends saw and admired her work. Friends' friends began to ask for special garments. Serendipity struck when a chance meeting became a business arrangement with an agent who took samples around to small boutiques and the large department stores. This arrangement lasted for a couple of years until business became so brisk that she had to open a small shop. Now she's on her own again. Eaton's placed a "small" order with her last Christmas, and she expects repeat orders very soon. She's closing down the shop in Kerrisdale and reopening in Gastown, where she and the two seamstresses who now work with her will have a bit more room. Fieldwalker takes it all in stride, and she's as surprised as anyone else that the business has grown so quickly.

She says that the fact that a garment is lingerie is really secondary: her real and abiding interest is in the silk itself. Silk has lasting qualities of warmth and feel which modern synthetics just don't have. It breathes, and it's personal. Almost all her garments are for women — camisoles, tap pants, light kimonos — but recently she exhibited a set of men's lounging pyjamas... and even the models argued over who was to be first to show them off!

Stephen Cummings



James Alan Herd, MD'56

1980 Three Centuries festival, he is now preparing for a second festival in August, 1981. Purves-Smith is an assistant professor of music at Wilfred Laurier in Waterloo....**Max Beck**, BA'62, BSW'65, MSW'66, takes over as Vancouver's director of social planning, leaving his post as regional director of the secretary of state's department, where he has been since 1973....**Carolee Brady**, BE'd'69, published her first novel, *Winter Lily*, in the fall of 1980.

## 70s

**Edith L. Nee**, BA'75, has been appointed a B.C. member of the federal advisory Council on the Status of Women....The new chief librarian in Prince Rupert is **Denise St. Arnaud**, BA'75, MLS'79....**Jerome Summers**, BMus'66, MMus'71, challenges all who've heard the Georgian Bay Community Orchestra to come and "hear what's happening now!" Summers is the orchestra's new conductor....**Robert W. Sterling**, BA'77, is working with the Nicola Valley Indian Association in an attempt to protect the land which will be opened to heavy traffic once B.C.'s Coquihalla Pass Highway from Hope to Merritt is completed....**Laurie Thain**, BPE'78, took a break from performing in Vancouver and on TV programs such as the Tommy Hunter Show, to return home to Kitimat for a performance at the town's Little Theatre....**Richard J. Kleck**, BASc'75, plans on coming up smelling like roses in his new appointment as special projects engineer with the provincial ministry of agriculture and food at Abbotsford. He is attempting to determine what management practices work best to control odor on swine farms in the Fraser Valley....**Robert W. Watson**, BASc'70, takes over as superintendent of the Creston division of West Kootenay Power....The path through the Rocky Horror Picture Show leads but to Shakespeare for **Leueen Willoughby**, BA'71. And not once, but twice: on alternate nights she played Lady Macbeth to two different actors' versions of Macbeth at the Manitoba Theatre Centre last fall....**Michael Bailey**, BA'73, will clear the way for Bill Bennett by serving as the Premier's executive assistant and advance publicity man....Surrey's new manager of recreational services, **Stanley W. Batt**, BRE'76, is completing his second term as provincial director with the British Columbia Recreational Association....Former head of the physics department and of the meson department of the Fermi National Accelerator



Jack B. Greenwood, BCom'59

Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois, **Charles N. Brown**, BSc'63, has become associate head of the research division. Brown was a member of the collaboration that discovered the upson particle in 1977....You've been wondering who Lorne A. Brown is, right? So have we. However, Dr. **Warwick Lorne Brown**, BPE'72, is the surgeon we mentioned in our last issue who will be spending two years travelling around the world for special studies with specialists in plastic surgery....**Barrie W. Creelman**, BASc'70, electrical superintendent for Port Alberni Sawmills (MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.) is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C.'s administrative committee...."It feels different to be in charge. A lot of people will be watching me," says the new curator of the Kamloops Museum, **Kenneth Favrholt**, BA'71....**Lorne M. Filippelli**, BASc'73, recently became assistant smelter superintendent at Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.'s operation in Thompson, Manitoba....From bookshop manager in London, England, to archeological cataloguer in Hong Kong, **Gillian Delamer**, BA'73, brings variety to the job of executive director of the Kwakiutl Indian Museum at Cape Mudge. She also did post-graduate work at UBC with noted ethnologist, the late Wilson Duff....Printmaker **Olga Froehlich**, BE-d'53, is out taking it to the people through the Emily Carr College of Art's "Outreach" program. She conducted a workshop in printmaking in Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, and is currently director of the Greater Vancouver Artists' Gallery....**Ted Horbulyk**, BScA'77, has been appointed head of the research division of the ARDA branch of the B.C. ministry of agriculture and food. The branch administers the five-year \$60 million federal-provincial agricultural and rural development subsidiary agreement....The National Gallery of Canada has appointed **Willard Holmes**, BA'73, as assistant curator of contemporary art. Holmes was head curator of the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria....Kingston, Ontario's first French-language nursery school has survived its first year guided by **Aline Huni**, BA'68, MA'70....**Kenneth C. Jessiman**, BCom'75, is now manager of mortgage investments at North West Trust in Edmonton....**Jeremy Long**, BA'71, MA'73, directed a production of Peter Shaffer's startling "Equus" at Malaspina College's theatre in Nanaimo....New farmland resources director for the B.C. ministry of agriculture and food is **James D. Anderson**, MA'71....**David Mattison**, MFA'74, MLS'77, has left his post as librarian at Columbia College in Vancouver to become archivist with the sound and moving



Charles N. Brown, BSc'63

image division of the Provincial Archives in Victoria....**Eva Lederer**, MLS'79, is Port Moody Public Library's head librarian. She is a specialist in children's books and library activities....Gold medal winner of the Institute of Chartered Accountants annual final examination was **Norman J. Mayr**, BSc'76, MSc'78. Mayr is with Thorne Riddell in Vancouver. Bronze medal winner was **Bruce R. Sinclair**, BSc'75, MSc'78....**Kathleen Muldoon**, BRE'71, MLS'79, was recently elected to the city council of Port Coquitlam....District Crown counsel for all of Vancouver Island outside Victoria is **Dennis Murray**, LLB'71....A group of architecture grads has created The Vancouver League for Studies in Architecture and the Environment. **Barbara E. Shapiro**, BA'69, BArch'73, **Stephen C. Quigley**, BA'71, BArch'77, **John C. Werschek**, BArch'73, and **Gregory J. Ball**, BSc'72, BArch'77. The League's first project is a lecture series, sponsored by Alcan Canada.

## 80s

**Katherine Jackson**, BE'd'80, has written a best-seller. Her "Movement Oriented" *Perceptual-Motor Program* is being snapped up by B.C. elementary schools. Kathie currently teaches special education in North Vancouver.

## Weddings

**Godler-Rupprecht**. Bernard Victor Godler, BASc'79, to Christine Jane Rupprecht, BSW'79, June 28, 1980 in West Vancouver....**Kishi-Davidson**. Akihiko Glenn Kishi, BPE'79, to Dawna J. Davidson, BE'd'79, May 17, 1980 in Richmond....**Meridith-Good**. Gregory E. Meridith, BRE'80, to Raydene F. Good, BRE'80, September 26, 1980 in Vancouver....**Turriff-Gerber**. Gordon N. Turriff, BA'71, LLB'74, to Ellen B. Gerber, LLB'78, December 31, 1980 in Vancouver.

## Births

**Mr. & Mrs. Stephen McB. Brown**, BA'66, a daughter, **Gillian Gwyneth**, July 8, 1980 in

Vancouver....**Mr. & Mrs. Jack F. Bugar**, BEd'72, a daughter, Alyson Lorna, October 18, 1980 in Williams Lake....**Mr. & Mrs. Edward D. Campbell**, BASc'66, a daughter, Carolyn Anne, December 22, 1980 in Taegu, Korea....**Shelagh M'Gonigle**, BA'69 and **Bill Clarke, M.P.**, a daughter, Elizabeth Moira M'Gonigle, April 27, 1980 in Ottawa....**Mr. & Mrs. Jose M. Coelho**, BScA'76, (Susan E. Macbeth, BEd'76), a daughter, Jennifer Susanne, October 30, 1980 in Vancouver....**Mr. & Mrs. Thomas D. Coldicutt**, BA'70 (Patti Anne Elliott, BCom'68, DAEd'74), a son, Thomas Andrew Elliott, August 3, 1980 in Vancouver....**Mr. & Mrs. James Gary Dickinson**, BEd'63, MA'66, DEd'68, a daughter, Kimberley Anne, July 27, 1980 in Vancouver....**Mr. & Mrs. Hugh J. Gayler**, PhD'74, a daughter, Emma Margaret Rose, January 4, 1981 in St. Catharines, Ontario....**Dr. James G. McLarnon**, PhD'73 and **Susan Jamieson-McLarnon**, BA'65, a daughter, Megan Elizabeth, October 25, 1980 in Vancouver....**Mr. & Mrs. Earle D. Pasquill**, BCom'68, (Vicki Irene Knott, BEd'67), a daughter, Andrea Leigh, April 23, 1980 in Vancouver....**Mr. & Mrs. Michael Purves-Smith**, BMus'67, MMus'71 (Shannon Martin, BMus'71), a son, Robin Ariel, June 26, 1980 in Hamilton, Ontario....**Dr. & Mrs. John R. Spence**, PhD'79 (Deborah Hughes, BSc'77), a son, Michael Bryn, April 29, 1980 in Edmonton, Alberta....**Mr. & Mrs. Terry Steinhoff**, MSc'75 (Virginia Boswell, BRE'73), a daughter, Gina Marie, May 26, 1980 in Denver, Colorado....**Mr. & Mrs. Leonard K. Stroh**, BSc'67, a son, Ryan Todd, September 6, 1980 in New Westminster....**Mr. & Mrs. Al R.**

**Vilciauskas**, MSc'72, a son, Erik Richard, October 4, 1980 in Toronto, Ontario....**Mr. & Mrs. Heinz G. Wagner** (Karin Lenz BSc'74), a son, Thorsten-Eiko, June 14, 1980 in Berlin, West Germany....**Mr. & Mrs. John Highley Wells**, BA'72, MBA'74, a daughter, Jacqueline Heather, December 22, 1980 in Edmonton, Alberta....**Mr. & Mrs. Rodney Lee Williamson**, BSc'68, MSc'71 (Annie Mary Beydak, BA'71), a daughter, Laura Anne, June 27, 1980 in Arcadia, California....**Mr. & Mrs. Timothy Robin Peter Woodworth**, BCom'70, MEd'77 (Mary Lee Gardner, BA'70), a son, Matthew James, January 6, 1981 in Kelowna....**Mr. & Mrs. Masami Yamazaki** (Deborah Jean Cobban, BA'74), a son, Masaya Maurice, October 31, 1980 in Nara, Japan....**Mr. & Mrs. Randy V. Pelletier**, BSc'75 (Pattie L. Ginter, BEd'77), a son, Ryan Philip, November 4, 1980 in Calgary, Alberta.

## Deaths

**Reginald Spence Bolton**, BASc'32, October, 1980 in Vancouver. He served with the federal department of fisheries and was chief of the inspection branch from 1959 until his retirement in 1970. On leave of absence during 1966-67, he worked in Rome with the Food and Agriculture Organization. In 1969, he acted as assistant director of inspection services. After retiring he undertook a second assignment with FAO, also in Rome. He is survived by his wife, a son, a daughter, Phyllis M. McKinnon,

BEd'69, two brothers, and a sister, Verna Boyce, BA'31.

**Gilbert B. Carpenter**, BA'25, MA'26, January, 1981 in Florida. He is survived by his wife, three children, a brother and two sisters.

**Sheena M. Davidson**, MSN'78, December, 1980. She and her husband Dr. Park Davidson died together in a highway accident in south-eastern B.C. Mrs. Davidson began teaching at UBC in 1978; her husband joined the psychology department in 1973. The Sheena Davidson Memorial Fund has been established and will be administered by the Alumni Fund — please see the news section for more information. The Davidsons are survived by their three children, who were also involved in the accident.

**Jack Berkeley Dyson**, BASc'49, October, 1980 in Port Alberni. He served the Alberni Valley as a professional consulting engineer and as a participant in community organizations. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

**William E. Farenholtz**, BA'34, November, 1980 in Abbotsford, B.C. He taught in schools throughout the province for 35 years, and was principal of the former Mt. Lehman Junior High School, Stillwater High School and Robson High School. His many community activities included the Abbotsford-Sumas school board, the Fraser Valley Library Association, the PTA, and the Abbotsford Retired Teachers Association. Survived by his wife Bertha, BA'65 and brother.

**Earl B. Gillanders**, BA'25, MA'26, (PhD Princeton), November, 1980 in Vancouver. He was prominent in the field of mining, becoming director of several companies, and serving the profession in such posts as president of the Canadian Metal Mining Association.



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# UBC Alumni Branches

If you'd like to find out what goes on in alumni branches just give your local alumni representative a call.

## UBC ALUMNI BRANCHES

**Courtney:** William Dale (339-5719); **Duncan:** Parker MacCarthy (746-7121); **Fort St. John:** Ellen Ellis (785-2280); **Kamloops:** Bud Aubrey (372-8845); **Kelowna:** Eldon Worobieff (764-7021); Michael Bishop (762-4222); **Kimberley:** Larry Garstin (427-3557); **MacKenzie:** Dennis Hon (997-4372); **Nanaimo:** James Slater (753-3245); **Penticton:** Dick Brooke (493-0402); **Port Alberni:** Gail Van Sacker (723-7230); **Prince George:** Robert Affleck (563-0161); **Prince Rupert:** Denny Lim (642-2152); **Trail:** Peter Hemmes (364-4222); **Victoria:** Kirk Davis (656-5649); **Williams Lake:** Anne Stevenson (392-4365).

## OTHER CANADA:

**Calgary:** Frank Garnett (262-7906); **Edmonton:** Gary Caster (426-2224); John Haar (425-8810); **Fredericton:** Joan & Jack Van der Linde (455-6323); **Halifax:** Carol MacLean (423-2444); **Montreal:** L. Hamlyn Hobden (871-8601); **Ottawa:** Robert Yip (997-4074); Bruce Harwood (996-3995); **Quebec City:** Ingrid Parent (527-9888); **Regina:** Gene Rizak (584-4361); **St. John's:** T.B.A.; **Toronto:** Gary Moore (888-8600); **Whitehorse:** Celia Dowling (667-5187); **Winnipeg:** Gary Cooiland (453-3918); **Yellowknife:** Charles A. Hulton (873-3481).

## UNITED STATES

**Clovis:** Martin Goodwin (763-3493); **Denver:** Harold A. Wright (996-0009); **Los Angeles:** Helen Chang (799-0787); **New York:** Rosemary Brough (688-2656); **San Diego:** Dr. Charles Armstrong (287-9849); **San Francisco:** Norman A. Gillies (567-4478); **Seattle & P.N.W.:** Gerald Marra (641-3535); **Washington, D.C.:** T.B.A. ✱

## OTHER COUNTRIES

**Australia & New Zealand:** Christopher Brangwin, 17 Ginahgulla Rd., Bellevue Hills, N.S.W. 2023; Irene Meyer, Flat 40-13 S. 17 Esplanade, Glenelg, 5045; **Bermuda:** John Keefe, Box 1002, Hamilton; **England:** Alice Hemming, 35 Elsworth Road, London N.W.3; **Hong Kong:** Dr. Ronald S.M. Tse, Dept. of Chemistry, U. of Hong Kong, Bohann Rd.; **Ireland:** Marian A. Barrett, Dorval, Kilteragh Dr., Foxrock, Dublin 18; **Japan:** Maynard Hogg, 1-4-22 Kamikitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 156; **China:** H. Stephens, c/o Canadian Embassy, 10 San Li Tun, Peking; **Italy:** L.R. Letourneau, FAO, Rm. B559, Via Delle Terme Di Caracalla, Rome, 00100; **Scotland:** Jean Aitchison, 32 Bentfield Drive, Prestwick; **South Africa:** Kathleen Lombardi, Applethwaite Farm, Elgin, O.P.

**Max Donald Gronlund**, BAsC'45, January, 1981 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife, and two daughters, (Khristina G. Nellis, BEd-E'74).

**Walter G.W. Hardwick**, BA'32, MA'36, December, 1980 in Vancouver. His career as a teacher spanned 61 years. He began teaching in Surrey in 1919; in 1935 he was one of the youngest men appointed a school principal in Vancouver. He was a life member of the B.C. PTA, a longtime member of the B.C. Teachers' Federation, president of the Vancouver School Administrators Association and a founding member of the B.C. Teachers' Credit Union. His organizing skills, drive and enthusiastic leadership were legendary, especially in such positions as president of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Walter G. Hardwick, BA'54, MA'58 and David F. Hardwick MD'57, a brother, and two sisters.

**John Russell Johnston**, BASC'33, MASc'34, October, 1980 in Calgary, Alta. His career as a geologist took him to the Yukon and the British West Indies, but the last 20 years were spent in Calgary as chief production engineer, project manager and production coordinator for Husky Oil Ltd. After retirement in 1975, he continued to work part-time as a consulting geologist for Husky's exploration department. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, a son, one sister and one brother.

**Elsie Gregory MacGill**, Honorary Alumni '75 (BASc, Toronto; MSE, Michigan), November, 1980 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She attended UBC for two years before transferring to the University of Toronto where she was the first woman to graduate in electrical engineering. Her career as an aeronautical engineer placed her in positions of high responsibility for fighter aircraft production during WWII. She was one of the original members of the Canadian Royal Commission on the Status of Women. Survived by her husband, and a sister, Dr. Helen MacGill Hughes, BA'25.

**Frank St. John Madeley**, BA'33, BCom'33, BSW'49, July, 1980 on Pender Island. During his years at UBC, he served both as a news manager and editor-in-chief of the *Ubysey*. He served for many years with the corrections branch in B.C. Survived by his wife, a daughter, a son, a brother and a sister.

**Michael E. Moran**, LLB'49, April, 1980 in Vancouver. A lawyer, he was well-known and respected throughout B.C., and in his home town of Castlegar where he contributed to the community by helping to create a hospital district and a hospital, among many other activities.

**Philip Carroll Mountain**, BEd-E'64, January, 1981 in White Rock. He was a teacher at Cloverdale elementary School. Survived by his wife and mother.

**Robert M. Pearce**, MA'49, PhD'52, August, 1980 in Victoria. He was a longtime faculty member and most recently chaired the department of physics at the University of Victoria. A memorial fund in his name has been established at the University of Victoria. The fund will provide an annual graduate scholarship. Contributors are invited to write to the Community Relations Office, University of Victoria. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

**Mathilde S. Sellon**, BA'49, December, 1980 in Vancouver. She taught for many years in Vancouver high schools, and continued to tutor

French after her retirement. She served as president of the Alliance Francaise, for many years and was a member of civic organizations

**Suzanna Seto**, BCom'74, MSc'77, June, 1980 in Duncan. A scholarship funded by her employers, the Cumberland Realty Group, and a second scholarship by friends and colleagues, have been established in her memory. She was the victim of an unsolved murder while on a business trip. She is survived by her husband and parents.

**Walter Kirke Smith**, LLB'49, January, 1981 in Vancouver. A justice of the B.C. Supreme Court, he was a gold medal winner in his graduating class. Survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

**Natalie Cohen Stein**, BHE'60, December, 1980 in Victoria, B.C. Survived by her husband and two daughters.

**Carl Rossland Stroh**, BEd'47, December, 1980 in Maple Ridge. A teacher of high school biology and general science in Maple Ridge for 25 years, he was also active as a flower grower, frequently exhibiting new varieties of gladiolus. He is survived by his wife, and son, Leonard K. Stroh, BSc'67.

**Mary Sutherland**, DAEd'72, MEEd'78, September, 1980.

**James Robert Thompson**, BCom'67, August, 1979 while camping in B.C. His concern for the preservation of the natural environment has led to the establishment of a scholarship trust fund for UBC students planning a career in ecology, especially of wilderness areas. He is survived by a sister.

**Angus C. Tregidga**, BA'32, MA'35, November, 1980 in Coupeville, Washington. He worked with the Kansas State College as an instructor in electronics and later became chief engineer and general manager of the Motorola plant in Phoenix, Arizona. For many years he was assistant to the director of the Johns Hopkins Laboratory. He is survived by his wife.

**Russell C. Twining**, BA'35, August 1980 in Vancouver. A veteran of the Royal Canadian Navy and the North Atlantic in WWII, he was twice on the executive of the Vancouver Bar Association and a past president of the University Endowment Lands Ratepayers Association. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

**Elizabeth E. Stoddart Walker**, BSN'21, December, 1980 in Vancouver. She is survived by her husband.

**Stanley Weston**, BSA'39, January, 1981 in Vancouver. His appointment to the UBC board of governors represented many years of loyal service to the university. In 1979 he was asked by the university to lend his professional help as a soil erosion expert to the problem of the Tower Beach cliff erosion. He served in the Malayan Volunteer Forces during WWII, and survived four years as prisoner of the Japanese. He served as consultant to a number of North American mining companies on land reclamation projects, and also undertook assignment abroad on food production under the Colombo Plan and for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the Canadian International Development Agency. He is survived by his wife, Isabel, BA'40, and one son.

**Atholl L. Wilson**, BA'45 (PhD, Calif.), June, 1980 in Ottawa, Ontario. Dr. Wilson served with the Computing and Applied Statistics Directorate where he was senior applied statistician. He is survived by his wife, a sister, Joan Wilson Ferguson, BSP'53, and a son. □

# Letters

## Of a Feather...

The *UBC Alumni Chronicle* has to be the driest magazine ever published. In popularity, it walks hand-in-hand with the dulllest religious, political and union tracts. Your article on "Birds & Brains" in the 1980 winter issue was so boring that I couldn't read it through. Will you please do me a favor and remove my name from your mailing list?

Lynda Ivens, BA'62  
Quesnel, B.C.

I enjoyed reading the article "Birds and Brains — Bird-based Research at UBC" (Vol. 34 (4)) by Tim Padmore, but would like to point out that Tim has ignored all the bird-based research being carried on at the department of poultry science. Most people have "so much poetry in their feeling about birds" that they exclude chickens, quails, ducks, and geese from the class Aves.

K.M. Cheng, Assistant Professor  
Poultry Science, UBC

## A Lament...

What a deplorable beginning the *Alumni Chronicle* has for autumn 1980!

Surely it is to be expected that an educated man will express himself correctly in print when he is writing for an educated readership. Yet Fred Fletcher, BA, PhD, says in the first sentence of the first article on page 5, "Today, it is the mass *media* that *makes* the ballads."

Fletcher should be ashamed of himself for this bit of sloppy writing, and you should feel equal shame for letting him get by with it. That it is sloppy writing and editing appears evident from the second and subsequent sentences where the word "media" is used correctly as a plural noun.

It is not a happy discovery that both the perpetrator and the supporter of such sloppiness in writing are also graduates in the arts from one's own university. If such is a valid example of the standard of English in use from the 60's, it is a sorry augury for the state of the language at UBC.

Lorne Henry, BA'50  
Copenhagen, Denmark

P.S. Written in sorrow, not in anger.

## And a Salute

I wanted to write for several reasons, the first of which is to commend the editorial staff of the *Alumni Chronicle* for the autumn, 1980, edition, which I thought was an especially thought-provoking issue. I would like to see more

treatment of such topics as the media and their effect on our society.

Berenice Wood, BA'68, MA'78  
Port Coquitlam, B.C.

## Dear Old Ubysey

Clive Cocking's review of the "Vilest Rag" was most interesting to me for events, occurring during my campus years ('28-'32), particularly.

However, in recalling the Grantham Affair, I note no reference to the most timely (if undiplomatic) cartoon which appeared in the *Ubysey* at that time. The minister of education was Canon Hinchliffe and the total grant was \$250,000. The cartoon depicted two birds in a leafless tree chirping "cheap-cheap." The caption was "Perhaps he will crack a rib."

The issue was "put to bed" in all innocence and the storm broke the following day when Victoria dispatches reported that the good minister had indeed slipped on an icy Victoria street and cracked some ribs. I recollect that the city press was less than complimentary and apologetic condolences with an explanation were mandatory.

Kenneth M. Beckett, BA'32  
Vancouver, B.C.

I have at last read the autumn 1980 *Chronicle*, saving it for that day when I had time to really enjoy "The *Ubysey's* Media Mafia" by Clive Cocking. Having spent a few years as a feature reporter with the dear old *Ubysey*, I found the article particularly interesting.

Valerie Verschuere, BA'60  
North Vancouver, B.C.

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I greatly enjoyed your autumn issue on campus journalism. After three years' association with the *Ubyssy*, 1961-64, I worked briefly for the *Toronto Star* before moving to Greece. There I was night editor of the local English language daily, the *Athens News*, before becoming the stringer for BBC, CBS, Australian Broadcasting and CBC. The colonels' dictatorship made the BBC job particularly delicate as their Greek service was one of the few sources of uncensored news in the country.

In December 1970, I moved to London where, as Clive Cocking noted, I've been freelancing for CBC and many other outlets. Remember well the night the photo of Burpy (p. 19) was taken. A Don Hume photo, no?

Robert McDonald, BA'64  
Richmond, Surrey, England

## For the Record

I have unfortunately reached the age when I find most of the information about my friends and acquaintances in the obituary column.

In the Winter 1980 issue of the *UBC Alumni Chronicle* the death is recorded of Milford S. (Muff) Loughheed, whom I knew many years ago. The article states that the Loughheed Highway was named after him but this is incorrect. It was named after the Honorable Nelson S. Loughheed, who was Minister of Lands in the B.C. government and who died in 1944. I was also disturbed to read that of the 12 people whose deaths are recorded in the Winter 1980 issue, none left more than one child and several were childless. In my opinion, it is unfortunate that university graduates, who should be among the most intelligent and productive members of our society, do not produce at least two children. It is no wonder that our newspapers are full of job openings for top positions in science, industry and education and that these are being filled by immigrants from all over the world.

G. Sheldon Rothwell, BA'32  
New Westminster, B.C.

## Information Please

In the course of my receiving the *Chronicle*, I have noted that nowhere do you state how one might sent in material to be published, in the way of where one is, if one is getting married, etc. (You might print it in the next edition.)

Secondly, as I have recently moved here to Ottawa, could you tell me if there is a UBC alumni club here in this city, and whom I should contact to get involved in it.

Hugh Laidlaw, BA'76  
Ottawa, Ont.

*The Chronicle is always pleased to hear from its readers whether it's news of momentous events, views of current or nostalgic interest or comments, complimentary or otherwise. The magazine is published quarterly, March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 1. Items should reach the Chronicle office (6251 Cecil Green Park Road, Vancouver BC V6T 1X8) no later than six weeks prior to the scheduled publication date.... We want you to get involved.... A directory of branch contacts is included at least twice a year in the Chronicle. This issue it's to be found in the spotlight section. If your location is not listed, and you'd like to get involved just drop the alumni office a line - and who knows, you too may be a branch contact.*

## Better Late...

*The September Chronicle asked to hear from prospective correspondents far and near. The following was one of several contributions.... We welcome more.*

I dare to send this contribution to the *Chronicle* realising that it comes about 40 years too late. Wars, however, have a sameness no matter at what point of the compass they may take place. It comes as a shock to me to realise that another generation has grown up and graduated since the day when I was sent to make silage, and wondered if silage was for human or animal consumption, and if you had to cook it or merely stir it.

Yes, another generation, almost two generations come knock, knock, knocking at the door. I console myself with the thought that those who call others old-fashioned are driving nails into their own coffins. We shall all be old stuff one day, so let us bear patiently with one another.

All best wishes to those I have known.

Joan West Marshall, BA'32  
Norfolk, England



I suppose nothing much really happened to me. I was a gal who came to England on holiday in 1939, and on September 2 of that year decided to stay for the fireworks by becoming one of the Old Contemptibles of the Women's Land Army. Yes, let's face it. We were on the whole an unpromising lot, many of us not knowing a shovel from a spade, a boar from a sow. After rushing in terror from a stallion who mistakenly took me for a cute little filly, I realised that German bombs were not our only perils.

There is no glamor in war; only the oppressive sense of your inadequacy. Soon I was hating war films. Where are these girls in smart uniforms who wine and dine with handsome officers like Robert Taylor? My memories linger with reality. You say good-bye on a rain-swept platform.

"Don't kiss me. I'm only just over impetigo."

"I've had cattle ringworm."

"The things we bear for England!"

We laugh stiffly. The train is moving. What next? Crete? North Africa? India?

Sometime between mucking out middens and milking cows I found time to be married. My dress was five years old, and my hat something shaped from a fragment of some unidentifiable garment.

After a long absence I returned to Vancouver, this time with holiday reversed, and a tall son on either side of me; a veritable Cornelia displaying her jewels.

I have reached the stage when time moves too fast. My husband has died. My sons, only yesterday tots writing rude words with my lipstick, are shaping successful careers. I have a small bungalow in Norfolk which is rich in fantasy and legend, although I myself have not yet seen the Lantern Man with his blue light who hops about the marshes, or the black Shuck Dog who at night haunts lonely lanes, boding good to none. An uneventful life? Perhaps so, but I can translate: "Art yew arle marg ut new?" into "Are you able to manage it now?"

There is much more I ought to have done with my life, but time has overtaken me. At least, I have advanced a step from the timid freshette who years ago crept into the UBC library, and shrinking under a withering smile, humbly asked for *Chemistry* by Smith. □



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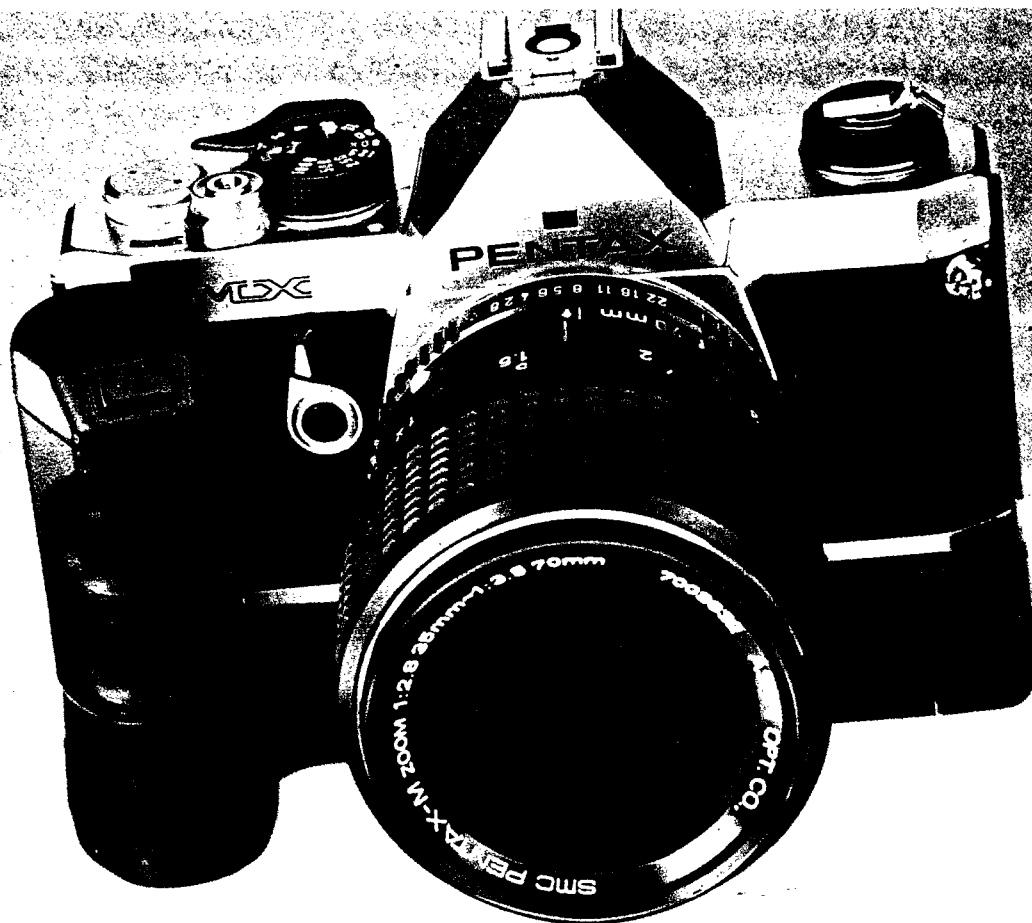
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