UBC Reports

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

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NEW PRESIDENT HERE JUNE 1

Enrolment Warning Issued

B.C.'s three public universities have warned that enrolment limitations may be necessary in 1968.

Dean Walter Gage, acting president of UBC, issued his warning statement late in October following a meeting of the Senate.

STATEMENT APPROVED

The Senate, and later the Board of Governors, approved the following statement, which will appear in the 1968 UBC Calendar:

"The University reserves the right to limit enrolment in 1968-69 and thereafter if its facilities and resources are inadequate. It follows therefore that the University may not be able to accept all candidates who meet the minimum requirements as laid down in the University Calendar. This provision applies both to students applying for admission for the first time and to those applying for readmission."

Dean Gage emphasized that UBC is not yet in a position to state whether or not a restriction of enrolment may be necessary in September, 1968.

"However," he added, "we feel it is advisable to warn prospective students now that such action may be necessary in September, 1968, and thereafter."

Dean Gage said the Board of Governors would consider the statement in the light of their review of the University's physical and financial resources.

The Senate of the University, he said, would then decide which students it would be able to accept.

"UBC's situation," Dean Gage said, "has been made difficult as a result of the fact that our freshman enrolment for the current year was considerably beyond our estimates."

FRESHMEN INCREASE

This year UBC enrolled 3,755 freshmen as compared to 3,386 the previous year.

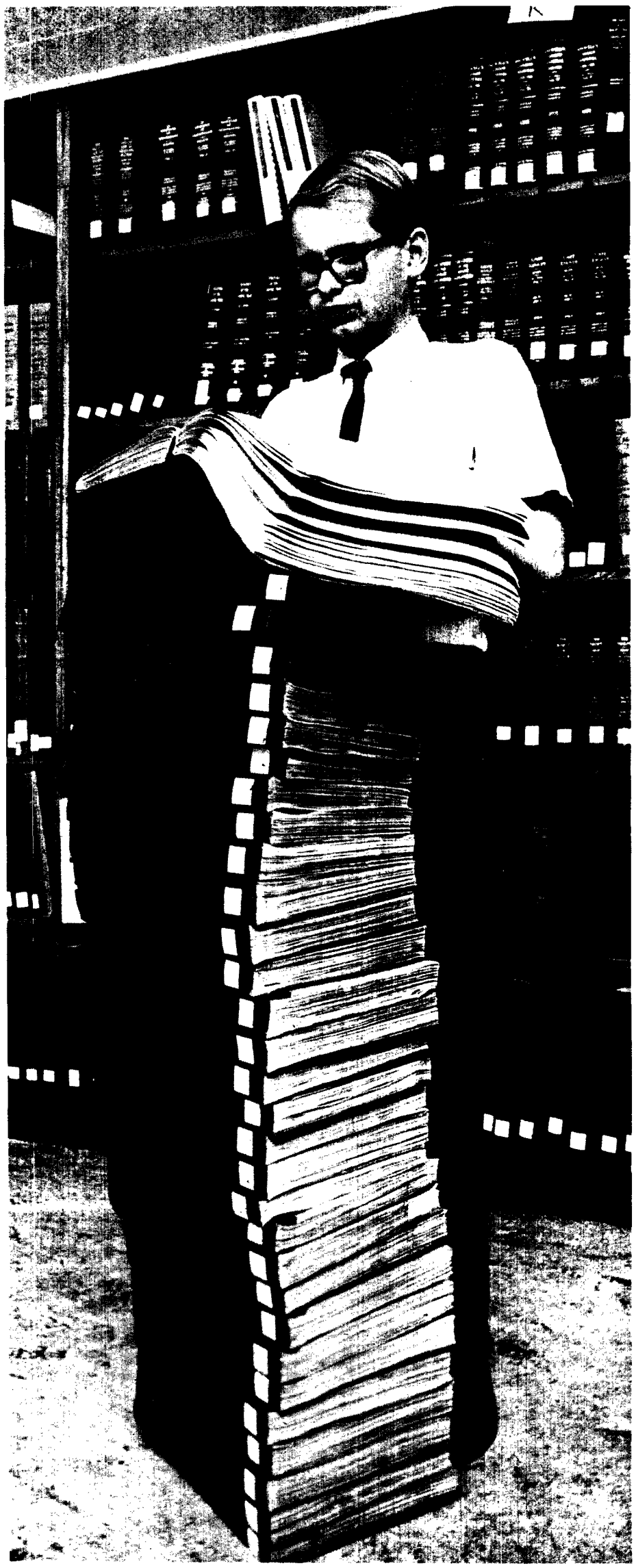
An official at Simon Fraser University said their registration was now approximately 5,000 and an enrolment limitation would be imposed in 1968 "if necessary."

The University of Victoria's warning came in the 1965-66 annual report of President Malcolm Taylor, who wrote: "Unless an increase in funds is forthcoming, we shall be seriously short of space in 1968, and shall have to consider emergency measures, among them limitation of enrolment in 1968 or 1969."

UBC Doctor Joins Research Council

Dr. Stephen M. Drance, associate professor of ophthalmology in UBC's faculty of medicine, is one of six new members appointed to the Medical Research Council of Canada.

Dr. Drance, who is director of glaucoma services in the UBC ophthalmology unit at the Vancouver General Hospital, will serve a three-year term on the Council, which makes grants to Canadian scientists for medical and bio-medical research.



GRADUATE STUDENT Paul Thiele uses a Braille edition of Winston Churchill's history of the second world war as a book rest in the new Charles Crane Memorial Library in Brock Hall. The Library, used by the 18 blind and partially-sighted students registered at UBC, includes the largest private collection of Braille books in the world. Details on page four. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

The University of B. C.'s president-designate, Dr. F. Kenneth Hare, will take up his new post June 1, 1968.

Mr. Justice Nathan T. Nemetz, chairman of the Board of Governors of UBC, has announced that Dr. Hare will assume his presidential office following a brief holiday after relinquishing his present position as master of Birkbeck College of the University of London.

In the meantime, Dr. Hare will pay two brief visits to the UBC campus.

BANQUET SPEECH

He will arrive in Vancouver Jan. 21 to address an annual banquet sponsored by the UBC Commerce Undergraduate Society in association with the Vancouver Board of Trade on Jan. 22 in the Hotel Vancouver.

About half of the 500 guests at the banquet will be business and financial leaders; the others will be students.

This will be Dr. Hare's first opportunity to address the business community. He will speak on "Business and the University."

On Jan. 25, Dr. Hare will attend the opening of the Legislative Assembly on the invitation of Premier W. A. C. Bennett. He will spend two days in Victoria before returning to England.

He will return to Vancouver again late in March and is scheduled to address the Vancouver Institute on "Universities Unlimited" on March 30.

Dr. Hare's appointment as president of UBC was announced on June 29 this year. He succeeds Dr. John B. Macdonald, who was president for five years from 1962 to June 30 this year.

Dean Walter Gage is acting president of UBC during the interim period.

WIDE SEARCH

Dr. Hare's appointment as president climaxed an international, eight-month search by a Board of Governors' presidential selection committee.

The committee cast its net wide, soliciting nominations from the UBC faculty and other sources. All told, 111 candidates in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom were considered.

Dr. Hare brings to his new post a distinguished background as a meteorological scientist and academic administrator.

A native of England, he was educated at King's College of the University of London, where he received his bachelor of science degree with first class honors in geography.

He lectured in geography at the University of Manchester in 1939-40 and then joined the British Air Ministry as an operational weather forecaster.

After the Second World War he came to Canada to teach geography at McGill University. Fluently bi-lingual, he took his Ph.D. in geography at the French-language University of Montreal in 1950.

He became a Canadian citizen and rose to become professor and chairman of McGill's geography and meteorology department.

In 1962 he was named dean of arts and science at McGill, a post he held until 1964 when he returned to England to become professor of geography at his old alma mater, King's College.

He was named master of Birkbeck College in August, 1966.

WRITES BOOK

Dr. Hare is well known for his work in the field of meteorology and is author of a widely-used textbook on climatology entitled "The Restless Atmosphere."

He is a past chairman of the Arctic Institute of Canada, a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society and is currently president of the Royal Meteorological Society.

TRAIN WATER POLLUTION EXPERTS

UBC Lake Part of International Program

Marion Lake, in the University of B.C.'s 10,000-acre Research Forest near Haney, B.C., isn't much to look at.

Statistically, it's a half mile long, 200 yards across at its widest point and covers just over 32 acres. Its maximum depth is 21 feet.

Marion Lake, however, is about to achieve a measure of scientific fame.

It is now included in the International Biological Program—a 50-nation plan of fundamental research designed to give man a better understanding of the biological nature of food production and ways and means of controlling the balance of nature.

Since 1963, Marion Lake has been the object of an intensive scientific study by a task force of nearly 30 people headed by UBC zoologist-fisheries expert Dr. Ian E. Efford.

PUBLISH RESULTS

Dr. Efford's research group is about to publish the first results of their investigation of the lake. The project is far from completed, however, and its inclusion in the world-wide IBP will give the research further impetus.

The most important long-range effect which the Marion Lake studies will have, Dr. Efford said, is an understanding of water pollution and fish production problems and the training of experts capable of dealing with such problems.

Dr. Efford puts it this way:

"The usual way in which the pollution problem is attacked is to ask experts to study an already-polluted river or lake. This cannot be done without a proper understanding of the environment in the lake before it became polluted.

"The big gap in our knowledge is that we simply don't understand the complex problem of the lake's productivity and the many factors that limit it.

"Our aspect of the International Biological Program aims to fill this gap. Marion Lake is one of a number of lakes in various parts of the world that are being studied with common measuring methods, agreed upon at a series of recent international meetings, so that data can be compared.

"Not only will we amass a body of basic data concerning lake productivity, but the students who go through the program will be trained to deal with water pollution and fish production problems."

OTHER BENEFITS

There will be other benefits from the program as well, Dr. Efford said.

Chief among these will be development of methods which will increase fish productivity in Marion Lake.

Studies carried out so far by Dr. Efford show that the size and number of fish in the lake are probably limited by competition for the existing food supply.

"In terms of fish growth," said Dr. Efford, "Marion Lake is the poorest of 28 other B.C. lakes for which we have obtained data.

"There must be a couple of hundred similar lakes in the lower mainland area of B.C. which are just as poor in terms of fish production and growth."

Studies carried out so far have already given some clues to the reason for this.

"The fish in Marion Lake," said Dr. Efford, "are of two kinds—6,000 Kokanee salmon, which are landlocked sockeye, and 4,000 Rainbow trout. They are, on the whole, rather poor specimens, measuring up to six or seven inches in length when full grown.

"Lakes with a high productivity in the interior, say, have Kokanee in them measuring up to two feet.

FOOD COMPETITION

"The chief reason for this limitation of fish size seems to be competition for the available food supply with approximately 8,000 salamanders which inhabit the bottom of the lake. Both salamanders and the fish tend to eat the same kinds of insects and bottom organisms, and as there is a limited amount of food the fish grow poorly."

Dr. Efford's next project involves the alteration of various factors affecting the food supply.

He has already begun fertilizing large enclosures in the lake with chemical fertilizers which increase growth of the food of the bottom organisms eaten by the fish and salamanders.

In 1969 he plans to trap or eliminate many of the lake's salamanders to measure the effect of their absence on the fish growth.

The implications of changing lake environments are obvious, Dr. Efford says.

These experimental results will be useful to underdeveloped countries anxious to develop fish production as a food source and they could also have a considerable impact on the development of sport fishing.

Dr. Efford and his research group have received more than $40,000 for research in the current year from the National Research Council, which is coordinating the International Biological Program in Canada, the Fisheries Research Board and UBC.

NEW FACILITIES

The project will be aided by new laboratory facilities which have been set up on the shore of Marion Lake. One of the new laboratories is a 50-foot trailer which was in use last year on the UBC campus as a clinical training facility for student dentists.

Five other university professors and their students are involved in the Marion Lake studies. Dr. Hamish Duthie, of Waterloo University in Ontario, and Dr. Glen Rouse, of UBC's botany department, are analysing cores of bottom sediments to find clues to the environment in the lake thousands of years ago.

Other scientists involved in studies at the lake are Dr. Glen Geen, of Simon Fraser University, and Prof. Dennis Chitty, of UBC's zoology department, and Dr. G. C. Hughes, assistant professor of botany at UBC.

MARION LAKE, in UBC's 10,000-acre research forest near Haney, B.C., has yielded up these live salamanders and fish specimens for laboratory studies by graduate students Barry Hargrave, right, and Dan Ware. The Marion Lake project, which is now part of the International Biological Program, is designed to measure the lake's productivity and will have an impact on pollution and fish production studies. For details, see story above. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

BY UBC ECONOMIST

Island Hunting Quality Studied

A University of B.C. economist who has already completed one study of hunting in the East Kootenay area of B.C. has turned his attention to deer hunting on Vancouver Island.

Two thousand questionnaires were mailed in late August to deer hunters in Victoria and Campbell River in an attempt to find out information on the economics of hunting quality.

The study is under the direction of Dr. Peter H. Pearse, associate professor of economics, assisted by graduate student Gary Bowden of Langley, B.C.

TEST THEORY

Cost of the study is being met with a $3,800 grant from a private American foundation called Resources for the Future Inc. of Washington, D.C., which also underwrote the cost of Dr. Pearse's earlier study in the East Kootenays.

"The hypothesis we want to test in our current study," said Dr. Pearse, "is that hunting quality is measured by the hunter's expected success in bagging an animal.

"In a larger sense the study will throw light on the value of public investment in managing game and its habitat since hunting success can be increased through such expenditures."

He said the decision to analyse deer hunting on Vancouver Island resulted from the fact that deer are almost the only big game animal hunted in the area and hunters are easy to identify from fish and wildlife branch records.

For the purposes of the study, the researchers have divided Vancouver Island into six areas. Hunters will be asked to report the number of times they hunted in each area and estimate the costs of travelling to hunt. From these figures it will be possible to calculate what hunters are prepared to pay to get better hunting.

These calculations will, in turn, be correlated with statistical rates of hunter success obtained from the government's fish and game branch.

"We will then see whether hunters who travel greater distances improve their probability of bagging a deer," Dr. Pearse said.

"If they do consistently improve their chances by travel. our hypothesis will be confirmed and we can then try to work out how much improved hunting quality is worth.

"This could provide useful information for guiding spending and game management programs on the part of governments.

"If we find there is no orderly relationship between distance travelled and hunter success," Dr. Pearse said, "we will have to conclude either that factors other than hunting success determine preferences for different areas, or that hunters aren't aware of the relative statistical probabilities of success among deer hunting areas."

The results of the study will be important whether the hypothesis proves to be true or untrue, Dr. Pearse said.

"If it is not true," he said, "it will mean that public money spent purely to increase game herds or otherwise improve hunters' chances of getting game is being wasted.

"On the other hand, confirmation of our hypothesis will enable us to make fairly precise estimates of the benefits of improving hunting opportunities by increasing the deer population and providing access to deer-rich areas."

RESOURCE VALUE

Dr. Pearse's studies are aimed at compiling information about the value of resources so that realistic decisions can be made about how much should be spent on management, and how much one resource should be sacrificed for another when conflicts arise.

"We talk a great deal about the quality of the environment and the provision of recreational opportunities," he said, "but we really have to know something about the value of these resources before public authorities decide on the most efficient use or combination of uses to which a given area can be put."

HIGHLIGHT of UBC's 1967 Homecoming weekend in October was the official opening of Cecil Green Park, a new UBC-community centre in the former mansion of the late Senator S. S. McKeen adjacent to the UBC campus. Dr. Cecil Green, a former UBC student who gave $200,000 enabling purchase and renovation of the Centre, is shown with his wife inspecting the plaque acknowledging his gift. For details see story below. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

OPENED DURING HOMECOMING

Cecil Green Park Will Promote UBC Contacts With Community

Dr. Cecil Green, the former UBC student whose $200,000 gift made possible a new centre for UBC-community activities, officially opened the building named for him during 1967 Homecoming celebrations.

Dr. Green told a crowded October Homecoming gathering that he hoped Cecil Green Park would be a "symbol of a healthy working relationship between the University and the adults of the community."

The large well-preserved mansion named for Dr. Green is the former residence of Senator S. S. McKeen located on 3½ acres of clifftop property between Fort Camp and the former residence of F. Ronald Graham, which now houses UBC's school of social work.

The purchase and renovation of the house, which now houses the UBC Alumni Association, University Resources Council, 3-Universities Capital Fund and facilities for the Faculty Women's Club, was made possible by Dr. Green's gift.

In his remarks at the opening ceremony, Dr. Green said he preferred to use the word "investment" rather than "gift" in describing his contribution for the purchase of Cecil Green Park.

TRIBUTE PAID

He paid tribute to Dr. William C. Gibson, Special Assistant to the President on University Development, for bringing to his attention the potential of the facility.

Referring to the possibilities for continuing education at the centre, Dr. Green said it was "not only important for the University to turn out well educated students, but it would be failing in its mission if it did not attract them back as adults.

"It is my hope," he added, "that Cecil Green Park will make the University a tangible part of the community."

Dr. Green was a student at UBC from 1918 to 1921. Because he wished to study electrical engineering, which was not offered at UBC at that time, he took his bachelor and master of science degrees at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

During the 1930s Dr. Green was the founder of Texas Instruments, Inc., of Dallas, Texas, one of the largest instrument manufacturing companies in the world.

NOTABLE GIFTS

He has made a number of notable benefactions to education, including establishment of a school of science for boys in Dallas, a graduate student research centre near Dallas, and gifts for a graduate student centre at MIT.

He was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree by UBC in 1954.

Cecil Green Park has already been used for a number of UBC-community conferences and seminars, including a meeting of North American university presidents, a conference on west coast art, meetings of the board of management of the Alumni Association, as well as social functions and meetings of the Faculty Women's Club.

One of the new facilities in the building is a board room and social suite, furnished with gifts from two UBC graduates, Robert and Sidney Coleman.

The mansion in Cecil Green Park was built in 1912 by Mr. E. P. Davis, a well-known Vancouver lawyer, and was the Davis family home until 1940. Mrs. E. V. Schwitzer, who still lives in Vancouver, owned the house until 1951 when it was purchased by the late Senator McKeen.

ITEMS DONATED

The house contains many items of furniture and other articles donated by the various families who once lived there.

Dominating the main reception room of the mansion on the ground floor is a huge grand piano once owned by the renowned pianist Jan Paderewski.

The piano, which Paderewski used for his North American concert tours, was discovered in the tiny B.C. community of Walhachin and was presented to the UBC school of music in 1961.

Vancouver Financier Leaves UBC $100,000

The University of B.C. has received a bequest of $100,000 from the estate of the late Hugo Emil Meilicke, a Vancouver financier who died September 20, 1967, at the age of 89.

Under the terms of Mr. Meilicke's will the bequest will "establish the Hugo E. Meilicke Memorial Fund to be used for such purposes as the University may decide from time to time."

Mr. Meilicke was born in the United States and emigrated to Saskatchewan in 1902. His father was the late Senator E. J. Meilicke.

Senator Meilicke and his three sons founded the Saskatchewan farming community of Dundurn and owned two newspapers, the Regina Leader-Post and the Saskatoon Star, in the late 1920s. They also owned wheat, lumber, automobile and theatre interests in Saskatchewan.

Hugo Meilicke came to Vancouver in 1922 and opened a financier's office with one of his brothers.

He was active in community affairs in Vancouver and was a director of the Salvation Army, the Vancouver Foundation, the Crippled Children's Hospital, the Vancouver Art Gallery and the Vancouver Symphony Society.

UBC has also received a bequest of $1,000 from the estate of the late Ruth H. Maitland, of Vancouver, who died April 13, 1967.

Under the terms of Mrs. Maitland's will the bequest will be used to establish the R. L. and Ruth Maitland Loan Fund to assist "worthy undergraduates in the Faculty of Law."

Mrs. Maitland's late husband, R. L. Maitland, was attorney-general of the Province of British Columbia at the time of the establishment of a Faculty of Law at UBC.

Alumni Director Appointed

Mr. Jack K. Stathers, a 35-year-old graduate of UBC, has been appointed director of the UBC Alumni Association.

Alumni Association president Mrs. John M. Lecky announced the appointment of Mr. Stathers, who was formerly manager of administration and planning for Brenda Mines of Vancouver.

Mr. Stathers will be responsible for coordinating the work of the Alumni

MR. JACK STATHERS

Association and implementing programs that will engender community and graduate support of UBC. His appointment was effective November 15.

Mr. Stathers succeeds Tim Hollick-Kenyon, who resigned in April of this year to take another position after serving as director of the Association for almost six years.

Mrs. Lecky said the Alumni Association was fortunate to have secured a person of Mr. Stathers' abilities at a time when the Association was trying to give a new thrust to its activities, particularly in the area of relations with the government and the community.

Mr. Stathers graduated from UBC in 1955 with a bachelor of arts degree, majoring in geography, history and physics.

He completed a master of arts degree in geography in 1958. He has been employed as an economic consultant for Noranda Mines Ltd., president of Stradone Enterprises Ltd. and Skagit Projects Ltd., and as an industrial consultant with B.C. Hydro and Power Authority. He is married and has four children.

UCPA Honors UBC Staffer

John F. McLean, UBC's director of personnel and ancillary services, has been given the first award of merit of the University Career Planning Association.

The citation for the award said Mr. McLean was honored as a "prime founder" of the UCPA who gave the organization "long service and administrative leadership." He was president of the UCPA in 1959-60.

Mr. McLean has been a member of the UBC staff since 1945 when he was appointed a counsellor after a teaching career in B.C. high schools and UBC's former department of education.

He was later appointed director of personnel and student services, a position he held until 1963, when he became director of personnel and ancillary services.

Mr. McLean is a UBC graduate (BA '31) and served in the Canadian army during World War II. He attained the rank of major and was awarded the DSO.

Largest Private Braille Library

The largest private Braille library in existence, assembled in Vancouver over a period of 44 years by the late Charles A. Crane, has been donated to the University of B.C.

NOW OPEN IN BROCK HALL

The 2,500-volume collection, which will provide the most comprehensive university library facility for the blind in Canada, is now in operation in Brock Hall where it is being used daily by the 18 blind and partially-sighted students currently registered at UBC.

Establishment of the facility, to be known as the Charles A. Crane Memorial Library, has been aided by grants from Delta Gamma women's fraternity, which assists blind students; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Woodward's Foundation, and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

The library consists of a room housing the collection, and an adjacent reading room and a lounge where blind students can meet. The facilities occupy part of the former offices of the UBC Alumni Association in the north wing of Brock Hall.

Charles A. Crane, the man who assembled the collection, was born in Toronto in 1906, and was deaf and blind from the age of nine months as the result of an attack of spinal meningitis.

The family moved to Vancouver in 1911 and from 1916 to 1921 Charles Crane attended the School for the Deaf in Halifax, where he made remarkable progress in learning to read and talk.

In 1916 he visited Alexander Graham Bell, who later told a writer that the most interesting person he knew was "not a man, but a deaf and dumb boy named Charles Crane, who will some day be as famous as Helen Keller."

SPOKE TO ROTARY CLUB

Before returning to Vancouver in 1922 Crane addressed a Rotary Club meeting in Halifax, "and each word was easily understood by every one in the large room," according to the principal of the Halifax school.

When Crane returned to Vancouver in 1922 to continue his education at the Jericho Hill School for the deaf and blind he began collecting and purchasing the Braille volumes which were eventually to become the largest private library of its kind in the world.

The bulk of the Crane collection was purchased from the Royal National Institute for the Blind in London, the Royal Blind Asylum and School in Scotland and four printing houses for the blind in the U.S.

During the 1930s Crane acquired a machine for punching Braille and with the assistance of a reader began translating a number of books.

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In 1916, at the age of 10, Charles Crane visited the famous inventor Alexander Graham Bell. Bell, who described Crane as the most interesting person he knew, is shown above "talking" to Crane by touching his hands and fingers. Charles Crane returned to Vancouver in 1922 and began collecting the largest private collection of Braille books in the world, which is now housed in a new facility for blind students in UBC's Brock Hall. Part of the Library, which is equipped with study carrels, tape recorders and high intensity reading lamps, is shown at right. Reading by Braille from the Library's collection are Brian Lendrum, right, first year arts, and Sherryn Grout, a graduate student in English and German. Seated at the table are Mrs. Joan Pavelich, left, instructor in English at UBC and coordinator of the Crane library project, and Mrs. K. J. McRae, a UBC graduate and member of Delta Gamma women's fraternity, which is assisting in the cataloguing of the collection and providing $4,500 to furnish the library and an adjacent lounge.

Donated

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IN CLASSICS

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Pavelich, an instructor in UBC's English depart-
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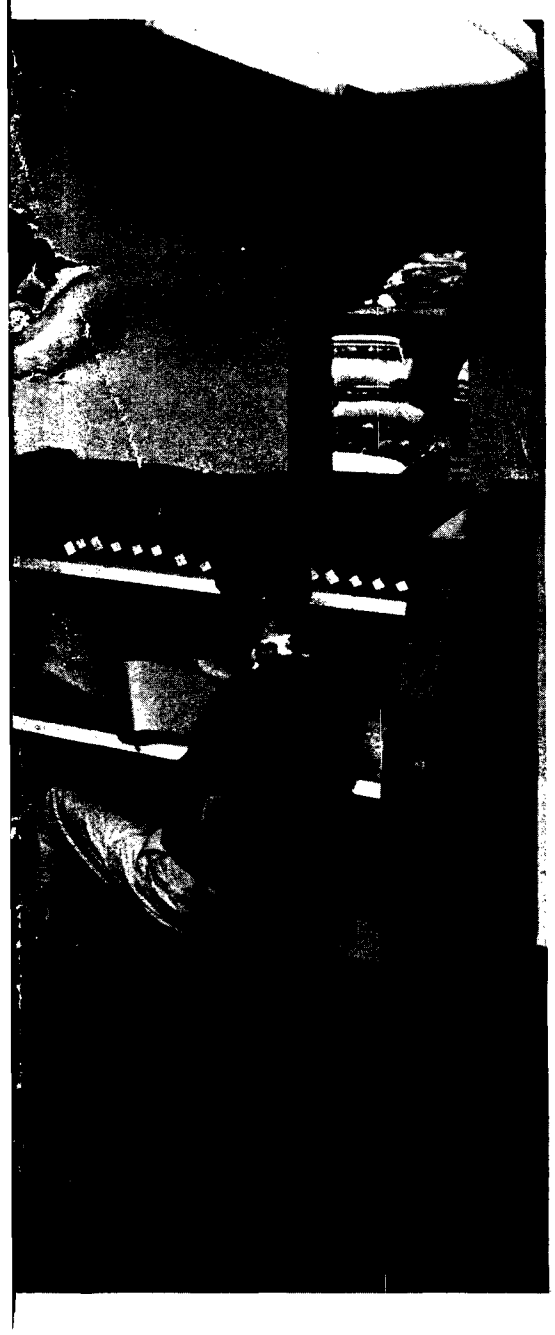

PROFESSOR of agronomy at UBC, Dr. A. J. Renney, inspects a sample of diffuse knapweed, a weed which is threatening range lands and recreational areas in the Kamloops district and the Okanagan valley. Drive to eliminate the weed will be aided by establishment of the Jean Bostock Memorial Weed Fund to provide an annual fellowship in UBC's faculty of graduate studies. Dr. Renney and his co-workers have been experimenting with a herbicide which shows great promise in the control of the weed.

Photo by B. C. Jennings.

WAR ON DIFFUSE KNAPWEED

Weed Research Gets Impetus From Bostock Memorial Fund

A member of a pioneer B.C. family has established a fund at the University of B.C. for study and research on dryland weeds and weed control on range lands.

Miss A. E. Bostock, of Monte Creek, B.C., daughter of the late Senator Hewitt Bostock, has established the fund in memory of her late sister, Miss Jean Bostock, who died in 1960.

The Jean Bostock Memorial Weed Fund, which will eventually total $50,000, will be invested and the proceeds used to provide an annual $3,000 fellowship to a student in the faculty of graduate studies.

THREATENS RANGE LANDS

Professor V. C. Brink, head of the department of plant science in UBC's faculty of agriculture, said the Bostock Fund would mean greater impetus could be given to research which has been continuing for a number of years in an attempt to control the spread of diffuse knapweed, which is threatening range lands.

It is estimated that more than 300,000 acres of interior range land is infested with diffuse knapweed, which was introduced into B.C. before the first world war in shipments of alfalfa seed.

Dr. A. J. Renney, professor of agronomy, who is in charge of research on the weed, said it has gradually spread throughout the Kamloops area and down through the Okanagan valley and is also a problem in Washington state.

Diffuse knapweed, and its relatives, spotted and Russian knapweed, establish themselves quickly and excrete a toxic substance which inhibits the growth of surrounding grasses and plants.

WEED RESTRICTS GROWTH

As a result, said Dr. Renney, the weed restricts the growth of range land grasses and ruins recreational areas. Grazing animals will not touch the weed because of its very bitter taste.

Research on control of the weed has been going on for a number of years under Dr. Renney's direction.

"Biological control methods, which have possibilities, are being undertaken by the federal department of agriculture, and we are cooperating in these efforts," Dr. Renney said.

HERBICIDAL CONTROL

"We at UBC have been concentrating on the use of cultural and herbicidal methods of control. One herbicide has shown great promise in eradication of the weed if sprayed on it in minute amounts in the spring and early summer."

Dr. Renney said research would also be undertaken on a number of other B.C. weeds which are estimated to cost British Columbians about $25 million per year in crop and livestock losses and control measures.

"On a national basis," Dr. Renney said, "conservative estimates indicate that weeds cost Canadians more than $500 million annually, and the situation will only get worse unless a substantial effort is made through research."

Miss Jean Bostock, for whom the fund is named, was a graduate in botany and horticulture from the University of London.

FORMER SENATE SPEAKER

Senator Hewitt Bostock settled in the Monte Creek area of B.C. in 1888 as a young immigrant from England. He once owned a Victoria weekly paper and The Province in Vancouver.

Senator Bostock was speaker in the Canadian Senate from 1922 to 1930. He died in 1930.

UBC REPORTS

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AIDING scheme to construct an east-west medical centre on a Greek island are UBC's professor of the history of medicine and science, Dr. William C. Gibson, left, and Dr. Oscar Sziklai, of the faculty of forestry. Dr. Sziklai is x-raying seed taken from a tree under which the Greek scientist-philosopher Hippocrates is said to have instructed students. Good seed is sold to provide funds for construction of the meeting place. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

ON GREEK ISLAND OF COS

UBC Professors Aid Plan To Construct Medical Centre

Plans to create an east-west meeting centre for the medical world on the Greek island of Cos are being aided by two professors at UBC.

Dr. Oscar Sziklai, a faculty of forestry genetics expert, and Dr. William C. Gibson, professor of the history of medicine and science, hope their efforts will raise $50,000 toward the cost of the $300,000 meeting centre.

The International Hippocratic Foundation of Athens, which is sponsoring the project, will sell seeds from the sycamore tree under which, legend says, Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine, taught his students.

EIGHT POUNDS ARRIVE

Dr. Sziklai visited the Greek island last summer and returned with a few seed balls taken from the ancient sycamore. Late in November an additional eight pounds, or 1,500,000 seeds, arrived for inspection and x-ray examination.

He is currently x-raying the seed he brought to Vancouver to determine which will germinate and which will not.

The good seed will be sent to the International Hippocratic Foundation in Athens for distribution to doctors who make a donation toward construction of the meeting centre.

SOFT X-RAYS USED

To ensure that the embryo of the good seeds is not altered genetically, Dr. Sziklai is using soft, or low-power, x-rays in his laboratory examination.

Dr. Gibson said the purpose of the meeting centre is to provide an east-west meeting centre for the world's doctors. "The Foundation," he said, "wants doctors to feel that the Cos building and the setting of the island is the home of their science."

The meeting building, he said, would be a suitable memorial to Hippocrates, who lived from 460 to 370 B.C., and is regarded as the father of scientific and clinical observation and the man who initially freed medicine from the curse of superstition.

CAREFULLY GUARDED

The ancient sycamore tree, which bears seed balls annually, is being carefully guarded by the Lord Mayor of Cos, who is actively supporting the project. The seed balls, when mature, are collected by the local district agriculturalist.

The tree itself is about 50 feet high, seven feet in diameter and almost completely hollow inside. Its huge branches are propped up with marble columns and wooden sticks.

Despite its enormous age, said Dr. Sziklai, the tree is still very much alive with new sprouts coming up and plenty of seed produced annually.

The first seed from the Cos sycamore was brought to UBC in 1965 and several dozen plants have already been germinated by University horticulturalists.

The seedlings will be planted out eventually in the courtyard of UBC's new Health Sciences Centre, currently under construction.

This past summer, a second year medical student at UBC, John Walker, visited Cos with assistance from UBC's medical school to collect information for a guide book he will write for medical and non-medical visitors. Walker, before entering the UBC medical school, received his bachelor of arts degree in classics.

GREEK RUINS ABOUND

The idea for a meeting centre at Cos grew out of the 17th International Congress of the History of Medicine in 1950. The Foundation, established the same year, is currently presided over by Dr. Spiros Oeconomos, professor emeritus of surgery at the University of Athens.

The 25-mile long island is located in the eastern Aegean Sea close to the mainland of Turkey. The ruins of ancient Greek buildings abound on the island.

Council Grant Enables Expert to Visit U.K.

Dr. Harry L. Stein, a vocational guidance expert in the University of B.C.'s faculty of education, has been awarded a $2,500 grant from the Canada Council for research in the United Kingdom.

The grant, from the Council's humanities and social sciences branch, will enable Dr. Stein to visit the U.K. for two months in 1968 to investigate principles underlying vocational guidance in the Youth Employment Service there.

The visit will complete a study of European vocational guidance practices which began in 1964 when Dr. Stein visited 13 countries for similar studies.

"The increasing importance of automation and other factors make it imperative that young people have adequate information to guide them in choosing jobs," Dr. Stein said.

He said that at present school job counsellors have little real contact with the world of work with the result that they are unable to advise students adequately.

"Our educational system," he said, "desperately needs to produce a guidance worker who understands the world of work and the needs and abilities of young people as individuals."

In the U.K. Dr. Stein will visit the headquarters and principal regional offices of the Youth Employment Service to interview senior administrative personnel on the philosophy underlying youth job placement.

His research will result in a report to the Canada Council and the federal manpower department recommending principles which could be applied to the Canadian situation.

Senate Policy Met

The University of B.C.'s Senate has received assurances from 15 fraternities and nine sororities that their conditions of membership satisfy in full the requirements set out in a Senate policy statement.

Mr. J. E. A. Parnall, UBC's registrar and secretary of Senate, said that as far as the University was aware all fraternities and sororities had now stated that they met the requirements of the Senate policy statement.

The Senate statement is as follows:

"The University recognizes the right of any group whose primary purpose is social, such as men's and women's fraternities, to choose its membership from among people who are personally compatible. The University, on the other hand, regards it as unworthy of the long traditions of University membership to select or reject persons for or from membership in a social group on other than the basis of their individual personal qualities. Specifically, the University regards exclusion of persons from membership in men's and women's fraternities for reasons of racial origin as incompatible with the traditions of the University, and regards limitation of membership to adherents of a specific religious faith to be acceptable only where adherence to such faith is a bona fide tenet of the organization."

Mr. Parnall said that each fraternity and sorority had replied to a letter from acting president Walter Gage stating that their conditions of membership satisfy in full the Senate policy.

Following is a list of UBC fraternities and sororities which have replied to Dean Gage's letter:

Fraternities: Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Beta Theta Pi, Zeta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Kappa Sigma, Delta Upsilon, Sigma Phi Delta, Zeta Beta Tau, Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Kappa Sigma, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Kappa Pi, Sigma Chi.

Sororities: Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Gamma Delta, Delta Phi Epsilon, Gamma Phi Beta, Delta Gamma, Alpha Omicron Pi, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Phi.

National Group Names UBC Planner

Dr. H. Peter Oberlander, director of UBC's school of community and regional planning, has become the first Canadian to be elected president-designate of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning.

He was elected at the tenth annual meeting in Washington, D.C., and will take up office in the new year.

The organization is the largest of its kind and represents all accredited schools of planning in North America. It was founded under the auspices of the American Institute of Planners to integrate all educational matters for urban and regional planning in Canada and the United States.

Dr. Oberlander has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1950. He is a graduate of McGill and Harvard Universities and holds the degrees of bachelor of architecture, master of community planning and doctor of philosophy.

He is a special consultant to the Housing and Planning Section of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs on education for city planners.

In 1961 he served as consultant to the government of Ghana in establishing an institute of community planning in that country and has also acted as a consultant to numerous Canadian government departments. Among the projects he has carried out is a development plan for Banff and Jasper.

DISCOVERER of new calcium-controlling hormone, Dr. Harold Copp, left, head of UBC's physiology department, inspects filtration columns used for purification of the hormone. With him is assistant professor Dr. C. Owen Parks, who is directing the research involved in isolating the hormone. Photo by B. C. Jennings.

GETS MAJOR MEDICAL AWARD

UBC Doctor Discovers Hormone

Dr. Harold Copp, professor and head of the department of physiology at UBC has received one of this year's Gairdner Foundation annual awards for special achievement in medical science. It is the first time that a Gairdner award has been made to a Western Canadian scientist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1957

The foundation was established in 1957 by Toronto financier J. A. Gairdner and since its inception 51 scientists from eight countries, including six Canadians, have been so honored.

The awards, which include substantial cash prizes, are made in recognition of significant achievements in the field of arthritic, rheumatic or cardiovascular disease or other contributions which may help in the control of disease and alleviation of human suffering.

This year, nine scientists from four countries were chosen from the 71 nominated. The awards were made by Governor General Roland Michener at a special dinner in Toronto Nov. 17.

Dr. Copp's award is in recognition of his discovery in 1961 of the calcium-regulating hormone Calcitonin. The award is shared with his colleague, Dr. Iain MacIntyre of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London, who confirmed the work of Dr. Copp's group two years later, and who showed that the hormone was produced by cells in the thyroid, rather than the parathyroid as was originally thought.

Dr. Copp's original work was first greeted with polite scepticism by his colleagues, but is now widely accepted and has opened up a new field of study in endocrinology. This year there are three international conferences primarily devoted to Calcitonin or (Thyro-calcitonin, as it is sometimes called).

REDUCES CALCIUM LEVEL

The hormone apparently reduces the level of calcium in blood by slowing down its release from the calcium storehouse in bone. Although it will be some time before the hormone will be available for medical use, there is some hope that it may prove of value in controlling the weakening of bones through loss of calcium which occurs in old age and in long-term treatment with steroid hormones such as cortisone.

In work carried out during the past three months, Dr. Copp has shown that the real source of Calcitonin is an obscure organ called the ultimobranchial gland whose function up until now has been unknown.

In mammals, these become imbedded in the thyroid and parathyroid glands, accounting for the early confusion as to the origin of the hormone. However, in birds, reptiles and fishes, the ultimobranchials are separate and distinct, and provide a very rich source of hormone.

STUDENTS PLUCK GLANDS

This past summer, Dr. Copp had a crew of student "ultimobranchial pluckers" collecting glands from thousands of chickens at two large B.C. poultry processing plants. He is now looking into another source — the lowly Pacific dogfish, a small predatory shark common in B.C. waters and the bane of salmon fishermen.

Locally, the hormone is sometimes referred to as Ultimo-Branchial-Calcitonin (UBC for short) but it seems likely that the simpler term — Calcitonin — will persist. It is a term which should become increasingly familiar to biologists and medical scientists alike.

WILDLIFE SOCIETY AWARD

Economist Cited for '66 Book

Professor A. D. Scott, head of the University of B.C.'s economics department, has been a cited by the Wildlife Society of America as co-author of "the outstanding publication in fish ecology and management" for 1966.

The book which earned the citation is "The Commonwealth in Ocean Fisheries," a 281-page volume published by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

It deals with problems of growth and economic allocation in the management of the high seas fishery as well as the future of supply and demand for fish and legal problems involved in making the harvest available without economic waste.

Prof. Scott wrote the book over a period of four years in collaboration with Francis T. Christy, Jr., a member of the research staff of Resources for the Future, a foundation located in Washington, D.C., which also provided funds for research which preceded the writing of the book.

Prof. Scott has been head of the UBC economics department since September, 1965.

Extension Lectures Expand

One-third more people participated in continuing education programs offered by UBC in 1966-67 than in the same period of 1965-66, according to the extension department's annual report.

Total enrolment in continuing education programs for the past year was 25,467, while the previous year's enrolment was 18,586. This total includes extra-sessional credit courses, non-credit evening classes, short courses, conferences, lecture series and diploma programs.

NEW PROGRAMS

Approximately 10,000 people took part in continuing professional and technical education programs. This represents a 27 per cent increase over last year's figure and is attributed primarily to the initiation of two new programs — continuing education in engineering and law.

The extension department also administers professional and technical programs in the fields of education, social work, pharmacy, forestry, fisheries, agriculture and business. (The report does not include figures for the department of continuing medical education.)

Extra-sessional courses — those held in the late afternoon and evening — for University credit in arts, science and education showed a 10 per cent increase over last year's figures. A total of 1,389 students enrolled in 55 courses. For the first time extra-sessional classes were scheduled in the evening from May to August.

Credit correspondence courses enrolled 689 students in 15 subjects.

CENTENNIAL SERIES

Sixty-four programs were offered by the extension department in towns throughout B.C. These included 10 credit courses, 37 professional and technical programs and 17 liberal arts programs for a total enrolment of 2,500.

More than 3,000 persons attended lectures in a special centennial series, Man's Potential: Vision Unlimited, offered by the extension department during the first five months of 1967.

Chemist Gets NATO Lectureship

A University of B.C. expert in the chemistry of carbohydrates has been awarded one of the first of a new series of annual lectureships sponsored by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Professor Guy Dutton, of UBC's chemistry department, has been granted leave of absence from January 1 to April 30, 1968, to lecture in two European countries under the NATO award.

Purpose of the lectureship, according to NATO, is to select a scientist who has recently made an important contribution to a rapidly-developing field of science to enable him to present the most up-to-date developments by means of a small number of lectures.

Prof. Dutton will lecture at the Technical University of Denmark near Copenhagen and at the Max Planck Institute for Immunobiology in Freiburg, West Germany.

Dr. Dutton's research in carbohydrates is allied to problems in wood chemistry, plant gums and the application of new techniques of gas chromatography and spectrometry to the analysis of various problems.

Indian Taxation Studied

Professor Donald B. Fields, of the University of B.C.'s faculty of commerce, has received a $17,000 research grant to study the burden of taxation on native B.C. Indians.

The federal government's Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has made the grant for preparation of a report aimed at putting into perspective the Indian as a taxpayer and a recipient of tax monies, Prof. Fields said.

WORK BEGUN

Work on the study began during the summer. Tax and other relevant data has been collected from the provincial and federal governments and is currently being analysed. An attempt will be made to assess the tax burden on Indians in terms of indirect taxes as well as direct taxes, and in terms of taxes levied by all three levels of government — federal, provincial and municipal.

If feasible, Prof. Fields said, a further examination into benefits received by Indians from tax revenues from the three levels of government will be carried out to attempt some cost-benefit analyses.

Mr. William Stanbury, a UBC commerce graduate who won the faculty's gold medal when he graduated in 1956, is research assistant for the project. He is currently studying for his Ph.D. degree in economics at the University of California at Berkeley and will return to UBC next spring to continue work on the study.

Prof. Fields said his tax project was one of several matters relating to native Indians currently being researched in Canada under the auspices of the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

COMPLETES STUDY

Prof. Fields, who recently completed a study on aids to small business in Canada under the sponsorship of the Economic Council of Canada, was formerly a research supervisor, personal tax, for the Royal Commission on Taxation.

Bids Asked For Admin. Building

UBC's Board of Governors has approved working drawings and called tenders for construction of stage one of a new General Services Administration building.

CONSTRUCTION SITE

The 68,000-square-foot building will be constructed on the northwest corner of Wesbrook Crescent and University Boulevard adjacent to the War Memorial Gymnasium.

It will house the registrar's office, department of finance, data processing centre, post office, housing administration, office of the dean of graduate studies and the Bank of Montreal.

The building will be financed by a unique arrangement between UBC and the Bank of Montreal through a combination of pre-paid rentals and bank loan.

The negotiations which led to the arrangement with the Bank of Montreal were finalized only after Canada's five major chartered banks were asked to submit financing proposals. Only two banks made such proposals.

CONGESTED QUARTERS

The new building will bring together under one roof a number of major UBC administrative offices, all of which now occupy congested and separate quarters on the campus.

Provision has been made for construction of a second stage of the building in the future. Architects for the project are Thompson, Berwick, Pratt and Partners.

THIS FAMILIAR campus landmark, originally a horticulture barn built in 1917, will get a new lease on life soon as a snack bar providing food services for faculty members and students in the south campus area. In recent years the building served as an office and practice facility for the music department. Dwarfing the barn in the background is the new metallurgy building and at left the H. R. MacMillan building for forestry and agriculture.

BUILT IN 1917

Barn Gets New Lease on Life

One of the University of B.C.'s original buildings, built at a cost of $5,250 in 1917, is getting a new lease on life.

The old horticulture barn in the shadow of the north side of the new H. R. MacMillan building is being renovated as a snack bar at a cost of $67,622.

UBC's Board of Governors has approved the awarding of a contract to Oliver Builders Ltd. for $54,700 to renovate the interior of the building. The balance of the conversion price will provide equipment for the snack bar.

The snack bar, which will seat 148 persons, is designed to provide food services for students and faculty members at the south end of the campus.

Plans call for the snack bar to be named "The Barn" to indicate the building's beginnings as a horticulture facility. From 1917 to 1924 the building served as a classroom where soldiers returning from World War I were taught practical aspects of horticulture.

Generations of undergraduate students in agriculture received instruction in horticulture in the building and many famous UBC professors taught there, including former Dean of agriculture F. M. Clement and Professor Emeritus of horticulture A. F. Barss.

In recent years the building served as a studio and office facility for UBC's department of music, which this year moved into a new building in the Norman MacKenzie Centre for Fine Arts.

GREETING four new student members of the UBC Senate at their first meeting is Senate secretary and UBC registrar J. E. A. Parnall. From left to right are Miss Kirsten Emmott, Mr. Gabor Mate, Mr. Mark C. Waldman and Mr. Ray R. Larsen. Mr. Waldman was elected by graduate students and the other three by students in other faculties. Sun photo.

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