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UBC REPORTS CAMPUS EDITION

Special Meeting Tomorrow

The question of proposed increases in rentals and board-and-room rates for campus residences will be considered at a special meeting of UBC's Board of Governors, to be held tomorrow (April 6).

A number of meetings between representatives of the resident students and Administration officials have been held over the past several weeks to discuss the proposed increases and the need for them.

The students' representatives were to have appeared before the Board of Governors at its last regular meeting on Tuesday (April 3) to submit briefs but asked instead that the Board abide by its original offer to hold a special meeting to deal with the matter. The Board agreed.

INCREASE PROPOSED

The Administration is proposing an increase of 4.9 per cent in room-and-board rates for the Place Vanier and Totem Park Residences, and a 3.7 per cent increase in rentals for the Walter H. Gage Residence.

The increases would be effective July 1, 1973, for Summer Session students staying at Place Vanier, and Sept. 1, 1973, for Winter Session students at all three single-student residences.

The Administration also proposes a 6.5 per cent increase for new tenants moving into the Acadia Park highrise and townhouses for married students, effective April 1, 1973.

Present tenants in Acadia Park would continue to pay existing rates so long as they remain in their present accommodation and continue in their studies at UBC. However, the proposed 6.5 per cent increase would apply to present tenants should they change their accommodation within Acadia Park.

No increase is proposed for the married-student residence at Acadia Camp.

Details of UBC residence operations, including financial statements for both single- and married-student residences, were supplied to representatives of residence students at a meeting with Bursar William White and other Administration officials on March 6.

The information given to the students, and the Administration's report and recommendations to the Board of Governors, were published in the March 7 edition of *UBC Reports*.

ERROR DISCOVERED

Later, after questioning by students, an error was discovered in one of the tables provided to *UBC Reports*. This error has now been corrected. A revised Table I – Family Residences – Acadia Camp and Acadia Park appears on Pages Four and Five of this edition of *UBC Reports*. The new table corrects the error and updates cost projections on the basis of the most recent information available.

A number of questions, mostly dealing with the previously published material, were submitted to Mr. White by the student representatives after the March 6 meeting.

Mr. White replied to these questions at another meeting March 27. The questions and Mr. White's replies are also published today on Pages Four and Five.

TENDERS CALLED FOR UBC DENTAL PLAN

University of B.C. employees will soon be able to join a dental insurance plan sponsored by the University.

UBC's Board of Governors has approved a dental plan in principle and is calling for tenders from health insurance carriers operating in the province.

Under the plan's guidelines all non-unionized employees, including faculty members and others appointed by the Board of Governors as well as employed staff, will be eligible to join the plan when it comes into effect July 1.

Eligibility is being extended to the non-unionized employees by the University as part of a total salary and benefit package and not as a benefit "extra".

Adjustments to the salaries of non-unionized employees traditionally go into effect July 1.

Unions on campus will be able to initiate negotiations to join the plan on behalf of their members.

Under a schedule expected to approximate the final tender, single members would pay $2.50 per month, married members $5 and the premium for family coverage would be $8.10.

Contributions from employees will be matched by the University. If all of those now eligible join the plan, the University's contribution will amount to about $248,800 for the first nine months of the plan's operation. But a more realistic participation rate of those eligible would cost the University $149,300.

The plan would pay for 70 per cent of all bi for oral examinations, X-rays, cleaning and scalin fillings, extractions, emergency treatment for reli of pain, treatment of acute gum diseases, repair crowns, dentures and bridges and some oth procedures. Benefits under this category would limited to a total of $500 per year for each pers covered by the plan.

Under a second category, the plan would p for 50 per cent of all bills for crowns, inla dentures and bridges and for treatment of chro gum diseases and other procedures. Maximu payment would be $250 per insured person t first year and $500 per person each year the after.

Subscribers will pay the dentist of their cho and apply to the plan for reimbursement.

Participation in the plan would be volunt but subscribers would not be able to drop out the plan until the term of the contract with carrier has expired.

This is to ensure that employees don't enter the plan for extremely expensive dental work only to drop out as soon as the work is completed.

EIGHTH and ninth recipients of UBC's Master Teacher Awards are Prof. Dennis Chitty, left, of the Department of Zoology, and Prof. Geoffrey Durrant, of the English department. They will share a $5,000 cash award that goes with the honor. For details and names of Certificate of Merit winners in the 1973 competition, turn to Page Three. Picture by the IMC Photo Department.

Canadian Studies Group To Visit Campus April 9

The Commission on Canadian Studies will visit UBC on Monday, April 9, to hear representations from faculty members and students on topics related to Canadian studies.

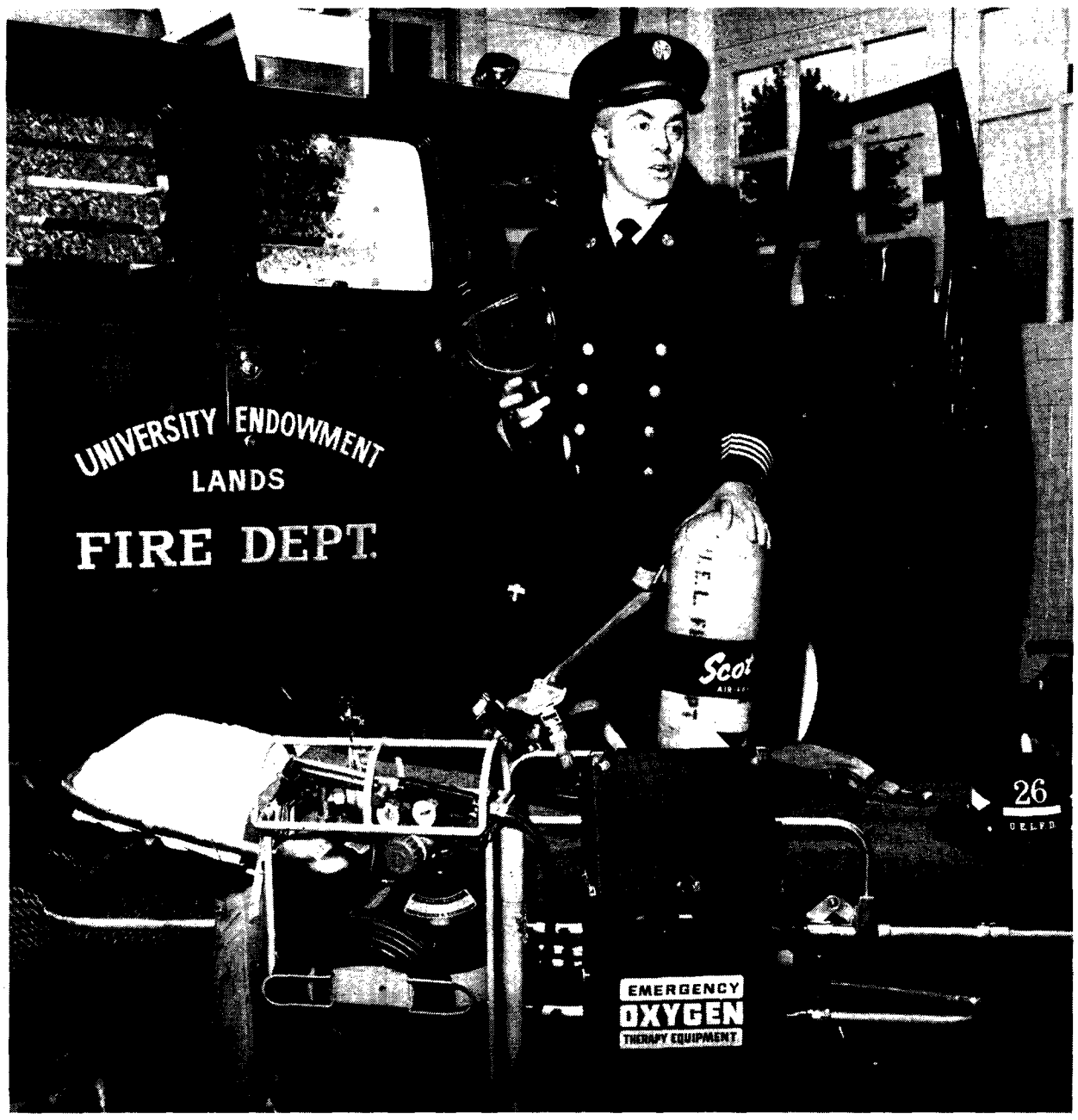
Prof. Walter Young, head of the Department of Political Science and UBC's liaison person with the Commission, said the meeting, in Room 204 of the Buchanan Building, will take the form of an informal seminar, running from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

"Faculty members or students interested in appearing before the Commission should get in touch with me," said Prof. Young. The public is also welcome to attend to observe proceedings, he said.

The Commission on Canadian Studies, established by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, is being supported financially by the Canada Council. It has been asked to "study and report upon the state of teaching and research in studies relating to Canada at Canadian universities."

The Commission's work has been divided into two phases – gathering factual information on the scope of present programs and initiating a public discussion on the present state and future possibilities of Canadian studies.

The Commission, headed by Prof. T.H.B. Symons, former president of Trent University in Peterborough, Ont., is expected to present its report to the AUCC this fall.



EQUIPMENT to be carried in a new rescue-ambulance vehicle, a key unit in a new emergency call system that will go into operation at UBC on May 1, is displayed by Mr. Bob Rowland, fire chief of the University Endowment Lands Fire Department. New Fire Department vehicle will contain a variety of stretchers, tools, ladders and other equipment and will be available on a 24-hour basis to meet emergencies on the campus and adjacent Endowment Lands. Vehicle will also transport injured persons to hospital. For details, see story below. Picture by the IMC Photo Department.

New Emergency System In Operation on May 1

A new emergency call system designed to provide 24-hour rescue and ambulance service will go into operation on the UBC campus on May 1.

The system, which involves the use of a new vehicle equipped to provide both rescue and ambulance services, has been worked out with the co-operation of UBC and the University Endowment Lands Fire Department.

The new rescue-ambulance vehicle, which is equipped with a variety of stretchers as well as tools, ladders, oxygen and other equipment, will be available on a 24-hour basis to meet emergencies on the campus and adjacent Endowment Lands. It will also serve as an ambulance to transport injured persons to hospital.

The key to activating the new system will be existing and future fire-alarm stations located inside and outside most campus buildings.

When a fire alarm is turned in from any point on the campus the Endowment Lands Fire Department will immediately dispatch one of its trucks to the scene. The rescue-ambulance vehicle will follow the fire truck within three minutes unless firemen at the scene radio or telephone back to say the rescue vehicle is not required.

Mr. Bob Rowland, Endowment Lands fire chief, said that wherever possible, when the rescue-ambulance vehicle only is needed, it should be summoned by calling the fire hall's emergency number – **(228–) 4567**.

However, he said, there will be occasions when buildings are closed and it will be simpler to use a fire-alarm station to summon assistance to the scene of an automobile accident or to aid a heart attack victim.

UBC's contribution to the system is the purchase of a small pickup truck for use by firemen in picking up and delivering Fire Department equipment, including fire extinguishers, to campus buildings.

Initially, the Fire Department had planned to use the rescue-ambulance vehicle for this purpose, which would have meant that it would not be available on a 24-hour basis. UBC agreed to purchase the pickup and delivery vehicle in return for a guarantee of 24-hour service by the rescue-ambulance vehicle.

Implementation of the new system also involves an increase to 41 persons in the complement of the University Endowment Lands Fire Department. Nine additional firefighters are currently being recruited and trained as part of the new emergency call system.

MINISTER SPEAKS

The Hon. Marc Lalonde, Canada's Minister for National Health and Welfare, will address a special meeting of the Vancouver Institute at the University of B.C. on Saturday (April 7).

Mr. Lalonde will speak in Room 106 of the Buchanan Building at 8:15 p.m. on "The Integration of Social Security – A Priority for Canada." His talk will deal with the merging of federal and provincial social security programs.

Admission to Vancouver Institute lectures is free.

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English 200 Bites Dust

English 200, the omnibus survey course of English literature familiar to generations of UBC students, will pass into history when lectures for the 1972-73 Winter Session end tomorrow (Friday).

The long-familiar course, which covers English literature from Chaucer to contemporary authors, has been split into three courses which will be offered in the 1973-74 Winter Session. All second-year students may take one or more of the new courses and they are also open to third-year students who are not English majors.

The new courses are: English 203, which will introduce students to the Biblical and classical backgrounds of English literature; English 204, which will study the short story and short novel, and English 205, a survey of Canadian literature.

English 201 and 202, courses designed for students who intend to major in English, will remain part of English department offerings.

The restructuring of the English department program has been under consideration for more than four years. A departmental spokesman said the new courses are designed to promote more interest among students in English literature by providing a wider choice of course topics.

Senate Approves Committees

UBC's Senate, at its March meeting, voted to set up separate committees to look into the co-ordination and development of undergraduate inter-disciplinary studies on campus and to examine philosophies and objectives pertaining to extra-curricular activities.

The motion to establish the committee on inter-disciplinary studies was put forward by Dr. Kay S. Stockholder, an assistant professor of English, and Dr. Ian S. Ross, an associate professor in the same department.

After some discussion, and re-phrasing by Dr. Robert M. Clark, director of UBC's Office of Academic Planning, the following motion was approved:

"That Senate appoint a committee to consider:

"1. The co-ordination of existing interdisciplinary undergraduate courses and programs;

"2. The means of facilitating further development of interdisciplinary studies; and

"3. The formulation of intellectual principles and goals that might arise from such studies."

Several members of Senate expressed concern that the committee might interfere with existing inter-disciplinary programs.

Dr. Stockholder emphasized that it was not the intent of the motion to restrict the autonomy of existing programs. Instead, its aim was to provide a place for people interested in undergraduate inter-disciplinary studies to come together and share their ideas.

Dr. Ross said the committee would explore what is going on in interdisciplinary studies on campus and elsewhere. It would also look into such problems as credits, library resources and faculty interchange.

Student Senator Derek A. Swain, mover of a motion "That a committee be established to examine Senate's philosophies and objectives vis-a-vis extra-curricular activities and to make recommendations regarding the implementation of same," said the aim was to involve Senate in the non-academic aspects of University activities.

He added that well over a third of the student body is involved in athletic endeavor on campus, either as participants or spectators. Mr. Swain also emphasized that it was not the intention of the motion to suggest implementation of an athletic scholarship system at UBC.

Supporting the motion, Dr. John Dennison, associate professor in the Faculty of Education, said he would like to see a positive statement from Senate recognizing athletics as an important facet of University life.

1973 UBC Master Teachers Named

Pictures by UBC Photo Department

FORMER WINNERS

CRITERIA LISTED

Student Questions Answered by University Administration

QUESTION: What is the yearly payment on each of the seven CMHC loans for residences?

ANSWER:

	Amount Outstanding March 31, 1973 (Est.)	Interest Rate	Yearly Payment Principal and Interest
Place Vanier	$1,236,917	5.125%	$ 73,623
Place Vanier	1,217,831	6.375%	82,072
Totem Park	4,346,591	5.125%	252,963
Totem Park	2,490,977	6.250%	165,126
Walter H. Gage	5,165,628	7.875%	415,882
Walter H. Gage	3,306,500	7.250%	246,732
Acadia Park	4,280,134	6.125%	280,157

QUESTION: Salaries, wages and benefits rise [as shown in Table II published in *UBC Reports* on March 7] at a steady rate. This assumes that manpower arrangements will stay the same. Why must they? We have two proposals from and for Gage on ways of reducing costs in this area by changing present procedures.

ANSWER: The level of staffing may not remain constant. However, at this time we have no reliable information on which to project increases or decreases in staffing. The Housekeeping Section, of which the salaries and benefits costs form the largest single portion of the total salaries and benefits cost, was evaluated by an independent firm of consultants in 1972. The consultants found that the services being provided were minimal but adequate.

It must be borne in mind that the University must maintain a level of cleanliness consistent with sanitary and health requirements in common areas, washrooms, etc. However, subject to the foregoing, the Director of Residences would be happy to receive suggestions for reducing costs in staffing requirements. Such proposals should be made to members of the proposed Single Residences Co-ordinating Committee or to the Director of Residences directly.

QUESTION: Explain projected convention revenues.

ANSWER: It should be noted that the figures given [in Table II published in *UBC Reports* on March 7] for Convention Revenues are *net* revenues after deducting required expenditures from the gross amount earned. The projected Net Convention Revenue figure for 1976-77 is $380,000. This net revenue objective will require a 60 per cent room utilization of the Walter H. Gage Residence, 50 per cent in the case of Totem Park and 4.5 per cent at Place Vanier for the four months May to August. Place Vanier provides accommodation for Summer Session students and is used only for overflow requirements of the Convention Centre.

The anticipated room utilization percentages are believed to be realistic bearing in mind that the University Residences do not offer facilities comparable to hotel accommodation. The Convention Centre caters mainly to special groups attending academic, scientific, and other meetings. Other special groups include students and children attending designated training programs or participating in athletic events.

QUESTION: There is going to be a deficit of about $500,000 in the next three years, to be covered by a loan from the University to Housing.

(i) What are the terms of the loan?

(ii) There are no projections in the budget for this repayment. How will Housing repay (e.g., from Convention revenue)?

ANSWER: The report and recommendations to the Board of Governors state:

"The increases recommended above will not in themselves rectify the financial situation of the single-student residences. Until the Convention Centre attains its objective of producing net revenues of $380,000 a year (anticipated in 1976-77), the single-residence operation will incur annual deficits.

"These deficits, assuming that the increases proposed here are approved, are expected to amount to $284,921 in 1973-74; $167,821 in 1974-75; and $71,565 in 1975-76. The projected deficits for these three years total $524,307.

"The 1976-77 room-and-board rates and rentals, augmented by convention revenues, should enable the single residences to break even financially.

"We do not propose that students should bear the financial shortfall in convention activity arising out of the construction dispute of last summer.

"However, no recommendation is being made at this time with respect to the projected deficits in single housing. They will be the subject of a separate study with a view to ascertaining alternative methods of financing."

Time has not permitted the separate study to be undertaken yet. However, it is not anticipated at this time that "a loan from the University to Housing" will be one of the proposed alternative methods of financing. Indeed, there is already an expectation that the first semi-annual instalment repayment of the loan of $3,306,500 from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation can be postponed beyond March 31, 1973.

QUESTION: Were there surpluses in previous years, and, if so, what happened to these surpluses?

ANSWER: The report and recommendations to the Board of Governors, on Page 1 under "Policies" states "2. Residences have been operated at cost, that is, without subsidy and without seeking to make a profit".

If in a given year the operations resulted in a surplus, such surplus was carried forward and used as required in a subsequent year to achieve a break-even position. See Table II for example and the year 1970-71 when a surplus of $19,029 was realized. This surplus is budgeted to be used in 1972-73.

QUESTION: Why have suites been left vacant, and tenancies "frozen" (people not allowed to change accommodation) since the rent hike was proposed over a month ago? This is resulting in a loss of considerable revenue, to say nothing of the moral aspect of leaving suites vacant with a long waiting list for accommodation.

ANSWER: One suite in the Acadia Park highrise and one townhouse unit in Acadia Park were vacated as of March 1, 1973. These vacancies will be filled as soon as the recommendations to the Board of Governors with respect to rental rates have been acted upon.

QUESTION: What is the justification for the $40,000 expenditure for "Camp Counsellors" in 1971-72?

ANSWER: The designation "Camp Counsellors" is a hold-over from the days of Fort and Acadia Camp. A more appropriate term would be Dons and Resident Fellows or simply Student Advisors. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1972, the costs were:

Fort Camp — Men	$ 3,336
Fort Camp — Women	5,299
Totem Park	17,665
Place Vanier	12,955
	$39,255

The above-mentioned amount of $39,255 represents payments made, equivalent to the cost of room and board, to Senior Dons, Dons and Resident Fellows for services rendered as advisors to students. These Student Advisors pay rent or room and board at the same rates as other students and this is included in revenue under Rentals. In Totem Park the ratio of advisors to students is one to 36 students and in Place Vanier one to 45 students. In the senior Walter H. Gage Residence the ratio is one to 184 students.

The justification for this cost is the presence of a limited number of more senior students who are available to younger students for assistance and counsel generally and particularly in times of emotional upset or stress, when other services are not readily available.

QUESTION: What is the justification for President's Row accommodation for well-paid junior faculty members? Either raise rents considerably or turn this over to students.

ANSWER: Accommodation units on President's Row, sometimes known as Faculty Row or Toronto Road, comprising 18 two-bedroom units and three three-bedroom units, were built in 1957-58. These 21 suites are assigned mainly to Post-Doctoral Fellows for a limited period of up to one year but not beyond September 1.

Post-Doctoral Fellows are generally not in good financial circumstances. The limited number of suites on President's Row provide an initial base from which the new appointee can familiarize himself with Vancouver and vicinity before finding more permanent accommodation. Rents are $140 per month for two bedrooms and $150 for three bedrooms, slightly above the rates for the newer townhouses in Acadia Park. The proposed new rates for President's Row are $149 and $160 respectively.

QUESTION: Re the large surplus accumulated in Acadia over the years (projected at $146,000 as of March 31, 1973) — the financial statement, Schedule 3, states that this money is to be used for "future debt repayment". What "future debt repayment"? The notes to Table I, in Housing's brief state that this money is to be used for a different purpose — flood damage (!), etc. Explain the discrepancy.

ANSWER: The nomenclature referred to, namely "Reserved for Future Debt Repayment" and "Accumulated Reserves held against Contingent Events," are synonymous. If unusual costs arose in any one year because of some catastrophic event such as fire, flood, etc. one could either meet these unexpected costs from the reserve directly or charge them against operating revenues. If the second course of action was followed then revenues would be inadequate to meet the debt repayment requirements in which case the obligatory debt repayment amount would have to be taken from the reserve.

QUESTION: What has happened to the accumulated interest on the surplus?

ANSWER: The accumulated reserves at March 31, 1972, of $88,568 include excesses of revenues over expenditures of $79,624 and interest earnings of $8,944.

QUESTION: We maintain that, with this large surplus, which with interest will total over $200,000 by March 31, 1975, completely negates any need for a rent hike in Acadia Park and Camp. Why is a hike proposed?

ANSWER: It is true that the accumulated reserve with interest is expected to exceed $200,000 by March 31, 1975.

However, it should be noted that Acadia Park operated at a loss of $18,028 for the year ended March 31, 1972. The overall surplus position of $25,973 was achieved by consolidating the net revenues from Acadia Camp with the loss on operations at Acadia Park. Thus, if for some reason the revenues from the debt-free Acadia Camp huts had not been available we would be in an extremely difficult financial position with respect to Acadia Park without an increase in rentals at this time. The Acadia Camp huts could be lost as a source of revenue through demolition for other developments, (as was the situation in the case of Wesbrook Camp and Wesbrook Villa), through obsolescence and through dilapidation or disrepair. Alternatively, the present net revenues may be required for extensive repair or replacement of the wartime huts.

QUESTION: In the UBC Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 1972, Schedule 3, what does the $58,080 "sales" figure refer to under Income for Housing? If it refers to sales of electricity to Acadia tenants, explain the fluctuation in projected utility costs in Acadia, as electricity forms a large portion of these costs, and it remains relatively constant in price and consumption. Even if it doesn't, explain and break down the jump from $70,143 (1972-73 figure) to $81,675 (1973-74 figure), as well as subsequent increases. Why the large projected increases?

ANSWER: The figure of $58,080 relates to sale of electricity ($47,327) and sale of gas ($10,753) to tenants of Family Residences.

The increase (Table I) for utility costs from Budget 1972-73 $70,143 and Projected 1973-74 $81,675 was the subject of much enquiry and discussion at our last meeting. At that time, it was suggested that the matter be gone into in further detail because no acceptable explanation for the rather large increase was readily available. A review has disclosed an error in transcription of $10,000, i.e., $1,000 transcribed as $11,000. This error has been eliminated from the Projected 1973-74 figures and from subsequent year projections. We have also updated the forecasts for 1973-74 to 1976-77 as dictated by more recent actual cost data. The adjusted figures do not affect materially the projected deficit at March 31, 1976, i.e., $28,156 against $26,815 reported earlier.

The revised figures are shown in Table I at the foot of this page.

QUESTION: Please provide a detailed breakdown of Table I, similar to Schedule D4 for single residences for the year 1971-72. What is the breakdown of the "salaries, wages and benefits" figure for 1972-73? Why is there a 13 per cent increase in salaries from 1972-73 to 1973-74?

ANSWER: Table I Revised anticipates an increase in expenditures for Salaries, Wages and Benefits from $78,264 in 1972-73 to $87,324 in 1973-74.

Salaries and Benefits	1972—73	1973—74
Full-time Staff, Acadia Park and Acadia Camp	$26,780	$28,387
Apportionment of Residences Administration Salaries and Benefits	51,484	58,937*
	$78,264	$87,324

* Reflects a return to full staffing after operating temporarily with two vacancies. One position has been filled now and the other will be staffed on July 1, 1973.

QUESTION: Break down the $14,202 expenditure on "other operating costs" for 1972-73. [See Table I below].

ANSWER: Other Operating Costs for 1972-73 are budgeted at $14,202. The details are:

	Budget 1972—73	1971—72 Actual
Insurance	$ 3,200	$ 3,155
Furnishings	200	627
Laundry	500	3,408
Printing	2,352	2,279
Housekeeping, Office and General Supplies	3,100	3,496
Postage	650	545
Residences Administration Other Operating Costs Apportioned	4,200	4,751
	$14,202	$18,261

QUESTION: Why the $15,000 increase in repairs, maintenance and improvements from 1972-73 to 1973-74? Break down both the years' figures, please.

ANSWER: The Repairs, Maintenance and Improvements figures are $59,719 and $76,760 (Revised) for 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

	Budget 1972—73	1973—74 Revised	1971—72 Actual
Elevator repairs	$ 2,500	$ 3,500	$ 1,804
Garbage disposal	6,700	4,150	6,635
Repairs and maintenance and equipment replacement	34,819	47,010	50,724
Preventive maintenance and inspection	5,400	12,200	11,408
Renovations and alterations	1,800	1,400	—
Grounds maintenance	8,500	8,500	9,138
	$59,719	$76,760	$79,709

In an attempt to control costs it appears that our Budget 1972-73 expectations were low. Costs in 1972-73 are expected to exceed budget. Therefore the projections for 1973-74 reflect these increased cost levels.

QUESTION: Break down the present and projected revenue figures, from Park, Highrise and Camp. Why the fluctuation, especially the *increase*, if these figures are based on present rentals?

ANSWER:

	PROJECTED 1973—74			
	Acadia Camp	Acadia Park Highrise	Acadia Park Townhouses	President's Row
Rentals	$70,500	$134,200	$264,250	$35,515
Electricity Sales	13,000	6,200	25,000	1,450
Gas Sales	6,500	—	—	2,400
Parking Fees	—	800	1,400	—
	$90,000	$141,200	$290,650	$39,365

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (ACTUAL, ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED)

TABLE I (REVISED) -FAMILY RESIDENCES- ACADIA CAMP AND ACADIA PARK

The Table below is a revised version of Table I, which appeared in its original form in the March 7 edition of *UBC Reports*. Table I shows the financial operating results for the Acadia Park and Acadia Camp Residences, considered as a unit, for the fiscal years 1970-71 and 1971-72; the budgeted revenues and expenditures for the current fiscal year 1972-73; and projections of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal years 1973-74 to 1976-77.

An error, discovered after publication of the original Table I, has been corrected in the Table below. The figures shown under the heading "Projected" for the fiscal years 1973-74 to 1976-77 are those which appeared in the March 7 edition of *UBC Reports*. The figures shown under the heading "Revised" for these same fiscal years correct the error and update cost projections on the basis of the most recent information available.

	Actual 1970-71	Actual 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Projected 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Projected 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Projected 1975-76	Revised 1975-76	Projected 1976-77	Revised 1976-77
(1) Revenue (Based on Present Rentals)	$558,898	$572,165	$560,550	*$566,085*	$561,215	*$568,360*	$563,397	*$570,726*	$565,666	*$573,187*	$568,026
Expenditure:											
Salaries, Wages and Benefits	$ 73,967	$ 98,178	$ 78,264	*$ 88,809*	$ 87,324	*$ 95,913*	$ 94,310	*$103,586*	$101,855	*$111,873*	$110,003
Utility Costs (Electricity, Gas, Water, Telephone)	66,793	69,887	70,143	*81,675*	72,795	*84,942*	75,707	*88,340*	78,735	*91,874*	81,884
Repairs, Maintenance and Improvements	63,726	79,709	59,719	*74,000*	76,760	*81,400*	84,436	*89,540*	92,880	*98,494*	102,168
*Other Operating Costs	15,488	18,261	14,202	*14,370*	17,935	*15,376*	19,190	*16,452*	20,533	*17,604*	21,970
Debt Repayment	313,273	280,157	280,157	*280,157*	280,157	*280,157*	280,157	*280,157*	280,157	*280,157*	280,157
(2) Total Expenditure	$533,247	$546,192	$502,485	*$539,011*	$534,971	*$557,788*	$553,800	*$578,075*	$574,160	*$600,002*	$596,182
(3) Surplus/(Deficit) (Line 1 minus Line 2)	$ 25,651	$ 25,973	$ 58,065	*$ 27,074*	$ 26,244	*$ 10,572*	$ 9,597	*($ 7,349)*	($ 8,494)	*($ 26,815)*	($ 28,156)

* Includes draperies and furnishings, laundry, housekeeping supplies, printing and office supplies.

the search for rationality in university research

[illegible]

[illegible] This report, which is the result of the research [illegible] of the [illegible] — Prof. Andrew Young, of the Economics Department, and Prof. Charles Wood, Head of the Department of Chemistry — discusses [illegible] in the Commonwealth universities, published [illegible] by the Association of Universities and Colleges of the Commonwealth.

The authors of the report — Dr. [illegible], Secretary-General of the Universities, and Prof. [illegible], Vice-Chancellor of [illegible] — suggest that universities should [illegible] in the light of the fact that the Research Council provides [illegible] which [illegible] of the funding for university research, since [illegible] of research projects will affect university research.

The report, which [illegible] the Association of Universities, identifies [illegible] research — pure research, basic research and applied research — and [illegible] the [illegible] of research in universities, polytechnics and [illegible] by the Government, and [illegible] of research.

The authors of the report — Dr. [illegible], Secretary-General of the Universities, and Prof. [illegible], Vice-Chancellor of [illegible] University, and Prof. [illegible], Vice-Chancellor of [illegible] University — suggest that universities should [illegible] research projects in the light of the fact that the Research Council provides [illegible] which [illegible] of the funding for university research, since [illegible] of research projects will affect university research.

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Pictures by IMC Photo Department

PROF. CHARLES McDOWELL

tion, and other places and so become a very strong nucleus.

Let me give you another example. In Ontario, recently, because of the attempts to control graduate schools, the Ontario Universities Commission has restricted the amount of money which teaching assistants can earn. It has raised fees and reduced building programs. And the result of that has been to reduce drastically the number of graduate students in many of the universities in certain areas. In some areas in science some of the smaller universities will practically lose their Ph.D. programs. The commission can then begin to be selective in supporting programs in different universities by positive action, encouraging the ones it wants but not the ones it does not want. This is a very subtle business, but I think the Bonneau-Corry report is a little too altruistic in thinking that faculty members will, in general, accept "no" from their administrations.

PROF. YOUNG: I might just add one point. Prof. McDowell has said he doesn't think the university community will accept this and I would add, nor should it.

I was distinctly surprised by some of the report. Alex Corry is as alert as anyone to the dead hand of bureaucracy and the difficulty of directing people to do particular things. There are passages in the report that indicate a sensitivity to that problem, but surprisingly it doesn't work through to the general conclusion. I would reiterate the point that there is always a danger when writing any report to make the mistake of failing to recognize the limited role that administrations can play, that they in effect set a favorable framework for research activity and teaching and then the research activity has to well up from below. The important thing to do then is to give positive encouragement and some channelling, but not to restrain.

PROF. McDOWELL: It should be one of encouraging in positive directions and not trying to restrain and certainly not ever thinking that they can go out and tell faculty in which way they should carry out research. That attitude is doomed to failure.

UBCR: The report says that the teaching function in a university precedes the research function. Do you agree?

PROF. McDOWELL: No, I don't buy that. Well, it depends on how you define teaching. There is a tendency to assume that teaching is only classroom performance and that research is something apart and different from classroom performance. This is not true. I think that the most successful university teachers are those who are involved in some form of scholarship and research. It is only a very rare person who has enough internal resources to keep reading and revising his material and understand what the revisions are all about and who is not involved in research or scholarly work. The number that I know could be counted literally on the fingers of one hand.

PROF. YOUNG: I agree that research and teaching in a university are largely complementary activities. It may well have been true in this country, as it has been more markedly in the United States, that from time to time in some institutions an imbalance has developed. Enthusiasm for pursuing what the report calls frontier research has carried away whole departments and whole groups within the university and there has been a measure of neglect of undergraduate teaching. I think that they are drawing attention to a problem that they see currently in some Canadian institutions.

UBCR: You don't think it applies to UBC?

PROF. YOUNG: I think there are areas of the University to which it could be applied. It is important always for institutions to keep an eye on what some of their principal functions are. This is one area where administrators often find themselves engaged in ensuring that the teaching aspect of University activities is pursued with enough vigor.

BROAD APPROACH

Having had the good fortune to have been one of Prof. Corry's students I think I can see what he means by teaching and reflective inquiry. He was a superlative practitioner in the area of reflective inquiry, in co-ordinating political science and law into a very broad approach to some of the problems of this country. I think that one sees reflected in this report much of his own experience as a teacher and as a reflective inquirer. The place where I find some reason for differing is that I think Prof. Corry thinks that all those who might be said to be pursuing reflective inquiry would perform in the way that he did. In his case reflective inquiry bore fruit in an innovative textbook in the field of political science and in a series of penetrating articles on Canadian political problems and on university problems. It seems to me that the report's discussion of reflective inquiry has perhaps gone too far in the direction of accepting the view that reflective inquiry is an adequate basis for promotion and tenure. One has to be cautious here. If one is engaged in a broad synthesizing of.a discipline this will ordinarily find its venue not only in teaching but in writing. In perhaps a few exceptional circumstances it may be limited to oral communication, but oral communication which is addressed to peers in the discipline as well as to undergraduates. In short, it seems to me that the fruits of this kind of enquiry have to meet not only the test of providing satisfactory teaching material in individual classrooms but a rather broader test. I would say that studies that yield an important textbook which is innovative in its approach to the subject, which finds new and better ways of understanding and presenting materials, is an appropriate fruit of that kind of activity and should be considered in decisions on promotion and tenure. I also think that much turns upon quality.

PROF. McDOWELL: If someone becomes a very learned person in his field and, by writing a book, revolutionized, say, the teaching of political science as regards Canada, then this would lead quite quickly to the adoption of the book and by his being invited to various conference where these things are discussed and where he would be recognized as a leader, even though he may not have published original articles.

One other thing I would like to point out here. The gentlemen who wrote this report have drawn a distinction between what they call frontier research and reflective inquiry. The scientists are always being accused of being interested only in research and not in teaching. As far as most of the universities I have been connected with, and certainly this University, that is not true. All the departments in the Faculty of Science here take a great deal of care to see that all candidates for appointment and promotion are assessed on their teaching as well as their research.

GOOD TEACHER

Last year we wanted to recruit a young faculty member in a particular area and we interviewed more than a dozen candidates. One of the main factors in rejecting many of them was that when they came to give a seminar and talk to faculty members it was felt that they would not be successful teachers. We finally got a man who we thought would be at least equal to the others in terms of research but who was also an excellent teacher.

Many teachers may not be the greatest freshmen teachers, but we have to keep in mind that we are talking about communications and inspiring people at all levels in the university, not necessarily just freshmen or second-year students. Prof. Linus Pauling, for example, the well-known Nobel Prize winner, is a magnificent lecturer, and most of the Nobel Prize winners that I know are. There is a tendency to assume that a man who is very good at research is unlikely to be a good teacher. That image is wrong.

UBCR: There were a few other consequences that flowed from the distinction made between reflective inquiry and frontier or basic research. One was that the federal granting agencies should pick up the overhead costs of basic research and that the operating grants of universities should cover what they define as reflective inquiry.

PROF. McDOWELL: I don't regard the solution to our problems as being found in providing overhead with research grants. The practice of providing overhead on grants was started in the United States to supplement the cost to the university of putting on a particular research program. The consequence of that has been quite disastrous in the U.S. universities because money in the form of overhead got built in as a budget expectation. Recently, grants tended to get cut and the overhead disappeared. As a result, universities were left with a lot of faculty, secretaries and technicians and various activities being carried on this so-called "soft money," which disappeared like ice cream on a hot summer's day. I would think that Canada would be better off in adopting the British system where the University Grants Committee finances most of the basic activities of the university and the Science Research Council, the British Council, the Nuffield Foundation, support extra activities, special ones, on top of the normal operations of the university.

To my mind, university financing in Canada has never really been properly thought out. If by negotiation the provinces and the federal government could agree to include in financing arrangements the normal, and I want to emphasize the word normal, operations of the universities, then a great number of the things for which overhead is required would be met automatically and on a more secure basis. The universities could plan their futures without the fear that the overhead is going to disappear. One has to keep in mind, too, that Ph.D.s and M.Sc.s are really a national resource. They don't belong to B.C., Alberta or Ontario. It seems to me that it's quite within the rights of the federal government to encourage all fields of activity. Then we could perhaps see something of a national education policy developing which would eliminate problems such as an overproduction of Ph.D.s, say, in English or chemistry.

LOCAL EFFORT

In the U.S., for example, there is a great deal of money being poured into the universities and the schools by the National Science Foundation to encourage better teaching of science by the high schools. Now, we in Canada have never been able to do that. Everything that has been done has been done on a local basis. In British Columbia we were very successful in encouraging changes and upgrading courses in high schools so that students would learn more about modern science and mathematics and be able more easily to move into the universities. But that is a pretty local effort. There has been little or no encouragement from the federal government in Canada on this score. There should have been.

PROF. YOUNG: Let me take up another aspect of reflective inquiry. I don't think the report's recommendations on that subject are very major. What they are saying, in effect, is that they would favor the funding agencies paying more attention to projects of this kind and that within university budgets some room should be found for the fairly modest demands of people in the humanities, the social sciences and fine arts who wish to pursue endeavors that require fairly minimal financing. It seems to me that that is a useful suggestion in the light of the fact that frequently these kinds of modest requests are not met as fully as they might be by the funding agencies or within the university. I think it's fair to say that much of this type of activity can be carried on by scholars in environments which do not reach a critical mass. This is not true of work at the highest theoretical level, but I think it is noteworthy that there are a number of very productive individual scholars in small liberal arts colleges in the United States. They are often limited in number in each particular college, but as a group they become quite significant in the scholarly effort of the country as a whole. So while one talks of centralizing research funds and creating critical mass in particular types of research it doesn't rule out very important work carried on by individual scholars or small groups of scholars in much smaller institutions

Faculties Criticized At UBC Senate Meeting

University of B.C. Faculties that did not reply on time to a Senate request for information on part-time study were criticized at Senate's March 21 meeting.

Prof. Peter Pearse of UBC's Department of Economics said he could not believe that there were any excuses for some Faculties not submitting even an interim report to Senate on time.

Faculties had been asked to report to Senate's March meeting on what progress they had made in examining obstacles to part-time study, to justify remaining restrictions and to explain how part-time study opportunities could be expanded.

Senate had made the request a year earlier after approving recommendations of a report on degree programs for part-time students from a Senate committee chaired by Prof. Pearse.

Replies had been received from the Faculties of Commerce and Business Administration, Dentistry, Education, Medicine and Pharmaceutical Sciences, and the School of Rehabilitation Medicine.

Faculties which had not yet replied were Arts, Applied Science, Forestry, Science, Law, Agricultural Sciences, and Graduate Studies.

"It's now a year ago today since Senate received a report with recommendations from its committee on degree programs for part-time students," Prof. Pearse said.

"The Senate at that time approved the recommendations in principle and referred them to the Faculties. That committee's report was preceded by two years of study and that was preceded by a series of committee reports on this subject dating back a decade or so.

"I cannot avoid the conclusion that this matter is not being given the attention that it deserves or the reasonable priority that it warrants."

Dean George Volkoff of the Faculty of Science said it was his rather than his Faculty's fault that the report from his Faculty hadn't yet been passed on to Senate.

Dean Michael Shaw of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences said there was little his small professional Faculty could do until it knew what position the Faculty of Science was taking.

Mrs. Monica Angus, a Convocation Senator, said that as a member of the community looking forward to more part-time study at UBC, she thought the matter was long overdue.

Senate agreed to deal with the replies of the Faculties not later than at its May meeting.

Associations Amalgamate

The Faculty Associations of B.C.'s four universities have banded together to form the Confederation of University Faculty Associations of British Columbia.

The new organization, established on March 3 at the University of Victoria, is an outgrowth of a co-ordinating committee established 18 months ago for the Confederations's four constituent members — the Faculty Associations of UBC, the University of Victoria, Simon Fraser University and Notre Dame University.

The aims of the Confederation are to promote the quality of education and the interests of faculty members at the constituent universities by:

- The exchange and co-ordination of information;
- Communication with governments, provincial university agencies and other bodies; and
- Formulation of policy to recommend to individual faculty associations.

Officers of the Confederation, which expects shortly to affiliate with the Canadian Association of University Teachers, are: president — Prof. C.D. Doyle, of the University of Victoria; vice-president — Prof. Archie MacPherson, of Simon Fraser University; treasurer — Dr. Patricia Montgomery, associate professor of Education at UBC; secretary — Prof. J.C.E. Greene, University of Victoria.

Mathematicians Plot 1974 Visit to Campus

What function would bring together the governor-general, the premier of the province, the provincial minister of education, the mayor of Vancouver, the chancellors of the four B.C. universities, the presidents of the National Research Council and Canada Council — the two major federal research granting agencies in Canada — and perhaps the prime minister?

The Second Coming?

B.C. joining Confederation?

Would you believe the International Congress of Mathematicians?

LARGE MEETING

Believe it or not the congress of mathematicians is one of the largest and most prestigious scientific meetings in the world. It will be held in Vancouver Aug. 21 to 29 next year.

Less than half the delegates to the meeting will be able to squeeze along with the dignitaries mentioned above, into the Queen Elizabeth Theatre for the opening ceremonies.

The opening will include the presentation of four Fields Medals in mathematics. Mathematics doesn't have a Nobel Prize and the Fields Medals is regarded as the equivalent, the highest award possible.

Four medals are now normally awarded at each International Congress of Mathematicians, which is held every four years. It's traditional for the Fields Medals to be awarded by the head of state of the host country. The medals are in honor of the late Canadian mathematician J.C. Fields.

The congress is expected to attract about 6,000 mathematicians — a conservative estimate — from around the globe. A more realistic figure might be 8,000. Whatever the final tally, the mathematicians are expected to bring at least 1,500 dependents with them.

Based on the conservative estimate of 6,000 delegates, the mathematicians are expected to spend $7 million in B.C., apart from transportation costs.

The logistics involved in mounting such a conference are enormous and fall on the shoulders of Prof. Maurice Sion of UBC's Department of Mathematics, chairman of the local arrangements committee for the congress.

Prof. Sion, who stresses that the function is a Canadian affair, said he has booked almost every facility available for the nine days of the congress.

About three thousand of the delegates will be housed in residences at UBC. The rest will be put up in hotels downtown. All events, apart from the opening ceremony, will take place at UBC. Events will run from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. so that 30 B.C. Hydro buses, free of the rush-hour, can shuttle delegates from downtown Vancouver to the Point Grey campus and back.

"Vancouver was in competition with Montreal for the congress," said Prof. Sion. "If it wasn't for the residences and other facilities at UBC, we wouldn't have got it."

The congress will feature 16 one-hour general-interest addresses as well as between 150 and 175 invited talks of a more specialized nature, each 50 minutes long. Presented throughout the congress, often in several simultaneous sessions, will be about 2,000 papers about 15 minutes long.

The scientific program is organized by several international committees appointed by the International Mathematical Union.

One of Prof. Sion's headaches is to try to figure out how to arrange for up to 2,000 mathematicians to listen to any one lecture. He's thinking of video-taping the lectures for replay elsewhere.

"But right now my biggest problem is that a tradition of the congress is that delegates be taken somewhere on Sunday," Prof. Sion said.

"We have tried to hire a ferry from B.C. Ferries but haven't had any luck. We also tried to hire a train to take delegates into the Interior and back but it seems that isn't possible either.

WORKING DAY

"We've also thought of putting on a rodeo at Cloverdale in the Fraser Valley.

"But the difficulties in handling such a large number of people may force us to treat Sunday as an ordinary working day of the congress and try to arrange a number of tours for small groups throughout the congress."

Sponsors of the congress are the International Mathematical Union at the invitation of the Canadian Mathematical Congress, one of the groups that make up the IMU.

Official hosts are Canada, B.C., Vancouver, UBC, Simon Fraser and the University of Victoria.

No Cause For Alarm

A structural fault discovered in one of the roof beams of the new Sedgewick Library should not be cause for alarm by Library users, according to an official in UBC's Department of Physical Plant.

A one-inch crack which has developed in a roof beam at the southeast corner of the Library is currently under investigation by the building's architects, contractor and consulting engineer.

An official in the UBC Physical Plant department said he expected repair of the fault would be relatively easy.

The crack in the pre-stressed concrete beam is located outside the Library proper. The beam forms part of a large exterior flower box on the top floor. Supports have been placed under the beam to prevent sagging. A small area in the interior of the Library has also been cleared.

The first sign of a problem in the area was difficulty in opening and closing doors which form part of the glass walls on the east side of the Library. Officials of the firms that designed and constructed the building were called in when cracks began to appear in the Library windows.

Courses Offered

Forty-six credit courses, ranging from the History of Western Art to Urban Sociology, are being offered in UBC's 1973 May-July Intersession through the Centre for Continuing Education.

Intersession offers students an additional opportunity to complete courses towards a degree.

Subject areas for the evening classes include anthropology, Asian studies, economics, fine arts, French, German, linguistics, mathematics, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, Spanish, nursing and education.

Courses involving directed study abroad include an anthropology course in Hawaii, Fiji, Tahiti and Samoa on The Peoples and Cultures of Polynesia; fine arts courses in Italy, France and Mexico and Guatemala; and two education courses — Physical Education in England and Scandinavia, and Special Education of the Trainable Retarded in the United Kingdom.

Intersession credit course calendars are available from the Centre for Continuing Education, 228–2181, local 251.

Advance registration is required by April 19.

Most evening courses in the program meet twice a week from 7 to 10 p.m.