THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1972-73

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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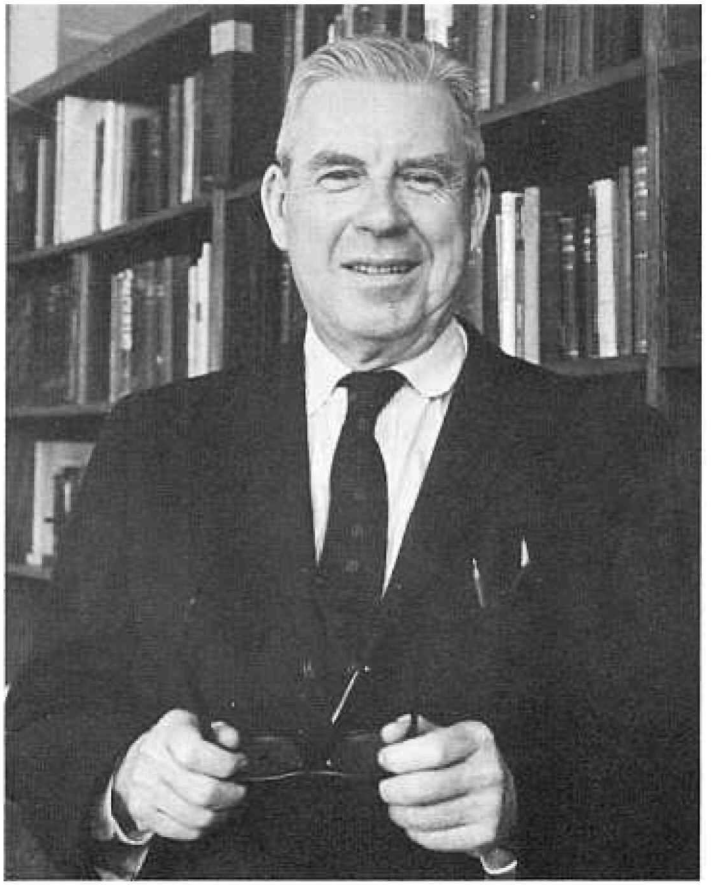
The report of President Walter H. Gage to the Senate and Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia for the academic year September 1, 1972, to August 31, 1973.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada



PRESIDENT WALTER H. GAGE

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

My report to you for the 1972-73 academic year cannot hope to encompass the variety of activities that contribute to making the campus of the University of British Columbia one of the liveliest places in the province.

I have attempted to select from the material submitted to me by the Deans of the Faculties and other UBC officials those matters which are central to the University's basic function — that of encouraging an intellectual and physical environment in which the highest standards of teaching, learning and research can flourish.

Once again I am happy to express my gratitude to the University community for the support and encouragement which has been extended to me in the past year. My task has been made lighter as a result of the assistance of the Board of Governors and Senate, the faculty, students, employed staff and alumni.

Yours sincerely,

Walter H. Gage,
President.

The 1972-73 Academic Year-An Overview

In my previous reports to the Board of Governors and the Senate I have attempted to review the many problems that have confronted the University in recent years and to indicate the efforts that have been made by the University community to solve these problems or establish machinery for consultation and decision-making.

In situations where problems have turned on questions of issues and ideas it is possible to point to some notable progress. The University Senate, for instance, now conducts its business in public and 12 students are members of that body. Progress was made in the past year in ensuring that students will have a voice in the deliberations of UBC's 12 Faculties. The University, I believe, has responded in a very positive way to the need to upgrade the quality of teaching and to ensure closer contact between student and faculty member. Progress has been made, too, in articulating and developing research policies that are designed to benefit the community, the University, the faculty and students.

Some problems, however, remain intractable. The University still lacks adequate capital grants to construct modern facilities to enhance the learning environment at Point Grey. This lack militates against students and faculty members attaining the standards of excellence to which this University has always aspired.

During the 1972-73 academic year the University was also confronted with the possibility of grave financial difficulties during the

1973-74 academic year. The provincial government's total financial commitment to B.C.'s three public universities for the 1973-74 fiscal year was $111 million, an increase of only $3.5 million or 3.25 per cent over 1972-73. This was the smallest increase, both in dollars and percentage terms, since 1967-68, when the federal government withdrew from direct support of Canadian universities.

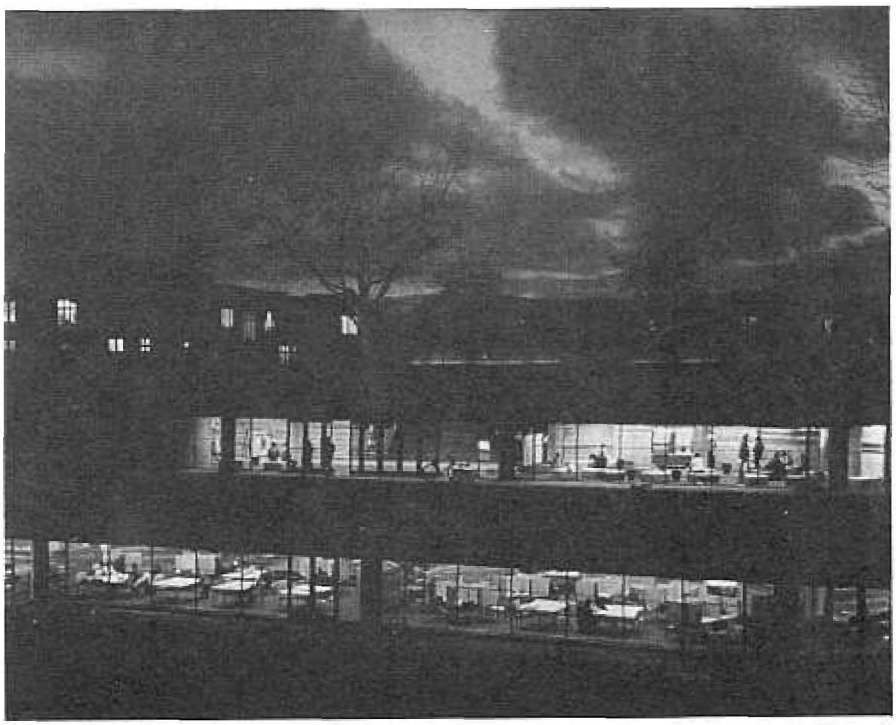
The small increase in the University's operating revenues meant that a widespread review of the academic program had to be undertaken in order to seek economies in all directions. The shortfall between the funds requested by UBC Faculties and the revenues available for operating purposes will probably mean that it will not be possible to mount some new programs in the coming year, even though they have been approved by the Senate and the Board of Governors.

At the same time, there will inevitably be increases in operating costs, including wages and salaries, that will have to be met. This situation, coupled with the inflationary tendency of the economy, will mean that it will become increasingly difficult for the University to improve significantly faculty-student ratios, reduce class sizes, upgrade or replace obsolete equipment, and hire and retain outstanding teachers and researchers.

Many of the deans of UBC's 12 Faculties, in their reports to me on activities during the 1972-73 academic year, have drawn attention to the difficulties which they are encountering in maintaining and enhancing our degree programs.

The Faculty of Science has been prevented from introducing innovations in instructional programs and techniques because of budget difficulties and in some areas, notably the life sciences and chemistry, classroom and laboratory space remains a major problem.

The dean of the Science Faculty, Prof. George Volkoff, also points out that revisions of programs and planned increases in the student intake in other University Faculties can create problems elsewhere in the University. The Faculty of Science, for instance, provides courses



UBC's new Sedgewick Library, opened during the 1972-73 academic year, is a unique two-storey building constructed under the Main Mall of the campus. The building seats 2,000 students and houses some 180,000 volumes for use by undergraduate students. The Library also houses a collection of 25,000 records in the Wilson Listening Room.

for students in other Faculties and Schools such as Nursing, which radically revised its program in the current year. This revision resulted in the introduction of new courses in the life sciences, for which financial provision must be made. The prospect of an increase in the size of UBC's medical school has also stimulated a large increase in the number of students taking courses in the life sciences.

The need for increases in classroom and laboratory space is also pointed to by the deans of the Faculties of Education, Forestry, and Agricultural Sciences. The Faculty of Applied Science reports that its most pressing difficulty is a lack of money to replace obsolete equipment and to purchase the new, sophisticated equipment necessary to maintain the pace of research.

The dean of the Faculty of Law, Prof. A.J. McClean, describes the increasing difficulty his Faculty has had in recent years in attracting and retaining outstanding faculty members as a result of competition and the often higher financial rewards available in private practice, business, government agencies and other universities.

Dean Ian McT. Cowan, the head of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, says that the inadequacy of resources coming from provincial sources to support general graduate study and research is compounded in its effect by the existing federal policy of funding research support and graduate student scholarships through the National Research Council. The lack of a defined federal research policy and the freezing of budget provisions for research and student support at 1970 levels has had the effect of reducing the number of scholarships and grants available. The withdrawal in the 1972-73 academic year of National Research Council bursaries has meant that 20 graduate students seeking training in the pure and applied sciences at UBC have been without financial assistance. Because other Canadian provinces have made up this shortfall from provincial sources, the net result is likely to be that a greater proportion of qualified British Columbians will seek graduate training and jobs elsewhere.

To continue with the litany of problems I have cited above would, however, tend to paint a very distorted picture of the academic life of the University, which, I believe, continues to be basically sound. In addition, there were a number of significant academic developments during the current year which will strengthen the academic program at the graduate and undergraduate levels and provide additional opportunities for the young people of this province to undertake basic and advanced training in the arts, sciences and professions.

Among the most important developments were the introduction of new or revised programs at both the graduate and undergraduate levels in the general field of the health sciences. Each of these innovations is related to the development of the University's Health Sciences Centre, where pioneering methods for the delivery of health and hospital care are being developed. The curriculum of the various Faculties, Schools and Departments which participate in the work of the Centre is responding to the challenge of providing a new type of interdisciplinary education for students.

During the 1972-73 academic year Senate approved new programs leading to the degrees of Master of Science in Health Service Planning, and Doctor of Philosophy in Human Nutrition. Also approved were revised programs leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science in Nursing.

The program leading to the master's degree in Health Service Planning is designed to enable students to look critically at existing systems of health care. They will consider the specific issues involved in health-care delivery in Canada and will learn how to apply research methods to the problems. The long-range objective of the program, the first to be offered in Canada, is to provide individuals trained and equipped to advise governments and other bodies on the development of a new and rational basis for reform in our health-care delivery system.

The new Doctor of Philosophy degree program in human nutrition, offered by the Faculty of Graduate Studies, will largely be carried on in the School of Home Economics and reflects a growing and anticipated need for human nutritionists in universities and regional colleges, and in a variety of governmental and public health agencies. Two of the six persons involved in the new program hold joint appointments in Home Economics and the Faculties of Dentistry and Medicine, reflecting the increased interdisciplinary emphasis of many recent programs.

In the recent history of the University few programs have undergone a more thorough revision than that of the School of Nursing in the Faculty of Applied Science. Since joining the UBC faculty in July, 1971, the School's director, Dr. Muriel Uprichard, has spearheaded changes in the School's curriculum in consultation with her colleagues in the health sciences and other disciplines.

The changes in the programs leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science in Nursing, approved by Senate during the 1972-73 academic year, again reflect rapidly-changing patterns of health care and delivery and are designed to meet anticipated changes in the future role of nurses. The program leading to the bachelor's degree, reduced from five to four years, shifts from concentration on the physical sciences such as chemistry to a shared emphasis between the physical and behavioral sciences, such as sociology and psychology. The revised Master's program aims at training nurses for specialized work in acute-care hospitals and in the community.

The Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, which is also a participant in the health sciences education program, has been making gradual changes over a period of years in its program to reflect changing health-care needs. Implemented in 1972-73 was a new clinical pharmacy program, which involves practitioners of medicine and pharmacy in programs in a variety of settings, including health treatment centres, hospitals, community pharmacies, community health centres and nursing homes. The program is designed to educate

pharmacists to accept responsibility as medication specialists who can effectively assist the physician in relation to drug therapy and advise the patient on appropriate drug use.

Dean Bernard Riedel, of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, has drawn attention to the need for the establishment of a toxicology and drug metabolism unit, a multi-disciplinary organization for research and training in problems related to the safe and rational use of drugs and the toxic effects produced by drugs and chemicals in humans. Organization of the proposed unit has had to be postponed because of more pressing needs but basic equipment needed for a start is available as a result of gifts to the University from the widow and members of the family of the late Dr. George T. Cunningham, a former member and chairman of the UBC Board of Governors and the man for whom the building which houses the Pharmaceutical Sciences Faculty is named. Members of the family who have made gifts for the purchase of the equipment, in addition to Mrs. Cunningham, are Mrs. Patricia McKay, of Toronto; Mrs. Beverley K. Lecky, of Vancouver, who is a current member of UBC's Board of Governors; and Mr. Ralph T. Cunningham, of Vancouver. Efforts are currently being made to attract to the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences an individual with capabilities for initiating the outside funding which will make the unit a reality.

A noteworthy development within the Faculty of Medicine in the 1972-73 academic year was the opening of the Centre for Developmental Medicine, which is associated with the Faculty's Department of Pediatrics. The Centre, which is located at the Vancouver General Hospital, is devoted to research on the medical problems of the human fetus and the newborn baby. The group of researchers associated with the Centre are brought together by a common interest in the science of reproduction.

In January, 1973, the Senate approved a proposal to create a separate Department of Medical Genetics within the Faculty of Medicine. Previously, the doctors and researchers involved in this area

of study were grouped together as a division within the Department of Pediatrics. The new Department is located in a new campus building which is part of the Health Sciences Centre, but will also continue to maintain clinical facilities at the Vancouver General Hospital, where Department members provide genetic counselling and other services for patients.

It seems appropriate here, while I am dealing with developments in the health sciences, to refer to a decision announced in the summer of 1973 by the Hon. Dennis Cocke, the province's Minister of Health. The Minister announced that the provincial government was acquiring the Shaughnessy Veterans' Hospital and its 43-acre site at Oak St. and 30th Ave. in Vancouver in order to create a teaching and tertiary referral hospital for the province. The minister, in making his announcement, said that the teaching, research and referral hospital which had been planned for the Health Sciences Centre on the UBC campus for many years, would not be built.

The University supports the decision announced by the Minister to create the new hospital, which will present a tremendous challenge and opportunity to health educators.

Curriculum changes and new programs were introduced in other areas of the University. The undergraduate curriculum of the Department of Geological Sciences in the Faculty of Science has been completely remodelled to make it more responsive to the needs of students and industry and the Department is awaiting the arrival of new equipment which will enable it to expand its research capacity.

New graduate degree programs were also introduced in the fields of music, the fine arts and creative writing to strengthen the University's offerings in the cultural area. Degrees established were a Master of Arts degree in Ethnomusicology; Doctor of Philosophy in Musicology; Doctor of Musical Arts in Composition and Performance; Master of Fine Arts in Creative Writing; and Doctor of Philosophy in Art History.

Another innovation approved by Senate during the academic year

Artist's drawing shows UBC's new Asian Centre, which is to be built on a site adjacent to the Nitobe Memorial Garden. The building will house UBC's Asian Studies book collection, the largest in Canada, and will also serve as a performing centre for plays and musical performances.

was the offering of a number of courses in the field of women's studies. The interdisciplinary courses, designed for second-year students in the main, are the result of two years of effort on the part of a number of women faculty members who have designed a program that will explore this area of growing importance.

The women's studies program is one example of a notable trend of the past decade toward the introduction of interdisciplinary programs in universities. The bringing together of faculty members from a wide variety of disciplines to instruct students and carry out research holds out the hope of providing solutions to a wide variety of contemporary social and scientific problems.

The Westwater Research Centre, another interdisciplinary group, has been organized to undertake mission-oriented water resources research projects and is now well launched into a massive study of water quality management in the Lower Fraser River, and a variety of other projects. The Centre for Transportation Studies supports research by 12 faculty members in five Faculties, Schools and Departments and is also engaged in work for the provincial government. Aided by a grant from the Defence Research Board of Canada, UBC's Institute of International Relations is promoting a variety of activities involving research by faculty members and graduate students in several disciplines.

To meet the needs of these developing interdisciplinary studies, new Institutes, such as that for Applied Mathematics and Statistics, have come into existence. The Institute, in addition to staging a weekly seminar for students and a weekly colloquium involving a visiting speaker, continued to operate the Statistics Consulting Laboratory to provide assistance to researchers with statistical problems.

The future of interdisciplinary studies at the University is a question which raises many difficult problems. Some of them will be discussed by a committee formed during the academic year as the result of approval of a Senate resolution. The Senate committee will consider: (1) The co-ordination of existing interdisciplinary undergraduate

courses; (2) The means of further development of interdisciplinary courses; and (3) The formulation of intellectual principles and goals that may arise from such studies.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

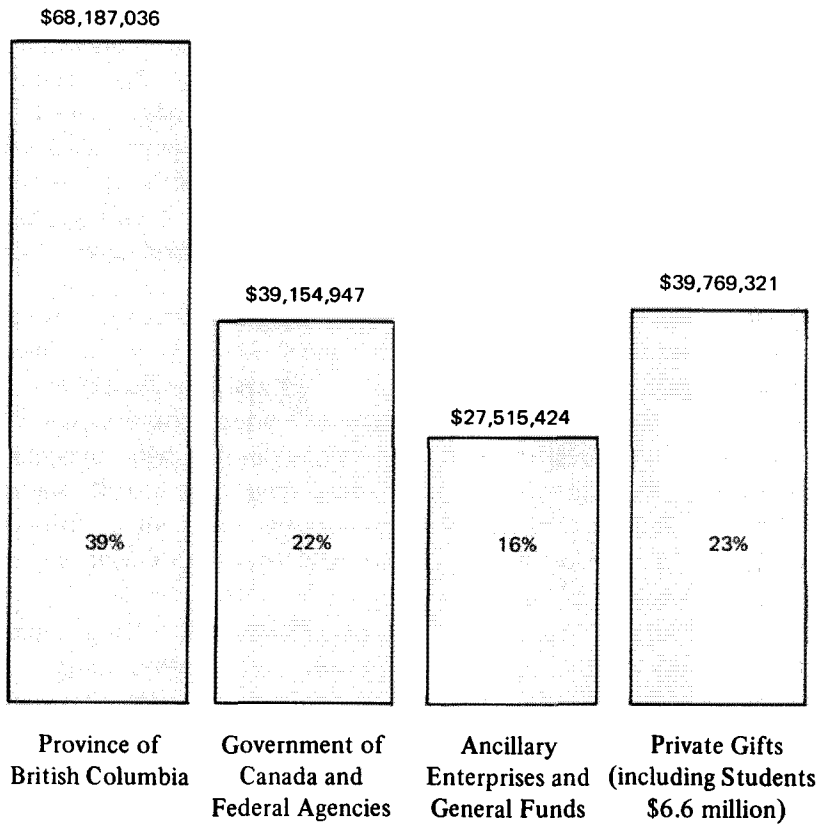
At the close of the 1972-73 academic year, investment in University buildings totalled $174,626,728. This is an impressive figure, but it must also be pointed out that close to 10 per cent of UBC's academic and administrative space is contained in buildings which can be described as outdated or dilapidated. More than 100 Second World War army huts are still in active use as laboratories, offices and classrooms and 12 "temporary" buildings, erected in the 1920s, contain administrative offices and academic departments such as Geography, Mathematics, and Mineral Engineering.

Figure 1 on Page 16 illustrates graphically the sources of funds for capital construction at UBC since the University opened its doors in 1915 to March 31, 1973. Since the University was established, less than 40 per cent of the funds used to construct campus buildings have come from the provincial government. The remainder has been obtained in the form of outright grants from the federal government or its agencies, including the Canada Council, alumni, students, the general public and industry, or borrowed from such sources as Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation or banks.

It is worth noting that 23 per cent, or $39,769,321, of the funds for capital purposes during this 58-year period have resulted from private gifts, including $6,600,000 from our students. It is a matter of pride to all who are concerned with the growth and expansion of the University that corporations and individuals are prepared to contribute on such a generous scale. Past, present and future students are indebted not only to those who have contributed but also to the many volunteers who have given their time in generating gifts.

Despite a continuing shortage of capital funds the University's con-

FIGURE 1. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
From 1915 to March 31, 1973



TOTAL INVESTMENT IN UBC BUILDINGS $174,626,728

struction program continued in the 1972-73 academic year. Facilities completed were the Sedgewick Library for undergraduate students, the James M. Mather Building in the Health Sciences Centre, and the Chemical Waste Disposal Unit on the South Campus.

The new Sedgewick Library is a unique building, constructed under the Main Mall in such a way that it enhances the environment of the central campus while at the same time preserving one of the more attractive aspects of that environment – the double row of northern red oaks that line the Mall. The two-storey library, capable of housing some 180,000 volumes and seating 2,000 students, has been a busy place since the day it opened early in 1973.

The James M. Mather Building, part of the Health Sciences Centre, houses the University's second Family Practice Teaching Unit, the Department of Health Care and Epidemiology, the Department of Medical Genetics and the Division of Audiology and Speech Sciences, all parts of the Faculty of Medicine. The building is named for the late Dr. Mather, head of Preventive Medicine at UBC for 14 years and assistant dean of Medicine for seven years before retiring in 1966. The Mather Building, which cost $1,096,645, was constructed with funds contributed by the federal Health Resources Fund, the P.A. Woodward Trust, the Vancouver, Kresge and Kinsmen Rehabilitation Foundations and a gift from Senator N.M. Paterson.

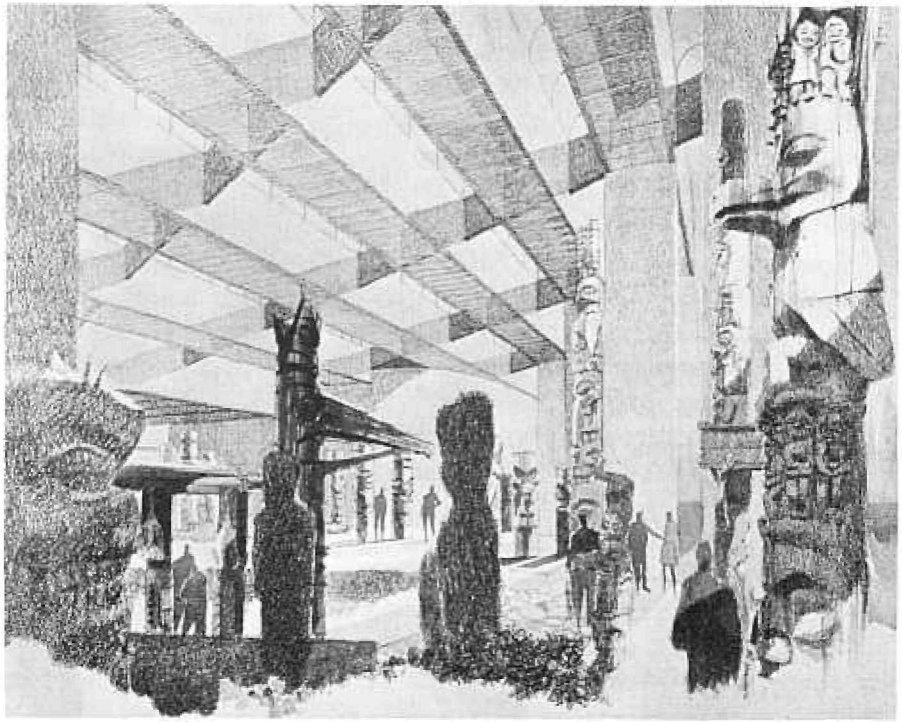
The new Chemical Waste Disposal Unit on the South Campus has been built to comply with pollution control regulations. The heart of the unit is a chemical liquid waste incinerator, which is designed to dispose of waste chemicals, including organic solvents. Associated equipment includes an open-pit incinerator for burning solids and other "problem" chemicals, and degradation tanks to neutralize corrosive liquids.

During the academic year the University awarded contracts for the new Dairy Cattle Research and Teaching Unit on the South Campus, a new Faculty of Law Building, a new north wing and interior renova-

tions to the existing Henry Angus Building, and an office tower addition to the Geological Sciences Centre.

The new Dairy Cattle Teaching and Research Unit, which will cost $773,151, will enhance the teaching and research efforts of the Department of Animal Science in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences. The unit will be used to teach courses in dairy cattle nutrition, physiology, breeding and management to graduate and undergraduate students. It has also been specially designed to accommodate large numbers of visiting school children and the general public who will be able to watch modern dairy methods in action. Up to 144 animals will be housed in the unit, which will replace overcrowded and marginal facilities on the central campus. The bulk of the funds for construction of the Dairy Cattle Teaching and Research unit – $515,373 – have resulted from the efforts of a fund-raising committee. Companies associated with the dairy industry contributed $50,000; 116 corporations gave $239,395; 465 individuals gave $53,978; and every student in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences made a contribution. In addition, there was a gift of $50,000 from the estate of J.B. Loxterkamp and a $170,000 grant from the Kresge Foundation.

The new Faculty of Law Building, which will cost more than $3,000,000, is an extension and addition to the existing Law Building at the corner of the Main Mall and Crescent Road. The new building will contain a new Law Library, faculty offices, a classroom block and an area designed to promote interaction between students and faculty members. The existing Law Building will be converted into a moot courtroom where students will practise courtroom techniques, six seminar rooms, and offices for the Law Students' Association. While the Law Building is under construction, Faculty of Law students and faculty members are occupying one of the former women's residences and other temporary accommodation on the site of the former Fort Camp Residence north of Northwest Marine Drive. More than $500,500 of the cost of constructing the Law Building has resulted from a private



The main hall of UBC's Museum of Anthropology, now under construction on the site of the former Fort Camp Residence, will house massive totem poles and other carvings of the Indians of the West Coast of Canada. Also on display in the Museum will be artifacts representing many world cultures and the Walter and Marianne Koerner collection of tribal art, probably the most important collection of its kind remaining in private hands in North America.

fund-raising campaign. A number of corporations gave $34,900; 897 lawyers contributed $392,566; faculty members gave $16,525; the Law Foundation made a grant of $50,000; and $7,604 came from the estate of the late Dorothy Hodgins. Particularly noteworthy private gifts were those from His Honor J.R. Nicholson, the former Lieutenant-Governor of B.C., who contributed $25,000, and Mr. Arthur Fouks, QC, a former member of our Board of Governors, who gave $5,000.

New facilities for the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration will be provided in the north wing addition to the Henry Angus Building. Interior renovations are also being carried out inside the existing building to adapt it to the needs of this expanding Faculty. The total cost of the project is $3,374,477.

The office tower addition to the Geological Sciences Centre is designed to provide office accommodation and seminar rooms for the Department of Geological Sciences at a cost of $647,936. The Geological Sciences Centre itself, which was completed in the last academic year, is primarily a laboratory and research building.

Also awarded during the academic year was the first contract leading to the construction of the new Museum of Anthropology. The contract for site preparation was a prelude to the start of construction of the main Museum Building, the preliminary design of which was approved in December, 1972. Construction of the Museum, which will have both an academic and a public function, is being aided 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. The Museum is to be built on the Fort Camp site and will overlook the waters of the Strait of Georgia and the North Shore mountains. Housed in the Museum when it is complete in 1975 will be UBC's collection of artifacts representing many world cultures, including a famed 10,000-piece collection of Northwest Coast Indian art, valued at close to $10,000,000, and the Walter and Marianne Koerner masterwork collection of tribal art, probably the most

important collection remaining in private hands in North America. The generous decision of Dr. Koerner, a former member and chairman of UBC's Board of Governors, to donate his collection to the University, was instrumental in the decision of the federal government to earmark a portion of its gift for the project. Also on display will be artifacts which make up important named collections of the Asian, classical and tribal worlds and items from the prehistoric period of B.C. Indian history, accumulated over 25 years from sites excavated under the direction of Professor Emeritus of Archaeology Dr. Charles Borden.

The architects for the Museum project have designed the building in such a way that it will be in harmony with its surroundings. From Northwest Marine Drive the building will be virtually invisible to the visitor approaching it. The Museum will be merged into the terrain between the road and the Point Grey cliffs so that it will not block the view of the water and the mountains beyond. The Museum will be sited 230 feet back from the cliffs above Tower Beach, well behind the recommended safety limit of 100 to 150 feet. Several analyses of subsoil conditions made over a period of years gave assurance that competent subsoil-bearing conditions existed to permit construction of the Museum to proceed.

Action was also taken during the academic year to forward the planning for the next phase of campus construction. Functional programs were approved for the new Asian Centre, the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Building and the new north wing for the Biological Sciences Building. A site was also chosen for the Asian Centre adjacent to the Nitobe Memorial Garden. Erection of the Asian Centre will be the result of a unique amalgam of gifts. The structural steel for the building has been stored at UBC since 1971, the gift of the Sanyo Electrical Company, which used the steel in the building of their pavilion for Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan. After subtraction of the cost of replacing parking areas displaced by the building, $1,500,000 is available for the first phase of construction. The Canadian and B.C.

governments have each given $400,000; another $250,000 has been pledged from the profits of Expo '70; the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan is conducting a campaign to raise $550,000; and $50,000 has been raised in Canada. Completion of the building is contingent upon the raising of additional money by a committee.

Planning was also initiated during the academic year for a new facility to house UBC's experimental animals. Planning of the new facility began shortly after the arrival on the campus of a new co-ordinator of animal care, Dr. John Gregg, who will have overall responsibility for the welfare and general management of animals in the new facility. The first phase of the project will have areas for housing large, wild animals, a unit for holding and breeding dogs, a separate unit for holding and breeding cats, and a small administrative unit.

Dr. Gregg is also responsible for carrying out University policies on animal care. He inspects all UBC animal facilities to make sure they are up to standard, advises on all subjects involving animal care, must approve the design of all new animal facilities and the renovation of others, and provides basic training for animal attendants. The standards and principles for animal care at UBC are those laid down by the Canadian Council on Animal Care, a federal-government-supported body which acts as a watchdog over the use of experimental animals in university and other laboratories.

The University received, during the academic year, two reports dealing with campus transportation and traffic circulation, and development of the northwestern campus in the vicinity of the Museum of Anthropology and proposed Asian Centre.

One report, from the firm of John Graham Consultants Ltd., deals with the problems of circulation, traffic and parking on the entire UBC campus. The report says that improved roadway facilities leading to the campus will be necessary to avoid inconveniences, delays and hazards. The report also recommends the upgrading of complex intersections of roads leading to the campus, improvement of on- and off-campus

The James M. Mather Building, which houses UBC's second Family Practice Teaching Unit and a number of departments and divisions of the Faculty of Medicine, is a part of the University's Health Sciences Centre.

roadways for cyclists and creation of a new campus bus terminus and central parcel delivery system. The report also considers a number of alternatives for providing improved on-campus transportation, including fixed-rail transit, buses and rubber-tired trackless trains.

The second report, by the firm that is designing the Museum of Anthropology, makes proposals for dealing with traffic flow in the northwestern section of the campus. Completion of the Museum of Anthropology and the Asian Centre, plus the location in this area of other facilities used by the public, such as the Music Building and the Frederic Wood Theatre, will make this one of the most heavily-trafficked areas on the campus.

Because these proposals will affect many segments of the campus as well as interested off-campus groups and individuals, I have established a broadly-based University committee to consider and develop further the proposals in the reports. The committee will consult with University groups, the University Endowment Lands administration, the provincial Department of Highways, the City of Vancouver and other interested parties about proposals that have off-campus implications.

Although it is not directly related to our building program it seems appropriate here to mention the concern of the University community for the University Endowment Lands, the 2,558.3-acre area that lies between the campus proper and the City of Vancouver.

The Lands were set aside in 1923 to provide an endowment for the University through the sale and lease of land. Just over 730 acres of the area have been developed for housing and commercial purposes but no endowment income has ever been realized by the University. The Lands are administered through the Department of Lands and Forests of the provincial government.

Over the years there have been a number of proposals for development of the Lands. None of them has ever been acted on. In July, 1973, the provincial government announced that it was

considering leasing up to 2,500 acres, in the Lower Mainland area of the province, including 1,700 acres of the Endowment Lands, for the construction of moderate-cost homes.

In order that the public and the provincial government might be aware of opinions within the University community on the future use of the Lands I decided, following the provincial government's announcement, to release the report of a committee which had recently submitted its findings to me. The committee, which gathered opinion from students and faculty members on the future use of the Lands, received 79 written statements from faculty members, students and other interested citizens. The opinions expressed are sharply at odds with the proposal to develop the Lands for housing.

Of the preferences expressed for the future use of the Lands, 71 per cent advocated leaving the area undeveloped in terms of housing. Some favored an untouched area, others wanted a developed park, still others wanted a combination of the two. The committee also found that the Lands are currently used by numerous groups of students and faculty members from a variety of Faculties for field trips, research projects and as a source of laboratory materials.

The committee recommended that a development plan be prepared for the Endowment Lands and said steps should be taken to preserve selected areas of particular value, some of which are deteriorating as the result of a lack of effective supervision and control.

I would not want the report to be construed as an official expression of views by the University, but as an expression of opinion by students and faculty members concerning the future use of the Lands.

THE STUDENT BODY

In my last report I dealt at some length with the renewed interest in providing opportunities for people of all ages to return to UBC to earn degrees on a part-time basis. The impetus for this renewed interest was

a report to Senate by a committee which found that a serious shortcoming exists in UBC's present arrangements for part-time students and which said that the question of accommodating part-time students was "important and urgent."

The report cited a number of trends in education which create a sense of urgency on this question. These include rapid social and technological changes and the need for retraining of people of all ages, the changing attitudes of young people towards education and employment, the desire of married women to return to education after the demands of children are reduced, and the increasing amount of leisure time available to individuals.

Senate adopted four recommendations made in the committee's report and referred them to UBC's 12 Faculties. Each Faculty was asked to undertake a careful examination of obstacles to part-time study and, where possible, to remove from the University *Calendar* any statements which might seem to place barriers in the way of students embarking on part-time studies. Each Faculty was also asked to report back to Senate during the 1972-73 academic year on the steps taken to conform to the Senate policies.

At the May, 1973, meeting of Senate, the Faculties reported through the Senate Admissions Committee. The committee reported that, in general, the Faculties supported the principle of expanding opportunities for students to study on a part-time basis. The Faculties also considered it desirable to treat all students, whether full- or part-time, on an equitable basis in terms of admission and promotion and also agreed on the need to amend the *Calendar* to make clear the opportunities available to part-time students.

The Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry, because of numerous difficulties and the nature of their programs, reluctantly had to inform Senate that it was not possible to offer opportunities for part-time study at the undergraduate level. The Faculty of Graduate Studies voted to continue its residence requirements for doctorate programs

but agreed to allow departments throughout the University to establish master's programs without the residence requirement.

It is clear that the majority of the University's Faculties have welcomed the proposals for expansion of part-time studies and have taken steps to remove barriers and encourage students to embark on such programs.

Before I leave the topic of part-time studies I think it worth pointing out that the phenomenon of the part-time student at UBC is not a new one. The fact is that part-time students have made up a significant percentage of UBC's total enrolment over the past ten years, as the table on Page 30 illustrates. Ten years ago, in the 1963-64 Winter Session, almost 19 per cent of the student body studied on a part-time basis. This percentage has declined in the past decade but now appears to be on the increase.

It is also worth reiterating that the number of part-time students working toward degrees makes up only a fraction of the total number of people in all parts of the province who take advantage of educational programs arranged and sponsored by the University. Figures compiled for the 1971-72 academic year show that more than 43,000 persons enrolled for a wide variety of programs offered by the Centre for Continuing Education, the Division of Continuing Education in the Health Sciences, and the Continuing Education Division of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration.

I am pleased too that the University has been able to allocate buildings on a rent-free basis in the Acadia Camp area to provide day-care facilities for the children of students, many of them enrolled on a part-time basis, and for the children of some members of the faculty and employed staff. A total of eight day-care units are now in operation, providing accommodation for up to 160 children ranging in age from 18 months to five years of age. Each day-care unit operates as a parent co-operative, and co-ordination of facilities is carried out by the University Day Care Council. Dr. Marvin Lazerson, the current

PART-TIME ENROLMENT
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
1963 – 1973

Winter Session	Total Enrolment*	Part-time Enrolment	Percentage
1972-73	20,981	2,992	14.26%
1971-72	21,887	2,894	13.22%
1970-71	22,509	3,127	13.89%
1969-70	23,120	3,570	15.44%
1968-69	22,320	3,391	15.19%
1967-68	20,667	3,174	15.35%
1966-67	19,843	3,330	16.78%
1965-66	18,915	3,042	16.08%
1964-65	18,314	3,166	17.28%
1963-64	17,644	3,318	18.80%

* Includes daytime Winter Session enrolment and students enrolled for evening credit and credit correspondence courses.

chairman of the Council and an associate professor in UBC's Faculty of Education, believes that this University is probably providing the most complete day-care service available at any North American university.

Early in the academic year Senate held two debates on the report of an ad hoc committee which had carried out a sociological study of UBC students. The genesis of the report was a concern expressed in 1969 by a student Senator about the University's admissions policies which, it was conjectured, might be discriminatory.

The Office of Academic Planning conducted the study of the sociological background of three groups of students who applied for

SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(Excluding Capital Additions to Endowment, Student Loan and Capital Development Funds)
April 1, 1972, to March 31, 1973

	GENERAL FUNDS		TRUST FUNDS		TOTAL		1971-72	
Revenue		Per cent	For Specific Purposes	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
Province of British Columbia								
Operating Grant	$58,500,000	82.2	–	–	$58,500,000	65.1	$53,492,293	63.7
Student Fees	9,796,515	13.8	–	–	9,796,515	10.9	10,038,248	11.9
Services	2,388,423	3.3	$ 1,473,902	7.9	3,862,325	4.3	3,249,986	3.9
Endowment Income	–	–	1,115,254	6.0	1,115,254	1.2	1,239,990	1.5
Sponsored or Assisted Research	–	–	13,779,439	73.5	13,779,439	15.3	12,847,743	15.3
Gifts, Grants and Bequests	–	–	2,231,115	11.9	2,231,115	2.5	2,531,417	3.0
Miscellaneous	490,110	0.7	136,934	0.7	627,044	0.7	619,098	0.7
	$71,175,048	100.0	$18,736,644	100.0	$89,911,692	100.0	$84,018,775	100.0
Expenditure								
Academic	$51,585,487	72.5	$ 2,123,653	11.3	$53,709,140	59.7	$49,844,898	59.3
Libraries	5,393,525	7.6	102,027	0.6	5,495,552	6.1	5,068,391	6.0
Sponsored or Assisted Research	(239,826)	(0.3)	13,185,486	70.4	12,945,660	14.4	12,400,236	14.8
Administration	2,539,596	3.5	7,240	0.0	2,546,836	2.8	2,335,344	2.8
Student Services	1,083,025	1.5	335,062	1.8	1,418,087	1.6	1,424,772	1.7
Plant Maintenance	7,568,442	10.6	188,869	1.0	7,757,311	8.6	7,151,760	8.5
Renovations and Alterations	2,178,134	3.1	–	–	2,178,134	2.4	1,647,399	2.0
Scholarships and Bursaries	931,242	1.3	1,413,199	7.5	2,344,441	2.6	2,644,432	3.1
General Expenses	167,423	0.2	34	0.0	167,457	0.2	136,261	0.2
Ancillary Enterprises (Net)	134,682	0.2	–	–	134,682	0.2	188,734	0.2
	$71,341,730	100.2	$17,355,570	92.6	$88,697,300	98.6	$82,842,227	98.6
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure								
– General Purposes	(166,682)	(0.2)	–	–	(166,682)	(0.2)	205,485	0.2
– Specific Purposes	–	–	1,381,074	7.4	1,381,074	1.6	971,063	1.2
	$71,175,048	100.0	$18,736,644	100.0	$89,911,692	100.0	$84,018,775	100.0

entry to UBC for the first time in any undergraduate year for the 1970-71 Winter Session. The groups examined were: (1) Those who applied for admission to UBC; (2) Those who were accepted by UBC; and (3) Those who were rejected by UBC.

Space limitations do not permit me to deal with the data and the inferences that might be drawn from this extensive study. It provided a great deal of material that is open to a variety of interpretations. One member of the Senate commented that the committee had not come to grips with one of the ideas behind the motion to set up the study, which was said to be related to the "commonly-held elitist view of the University."

Prof. Robert Clark, Director of the Office of Academic Planning, maintained in the course of the Senate debate that it would be inaccurate to characterize UBC as an elitist institution when it accepts 90 per cent of those who apply for admission from high school. Another Senator maintained that UBC was elitist in the cultural sense, in that it imbues its students with an elitist attitude about their place in society, about what it is to be a professional and what it is to serve the society of which they are a part. The debate, in short, pointed up the difficulties that exist in reaching agreement on the meaning of the term "elitist."

At a subsequent meeting, after members of Senate had had an opportunity to study the report and submit written comments to the Academic Planning Office, Senate passed three motions arising from the study. I was requested to contact other university presidents in B.C. with a view to carrying out a study of those factors which influence decisions of students at school, and individuals who are beyond the usual high-school ages, to apply for admission to universities and colleges in B.C. This study would also involve the provincial Department of Education, the Academic Board and the community colleges.

A second motion called for continuing studies on a sampling basis of

not less than 10 per cent of students from the time of their application for first admission until the voluntary or involuntary termination of their education at the University, or their failure to register. Senate also referred for study a number of questions which had implications for University admissions policies, including financial needs of students, fees for evening and part-time credit students and admissions of out-of-province and foreign students.

Student enrolment at the University during the 1972-73 academic year totalled 25,635. This figure includes the Winter and Summer Sessions, Intersession and Correspondence courses. The 1972-73 total represents a decline of 5.4 per cent from the 1971-72 total enrolment.

Enrolment for the 1972-73 Winter Session totalled 19,166 students, a decrease of 2.9 per cent from the 1971-72 enrolment of 19,826. UBC is not unique, of course, in experiencing a decline in enrolment. It has been a puzzling phenomenon in all parts of North America and has led to a great deal of speculation about student motives for failing to enrol at universities or dropping out of their studies. It has been suggested that the declines are due to a faltering economy that is unable to provide jobs for university graduates, and to changing attitudes on the part of young people about the value of a university degree. More recently it has been suggested that the missing students are merely taking a breather, either prior to entering university from high school or during their university careers. If this latter suggestion is the case it seems likely that the rate of decline will slow or be reversed in the near future.

It is also evident, from figures compiled by the Registrar's Office, that UBC's Winter Session student population is a heterogeneous one, made up of students from all parts of the province and Canada, as well as all the continents of the world. Every high school in the City of Vancouver graduated students who came on to UBC in the fall of 1972 and there were representatives of almost every school district in the province enrolled in the 1972-73 Winter Session. From

the table on this page it is evident that UBC continues to be a university serving primarily the young people of this province while at the same time enrolling significant numbers of Canadians from other provinces and foreign students.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
SUMMARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, WINTER SESSIONS, 1971-72 AND 1972-73

	1971-72		1972-73	
AREA	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	PER-CENTAGE	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	PER-CENTAGE
British Columbia	17,374	87.6	16,822	87.8
Other Canadian	1,280	6.5	1,271	6.6
Foreign	1,172	5.9	1,073	5.6
TOTAL	19,826	100.0	19,166	100.0

Figures have been compiled for the 1972-73 academic year on financial awards made to students by the University. The figures, shown in tabular form on Page 34, show that 13,936 students received $6,677,400 in financial assistance in the form of scholarships, fellowships, bursaries and other awards. The figure for the number of awards made does not correspond to the number of students who received assistance because some students receive more than one award and the summary does not include awards made by organizations outside the University. The best estimate is that some 40 per cent of UBC's students received one or more financial awards during the academic year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
FINANCIAL AWARDS TO STUDENTS
WINTER SESSION, 1972-73

	NUMBER OF AWARDS	TOTAL AMOUNT
Graduate Awards		
National Research Council Awards	126	$ 499,200
Canada Council Awards	105	454,500
UBC Graduate Fellowships	446	840,800
Various Named Awards	67	101,300
Medical Research Council Awards	87	299,000
TOTAL GRADUATE AWARDS	831	$2,194,800
Student Aid open to both Graduates and Undergraduates		
Canada Loans	3566	$2,242,900
Government of B.C. Bursaries (Undergraduates only)	2486	750,100
University Loan Funds	487	269,400
TOTAL OPEN AWARDS	6539	$3,262,400
Undergraduate Awards		
Government of B.C. Scholastic Awards	2662	$ 534,200
Named Scholarships	1024	277,900
Named Bursaries	575	134,600
University Bursaries	2305	273,500
TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS	6566	$1,220,200
TOTAL STUDENT ASSISTANCE	**13,936**	**$6,677,400**

Progress was made during the academic year on the question of student membership in Faculties. Senate debate on this question began in January, 1973, with the submission of the report of an ad hoc committee which had been established to clarify Faculty membership as defined in the *Universities Act* and to consider University-wide implications.

The debate at the January meeting was a long one and centred on four basic principles which established ground rules for student representation in Faculties. At the conclusion of the debate Senate had agreed to provide for student representation, with full voting privileges, at Faculty meetings, meetings of Faculty committees, and meetings of committees of Divisions, Departments, Schools and teaching Institutes. Another principle approved by Senate was that, although student opinion would be sought, student representation would not be permitted at meetings of the Faculty or Faculty committees when the following matters are dealt with: budget, salaries and other financial business; scholarships and other student awards; adjudication of marks and academic standing; and appointments, promotion and tenure. Finally, Senate approved the principle that at Faculty meetings and committee meetings where students have representation, membership shall be so constituted that members of the teaching staff having Faculty rank (i.e., professors, associate professors, and assistant professors) shall be in an appropriate majority.

In April, 1973, the ad hoc committee submitted a second report to Senate which concerned itself with student representation at Faculty meetings and committees of Faculty. One of the recommendations approved provided that the total number of student representatives eligible to attend a Faculty meeting should not be less than 5 per cent and not more than 25 per cent of the number of members of the teaching staff, the proportions of undergraduate and graduate students to be determined by Faculty regulation. It was agreed that Faculties, in proposing a scheme of student representation, should seek to provide

representation by Departments and, for the Faculty as a whole, representation by students in all years. Senate was also empowered to determine the eligibility requirements and the procedure for electing the students and agreed that undergraduate societies should conduct the elections. Finally, Faculties were asked to submit the resolutions to give effect to these policies by the November, 1973, meeting of the Senate.

A new committee structure designed to provide greater involvement by resident students in the administration of the University's residences was approved during the 1972-73 academic year following a series of discussions which took place over a period of several months early in 1973.

Student concern over the operation of campus residences resulted from publicity concerning proposed increases in rentals and room-and-board charges. A thorough examination of the need for such increases was undertaken and the need was confirmed. The proposals to the Board of Governors for increases were framed with the aims of making them fall equitably on the various groups of students in residence, spreading them over a period of four years to ease the financial burden on students living in residence, and to enable the University to achieve a break-even operation by 1976-77.

The new committee structure for resident students involves the creation of three new committees and the restructuring of the President's Residence Advisory Committee. The new committees — one for single student residences, a second for the Acadia Camp-Acadia Park area for married students, and a Joint Residences Committee including representatives from all campus residences — will meet regularly with the Director of Residences and other University officials to discuss residence operations, including finances. All relevant financial information necessary for the functioning of the committees will be made available by the University.

During the 1972-73 academic year I established two committees to

deal with matters raised in "A Report on the Status of Women at the University of British Columbia," a document which has implications for students, faculty members and employed staff at the University. The report, prepared by the Women's Action Group, an informal organization of campus women, contends that women staff and faculty members are discriminated against in terms of appointments, promotions and salaries, and that the educational opportunities for women are not equal to those available to men.

The report itself is a commendable one and stems from the concern and hard work of a number of dedicated women on the UBC campus. I can only add that if there are inequities in the University's treatment of its female students, staff and faculty it will be our aim to eradicate them.

The first committee established under the chairmanship of Prof. Robert Clark, Director of the Office of Academic Planning, is investigating those sections of the report that deal with academic matters and academic staff. A second committee chaired by Mr. Knute Buttedahl, associate director of the Centre for Continuing Education, is dealing with non-academic staff matters. Both committees were asked to examine the Status of Women report and consider the validity of the assumptions made, the statistical methods employed and the conclusions reached. Each committee has also been asked to indicate the extent to which discrimination against women, if any, is the result of University policies rather than the general policies of society, and to make recommendations.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The UBC Library is now the second-largest library in Canada, housing more than 1,600,000 books, nearly 1,500,000 microforms and

more than 800,000 government documents. Just as the University's capital construction program has benefited from private gifts over the past decade, so has the University's book collection. In the 1960s the Library was able to increase its book collection substantially as the result of a $3,000,000 gift from Dr. H.R. MacMillan, whose benefactions have not been limited to the Library. It is gifts such as these which have enriched the life of the University and made its resources increasingly available to students, faculty members and the community in general.

The University Library system is not without its problems, however. The unprecedented growth over the last decade, and inflation and currency revaluations throughout the world, have combined to emphasize long-standing problems for this crucial University facility.

Despite the opening of the new Sedgewick Library during the academic year the Main Library is still hard pressed for space to shelve its growing collection of books and other materials. More than 136,000 new volumes were added to the University's book collection in the academic year and although there was an increase in funds for the purchase of new books, inflation and currency devaluations diminished the purchasing power of the Library dollar. It is estimated that the decline in the value of the dollar during the year had the effect of reducing the purchasing budget by $52,155.

The problems of developing and storing the University's collections are of concern to the University not solely on behalf of its campus users, but also on behalf of users in the community outside the University. As Canada's second-largest library, the UBC facility supports the literature needs of other universities, colleges, federal and provincial governments, museums, business, industry and private citizens. The Library's role as a centre of research continues to grow as the opportunity for education is extended in communities throughout the province.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Mr. Justice Nathan T. Nemetz, a distinguished UBC graduate and member of the legal profession, rejoined the Board of Governors at the beginning of the 1972-73 academic year in the capacity of Chancellor of the University. He is, of course, no stranger to the governing councils of the University, having served previously on the Board from 1957 to 1968 and as its chairman from 1965 to 1968. He also served previously on the University Senate.

Early in the academic year Senate elected three of its members to serve on the Board in accordance with the *Universities Act.* Elected were Mrs. Beverly Field, then president of the UBC Alumni Association, a UBC graduate and former instructor in our Department of Chemistry; and Mr. Charles Connaghan and Mr. Benjamin Trevino, both graduates of UBC and former presidents of the Alma Mater Society.

There was no diminution in the heavy load of responsibility which the Board carries each year. In addition to regular, monthly meetings, Board members are also involved in the work of various committees which must frame recommendations on matters that affect most University activities. The University community and the wider general public can be grateful that Board members are prepared to shoulder these duties on top of their primary business, professional and family responsibilities.

At the May 1, 1973, meeting of the Board I officially informed it of my intention to retire as President of the University on June 30, 1975. My decision to do this was in keeping with a 1969 resolution of the Board, in which I agreed to "continue in the position of President of the University on a year-to-year basis for a period from three to five years from June 30, 1970, at the discretion of the Board."

The Board has established a broadly-based, 24-member Advisory Committee for Recommendation of Presidential Candidates to the

Board of Governors under the chairmanship of Mrs. Beverley K. Lecky, a member of the Board.

FACULTY AND STAFF

During the 1972-73 academic year there were a significant number of new appointments to the University faculty and numerous faculty members were honored by their peers for their contributions to scholarship and public life.

Significant appointments included the following:

Mr. Colin I. Smith was appointed executive director of International House.

Dr. John H.M. Andrews was named Dean of the Faculty of Education, succeeding Dean Neville V. Scarfe, who retired.

In the Faculty of Science, Dr. R.R. Haering assumed his duties as head of the Department of Physics, and Prof. Donald Bures was appointed head of the Department of Mathematics, succeeding Prof. Ralph James.

In the Faculty of Arts, Prof. R.A. Shearer was named head of the Department of Economics, and Prof. H.A.C. Cairns became head of the Department of Political Science.

In the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. C.J.G. Mackenzie was appointed head of the Department of Health Care and Epidemiology, and Prof. Stephen Drance became head of the Department of Ophthalmology.

Dean Philip White, head of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, resigned during the academic year to return to England, where he accepted an appointment in the business world. Dean White's resignation was regretted throughout the University community. He not only provided outstanding leadership and maintained high academic standards in his Faculty but also shouldered heavy additional administrative responsibilities.

Another significant resignation during the academic year was that of Prof. Ralph James as head of the Department of Mathematics. A UBC

graduate, Prof. James had served as head of his department since 1948 and will remain on the teaching staff and continue as chairman of the committee which is organizing meetings of the International Congress of Mathematics at UBC in 1974. As the result of a gift from an anonymous donor, the University has established the Dr. Ralph D. James Medal, which will be awarded annually to the student in the graduating class whose record and promise in mathematics is considered by the department to be the most outstanding.

Fourteen members of the academic staff and one senior member of the administrative staff of the University reached retirement age during the 1972-73 year. Each of them has made contributions to the life and work of the University and some will remain on the faculty to carry out teaching and research duties.

Those who reached retirement age are: Mrs. Jean Coulthard Adams, senior instructor in Music; Dr. Lorne E. Brown, associate professor of Education; Prof. Cyril Bryner, Department of Slavonic Studies; Prof. Fo-Chuan Chang, Department of Asian Studies; Mr. Robert E. Delavault, associate professor of Geological Sciences; Prof. William L. Holland, Department of Asian Studies; Prof. F. Henry Johnson, Faculty of Education; Prof. Robert B. Kerr, head of the Department of Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine; Mr. H. Alan LeMarquand, the University's Director of Purchasing; Dean Helen McCrae, Dean of Women; Prof. Marian E.M. Penney, School of Physical Education and Recreation; Prof. W.O. Richmond, Department of Mechanical Engineering; Dean Neville V. Scarfe, head of the Faculty of Education; and Mrs. Mary Thomson, assistant professor in Education.

The retirement of Deans Scarfe and McCrae calls for special comment.

Neville Scarfe faced a formidable task when he came to UBC in 1956 as the first dean of the Faculty of Education. Not only did he have to organize a new University Faculty virtually from scratch but he had to amalgamate the Faculty with the former Provincial Normal School. The

success with which he carried out this undertaking is a tribute to his abilities as a scholar and administrator. In addition to overseeing the operations of his Faculty, Dean Scarfe continued to make a notable contribution to the academic world in the fields of geography and early childhood education. To honor Dean Scarfe on the occasion of his retirement the Board of Governors approved a recommendation to change the name of the Faculty of Education Building to the Neville V. Scarfe Building.

Dean Helen McCrae has been a member of the faculty at UBC for 23 years. She joined the teaching staff of the UBC School of Social Work in 1950 and was appointed Dean of Women in 1959. As a social worker she was noted for her work as a teacher and field work supervisor and her academic qualities led to her being asked to serve as a consultant to the United Nations on two occasions. In an era of rapid change in the University she worked quietly and effectively to ensure that the Office of the Dean of Women evolved to meet the needs of all women students, especially mature women who returned to the University to resume their education. Through the judicious use of her influence she gained the respect of all members of the University community and enhanced the status of the Dean of Women's Office.

Many faculty members received notable honors and appointments during the academic year.

Prof. Ray Herbert, of the Faculty of Law, was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of British Columbia, the first active member of the Faculty to achieve that honor.

Mr. George McWhirter, assistant professor of Creative Writing, was named co-winner for 1972 of the Commonwealth Poetry Prize for his volume *Catalan Poems.*

Prof. George Woodcock, editor of the UBC publication *Canadian Literature,* was awarded the UBC Medal for Popular Biography for his 1972 book entitled *Gandhi,* a study of the late Hindu religious and

political leader. He was the 19th winner of the Medal and the first UBC writer to receive it.

Dr. Roy Taylor, Director of the University Botanical Garden, was elected President of the Biological Council of Canada, which represents some 5,000 Canadian scientists.

Prof. Finlay Morrison, of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, was elected President of the Pharmaceutical Association of B.C., the licensing and regulatory body for more than 1,600 B.C. pharmacists.

Dean Helen McCrae was named honorary president of the Canadian Association of Women Deans and Advisors, an organization she helped to found.

Prof. G.H.N. Towers, of the Department of Botany, was awarded the 1973 gold medal of the Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists for his research in the field of plant biochemistry.

Prof. Vladimir Krajina, another member of the Botany Department, was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) at the 1973 Spring Congregation of Notre Dame University in Nelson.

Dr. David Bates, head of the Faculty of Medicine, was appointed to the Science Council of Canada for a three-year period.

Two members of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Prof. Beryl March and Prof. V.C. "Bert" Brink, were elected fellows of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

Dean Michael Shaw, the head of the Agricultural Sciences Faculty, was inducted as a fellow of the American Phytopathological Society.

Four members of the Faculty were elected fellows of the Royal Society of Canada, this country's most prestigious academic organization. They are: Prof. William Robbins, of the Department of English; Prof. Gerard Tougas, of the French Department; Prof. Gideon Rosenbluth, Department of Economics; and Prof. Donald Bures, the new head of the Mathematics Department.

Prof. Richard V. Mattessich, of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, was awarded the Accounting Literature Prize

for 1972 for the most notable contribution to accounting literature published in the English language in that year. The award is made by the American Institute of Public Accountants.

Prof. Zbigniew Folejewski, of the Department of Slavonic Studies, received an honorary degree (Doctor Honoris Causa) from the University of Warsaw during the seventh International Congress of Slavists for his studies in comparative literature.

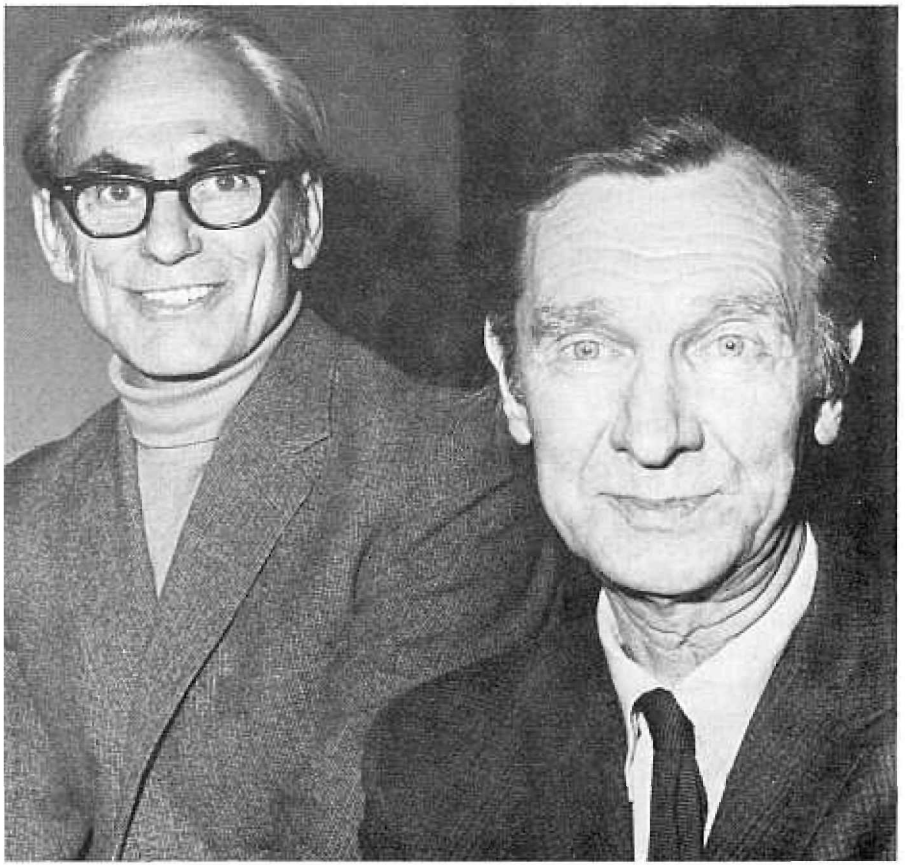
Prof. Jean Laponce, of the Political Science Department, was elected President of the International Political Science Association, a federation of national associations representing 33 countries.

Dr. John Brown, a professor in the Department of Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine, was the recipient of the 1973 Dr. Jacob Biely Research Prize for his discovery and isolation of two hormones of value in the diagnosis and treatment of some gastrointestinal ailments. The Prize carries with it a cash award of $1,000.

Prof. Wladyslaw Opechowski, of the Department of Physics, was awarded an honorary degree from the University of Wroclaw in Poland for his work in the field of theoretical physics.

The eighth and ninth recipients of the Master Teacher Awards at UBC were Prof. Dennis Chitty, of the Department of Zoology, and Prof. Geoffrey Durrant, of the English Department. The winners of the award share a $5,000 cash prize contributed by Dr. Walter Koerner, a former member and chairman of the Board of Governors, who established the awards in honor of his brother, the late Dr. Leon Koerner. Certificates of Merit in the 1973 competition were awarded to Mr. Keith Alldritt, of the English Department; Dr. Elizabeth Bongie of the Department of Classics; Prof. James Kutney, of the Chemistry Department; Prof. R.S. Milne, of the Department of Political Science; Dr. John Schnute, of the Mathematics Department; and Mr. G. Glen Young, of the Faculty of Forestry.

Prof. J. Lewis Robinson, of the Geography Department, was honored by the Geographic Society of Chicago, on the occasion of its 75th



Prof. Dennis Chitty, left, of the Zoology department, and Prof. Geoffrey Durrant, of the Department of English, were the eighth and ninth recipients of UBC's annual Master Teacher Awards.

anniversary celebration, for his leadership in Canadian geography and his work in map editing. He was the first Canadian to receive an honorary degree from the Society.

During the academic year a number of UBC faculty members were called on by the provincial government to take part in the work of commissions and boards of inquiry. Many of the appointments were made under legislation passed at the spring, 1973, session of the Legislature.

Prof. V.C. "Bert" Brink, professor of agronomy in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, is one of four members of the B.C. Land Commission, which is empowered to designate agricultural land reserves.

A three-man provincial commission of inquiry into the use of pesticides is made up entirely of UBC faculty members. They are Dr. Cortland Mackenzie, chairman of the Department of Health Care and Epidemiology in the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. William K. Oldham, assistant professor of Civil Engineering; and Dr. William D. Powrie, head of the Departments of Food Science and Agricultural Mechanics in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences.

Two professors are part of a three-man task force of advisors to the Hon. William King, Minister of Labor in the provincial government. The task force will make recommendations on legislation for the improvement of relations between trade unions and employers. Serving on the commission are Prof. Noel Hall, head of the Institute of Industrial Relations and professor of Commerce and Business Administration, and Mr. James Matkin, assistant professor in the Faculty of Law.

Prof. Andrew Thompson, of the Faculty of Law and a specialist in the petroleum industry, is one of five members of the B.C. Energy

Commission, which will oversee the management and control of B.C.'s energy resources.

Dean Ian McTaggart Cowan, head of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, is chairman of a five-member commission to investigate post-secondary education in the Kootenay area.

Prof. William Armstrong, deputy president of UBC, is on the six-member Committee on University Governance established by the Hon. Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education, to make recommendations for changes in the *Universities Act*, the provincial legislation which outlines the basic structure and organization of B.C.'s universities. Miss Bonnie Long, a student in UBC's School of Home Economics and a member of the executive of the Alma Mater Society, is also a member of the Committee.

Dr. John V. Gilbert, head of the Division of Audiology and Speech Sciences, is the chairman of a committee to study services available to persons with speech, hearing and language problems as part of a report on health services in B.C. being prepared by Dr. Richard Foulkes for the provincial Department of Health Services and Hospital Insurance.

Finally, I am again pleased to acknowledge the contributions which continue to be made to the efficient operation of the University by its employed staff. To provide a measure of recognition for long-time members of the employed staff, a Twenty-five Year Club was formed some years ago for those who have contributed a quarter-century of service to the University. Inducted into the organization in 1973 were: Mr. Allan Anderson and Mr. Sidney Howe, both members of the Department of Physical Plant; Mr. Peter Demco, of the Civil Engineering Department; and Mr. Clifford Harvey, of the Department of Animal Science. A notable retirement from the employed staff, on Oct. 31, 1972, was that of Miss Eleanor N. Hanna, of the Finance Department, who was with the University for 46 consecutive years.

SUMMER SESSION

The University's 54th Summer Session from July 3 to Aug. 17, 1973, attracted 3,564 students as compared to 3,737 in 1972.

The Summer Session was characterized by a number of innovations, which included evening classes, the acceptance of secondary-school students who had graduated in June, and co-operative course listing with the University of Victoria.

In addition to normal academic activity there was a lively and continuous program of concerts, film presentations and special lectures throughout the summer.

The academic and many of the associated cultural activities of the Summer Session were ably arranged by Dr. Norman Watt, Summer Session Director, and two associate directors, Dr. Tory Westermark, of the Faculty of Education, and Mrs. Audrey Campbell, of the Centre for Continuing Education.

It seems appropriate here to mention other late spring and summer activities that contribute to maintaining year-round operations of the University.

There is a widespread and persistent belief that when Winter Session lectures and spring examinations end each year the University slumbers until the following September and the beginning of another Winter Session.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Quite apart from the many hundreds of graduate students and faculty members who work throughout the summer on research projects and other activities, the University holds an annual Intersession. The Centre for Continuing Education offers this program and in 1973 it attracted 997 students, who took nearly 50 courses in Arts, Science, Nursing and Education.

In addition to the Intersession and Summer Session activities the campus has in recent years become a major conference centre for Western Canada. Each year hundreds of organizations, with memberships ranging in size from a handful to several thousand people,

use campus residences and academic facilities for conferences, seminars and other activities.

Visiting organizations often enhance the cultural life of the campus and the community. In the summer of 1973, the 110-member National Youth Orchestra lived on the campus and trained under the conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Kazuyoshi Akiyama. The Orchestra gave a number of concerts of a very high standard on the campus and in Vancouver's Queen Elizabeth Theatre. It was the first time that the National Youth Orchestra had held its annual summer training session in the West and all those who heard them perform can only hope that the Orchestra will visit us again in the future.

Apart from these activities, summertime sees a massive influx of visitors to the campus – almost 1,000 a day, according to statistics collected in 1973.

For the past three years UBC has made special efforts to provide for the needs of its summer visitors through the Visitors' Information Service operated by the Department of Information Services. Staffed by UBC students, the Visitors' Information Service provides directions and general information about the University and its activities. The students operate kiosks at strategic locations on the periphery of the campus and this year also provided guided walking and bus tours of the campus.

The 35 students employed during the summer answered queries for 30,062 parties of one or more visitors – a total of 67,592 persons. They discovered that the most popular spots on campus during the summer are the Nitobe Memorial Garden and Totem Pole Park.

But although sightseeing was the biggest single reason for visits to the campus, the sightseers were in a minority. More than 52 per cent of the visitors who stopped at the kiosks had other reasons for coming to the campus. These reasons covered a wide range of academic, business, medical, recreational, social and cultural purposes.

Attendants at entrances to University parking lots recorded enquiries from an estimated 53,060 visitors in the period May 1 to Aug. 31. Added to the Visitors' Information Service total of 67,592 this would make a grand total of 120,652 recorded visitors, or almost 1,000 a day through UBC's "quiet" summer.

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

The University's Centre for Continuing Education, while enjoying an overall 20-per-cent increase in enrolments in the 1972-73 academic year, reflected some of the larger University problems to which I drew attention earlier in my report.

A total of 26,928 persons enrolled in 684 programs offered by the Centre. Enrolment in credit courses leading to degrees rose 8 per cent from 3,206 the previous year to 3,467 in 1972-73. About 10,000 persons attended professional continuing education courses and enrolment in non-credit, general education courses increased by 47 per cent from 8,977 in 1971-72 to 13,190 in 1972-73.

In commenting on the Centre's activities for the past year, Mr. Gordon Selman, the Director of the Centre, describes it as "a rather strange period in some respects. On the one hand, the public awareness of the importance of continuing education has never been higher, and enrolments in our Centre's programs increased a spectacular 20 per cent during the past year. On the other hand, increased costs and a budget cut produced unprecedented financial problems for the Centre. Government and institutional policies and priorities are not keeping pace, much less giving leadership to our citizens' views about the importance of lifelong learning."

Mr. Selman refers to the action by various UBC Faculties in removing barriers to part-time degree study and adds that the University still faces a challenge to make available during the evening hours a sufficiently varied and predictable selection of courses so that a person who can attend classes only in the evenings will be able to plan and

carry through studies towards a degree in an orderly way and in a reasonable period of time.

Mr. Selman cites a number of results of the financial strain on the Centre as they relate to non-credit, general education programs. These include high fees that prevent people from taking courses; limitation of programs in citizenship education, including public and international affairs; curtailment of opportunities to carry out experimental and innovative programs and research and evaluation; and restriction of services to areas of the province outside the Lower Mainland.

Despite its financial problems the Centre staged a number of special projects over and above its credit and non-credit programs. These included: the first phase of a project on housing for older people; establishment of a Women's Resources Centre; development of an advanced certificate program in early childhood education; three intensive residential language programs in English and French; a number of regional seminars and programs for local municipal officials throughout the province; and nine international education-travel programs. The Centre also produced 15 UBC Public Affairs television programs over Vancouver Cablevision's Channel 10 outlet.

CONGREGATION

The University's 1973 Congregation for the awarding of academic and honorary degrees took place in the War Memorial Gymnasium on May 30 and 31 and June 1. Honorary degrees were conferred on Dr. Walter C. Koerner, chairman emeritus of Rayonier Canada Ltd. and a member of UBC's Board of Governors for 15 years; Dr. J. Larkin Kerwin, rector (president) of Laval University in Quebec City and an outstanding Canadian scientist; Mr. Harold Winch, a foundation member of the former Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) and its successor, the New Democratic Party, and a former member of both the B.C. Legislature and the House of Commons; Dr. Vladimir Okulitch, Dean Emeritus of Science at UBC and one of Canada's best

known geologists; Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Chief Statistician for Statistics Canada and a noted Canadian economist; and Dr. Maurice Strong, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program and a well-known figure in Canadian business and government circles.

The University Senate approved the award of 4,532 degrees and diplomas in the fall of 1972 and in the spring of 1973, a record number.

DEATHS

It is with regret that I record the deaths, during the 1972-73 academic year, of a number of active and retired members of the faculty and senior administrative staff.

Miss Margaret Lalonde, retired awards accountant, died on Jan. 11, 1973.

Miss Isabel MacInnes, Professor Emerita and former head of the Department of German, died on Feb. 25, 1973.

Miss Jane Stevenson, assistant professor in the Faculty of Education, died on Feb. 27, 1973.

Miss Edith Deyell, Associate Professor Emerita of Education, died on March 7, 1973.

Dr. James O. St. Clair Sobell, Professor of Comparative Philology and former head of the Department of Slavonic Studies, died on May 1, 1973.

Dr. John V. Fornataro, associate professor of Social Work, was killed in a bus accident in Spain while on leave of absence from the University, on May 2, 1973.

Mr. Ian S. McNairn, associate professor of Fine Arts, drowned in a boating accident, on Aug. 20, 1973.

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