# The President's Report 1975-76

# The University of British Columbia

# The President's Report 1975-76

*The report of President Douglas Kenny to the Senate and Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia for the 1975-76 academic year*

The University of British Columbia

To The Board of Governors and Senate,
The University of British Columbia.

Ladies and Gentlemen

I take pleasure in presenting to you my report for the academic year 1975-76. I have attempted to draw attention to the major academic accomplishments of the year and to review the breadth of events that were of significance to the University.

In spite of the financial difficulties that confront us, I hope that this record of our accomplishments will be a source of deep satisfaction to you.

Cordially yours,

Douglas T. Kenny,
President.

# Foreword

In this report I will try to record the significant events and accomplishments of the academic year 1975-76. At the outset, I would like to emphasize that there are many noteworthy accomplishments and contributions which must go unrecorded because of the limitations of space. A university is a community of scholars and a community of people working together to make learning possible. I would therefore like to express my appreciation to all those who have contributed to the accomplishments of the University in this academic year: the members of the Board of Governors, who give their time and wisdom so generously; to the Senate of the University; to the deans and members of the faculty; to the students, whose energy and enthusiasm contribute so much to making the University's existence worthwhile; and to all the members of the employed staff whose contributions, too often unsung and too numerous to mention, help keep this institution alive and healthy.

# The President's Report 1975-76

September, 1975 – the first month of the 1975-76 academic year – included two notable anniversaries in the history of The University of British Columbia. It marked the 60th anniversary of the first classes held by the University and the 50th anniversary of UBC's move from its initial quarters in four shingled shacks on Fairview Avenue near the Vancouver General Hospital and in a building on temporary loan from the hospital to the site it now occupies on the tip of Point Grey.

UBC has changed significantly in the intervening 60 years, a relatively short time in comparison with the development of universities in the old world. When the University opened its doors in 1915, with an operating budget of $175,000, it enrolled 379 students who were taught by 34 faculty members. Courses were offered in Faculties of Arts and Science, Applied Science, and Agriculture. Ten years later, when the University moved to Point Grey, the operating budget had increased to $647,000, student enrolment stood at 1,984, of whom 1,463 were daytime winter session students, and the teaching staff numbered 119.

There were still only three faculties in 1925, but there had been some academic expansion: UBC pioneered nursing education by inaugurating a degree program in nursing in 1919, honors courses were introduced into the arts curriculum, and a Department of Education had been established to offer a one-year teacher training program.

The contrast between these two early academic years and the 1975-76 academic year is startling. The number of full- and part-time students who registered for credit courses during the winter session, the 1976 intersession and summer session, and for extra-sessional and correspondence credit programs totalled 31,005. Add to this the number of people throughout the province who had contact with the University through continuing education programs, and the grand total of registrations is more than 100,000 persons.

The University's full-time teaching and research staff in 1975-76 totalled 1,749 persons, who taught in 12 faculties, 8 schools and 12 institutes and research centres on a campus of nearly 1,000 acres. Our full-time, non-teaching support staff numbered 2,842 persons. The work of teachers, researchers, support staff and

*UBC opened its doors in 1915 in the "Fairview shacks"*

*In 1925 UBC moved to new quarters on the tip of Point Grey*

*The UBC campus now covers an area of almost 1,000 acres*

students was carried on in 391 buildings with a replacement value of $285 million.

The University's operating revenues for the 1975-76 fiscal year totalled $135.6 million (excluding capital additions to endowment, student loan and capital development funds). This total included an operating grant of almost $92 million from the provincial government and nearly $16.6 million for research, most of it from the federal government or its agencies.

Most important of all, perhaps, was the fact that in its first 60 years the University had graduated 77,484 students. By far the largest number of these – more than 55,000 – have remained in Canada and more than 45,000 reside in British Columbia.

The statistics given above can never hope to convey the qualities that make this University a unique place. As I said when I was installed as president on September 17, 1975, I believe our purpose is to learn not only for the sake of learning, which is a noble activity, but in order to enrich and enhance the quality of life.

This mission is carried on through the unending process of learning and discovery within the community of scholars – the faculty and students – that makes up the University. Teaching and research, the prime functions of the University, are really two forms of the same activity. Both involve learning, and those who assert that teaching alone is the primary function of a university forget that the teacher who stops learning through research deprives students of new knowledge.

In these pages I will try to show how these two basic functions of the University were enhanced or challenged during 1975 - 76. There have been some developments that strengthen the fabric of the University and some challenges that promise to enrich our teaching and research activities, and others that threaten the academic vigor and health of the institution.

Many factors contribute to the reputation that a university enjoys in the community generally and in the academic world. No university will be highly regarded if its curriculum remains static and its graduates are ill-prepared for their chosen fields of work, if it is unable to attract research grants to allow faculty members and graduate students to explore new areas of knowledge, or if it is unwilling to place its vast expertise at the disposal of the community.

# Teaching and the curriculum

Happily, I can report to you that in the 1975-76 academic year there were significant curriculum changes that will benefit students; that UBC was able to attract several large grants for research and teaching in areas of importance to the province and the nation; and that our faculty and students were active in a broad range of off-campus studies and other projects for governments and a host of other community agencies.

Changes in the University's curriculum are subject to rigorous scrutiny at the departmental and faculty levels before being submitted to the University Senate, where they are again examined by that body's curriculum committee and by Senate as a whole. Only rarely are curriculum proposals initiated at the uppermost levels of University administration; almost all of them originate at the departmental level and stem from the interests and concerns of individual faculty members who are acutely aware of the needs of students and society.

One of the most radical changes in 1975-76 occurred in the curriculum of the Department of English, after almost two years of work by a task force established by the head of the department, Prof. Robert Jordan. The task force, which included students, prepared a report that was discussed ten times by the department as a whole. The emphasis was on the reorganization and revitalization of the department's offerings, a re-examination of them in the light of the current state of the discipline, and in response to the cultural demography of student interests. Senate approved 32 new English courses, the deletion of 12 courses, and the rewording of the description of almost every one of the 60 courses the department offers to make them more intelligible and accessible to contemporary students.

Because of expansion of the number of courses the English department offers through the Centre for Continuing Education, it is now possible for students to take a major in English entirely by correspondence after attending UBC or a community college to take English 100 or its equivalent. English is the only department in the University where this is possible. Hopefully, other departments will follow the lead of the English department.

Some other noteworthy developments in the Faculty of Arts included introduction of new programs in translation in the Departments of French and German;

approval of a diploma in film and television in the Department of Theatre; and approval of a one-year Master of Social Work degree program to replace the previous two-year program offered in the School of Social Work. In the 1974-75 academic year, the School of Social Work introduced a new Bachelor of Social Work degree program after an intensive re-evaluation of its undergraduate and graduate programs.

The Master of Business Administration program in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration is being reorganized to provide a more cohesive experience for that faculty's students. The reorganization will take two years to complete.

The Department of Mathematics will implement major curriculum changes in 1976-77. Changes in the first two years of study are directed at the majority of students who do not specialize in mathematics and a number of new courses are designed to communicate basic mathematical ideas to these students. New major and honors options were approved in the field of applied mathematics to allow students to concentrate in the area of applied analysis, statistics and operations research.

The Faculty of Agricultural Sciences will offer a new rangeland resources program next year in response to growing student and government interest in rangeland management. It seems appropriate to mention here that the Senate and Board of Governors approved a change of name of the faculty's Department of Agricultural Engineering to the Department of Bio-Resource Engineering. The new name more accurately reflects the research and teaching in forestry and fisheries that are now a significant part of the department's activities.

Major revisions in the third and fourth years of the metallurgical engineering program in the Faculty of Applied Science were approved after a two-year examination of the entire program in the Department of Metallurgy.

Senate also approved proposals from the Faculty of Medicine for establishment of a Department of Family Practice and an Institute of Oncology. Funds are being sought to enable both these developments to go ahead.

These developments represent major changes and additions to the University's offerings. In addition, each faculty of the University brings to Senate each year many other changes which have the effect of altering, to a greater or lesser degree, the curriculum of the University. The point I wish to emphasize is that the University's academic offerings are constantly changing to meet the needs of students and society at large, and the development of new knowledge in academic disciplines.

A notable gift to the University to enhance its teaching program came from the Law Foundation of B.C. It provided $52,000 to the Faculty of Law to expand a clinical program first offered to law students in September, 1975. The UBC Legal Clinic operates as a regular law office with senior students working as lawyers for half the University year. The students are responsible for about 20 clients each and deal with a full range of legal problems from criminal charges to minor financial claims to family crises and divorce problems. The grant means that the clinic will be able to increase from 12 to 20 the number of students who can undertake this type of practical, in-service training.

# Research

The University attracted almost $16.6 million in the last fiscal year to support research activities by faculty members and graduate students. In the course of the academic year four major grants totalling almost $1.5 million were announced.

The largest of these – $806,000 – will come from the Canada Council to enable a group of 10 economists to launch an integrated study designed to throw light on one of the least explored areas of modern economics – the management of the world's natural resources. Up to 45 graduate students will be associated with the group over the five-year life of the project, which provides for a wide range of studies and reports on such topics as energy policy; petroleum, mineral, fisheries and forestry problems; and the policies of governments and industry on exploitation and taxation of natural resources. The fact that UBC was able to attract such a large sum of money reflects the fact that the Department of Economics includes the largest group of very distinguished specialists in Canada interested in the economics of natural resources.

The Institute of International Relations was awarded a five-year grant of $250,000 by the Department of National Defence to expand its research and teaching in strategic studies. The grant will enable the University to hire three post-doctoral fellows who will teach in the Department of Political Science and study Canadian Arctic and security

*President Douglas Kenny, seated at centre, met with United Nations and federal and provincial government officials on June 12, 1976, to sign an agreement committing to UBC the audio-visual materials prepared for the UN Habitat conference held in Vancouver. Standing are Hon. Hugh Curtis, left, of the provincial cabinet, and Enrique Penalosa, secretary-general of Habitat. Seated left to right are Hon. Ron Basford, of the federal cabinet; President Kenny; and Hon. Barney Danson, chairman of the Habitat conference and a member of the federal cabinet.*

policies, Canadian policy on the export of nuclear technology, and how demand for resources affects a nation's security relations.

Research in timber engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science was strengthened by grants of more than $150,000 awarded to Prof. Borg Madsen of the Department of Civil Engineering.

The Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., has granted the University almost $266,000 over a four-year period to help establish a B.C. Council for Leadership in Education that aims at further professional development for educational administrators. The Council plans a series of short courses, workshops and conferences throughout B.C. for school district superintendents, principals and vice-principals, and school trustees, among others.

Another major development was the establishment of a Centre for Human Settlements to act as the custodian for the 10,640 audio-visual items that comprised the 240 presentations made by the 140 countries that took part in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements – known as Habitat – in Vancouver in May and June.

The Habitat conference broke away from print as the primary means of communication. The participating nations presented films, slides or videotapes of their attempts to solve problems of human settlement, such as housing, urban blight, sewage disposal, energy – the whole host of problems that man encounters as he uses the environment more intensively.

It was evident that the collection of audio-visual materials, if kept together, would provide a unique resource for teaching and research. As an act of faith, UBC offered to act as custodian for the collection, provided the UN was willing to leave it at UBC and to vest the international copyright in the University, and provided the federal and provincial governments would assure the necessary financial support. For its part, the University was prepared to guarantee open access to the collection by the countries that made presentations at Habitat and to prepare a catalogue of the collection.

On June 12, I met with representatives of the UN and the federal and provincial governments to sign an interim agreement vesting the materials in UBC until the end of 1976 and assuring the University of substantial funding. The final agreement naming UBC as the custodian of the material for a five-year period has yet to be approved by the UN General Assembly.

During the summer of 1976, the University, with the assistance of the National Film Board, began assessing all the Habitat presentations. Dr. Peter Oberlander, of our School of Community and Regional Planning and pro tem director of the Centre for Human Settlements, foresees that the collection will be a valuable addition to UBC's teaching and research resources. It has potential as a teaching aid in geography, political science, economics, engineering and planning to show how problems of construction techniques, wind-generated power, new-town policies, irrigation and many others are being solved under different social, economic and political conditions.

The centre is managed by a board chaired by Dean Peter Larkin, of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, who emphasizes that the new centre will serve existing disciplines at UBC. Its presence will not mean any new degree training programs. The possibilities for training and research use of the collection are incalculable and will also draw to the University scholars and students from all over the world. This new centre is therefore an important and appropriate resource to this University. UBC has long had a deep and active interest in the problems connected with human settlements. Faculty and students in a wide variety of disciplines have concentrated and continue to concentrate on the increasingly complex and difficult problems in this area. This new centre will importantly assist their efforts.

UBC also made a significant contribution to Habitat by sponsoring a series of lectures by distinguished economists, planners, geographers, political scientists and architects that set the stage for the international meeting. The lectures will be published in book form in 1977. The University was also selected by Ottawa to

form an official Habitat Observer Team, chaired by Dr. Oberlander, to monitor progress and assess the relevance of agenda items to Canada's own urban needs. Five UBC faculty members and five other academics representing the remaining regions of Canada made up the team.

Our students made their own contribution to Habitat Forum, at the former Jericho air base near the UBC campus, where practical solutions to environmental problems were on display. A group of UBC engineering students displayed a battery-operated car they had begun two years earlier. The leader of the student group was Basil Peters, a third-year electrical engineer and one of two students elected by the student body to UBC's Board of Governors. The car proved to be one of the outstanding displays at the forum.

**FINANCING OF RESEARCH.** From the foregoing, it might seem that the University's research activities are expanding and that money is freely available. This is far from the case; indeed, the University faces something very close to a crisis in research financing.

In the fiscal year 1975-76, the funds UBC received for research increased 9.3 per cent over the previous fiscal year, and 21.7 per cent over 1970-71. Over the same five years, however, the teaching staff of the University increased by 13 per cent, with the result that research grants per academic staff member increased by only 8 per cent. Considering the inflation of the past five years, this is a very modest increase indeed.

The federal government's decision to freeze research grants at 1975-76 levels is a hazardous policy, coming at a time when the need for research is greatest. In fact, our national research and development investment has been seriously declining during the past few years. This trend can best be illustrated by the following two facts. According to the 1975-76 report of the president of the National Research Council, (a) the total federal research and development expenditure has decreased from 0.70 per cent of Gross National Product in 1968-69 to only 0.55 per cent in 1975-76; and (b) federal research and development expenditures as a percentage of total federal government expenditure has fallen from 9 per cent in 1968-69 to 5.5 per cent in 1975-76. I am not being alarmist when I say that this decline in national support for research represents a dangerous change in public policy that threatens the future of this country.

The effects of the decline are clearly evident in the reports that I have received from the deans of UBC's 12 faculties. Some senior faculty members have found their research support reduced to dangerously low levels or completely cut off; young faculty members drawn to the academic world by the prospects of a career in research find they are unable to obtain grants to start new projects; support staff, many of them highly skilled, have had to be let go; and many graduate students are without adequate financial support while they work on projects that provide the basis of their dissertations for advanced degrees. In short, some first-rank research groups will probably collapse. One hopes that the Canadian nation will not have to pay such a price before the system is corrected.

*UBC engineering students displayed their electric vehicle at Habitat Forum, held in conjunction with the UN Habitat conference.*

The outlook for 1976-77 is increasingly bleak. Funds from federal granting councils, such as the Canada Council, will probably remain static and there will be only a slight increase in grants from the Medical Research Council. Direct federal government support through its departments will probably decline by $500,000, which will have a significant effect in professional faculties. Support from provincial government departments is expected to decline by some $400,000 and only those funds we receive from Canadian companies and the United States show signs of matching contributions made in the 1975-76 fiscal year.

I would like to repeat again that research is an essential part of the learning process of our entire society. It is the cutting edge of our country's movement to discovery. Without that cutting edge, the collective mind of Canada would soon become dull. Any nation that stops learning, exploring, discovering, gives up its right to its own future. Unfortunately, Canada's research and development enterprise is threatened by unstable financing and a lack of clear-cut, long-range federal planning. The reason given is current economic conditions. This is a

short-sighted public policy. It is precisely at times of difficulty that the need for research is greatest. That is exactly when we most need the information which will tell us how to strengthen the long-term development of our resources and our lives. In this vital matter, it is Canada's future – that is, our future – which is at stake.

One additional development affecting research policy at UBC should be mentioned. To provide a single forum for discussion and co-ordination of research policy and internal granting policies, the President's Committee on Research Policy was replaced in September, 1975, by a 26-member advisory board. As part of this reorganization, all of the committees that consider policies and practices in research administration were re-established as committees of the advisory board, with their chairmen sitting as ex officio members of the board.

# Continuing education

Earlier in this report I said that no university will be highly regarded unless it shows a willingness to place its resources at the disposal of the community. And by that I do not mean only our immediate neighbors in the Lower Mainland. UBC must make its presence felt throughout the province and, whenever possible, nationally and internationally as well.

Let me give some illustrations of the ways in which the University makes its resources and expertise available to the community.

It is estimated that, in addition to regular sessional students, nearly 70,000 persons had contact with the University in the 1975-76 academic year through credit and non-credit programs offered through our Centre for Continuing Education or extension activities operated by various UBC faculties. These programs are by no means confined to the Vancouver and Lower Mainland areas. There is scarcely a major or medium-sized centre in the province that does not benefit from UBC in one way or another.

The Centre for Continuing Education registered 40,768 persons in the academic year for credit and non-credit programs as well as continuing professional education courses, an increase of 29.29 per cent over the previous year's registration of 31,531. The centre sponsored a number of Habitat-related programs that attracted 3,632 persons, and also registered notable increases in such areas as the Women's Resources Centre, an off-campus facility located in the main branch of the Vancouver Public Library; the Language Institute, which enrolled 1,273 persons for intensive residential language programs in English and French and provided daytime and evening courses in a number of languages; Continuing Legal Education, which provides short courses and seminars in centres throughout the province; and in the creative arts, humanities and social sciences.

In 1976, the Centre celebrated the 40th anniversary of its founding as the UBC Extension Department. To mark this occasion, the Centre published a volume of reminiscences by four former directors, Robert England, Gordon Shrum, John Friesen and Gordon Selman. Fittingly, it also marked the occasion by launching a new project, the UBC Interior Program, which takes the resources and expertise of the UBC faculty to the Thompson-Okanagan region in the form of lectures, workshops and seminars. The program is co-ordinated by John Edwards, who has his headquarters on the Vernon campus of Okanagan College. In the first nine months of its existence, from January to September, the program served seven communities in the area and attracted nearly 1,000 persons for general education programs. I hope this kind of important community service can be expanded to other centres in the province to augment existing credit and professional programs in continuing education. Mr. Edwards is to be commended for his pioneering efforts.

It should be emphasized that the Centre, with the strong support of the University administration, has initiated an important move back towards serving more fully individuals throughout the province, a type of community education which it had unfortunately withdrawn from some ten years ago. It is our aim to expand this service to other areas of the province as fast as it is financially feasible.

The Centre also revitalized the Continuing Education in Engineering program with the appointment of A.S. Duff Macdonell as director in September, 1975. The Language Institute also continued to grow. It is noteworthy that it secured from the Secretary of State a substantial two-year grant, the first of its kind in Canada, to provide bursaries to adults wishing to

participate in an intensive French-language program. In co-operation with the School of Librarianship, the Centre also started offering continuing education programs for librarians, thereby creating a new professional service and a further link between the University and the community.

As in past years, the Centre brought outstanding individuals to the campus. The most notable occasion this year was the Weekend with Canadian Novelists, organized in co-operation with the Department of Creative Writing, with Canada Council financial support. The six writers, Margaret Atwood, Sylvia Fraser, Graeme Gibson, Harold Horwood, Robert Kroetsch and Audrey Thomas, focused on Canadian literature. This weekend session was a significant contribution to Canadian culture and to the cultural life of the West Coast.

The University is proud of the Centre's contributions to the wide community of B.C. Under the able leadership of Jindra Kulich the Centre acts as a leading edge of the University into the community.

The Division of Continuing Education in the Health Sciences maintained a high level of activity during the academic year, providing 153 courses and special lectures attended by 6,336 health professionals both on campus and in locations throughout the province. Total attendance was up by nearly 1,000 persons over the previous year. The division encompasses a wide range of disciplines, offering programs for doctors, dentists, human nutritionists, nurses, pharmacists, rehabilitation specialists and a number of interprofessional programs for health professionals.

The Faculty of Education significantly expanded its extension program in 1975-76 by offering 51 programs on the campus and at 25 off-campus centres. Other areas of increased activity included programs conducted by the faculty's special education department, in-service workshops by the English education department on teaching English as an additional language, and the development of curriculum-based workshops by the mathematics education department.

The University's Botanical Garden dramatically increased its horticulture program for both amateurs and professionals in 1975-76. A total of 89 classes with registrations of nearly 2,000 persons were held during the year, including credit programs for teachers and professional florists. The garden initiated a special program in the use of plants for aiding the rehabilitation of the handicapped. During the summer, 120 senior citizens participated in Botanical Garden programs. The staff put on 28 demonstration lectures during the Vancouver Home Show in February, and responded to 3,125 public enquiries by telephone or letter during the year. The garden's educational co-ordinator, David Tarrant, gave 13 half-hour television shows, some of them designed for national network television, appeared on several extended open-line shows in Vancouver, and wrote monthly columns for two Vancouver publications.

The Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration provided continuing education programs to more than 9,700 persons in 1975-76. Enrolment in seven diploma programs increased an average of 8 per cent and the faculty introduced two new programs that had a combined enrolment of 450 persons. The new programs were a 20-week correspondence course in mortgage lending, introduced at the request of the superintendent of brokers for B.C. as a prerequisite for registration as a mortgage broker, and a 26-week correspondence program in mortgage practice, which is offered nationally to provide training for mortgage officers in large lending institutions. The faculty's executive programs, or short courses for businessmen, expanded in both number and location. During the year, approximately 120 days of programs were offered in 16 communities throughout the province.

The Faculty of Agricultural Sciences maintained an active extension program by offering courses in animal, food, plant, poultry and soil sciences and agricultural economics attended by more than 700 persons on the campus, in the Lower Fraser Valley and in Interior centres.

Before giving further illustrations of the University's community involvement, I would like to outline the University's position on the ways in which degree-level education can be made more available to people living outside the major metropolitan areas of the province.

UBC's position on this subject was stated in a brief presented in June, 1976, to a one-man Commission on University Programs in Non-Metropolitan Areas which was established by Dr. Patrick McGeer, the provincial minister of education. The commissioner was Dr. William Winegard, a former president of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, who was asked to advise "on all matters related to the delivery of academic and professional programs outside of the Vancouver and Victoria metropolitan areas, and academic programs and their articulation."

The University brief said it would be unwise to create new institutions or programs to satisfy a temporary demand for education which is likely to decrease in the 1980s because of a predicted decline in the number of students in the 15-24 age group. Our brief suggested that any proposal to

remedy the very real demand for degree programs outside the Vancouver and Victoria areas must satisfy three basic tests: it must substantially increase the opportunities for people resident in the Interior to complete a degree program; it must be consistent with the maintenance of traditional university standards of academic excellence; and it must achieve the first two goals with reasonable economic efficiency.

The brief recommended the establishment of a University Centre at each Interior college as the best means of making degree-level education available to more people. We proposed that the centres be operated by one of the three existing public universities, preferably in co-operation with community colleges. The first priority of each University Centre would be to meet the needs of the residents in the area it served, with emphasis on core or basic courses which would provide opportunity to acquire the usual, generally accepted academic qualifications.

Instructors for the courses offered might be qualified residents of the area appointed by the university, faculty members at the community college, or members of the faculty of one of the three public universities who might move to the University Centre for a specified period or visit it regularly.

Dr. Winegard was to report to the provincial government early in September, 1976, and his recommendations therefore fall outside the time period covered by this report. He was assisted by a nine-member advisory panel which included two UBC representatives – Jindra Kulich, acting director of the Centre for Continuing Education, and Prof. Donald MacDougall, of the Faculty of Law and chairman of the Senate Committee on Continuing Education.

The faculty of the University also have a significant impact on the community through their research or as the result of reports and studies carried out while they continue to teach at the University or while on leave of absence.

Sometimes the varied research of faculty members and students can have an effect on a single region of the province. In the Okanagan Valley of B.C., for instance, researchers from the Faculties of Agricultural Sciences, Applied Science, Forestry and Science have been active for many years.

The largest single UBC project in the area was a $234,000 study of the water resources of the Okanagan basin, carried out in the early 1970s under a $2 million contract let by the federal-provincial Okanagan Basin Study. The overall study resulted in a report suggesting policies for managing the water resources of the basin until the year 2020. Water pollution research will vastly increase the production of alfalfa and make the Okanagan an exporter of that valuable forage crop. Another major contribution was research on methods of controlling the volume of water that drains into the basin, which is a series of interconnected lakes draining southward into the Columbia River system in the United States.

The first-ever investigation of logging practices in the Okanagan was carried out by Dr. Robert Willington of the UBC Faculty of Forestry, as part of the same overall study.

The Faculty of Agricultural Sciences has by far the most extensive involvement with the Okanagan over the years. Plant scientists are co-operating with federal and provincial government agencies in research to rehabilitate grasslands used for raising cattle, and to control diffuse knapweed, a weed that infests depleted grasslands, by chemical and biological methods. Plant scientists are aiding the fruit industry by studying bark necrosis, a debilitating disorder that reduces apple production, and a problem of Spartan apples related to calcium levels in the fruit.

UBC animal scientists are co-operating with the provincial government in a study of California bighorn sheep in the Okanagan.

Faculty members and students from the Faculty of Science have for many years been visitors to our Geology Field School near Oliver, where graduate students have obtained material for advanced degree theses. Numerous faculty members in geological sciences have consulted on local problems.

On the national scene, a member of our Faculty of Education has had a significant effect on improving the quality of Canadian studies in elementary and secondary schools. Prof. George Tomkins returned to UBC this year after being on leave of absence since 1971 as co-director of the Canadian Studies Foundation where he supervised projects in all provinces designed to develop classroom materials and teaching methods that reflect the nature of Canadian society in all its diversity and help students to understand and become involved in the Canadian environment.

Dean David Bates has been appointed to head a Science Council of Canada study on the effects of five man-made hazards on industrial workers and the general public. A council committee will examine hazards from lead, asbestos, radiation, organic chemicals and oxides of nitrogen, or gas fumes.

Turning to our own province, Prof. Peter Pearse, of the Department of Economics, was on leave throughout this academic year to prepare a report for the provincial government that is certain to have a major impact on B.C.'s biggest industry, forestry.

The Royal Commission on Forest Resources is inquiring into a wide range of matters affecting this key industry, including forest tenure arrangements and how they affect the industry, the marketing arrangements for timber products, and the regulation of exports of forest products.

UBC's Westwater Research Centre, under the direction of Prof. Irving Fox, this year completed its first major study, an investigation of the Lower Fraser River from the town of Hope to the sea. The report provides a foundation for the improvement of anti-pollution policies and suggests ways of improving the legal and administrative arrangements for managing the Lower Fraser. During the year Westwater began to make plans for its next project, a five-year program on the management of B.C.'s coastal resources.

Our students provided many services to the community under a $1.1 million provincial government grant which allowed 450 students to undertake summer work utilizing the knowledge acquired at UBC.

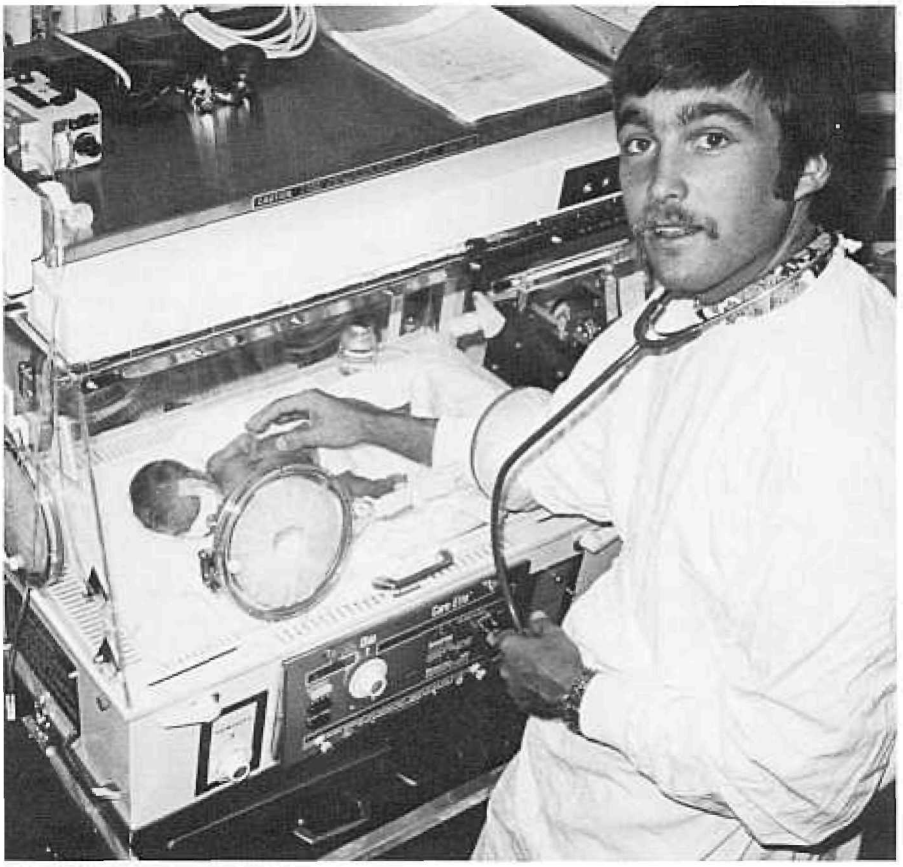
In the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, students in food and plant science produced a brochure on preserving food by drying it, continued a Food Information Service that advised hundreds of citizens on everything from home-canning methods to the nutritional value of foods, and established a horticultural advice service, imaginatively called the "Hort-Line", to provide advice on gardening problems and the use of pesticides and insecticides.

A total of 42 student doctors spent the summer in centres throughout B.C. getting first-hand experience in patient care as assistants to practising physicians. And some 75 law students put their academic training to use by providing free legal advice to citizens in many parts of the province. Students from the School of Physical Education and Recreation ran a summer recreation program at Jericho Hill School in Vancouver for autistic children, who have emotional and learning problems.

Nearly 1,300 children from the Vancouver, Surrey and Richmond areas received free dental services valued at more than $273,000 at a summer clinic operated by the Faculty of Dentistry. The clinic was staffed by 34 senior dental students and 34 dental hygiene students, whose work was supervised by faculty members.

These few projects will serve to illustrate how widespread are the services that are provided by the UBC research staff and students to the citizens of the nation and the province.

In beginning this section I said universities had responsibilities on the international scene as well, and UBC is no exception to this. UBC experts from the Faculties of Commerce and Business Administration, Applied Science, Forestry and Science have been involved in a number of projects, most of them funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, a federal body.



*Medical student Ken Burns was one of 22 budding doctors who spent the summer of 1976 getting first-hand experience in patient care by assisting practising doctors in centres throughout B.C. He assisted a Kamloops physician and is shown examining an incubator baby at Royal Inland Hospital.*

In the early 1960s, UBC began a five-year program of assistance to the Universities of Malaya and Singapore which saw ten members of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration spend a year or more in Southeast Asia teaching courses in accounting, finance, marketing, industrial relations and business management. Our involvement with the University of Malaya was revived in 1972, when it again asked for help in providing advanced training in accounting. Over a period of five years ten Canadian teachers will visit Malayasia under this program.

UBC is now in the final stages of a three-year program of assistance, in co-operation with two other Canadian universities, which has met its objective of training 300 masters of science in engineering at the University of Havana in Cuba. UBC's contribution to this program has been to provide experts in the fields of civil and chemical engineering.

In the 1975-76 academic year, the University took the first steps to assemble a

team of Canadian experts, which will include UBC faculty members, to prepare a regional development plan for the island of Sulawesi, in the Indonesian chain, under a $2 million CIDA contract. The team will make recommendations to the Indonesian government for the development of the island in such areas as land-use planning, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water resource development, education and health.

Not every overseas project involves teams of faculty members. Over the years, many individual teachers and researchers have served abroad as consultants to governments or as instructors to overseas universities. In the coming year, for example, Prof. Leslie Adamovich, of the Faculty of Forestry, will be in Malaysia assisting the University of Pertanian in beginning instruction in forestry. Prof. R.M. Ellis, of the Department of Geophysics and Astronomy, has just returned from a two-year posting by CIDA to Zaria, Nigeria, where he helped to establish an applied geophysics program at Ahmadu Bello University. Prof. Donald B. Fields, of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, has recently returned from the University of Nairobi in East Africa, where he served as acting dean of the School of Accounting and assisted in the development of a program in that discipline.

In seems appropriate here to mention the many activities that took place during 1975-76 related to International Women's Year. When the academic year began on Sept. 1, 1975, UBC's Dean of Women, Dr. Margaret Fulton, had already organized an ad hoc Committee on International Women's Year, which initiated, co-ordinated or participated in a program of events that extended right through the winter session to the spring of 1976. The highlights of this program included participation in Women's Week, sponsored by the student Women's Office; assistance to a conference on "Women in Motion – Health, Sport and Recreation"; a Women in Art exhibition in the Student Union Building art gallery; panel discussions on the changing function of women in modern society and women in India; and a five-week series of films on women.

One of the changing characteristics of the nature of the University population in recent years has been the steady increase in the number of women as a percentage of the total enrolment. Women now make up 44.1 per cent of the total student population and 49 per cent of the first-year enrolment. Many are mature women, some with children to support, who are returning to University to update their knowledge, before returning to the work force. There are 90 women who are single parents living with their children in University housing with all the attendant problems of making ends meet on marginal incomes. Dean Fulton's office assists women students to solve their problems and works to help them fulfill their potential.

In this connection, I would like to report that during the academic year I took steps to initiate a series of studies aimed at improving conditions for women throughout the University. I have asked for a study, to be carried out in co-operation with campus unions, of personnel policies and working conditions for women in non-academic posts. All deans were asked to describe their plans to provide special help to undergraduates concerning the possibility of graduate study in fields where present enrolment is largely of one sex. I have asked the deans for data on the proportion of women in both academic and professional employment in the fields studied in their faculties, and a statement of how this is taken into account in the faculties' hiring and admissions policies. I have asked our Student Services office to set up programs to take faculty members into high schools to make students more aware of the possibilities of study in fields traditionally closed to one sex or another.

Each dean was also asked for a list of four or five of the top women academics in each discipline taught in his faculty. When faculty openings occur, the president's office will try to provide extra funds to attract one of these women to the position.

In September, 1975, I established a committee to investigate salary differentials for faculty men and women and $100,000 was set aside to correct any inequities discovered. That committee reported to me before the end of the academic year and their recommendations were approved by the Board of Governors in July, 1976. The committee found 29 inequities, and the 29 women received salary increases of varying amounts retroactive to July 1, 1975, to give them parity with their male counterparts.

# University finances

The single most sobering experience for me in my first year as UBC's chief executive officer has unquestionably been adjusting the University's financial operation to take into account an effective reduction in the provincial operating grant and the continuing problem of inflation, which has affected all aspects of University finances in recent years.

The provincial government operating grant to the University for the 1975-76 fiscal year was $91,988,957. Despite the fact that this was the largest amount ever allocated to the University, the Board of Governors was forced to eliminate nearly $600,000 for planned new academic programs from our budget and to seek economies in day-to-day operations.

The provincial operating grant constitutes approximately 84 per cent of our general funds operating budget. The other main source of revenue is student tuition and other fees, which make up about 11 per cent. This latter source, incidentally, has been steadily declining as a percentage of our revenues. The remaining revenues – some 5 per cent – are derived from services, investment income and miscellaneous sources.

Our 1975-76 expenditures from general funds divide into five major categories: 74.1 per cent for academic purposes; 7.4 per cent for support of libraries; 2.2 per cent for student services and scholarships; 4.6 per cent for administration and general purposes; and 11.7 per cent for physical plant, including renovations and alterations of facilities. For many years, UBC has ranked number one in a survey of Canada's largest universities in terms of the percentage of funds allocated for academic and associated academic purposes. The same survey, which is carried out annually by the Canadian Association of University Business Officers, shows that UBC ranks lowest of the 23 universities in costs of administration, plant maintenance and general expenditures.

Put another way, about 83 per cent of our general funds expenditures in 1975-76 were for salaries and wages, and only 17 per cent for non-salary items.

The University arrives at its operating estimates only after a long process of consultation and discussion across the University. The process begins at the departmental level. Departmental requests are discussed in detail with the faculty deans, who make their budget submissions to the president after additional consultation and discussion. Again, there is considerable consultation and discussion with each dean, often resulting in further revisions and additional consultation in the faculty.

The president is also required to discuss the entire University budget with the Senate budget committee, which gives advice on further revisions. Finally, after this long process the president recommends a budget to the Board of Governors, which has the final authority over such matters. Only after Board approval are the official operating estimates submitted to the Universities Council. These estimates, arrived at after months of concentrated effort on the part of hundreds of people, represent the final collective best judgment of the University's needs for the coming year.

The University's estimates for the 1976-77 fiscal year were submitted to the council in August, 1975. In October the federal government announced its anti-inflation guidelines, which resulted in a request from the provincial government to the council to revise its recommendation to take the guidelines into account. The council in turn asked the universities to reduce the salaries and wages component of their requests by 10 per cent.

Accordingly, UBC's requested increase for the 1976-77 fiscal year was reduced from $35.7 million to $23.89 million, representing a 26 per cent increase over the previous year. Of this increase approximately $7 million was required to meet carry-over commitments, i.e. salary increases, necessary staff increases and other items which have been agreed on in the course of the preceding year and to which the University was committed.

Some explanation is required about carry-over commitments, a practice which has been used by the universities for many years with the knowledge and consent of the government.

The University's appointment and salary year for faculty runs from July 1 to June 30. There are also several union contracts with other annual dates. The fiscal year, however, is April 1 to March 31. Each year there are faculty salary increases taking effect on July 1 which must be paid through to the following June 30, or three months past the end of the fiscal year and into the new fiscal year.

These salary increases are not for one year only. They are permanent commitments that continue; the money to pay for them must therefore also be continuing so that it becomes a permanent part of the University's operating base. Thus, a part of our annual requested increase in operating grant has been to provide for such commitments.

# Summary of Revenue and Expenditure

(Excluding Capital Additions to Endowment, Student Loan and Capital Development Funds)
April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976

| | GENERAL FUNDS | | TRUST FUNDS | | TOTAL | | 1974-75 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE** | | Per Cent | For Specific Purposes | Per Cent | | Per Cent | | Per Cent |
| Province of British Columbia Operating Grant | $ 91,988,957 | 83.6 | – | – | $ 91,988,957 | 67.8 | $ 74,081,388 | 65.6 |
| Student Fees | 12,402,530 | 11.3 | – | – | 12,402,530 | 9.1 | 11,210,600 | 9.9 |
| Services | 4,347,157 | 3.9 | 3,683,245 | 14.4 | 8,030,402 | 5.9 | 5,907,986 | 5.2 |
| Investment Income | 1,169,439 | 1.1 | 2,267,014 | 8.9 | 3,436,453 | 2.5 | 3,213,892 | 2.9 |
| Sponsored or Assisted Research | – | – | 16,538,114 | 64.7 | 16,538,114 | 12.2 | 15,829,668 | 14.0 |
| Gifts, Grants and Bequests | – | – | 3,079,873 | 12.0 | 3,079,873 | 2.3 | 2,629,353 | 2.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 173,764 | 0.1 | – | – | 173,764 | 0.2 | 119,774 | 0.1 |
| | $110,081,847 | 100.0 | $25,568,246 | 100.0 | $135,650,093 | 100.0 | $112,992,661 | 100.0 |
| **EXPENDITURE** | | | | | | | | |
| Academic | $ 81,617,033 | 74.1 | $ 5,399,747 | 21.1 | $ 87,016,780 | 64.1 | $ 69,636,212 | 61.6 |
| Libraries | 8,208,259 | 7.5 | 121,387 | 0.5 | 8,329,646 | 6.1 | 6,940,508 | 6.2 |
| Sponsored or Assisted Research | (270,510) | (0.2) | 16,866,575 | 66.0 | 16,596,065 | 12.2 | 15,295,884 | 13.5 |
| Student Services | 1,736,393 | 1.6 | 325,102 | 1.3 | 2,061,495 | 1.5 | 1,688,588 | 1.5 |
| Scholarships and Bursaries | 712,427 | 0.6 | 1,800,012 | 7.0 | 2,512,439 | 1.9 | 2,375,991 | 2.1 |
| Administration | 5,121,699 | 4.6 | 39,500 | 0.1 | 5,161,199 | 3.8 | 4,117,211 | 3.7 |
| Plant Maintenance | 12,138,221 | 11.0 | – | – | 12,138,221 | 8.9 | 9,638,135 | 8.5 |
| Renovations and Alterations | 756,390 | 0.7 | – | – | 756,390 | 0.6 | 1,145,068 | 1.0 |
| Ancillary Enterprises | 346,552 | 0.3 | – | – | 346,552 | 0.3 | 236,792 | 0.2 |
| | $110,366,464 | 100.2 | $24,552,323 | 96.0 | $134,918,787 | 99.4 | $111,074,389 | 98.3 |
| **EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE** | | | | | | | | |
| – General Purposes | (284,617) | (0.2) | – | – | (284,617) | (0.2) | (300,031) | (0.3) |
| – Specific Purposes | – | – | 1,015,923 | 4.0 | 1,015,923 | 0.8 | 2,218,303 | 2.0 |
| | $110,081,847 | 100.0 | $25,568,246 | 100.0 | $135,650,093 | 100.0 | $112,992,661 | 100.0 |

In the spring of 1976, the minister of education decided to try to deal with the problem of carry-over commitments by means of a supplementary grant which he felt would remove the additional pressure for increases created by these commitments. In March, the minister introduced a special warrant to make at least partial provision for carry-over commitments. UBC's share was $4.5 million, which was short by $2.5 million of our carry-over commitments.

The University informed the minister that since the funds were for continuing commitments this $4.5 million was being incorporated into the operating base of the budget for 1976-77. If the $4.5 million had been treated as a one-time supplement, it would have meant that it could not be used to meet permanent carry-over commitments. This, in turn, would have meant either reducing our 1976-77 budget by $4.5 million or avoiding any further commitments in July, which in effect would mean granting no salary increases. In the judgment of the administration these were not reasonable alternatives.

The increase announced by the government later in March resulted in UBC receiving an operating increase of 8.02 per cent. This amount, coupled with the amount of the special warrant, resulted in an increase in UBC's government grant of 12.9 per cent for the 1976-77 fiscal year. The increase requested for the universities had been 26 per cent. This meant UBC was faced with a serious shortfall.

We had no alternative but to engage again in lengthy negotiations with deans and the heads of non-academic departments to cut back our provisional budget by $1.8 million in order to arrive at an operating budget for 1976-77. Our negotiations with the Faculty Association, which had to go to binding arbitration, resulted in an overall salary increase of 8 per cent, plus .5 per cent to remedy inequities.

The net result was a 1976-77 operating budget of $123,061,116, comprising a total provincial grant of $103,920,766, and student fees and other revenue of $19,140,350. Our expenditures for the same year will amount to $103,617,333 for salaries and $19,443,783 for non-salary items.

I have already mentioned that a significant process involved in arriving at the estimated operating costs is collective bargaining with the Faculty Association representing our teaching and research staff and librarians, and with the seven unions representing our employed staff.

Our negotiations with the Faculty Association are the result of an agreement between the University and the association which provides for collective bargaining outside the Labor Code of B.C. This agreement, which resulted from six months of negotiation and was approved by association members and the Board of Governors, was signed in December, 1975. It establishes the association as sole collective bargaining agent for UBC's full-time teachers, librarians, and continuing education program directors. It also allows groups of members, with the consent of the association, to negotiate subsidiary salary agreements after a master agreement has been reached.

The agreement prohibits strikes by the Faculty Association and lockouts of members of the bargaining unit by the University, and sets out in detail an arbitration system for economic and other matters. Matters subject to negotiation are salaries; fringe benefits; items that have financial implications for UBC, such as leave of absence; and matters contained in a second document on conditions of employment.

The agreement provides for bargaining on economic matters to begin on May 31 for the year commencing July 1 of the next calendar year. If agreement has not been reached by June 30, matters in dispute are submitted to an arbitrator chosen before negotiations begin. This means that salaries and other economic benefits are settled before the University formulates its budget for the next fiscal year. Negotiations can be reopened if the amount of the government grant is more than 2 per cent less than the amount requested. Matters not settled are again submitted to an arbitrator.

The University and the association also signed a second agreement on conditions of employment covering criteria and procedures for appointment, reappointment, promotion, and the granting of tenure. In addition to revising the section of the Faculty Handbook that sets out conditions of appointment for teaching and research staff, this second document for the first time establishes appeal procedures for settling disputes on reappointment, promotion and tenure.

In August, 1975, the University began negotiations with the Association of University and College Employees, Local 1, which represents some 1,300 clerical and library support staff, for a new collective agreement. After 29 meetings between University and union representatives, the University requested a mediator, who presided over 11 more meetings. In early December, the union rejected the best offer that UBC could make and went on strike just before the Christmas exams. The University decided that it would remain open and that exams would be held on schedule. In making this decision, the

University emphasized that students would not be penalized if they felt they could not cross the union picket lines to write examinations. The union lifted its picket line and returned to work on Dec. 10, one week after the strike began. After further negotiations, the University and the union just before Christmas signed a memorandum of agreement for a one-year collective agreement.

The negotiations with AUCE, which received an increase of 19.1 per cent under the new agreement, were complicated by the fact that the federal government announced the formation of the Anti-Inflation Board in the midst of negotiations. The offer accepted by the union was made by the University before the AIB guidelines were announced and was in line with average increases being granted in B.C. at that time. When the new agreement was signed, the University and the union agreed to make joint application to the AIB for approval of the settlement. The AIB had reached no decision on the agreement when the 1975-76 academic year ended on Aug. 31.

Another matter that relates to our total fiscal situation is the proposed expansion of our medical school. On March 9, the provincial ministers of education and health called on the University to double the size of the medical class from the present 80 students to 160 a year. At the same time the ministers announced that $50 million was available, in matched provincial and federal health resource funds, to build a campus teaching hospital of 240 beds, provide additional basic science facilities required for the expansion on the campus, and update the clinical teaching facilities at downtown hospitals affiliated with the University. The ministers asked the University to submit within 60 days a plan for accomplishing the expansion of the medical class.

After consultation with the Board of Governors, and the dean and academic and clinical department heads in the Faculty of Medicine, it was decided that the University should respond positively to the government's challenge. A report was prepared in consultation with the downtown teaching hospitals setting out the necessary conditions under which the University would be prepared to consider expanding its medical class. It was determined that minimally adequate facilities to handle the enlarged class could be built with the capital funds proposed.

We realized, however, that the increased operating funds needed to accomplish the class expansion would have to be provided in a way that would not adversely affect the funding of the University's other academic functions, including the present operations of the Faculty of Medicine. It was therefore stated forcefully in our report that before embarking on any expansion plan the University would require firm assurances that the funding of the medical class expansion would be provided independently, without impinging on the rest of the University's operating support. In short, we have constantly insisted on the necessity of protecting the operations of the University as a whole from potential adverse effects.

The University's expansion proposal was submitted to the government within the 60-day time limit. It was then referred to an 11-member Task Force on Medical Teaching Facilities established by the provincial government. We are hoping for an early response from the government so that the proposal can get the necessary academic approval by the Faculty of Medicine, the University Senate and the Board of Governors.

From what I have said in this section of my report, I think it is clear that the University faces a situation with serious fiscal and academic implications. We are doing all we can to increase the operating grant from the provincial government by presenting a reasoned and reasonable request to the Universities Council and the government, and by pressing our case as strongly as possible. We are examining our non-tuition sources of revenue to discover every possible means of increasing these in any reasonable way.

We are faced also with the possibility of having to increase our revenue from tuition fees to help offset a possible shortfall. I personally believe in the lowest possible tuition fees, because I am concerned about maintaining maximum accessibility to higher education. However, I also believe strongly in maintaining the quality of education. For these reasons, my personal desire is to keep any necessary increase in tuition fees at the lowest level consistent with maintaining high academic standards at UBC.

In looking at ways to reduce expenditures, we will consider first those that will least affect our academic programs. But since most of our budget goes for academic functions it is clear that if cuts must be made they are bound to affect the academic enterprise. We may have to face the prospect of reductions in our academic offerings, larger classes, increased teaching loads. If, after appropriate consultation, the need is there, sacrifice will be required from everyone.

# Capital financing and new buildings

Before going into the University's current building program, let me describe the situation with regard to capital financing in 1975-76.

The University's capital budget in the fiscal year was $12,563,000, made up of $10,323,000 from the provincial government, $1,740,000 carried forward from the 1974-75 capital budget, and $500,000 from other sources. All of these funds are committed for projects currently under construction and we are unable to proceed with any new projects to reduce the large backlog of campus building needs.

When the provincial government announced the 1975-76 operating grants, it made clear that no capital would be allocated to the universities for new projects. Instead, there was to be only a comparatively small sum for necessary maintenance and renovation of existing facilities.

Later in the year, the minister of education announced that university capital projects would be handled quite differently in the future. Previously, the universities submitted each year a list of capital project priorities and the government allocated a certain amount, separate from operating grants, for some of these projects.

In the spring sesion of the Legislature, the government passed Bill 46, the B.C. Educational Institutions Financing Authority Act, under which a borrowing authority was established for the funding of capital building projects at the universities. The act provides for the funding of projects by borrowing the necessary money through a government borrowing authority, with the government guaranteeing the repayment and amortization costs.

UBC was then asked by the Universities Council to submit for immediate consideration a list of buildings and facilities which are underway but in need of funds to be completed. Three projects were submitted: the Library Processing Centre, which is needed because the existing facilities in the Main Library have been declared by the factory inspector to be sub-standard in working conditions; the Aquatic Centre, now underway and funded in part by a student levy and student, faculty and outside fund-raising; and the Asian Centre, of which only the first phase has been completed. We have yet to hear from the council or the government about these projects.

The University has also been asked to submit a complete list of our building priorities for consideration under the new borrowing authority system. This will necessitate a re-examination of the priorities recommended by the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs in 1974. This list, after approval by the Board of Governors, will be forwarded to the Universities Council for submission to the government.

During the 1975-76 academic year, the Board of Governors authorized the award of a contract to construct Stage 1 of the Aquatic Centre, and accepted as substantially complete Stage 1 of the Asian Centre, Stage 1 of a new facility for the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, field facilities for the Department of Plant Science, an addition to the General Services Administration Building, and a new service garage for the Department of Physical Plant.

Construction continued on the new Extended Care Unit in the Health Sciences Centre, the new north wing of the Biological Sciences Building, and further development of the University's Botanical Garden.

Four major facilities opened during the academic year were the TRIUMF project, the Museum of Anthropology, the B.C. Mental Retardation Institute, and two new wings to the Henry Angus Building.

**TRIUMF.** TRIUMF was officially opened on February 9, 1976, by Prime Minister Trudeau, who used the occasion to announce that the federal government would provide funds needed to bring the cyclotron beam at this nuclear facility to full power.

Ten years ago the TRIUMF project became the right idea, at the right time and at the right place. The conceptual notion was that of Prof. Reginald Richardson. He was the first to conceive of the breakthrough in accelerator technology which made a meson facility of this kind possible. The physicists at our University were the right ones to build it. And of equal importance, the traditional warm relations among the four western universities made it possible to achieve the kind of inter-university co-operation necessary for a project of this magnitude. I am pleased to report that all four universities namely, UBC, the University of Alberta, the University of Victoria, and Simon Fraser University, recognized the opportunity and readily accepted and met the challenges presented by the project. Moreover, they have continued to manage the project with a spirit that few thought possible. Hopefully, this kind of spirit may set a useful precedent

and model for future inter-university co-operation and enterprise for Canadian science. I should mention that all four universities contributed substantial sums of money in order to provide the buildings which the project required. For the other universities, it meant contributing funds to a building on another campus.

Moreover, this University is particularly pleased at the number of our professors who contributed their efforts to the achievement of this facility. For the past eight years, Profs. John Warren, Erich Vogt, Karl Erdman, Bruce White, Michael Craddock, Garth Jones, David Measday, Edward Auld, David Axen, Richard Johnson, and many others have worked long hours on the TRIUMF site. In addition, they also worked full time at teaching. We are grateful to them.

We hope that TRIUMF will now provide many years of first-rate science. TRIUMF will be used for pure research and will also be one of the most advanced centres in the world for the treatment of cancer by radiation. The cyclotron can produce intense secondary beams of pi-mesons, which have properties that make them useful for treating some kinds of cancer. They can deliver high radiation doses to the site of the cancer with relatively little damage to surrounding healthy tissue. Before humans are treated, extensive experiments will be conducted using tissue cultures and experimental animals.

*Prime Minister Trudeau officially opened UBC's new TRIUMF nuclear research facility in February, 1976. He's shown unveiling a plaque commemorating the occasion.*

**MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY**. May 30, 1976, was an historic occasion for The University of British Columbia, for it was on that day that the new Museum of Anthropology, overlooking the Strait of Georgia and the North Shore mountains, was officially opened by His Excellency Jules Leger, the Governor-General of Canada.

Since this Museum represents an important addition to the cultural life of our country and province, it seems appropriate here to put on record the many individuals who contributed to the vision of this Museum, the historical themes underlying its construction, and the functions that the Museum may play in our lives.

Any museum, of course, has the function of preserving the past. It is a place we can enter to regain a sense of our past. From that, we can gain a better understanding of our present, and, most important, find inspiration for our future, particularly if we view the collections as reflections of high human creativity.

These functions are central to any museum. And yet, with this Museum there is a difference. The bulk of the materials on display are the artistic and cultural creations of the Indian people of this part of the world. Their past does not yet belong to us. But it is one which we can share if we are willing to make the effort, to pay the price. Part of that price is that we learn more about that past – and that is one of the main purposes of this museum. It is a learning museum. With these beautiful artifacts, the people who made them are permitting us to share their culture, their history, to make it ours as well.

Of equal importance, this museum is a living museum. In a way, it is a house of spirits. Behind the masks, the large totem poles, house posts carved with animals, the dishes, the rattles, the ceremonial robes, stand the spirits of the human beings who made them. Until we can sense the presence of these spirits and feel the human bond between ourselves and these people, these objects and the pople who made them and their living children cannot be truly alive for us. In this deep sense, the museum is a place of discovery. We, along with their descendants, can discover the thousand beauties left us by people who lived before us in this beautiful land. We can discover a better understanding of another culture, another way of life. Most of all, if we can learn to see not just the objects, but the

*Massive Indian carvings, above, dominate the great hall of UBC's new Anthropology Museum. Materials in the Museum, below, are a rich resource for research.*

people who made them, we can discover a part of ourselves and gain a deeper appreciation of the complexities of mankind.

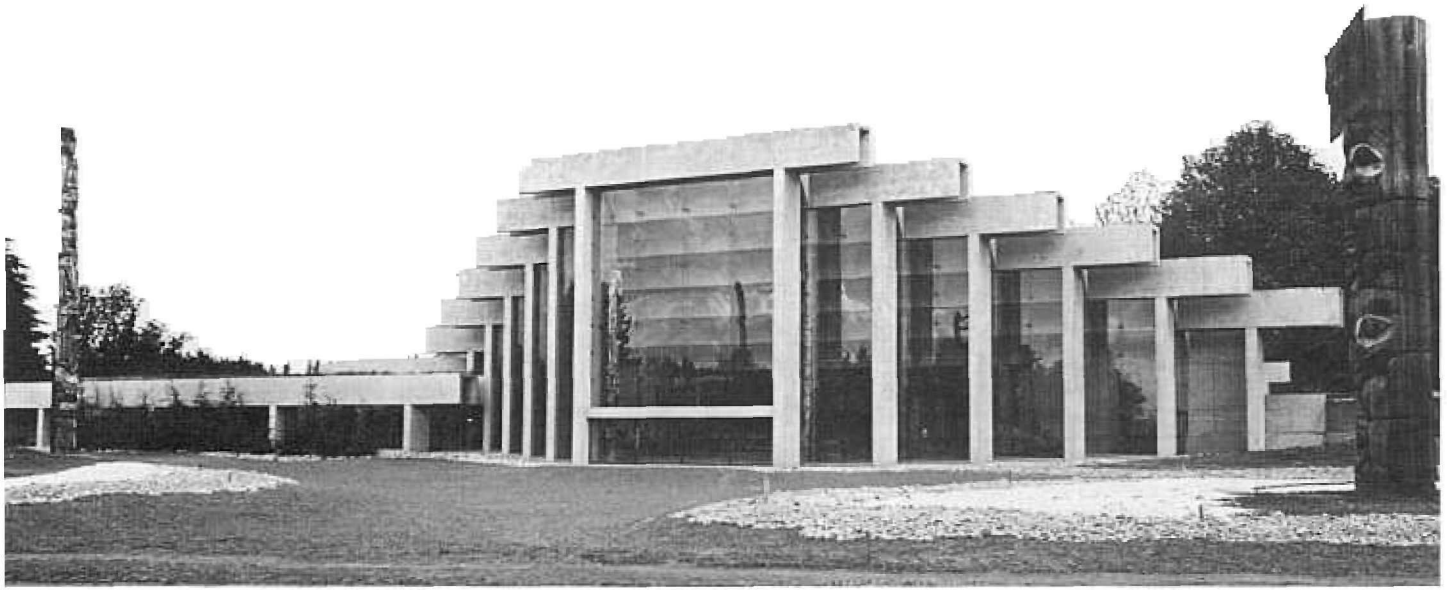
The construction of the museum, which has both academic and public functions, was aided in part by a $2,500,000 grant from the federal government as part of the $10,000,000 federal fund established to mark the 100th anniversary of B.C.'s entry into Confederation. Prime Minister Trudeau, in announcing this centennial gift in 1971, stated that the purpose of the grant was to house the University's collection of over 10,000 pieces of Northwest Coast Indian art, valued at approximately $10,000,000, and the Walter and Marianne Koerner masterwork collection of native art. The University's holdings also include three collections from Classical Europe, North and South American Indian cultures, India, Africa and the Far East. It was the generous promise of the Koerner Collection that was most instrumental in leading the federal government to earmark a major portion of its centennial gift for the Museum. The total cost of the project was $4.3 million.

Three major factors determined the historical development of the University's collections: the generosity of many B.C. individuals, a warm and close relationship between native craftsmen and the University faculty, and an active faculty in anthropology.

Prior to 1947, through a contribution of Mr. Frank Burnett, the University had acquired a collection of 1,200 artifacts from the South Seas. These fine items were housed in a small room in the main library.

In 1947, Dr. Harry B. Hawthorn was appointed the first professor of anthropology. Under his scholarly guidance, and that of his wife Audrey, for many years the curator of the Museum, the University acquired some 10,000 Pacific Coast Indian artifacts over a period of 28 years. With the generosity of the late Dr. H.R. MacMillan, who financed the acquisition of more than 2,000 objects, and Dr. Walter C. Koerner and others, the University was able to obtain totem poles, cedar houseframes, masks, dishes, rattles and other carvings. In addition, the University has acquired an 80,000-piece collection of archeological research materials from the prehistoric period of B.C. Indian history, accumulated over a period of 25 years from sites excavated by Dr. Charles Borden, now Professor Emeritus of Archeology.

A second factor stands out in the early development of the Museum of Anthropology at this University. With a strong commitment from the University, Mungo Martin, a ranking chief of the Fort Rupert Kwakiutl people of northern



*Great hall of UBC's new Museum of Anthropology, above, designed by Vancouver architect Arthur Erickson, looks out over the waters of the Strait of Georgia and the mountains to the north of campus.*

Vancouver Island and a great carver, started a carving program on campus. Under his tutelage, a new line of carvers of Indian art started. Bill Reid, the Haida carver, Douglas Cranmer of the Nimpkish, Bob Davidson, another Haida carver, and others worked with Mungo Martin to save and create old and new carvings. The Kwakiutl section on campus was Martin's creation. The Haida section was the creation of Bill Reid and Douglas Cranmer. Not surprisingly, Mungo Martin also encouraged Indian families to sell their family heirlooms to the Museum rather than to dealers.

While we do not have the space to list all of the scholars who assisted Dr. and Mrs. Hawthorn for three decades in their cramped quarters in the main library, two leading scholars of Asia greatly helped the Hawthorns in the 1950s: Dr. Ronald P. Dore in the area of Japanese culture and Dr. Ping-Ti Ho in the area of Chinese cultural history. Florence Fyfe-Smith donated a large collection of Asian material, in addition to an acquisition and maintenance fund. With the retirement of Dr. Harry Hawthorn, the Museum has a new director, Dr. Michael Ames.

Finally, some general observations about the conceptual ideas that lay behind the design of the Museum should be briefly noted. The basic principle of a *teaching and discovery museum* was that all the ethnographic collections should be on open display. Thus, the Museum has no storage rooms in the traditional sense, for all its collections are on display in well-lighted cabinets or open areas for immediate public access or scholarly examination. This plan for free intellectual discovery and many other innovative plans, conceived by the

*Hon. Jules Leger, second from right below, Canada's Governor-General, tours UBC's new Museum of Anthropology after officially opening the building at an outdoor ceremony held on May 30, 1976. With the Governor-General are museum director Dr. Michael Ames, right; President Douglas Kenny, left; and UBC Chancellor Donovan Miller.*

*Two new additions to the Henry Angus Building were officially opened at a February, 1976, ceremony. One of the additions bears the name of Dean Emeritus E.D. MacPhee, second from left, former head of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration. Shown with Dr. MacPhee at opening ceremony are Chancellor Donovan Miller, left; President Douglas Kenny, right; and Dr. Walter Hardwick, currently on leave from UBC as deputy minister of education for B.C.*

Hawthorns and other members of the Planning and Co-ordinating Committee of the Museum, were incorporated into the plans for the Museum by Vancouver architect Arthur Erickson. The "visual storage" cases, cabinets and display details were designed by Rudy Kovach.

**B.C. MENTAL RETARDATION INSTITUTE.** On May 20, 1976, a new building to house the B.C. Mental Retardation Institute was opened as part of the University's Health Sciences Centre. The new building will provide services to mentally-handicapped children of pre-school age and serve as a centre for the education and training of students who plan to work with the handicapped after graduation. The building contains four classrooms, a pre-school activity centre and facilities for interviews, training sessions and other activities. A wing of the building houses a hydrotherapy unit.

Dr. Charlotte David, of UBC's Faculty of Education, was instrumental in the founding of the B.C. Mental Retardation Institute in 1967 and has served as its co-ordinator since that year. For the past nine years, the institute has offered a one-year diploma course at the graduate level for students in a variety of fields, including education, psychology, social work, nursing and medicine, and has extended its work through interdisciplinary seminars, community workshops and professional education programs in association with the Research Unit for Exceptional Children at UBC.

The new building to house the institute was made possible largely through the fund-raising efforts of two organizations – the Variety Club of Western Canada and the *Vancouver Sun* – which raised nearly $1 million through public appeals. The Variety Club, with the co-operation of British Columbia Television, staged a 20-hour telethon in February which resulted in pledges of $754,000. Readers of the *Vancouver Sun* contributed $240,000 through that paper's House of Hope Christmas campaigns in 1974 and 1975. Fittingly, the building is named for the late Bob Berwick, a well-known Vancouver architect and a founding member of the Variety Club, and the hydrotherapy wing is named for the late William T. Galt, the managing editor of the *Sun*, who initiated the House of Hope campaign.

The Variety Club, at its annual awards dinner in March, recognized the long and devoted service of Dr. David in setting up the UBC centre for training students to work with the mentally retarded. She richly deserved the club's Heart Award.

The new centre will not only give hope to the parents and friends of the handicapped; it will also offer new opportunities to students who wish to contribute to the important work of helping the handicapped to develop as fully as possible. We are deeply indebted to our many friends in the community who helped to make the Berwick Centre a reality.

**ADDITIONS TO THE HENRY ANGUS BUILDING.** Two major additions to the Henry Angus Building were officially opened on February 12, 1976. Both wings will provide additional teaching and research space for the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration. The largest addition at the south end of the building has been named the E.D. MacPhee Executive Conference Centre in honor of Dean Emeritus MacPhee, who was head of the Commerce faculty from 1950 to 1960. In the same decade he served as honorary bursar of the University, and on retirement was named Dean of Administrative and Financial Affairs, a post he held until 1963. He was a unique and familiar figure on the campus during that period, chiefly because of his unvarying dress – a dark suit, wing collar and black bow tie. The title he bore of honorary bursar was, of course, pure fiction. It was common knowledge on the campus in those days that to advance one's financial aspirations within the University community, one had to prove the proposal was "MacPheesible".

Dean MacPhee's contributions to the growth and development of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration are almost too numerous to mention. He transformed Commerce from a school to a full-fledged faculty, introduced new options and programs into the curriculum and, perhaps most important, pioneered the development of continuing education programs in commerce by taking the expertise of his faculty to every corner of the province. I am delighted that the current administration of the faculty sees a continuation and expansion of these programs started during Dean MacPhee's tenure as an item of major priority.

The same ceremony saw the University pay tribute to a member of the community who has made a significant contribution to the university system of B.C. A new audio-visual theatre in one of the additions to the Henry Angus Building has been named for Mr. Cyrus H. McLean, who served as co-chairman of the 3 Universities' Capital Fund which raised $18 million for capital construction at UBC, Simon Fraser University, and the University of Victoria in the 1960s. Mr. McLean was for many years chairman of the B.C. Telephone Company, served on the board of the B.C. Research Council, and was a member of the Senate and Board of Governors of Simon Fraser University.

Several members of the Commerce faculty deserve mention for their part in making the additions to the Henry Angus Building a reality. These include former deans Philip White and Noel Hall, Associate Dean Colin Gourlay, and especially Professor James Warren, who was associated with the project from its inception to completion.

All the facilities described above are important additions to the teaching, research and outreach aspects of the University. They will provide students, teachers and the general public with new opportunities for learning and discovery, the central functions of this University. And because each of the above facilities also embodies a public-service function, each will contribute to improving the quality of life that we enjoy in British Columbia.

The Board made one additional decision regarding new campus buildings at its July, 1976, meeting. It approved a recommendation that the new Faculty of Law building be named the George F. Curtis Building, for Dean Emeritus Curtis, who was the founding head of the faculty when it was opened in 1945 and who retired as dean in 1971. Dean Emeritus Curtis continues to be active in the law school as a teacher.

# The University library

The University's Library system represents, in microcosm, the dilemma faced by UBC in trying to keep pace with inflation and the problems resulting from the shortfall in operating grants from the provincial government. Despite an increase in the Library budget, the number of hours the system was open had to be reduced and fewer professional librarians, support staff, and student assistants were available to provide service to the University and off-campus communities in 1975-76. In an attempt to offset mounting financial pressures, the Library was forced to introduce fees for some services which have been free in the past. An inter-library loan fee of $8.00 per item was introduced to recover the costs of providing materials to other institutions, and off-campus users of MEDLINE, a computerized medical data base located in the United States, must now pay a fee for this service.

Shortly after the academic year began, the Library introduced an austerity program when it became evident that the $1.44 million allocated for acquiring new material would be inadequte to sustain the vital collections program. For the balance of the fiscal year only essential staff positions were filled and minimal supplies purchased. These and other measures recovered more than $300,000 for the collections budget.

Some idea of the effect that inflation has had on Library activities can be gained from the following figures: five years ago $1,214,875 was spent to add 136,626 volumes to the collection; in 1975-76 a total of $1,741,021 was spent to add 97,474 volumes. The average cost thus doubled from $8.89 to $17.86 per book.

The administration, with the support of the Senate Library and Budget Committees, has responded to the serious situation faced by the Library. Both committees made strong recommendations to the Board of Governors and the administration urging increases to meet Library needs. Accordingly, the Library's collections budget was increased to $1,855,087 for the 1976-77 fiscal year. This increase, combined with a reduction of $65,000 worth of periodical subscriptions, will ensure that the number of items acquired will be approximately equal to the number acquired in 1975-76.

Despite these problems, the UBC Library system maintained its position as the second largest library in Canada, after the University

of Toronto. The collection is made up of more than 4,000,000 items – some 1,800,000 physical volumes and some 2,300,000 government documents, films, filmstrips, videotapes, slides, transparencies, pictures, maps, microfilms, recordings and data tapes.

The recorded use of the Library's collections declined slightly by 3 per cent. UBC's chief librarian, Basil Stuart-Stubbs, says this was the result of the December, 1975, strike by clerical and support staff, and the introduction of new loan regulations in January, 1976, which included a provision for an extended-loan period to enable borrowers to retain books for longer periods. This latter provision reduced the number of renewals. Library staff answered more than 304,000 queries during the year and a survey carried out in October revealed that 16.7 per cent of the questions received by reference librarians are from persons not affiliated with UBC.

While the story of the Library is one of inadequate space, shortage of staff and a general inadequacy of funds to meet the needs of the University and the wider community it serves, I am pleased to take this opportunity to give my thanks to the University Librarian, Mr. Stuart-Stubbs, and his excellent staff for excellent work in a time of difficulty.

# Student enrolment 1975-76

A total of 31,005 students enrolled at the University in the 1975-76 academic year for credit programs. This total was made up of 24,715 registrations for the regular daytime Winter Session, including 1,099 registrations for late afternoon, evening and off-campus courses; 726 students who enrolled for correspondence courses; 2,145 registrants for the 1976 May-July Intersession; and 4,145 Summer Session students.

An interesting aspect of our regular Winter Session enrolment is the increasing percentage of part-time students. Of the 24,715 registrations in 1975-76, nearly 20 per cent were part-time students enrolled for less than 12 units of academic work. In 1973-74, 16.8 per cent of the student Winter Session enrolment was in this category.

On July 1, 1976, a new Office of Extra-Sessional Studies was created to co-ordinate part-time degree programs offered by the University during the late afternoon and evening and on the weekends, as well as credit programs offered during the May-July Intersession and the Summer Session. Dr. Norman Watt, director of UBC's Summer Session, was named director of the new office.

The establishment of the office reflects the growth in the number of people who wish to take credit courses leading to degrees outside the regular daytime Winter Session. The new administrative structure was agreed on after discussions involving the deans of Arts, Education and Science, the director of Summer Session, and the Centre for Continuing Education, which will continue to be responsible for credit courses held abroad and independent study programs.

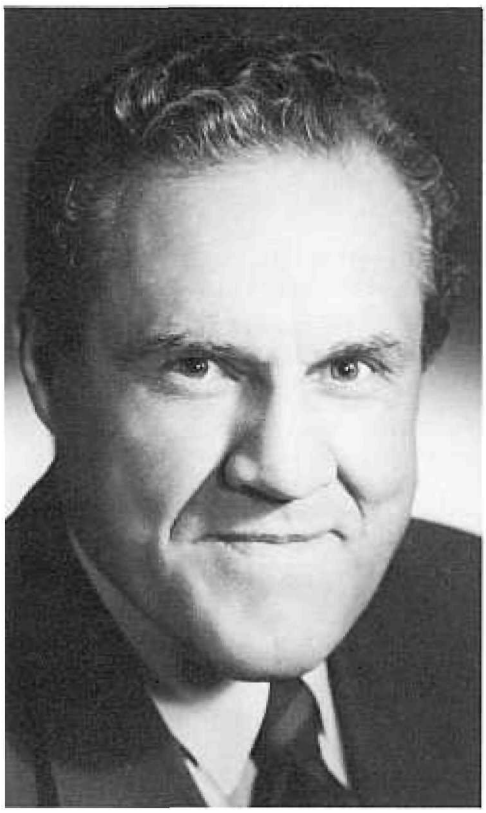
The prerogatives of each faculty will be maintained and strengthened with regard to academic requirements for degrees, content and format of courses, and appointment of lecturers. The deans of Arts, Education and Science will each appoint a co-ordinator who will work closely with the new office in organizing programs and courses of study.

Dr. Watt will be advised by a co-ordinating council that will be reponsible for long-range development plans, budget implications, guidelines regarding maximum units taught and taken during Intersession and Summer Session, the financial implications of the enrolment of regular day students in evening classes, and other academic matters.

Enrolments for UBC's annual Intersession have increased sharply over the past five years. A total of 2,145 students were registered in 1976, compared to 882 in 1971.

The 1976 Summer Session – the 57th held by the University – enrolled 4,145 students, an increase of 2.32 per cent over 1975, when 4,051 students enrolled. In addition, 600 senior citizens took advantage of special-interest non-credit courses and 22 enrolled for regular Summer Session credit courses. Summer enrolment was highest in the Faculty of Education with 2,335 registrants, followed by the Faculty of Arts with 759. There were 434 registrations for courses in the Faculty of Science, 255 in Commerce and Business Administration, 35 in Agricultural Sciences and 279 in other faculties and departments.

Three hundred instructors were appointed to the Summer Session faculty, including 70 visiting professors from England, Scotland, Malaysia, Japan, Australia, South Africa and the United States. There were 157 courses offered in Education and 179 in other faculties. Sixty-one Summer Session courses had never been offered before.



*Prof. Ralph Loffmark, left, of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, and Prof. Geoffrey Scudder, head of the Department of Zoology, were chosen as UBC's Master Teachers for 1976.*

Special features of the Summer Session, in addition to the program for senior citizens, included language institutes for intensive study of Chinese and Japanese sponsored by the Department of Asian Studies, and two institutes in the Faculty of Education on secondary school English methods and language arts in the elementary grades. The Faculty of Education's science department sponsored a six-week course for children aged 9 to 13 which studied the ecology of wooded areas on the campus.

Dr. Watt was honored for the second time by the Western Association of Summer Session Administrators as the recipient of its 1976 Creative Programming Award for a field study program held in conjunction with the Montreal Olympics. The 71 students who enrolled for the Olympic Field Study Program visited physical education, recreation and athletic facilities in four Canadian provinces and attended the international games held in Montreal. Dr. Watt was honored by the same organization three years ago for initiating the summer program for senior citizens.

Quite apart from the academic activities of the Summer Session, a lively program of films, music, dancing, theatre and other activities was held on the campus for the entertainment of students and members of the general public.

# Faculty honors

Over the years, a significant number of UBC faculty members have received awards and honors in recognition of their teaching and research efforts. The 1975-76 academic year was no exception and I take this opportunity to list some of the outstanding awards.

Dr. Alan G. Marshall, of UBC's Chemistry department, was the recipient of a prestigious Sloan Fellowship from the Sloan Foundation of New York, the only Canadian scientist to be so honored in 1976.

Prof. Ralph Loffmark, of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, and Prof. Geoffrey Scudder, of the Department of Zoology, were the 1975-76 Master Teachers at UBC. The awards, established by Dr. Walter Koerner, a former chairman and member of the Board of Governors, recognize outstanding teachers of undergraduates. The winners share a $5,000 prize that goes with the honor.

Prof. Vladimir Krajina, of the Department of Botany, was elected an honorary member of the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters for his contributions to his discipline and for his activities as an

ecologist and environmentalist. He is only the second person to receive honorary membership in 27-year history of the association.

Prof. Irwin Diewert, of the Department of Economics, was elected a fellow of the Econometric Society, an international organization for the advancement of economic theory and its relation to statistics and mathematics. Fellows are economists of international reputation who have made important contributions to their discipline.

Dr. Juhn Wada, of the Division of Neurological Sciences in the Department of Psychiatry, received the 1976 Lennox Award of the Western Institute of Epilepsy at its annual meeting in Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Roy Taylor, of the Botanical Garden, was elected to the council of the International Association of Botanical Gardens at meetings in Moscow. He will serve for the period 1975-81.

Prof. Laurance D. Hall, of the Department of Chemistry, was the recipient of the Corday-Morgan Medal and Prize from the Chemical Society of London, England, for work in the field of organic chemistry.

Prof. Michael Shaw, vice-president for University development and former dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, was awarded the Flavelle Medal of the Royal Society of Canada for his outstanding contribution to biological science. He was described by the society as a leading authority on the physiology and biochemistry of plant host-parasite relations who has made major contributions to plant pathology in research, teaching, editing and administration.

Prof. J. Lewis Robinson, of the Department of Geography, was the recipient of the highest award of the Canadian Association of Geographers for his contributions to the advancement of the profession of geography.

Dr. Peter Moogk, of the Department of History, was awarded the Sainte-Marie Prize in History for excellence in original historical research.

Prof. Robert Harlow, head of the Department of Creative Writing, was one of 45 Canadian writers awarded Senior Arts Grants, worth a maximum of $15,000, by the Canada Council.

Dr. Patricia K. Arlin, of the Faculty of Education, was the recipient of the 1975 Distinguished Research Award of Pi Lambda Theta, the North American honorary society for women in education or related professions.

Dr. Joel Kaplan, of the English department, received two major awards to allow him to prepare a critical edition of the works of Thomas Middleton, an English author and contemporary of Shakespeare. He received one of three post-doctoral fellowships awarded in Canada by the American Council of Learned Societies and was named a senior research fellow of the Huntingdon Library in Pasadena, Calif.

Four UBC faculty members were elected fellows of the Royal Society of Canada in June, 1976. They were: Prof. Philip Akrigg, English; Prof. John Helliwell, Economics; Prof. Beryl March, Poultry Science; and Prof. James Trotter, Chemistry.

Prof. Colin Clark, of the Department of Mathematics, was named the winner of the $1,000 Prof. Jacob Biely Research Prize, awarded annually to a UBC faculty member for distinguished research carried out and published over the previous five years.

Three well-known members of the UBC faculty were honored by other Canadian universities in the spring of 1976. Professor emerita Margaret Ormsby, former head of the history department, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Victoria; Prof. William Hoar, of the zoology department, was awarded an honorary degree by St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia; and Prof. Ian McT. Cowan, former dean of Graduate Studies, received an honorary Doctor of Environmental Studies degree from the University of Waterloo.

Dr. Cowan was also the recipient in 1976 of the Fry Medal of the Canadian Society of Zoology for his contributions to the development of that discipline in Canada.

Prof. Erich Vogt, vice-president of faculty and student affairs, who played a key role in the development of TRIUMF, the nuclear accelerator located at UBC, was named an Officer of the Order of Canada in June, 1976.

Two UBC scholars shared the 1976 UBC Medal for Popular Biography. The joint winners were Dr. Margaret Prang, head of the Department of History, for her biography of N.W. Rowell published by the University of Toronto Press, and Dr. George Woodcock, editor of the UBC journal *Canadian Literature*, for his biography of Gabriel Dumont, companion of Louis Riel in the rebellion on 1885.

Dr. William E. Neal, of the Department of Zoology and Institute of Animal Resource Ecology, was the recipient of the George Mercer Award of the Ecological Society of North America for the best scientific study in the field of ecology published in any Canadian or American journal in 1975.

Three members of UBC's Department of Chemistry – Profs. Lionel G. Harrison, Gerald B. Porter and David C. Walker – were elected fellows of the Chemical Institute of Canada for their contributions to Canadian chemistry and chemical engineering.

Hannah Polowy, of the Faculty of Education, was the 1976 recipient of the Samuel Laycock Memorial Award of the Canadian Parent-Teacher Federation in recognition of outstanding service to education by fostering co-operation between parents and teachers.

# Governing bodies

There were some notable changes in the membership and composition of UBC's two main governing bodies – the Board of Governors and the Senate – in the 1975-76 academic year.

On Oct. 7, Benjamin B. Trevino, who had served on the Board previously, was reappointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fill the unexpired term of Charles J. Connaghan. Mr. Connaghan resigned his seat on the Board in June, 1975, to accept the post of vice-president for administrative services at UBC.

In February, the student body re-elected Richard Murray to a second one-year term on the Board. A fellow engineering student, Basil Peters, was also elected for a one-year term, succeeding Svend Robinson.

Early in 1976, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council appointed two UBC graduates – Pearley R. Brissenden, a Vancouver lawyer, and Ian Greenwood, a Kelowna businessman – to the Board. At the same time, the appointments of two other Board members – Clive Lytle and Bing Wing Thom – were rescinded.

UBC's Senate increased in size from 79 to 86 persons as the result of a motion passed in April, 1975, which had the effect of increasing alumni representation by 7 persons to a total of 11. A meeting of the Convocation of the University was held on Sept. 10, 1975, to elect the additional representatives.

# Appointments, resignations and retirements

The following notable appointments were made to the University faculty in the 1975-76 academic year.

Dr. William Tetlow became director of the Office of Institutional Analysis and Planning (formerly the Office of Academic Planning), succeeding Prof. Robert Clark, who continues as a member of the Department of Economics. Dr. Tetlow's appointment was effective Nov. 12, 1975.

Dr. Peter Harnetty was appointed head of the Department of Asian Studies on Jan. 1, 1976, to succeed Dr. Edwin Pulleyblank, who continues as a full professor in the department.

Dr. Patrick McGeer, who was on leave of absence from his duties in the Department of Psychiatry in the Faculty of Medicine, was appointed Minister of Education for B.C. following the provincial election held in December, 1975. Dr. McGeer has been a member of the Legislative Assembly for a number of years.

Jindra Kulich was appointed acting head of the Centre for Continuing Education on January 16, 1976. This appointment was occasioned by the leave-of-absence of Dr. Walter Hardwick, director of Continuing Education and a member of the Department of Geography, to accept the post of Deputy Minister of Education in the provincial government.

Dr. John H. Dirks was named head of the Department of Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine on April 1, 1976.

Prof. John G. Cragg was appointed head of the Department of Economics, effective July 1, 1976, to succeed Prof. Ronald Shearer, who remains in the department.

Prof. Geoffrey Scudder became head of the Department of Zoology on April 1, 1976, succeeding Prof. Peter Larkin, who is now dean of UBC's Faculty of Graduate Studies.

Prof. R.J. Rowan became head of the Department of Philosophy on July 1, 1976, succeeding Prof. Peter Remnant, who is now associate dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Prof. John Zahradnik joined the UBC faculty on July 1, 1976, as head of the Department of Bio-Resource Engineering (formerly the Department of Agricultural Engineering). Dr. William Powrie, who had been serving as acting head of the department, will continue as head of the

Department of Food Science in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences.

Prof. Douglas Bankson became head of the Department of Creative Writing on July 1, 1976, succeeding Prof. Robert Harlow, who continues as a faculty member.

Dr. William J. Polglase was named head of the Department of Biochemistry, effective July 1, 1976.

Dr. David Hardwick was appointed head of the Department of Pathology, effective July 1, 1976.

Dr. Jack Sample was named director of the TRIUMF Project, succeeding Dr. Reginald Richardson.

Prof. Kenneth Lysyk rejoined the UBC faculty on July 1, 1976, as dean of the Faculty of Law, succeeding Dean Albert J. McLean, who will continue to teach in the faculty.

Prof. Noel Hall, dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, submitted his resignation as dean on June 30, 1976. He will continue as a faculty member. Prof. Stanley Hamilton will serve as acting dean until Prof. Hall's successor is named.

Two other deans – Dr. David Bates of the Faculty of Medicine and Dr. S. Wah Leung, of the Faculty of Dentistry – informed the Board of their intention to resign as heads of their respective faculties on June 30, 1977. Both will continue to teach at UBC.

Prof. J.E.L. Peck resigned as head of the Department of Computer Science on June 30, 1976, but will continue as a UBC faculty member.

Prof. Barrie M. Morrison resigned as director of the Institute of Asian and Slavonic Research but will continue to teach in the Department of Asian Studies.

The new director of UBC's Bookstore is John Hedgecock, formerly director of the Bookstore at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. He took up his post at UBC on July 1, 1976.

Eleven members of the University faculty reached retirement age during the 1975-76 academic year. The University community is indebted to them for their service as teachers, researchers and administrators. Those who reached retirement age are: Prof. Joseph Katz, Education; Prof. Harry B. Hawthorn, Anthropology and Sociology; Prof. Zbignew Folejewski, Slavonic Studies; Prof. Kenneth C. Mann, Physics; Eleanor J. Bradley, Health Care and Epidemiology; Dr. Kenneth Evelyn, Medicine; Prof. J.E. Halliday, Pharmaceutical Sciences; Prof. Wladyslaw Opechowski, Physics; Valerian Revutsky, Slavonic Studies; Florence B. Vey, Education; Phyllis Schuldt, Music.

Some of those who reached retirement age will continue to carry out teaching and research duties.

# Congregation

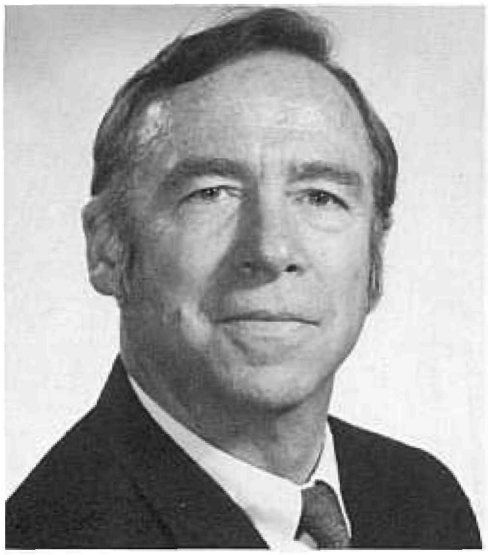
The University's annual Congregation for the awarding of academic and honorary degrees was held in the War Memorial Gymnasium on May 26, 27 and 28, 1976. Students who were awarded their academic degrees by Senate in the fall of 1975 and in May, 1976 – a grand total of 4,516 – were eligible to take part in the ceremony.

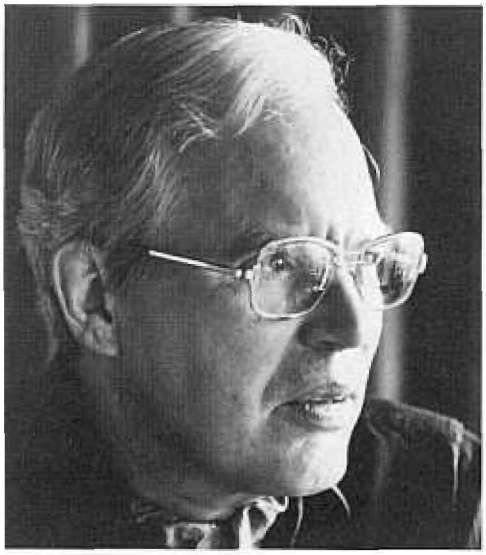
On May 26 the University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Prof. Harry Hawthorn, of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, and on Bill Reid, renowned as a woodcarver and designer of jewelry in the Haida tradition.

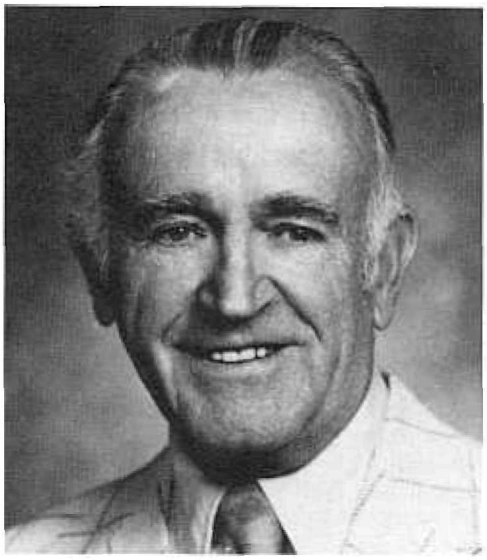
Both Prof. Hawthorn and Mr. Reid have been in the forefront of the revival of interest in the traditions and crafts of the Indians of the West Coast of Canada. Prof. Hawthorn and his wife, Audrey, were responsible in large measure for the collection of Indian artifacts now housed in the new Museum of Anthropology. Mr. Reid, after a career in broadcasting, has devoted himself to reviving and perpetuating the artistic traditions of the Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands. He supervised the carving of totem poles and the erection of two buildings that make up the Haida village in UBC's Totem Pole Park and a number of his large wooden carvings and several exquisite examples of his jewelry are on display in the campus museum.

On May 27, honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were conferred on Barbara Ward Jackson and Father Gerard Dion, of Laval University. Barbara Ward, who played a leading role in the Habitat conference in Vancouver in the spring of 1976, is an internationally known economist whose writings have done much to make the world aware of the economic and social problems faced by the developing nations. Father Dion is one of Canada's best known specialists in the field of industrial relations and has been a leading figure in the so-called "quiet revolution" in the Province of Quebec.

On Friday, May 28, UBC honored a noted Canadian scholar and a UBC benefactor. For her scholarship in the field of English studies at the University of Toronto, where she has been a faculty







*Recipients of honorary degrees at UBC's Congregation ceremony were: top row, left to right, Prof. Harry Hawthorn and Bill Reid; middle row, left to right, Barbara Ward Jackson and Father Gerard Dion; and bottom row, left to right, Prof. Kathleen Coburn and Stanley Arkley.*

member since 1928, the University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on Prof. Kathleen Coburn. UBC graduate Stanley Arkley, founder of the organization called the Friends of the University of B.C. in the United States, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. With his wife, Rose, Mr. Arkley in 1974 gave to the School of Librarianship a collection of more than 1,000 rare children's books and a gift of $10,000 to enable the University to purchase additional items for the collection.

# Deaths

With regret I record the names of the following active and retired members of the faculty who died during the 1975-76 academic year.

Prof. E.B. Tregunna, of the Department of Botany, died on Sept. 13, 1975.

Lorne E. Brown, associate professor emeritus of Education, died on Jan. 5, 1976.

Prof. Emeritus Joseph Crumb, a member of the Department of Economics from 1938 to 1965, died on Feb. 29, 1976.

Prof. Emeritus B.C. Binning, a well-known painter and the first head of UBC's Department of Fine Arts, died on March 16, 1976.

Dr. Leslie Truelove, assistant professor of Medicine, died on May 29, 1976.

Prof. Modeste Pernarowski, of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, died on June 10, 1976.

Prof. Emeritus D.C.B. Duff, a UBC faculty member from 1929 to 1966, died on Aug. 6, 1976.

Prof. Wilson Duff, of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, died on Aug. 9, 1976.