

U BC REPORTS

\$2 MILLION BUILDING FOR DENTISTRY

Plans for new construction to accommodate the faculty of dentistry at the University of British Columbia have been announced by President John B. Macdonald.

A building costing approximately \$2 million will be constructed at the corner of Wesbrook Crescent and University Boulevard to provide teaching, research, and clinical facilities for the faculty.

In addition, adjacent medical sciences buildings, where dental students will receive instruction in the basic medical sciences, will be enlarged.

The architectural firm of Thompson, Berwick and Pratt are currently preparing working drawings for the developments. It is expected that tenders will be called early in 1964 subject to completion of financial arrangements. Expected completion date of the faculty of dentistry building is the autumn of 1965.

The faculty of dentistry building will be constructed on the site of the UBC Health Sciences Centre which will eventually include a University teaching hospital.

The three-storey faculty of dentistry building will contain 67,000 square feet of space. The building is planned to permit the addition of two additional storeys in the future.

The ground floor of the building will include facilities for dental surgery, graduate and post-graduate clinics in children's dentistry and orthodontics, research laboratories, and the school of dental hygiene. On the same floor will be two 40-seat lecture theatres and student facilities.

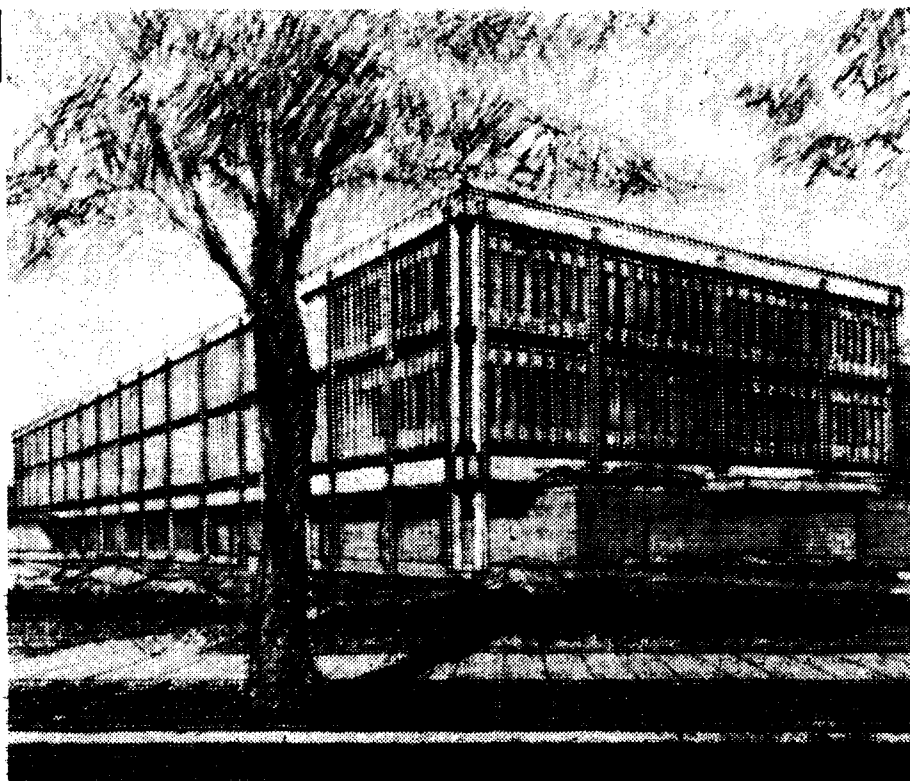
The second floor will contain patient reception and waiting areas, diagnosis and radiology clinics, the technology teaching laboratory, and the main clinic, containing 80 chairs.

In the latter area students will carry out all clinical practices except diagnosis, radiology and surgery. Demonstrations and seminar rooms, research laboratories, and the records room are also located on this floor.

On the third floor are teaching laboratories for oral biology and a self-contained postgraduate clinic, a laboratory and a dispensary. Research laboratories, offices and seminar rooms are also located on this floor.

Mr. Robert M. Hamilton,
School of Librarianship,
Campus Mail

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TWO MILLION DOLLAR faculty of dentistry building, shown above, will be constructed at the corner of University Boulevard and Wesbrook Crescent. Expected completion date of the building, which will provide clinical, research and teaching facilities for the faculty, is the autumn of 1965.

HANDICAPPED CENTRE OPENS ON CAMPUS

A centre for teacher-training, observation, and research in the behaviour and development of handicapped children opened in October at UBC.

The centre, the only one of its kind in Canada, is the second study centre created by UBC's Child Study Council, which welds together all campus activities dealing with the study of children.

The Association for Retarded Children of B.C. has contributed a total of \$25,000 toward the cost of opening the centre. The Williamson Foundation made an additional grant of \$5,000.

Like the Council's earlier creation, the Child Study Centre for normal children, the handicapped centre will be used by UBC students in the fields of education, psychology, medicine, nursing, and social work for observation and research purposes.

Dr. David Kendall, chairman of the management committee of the centre, said the first class at the centre would enrol up to eight children aged four to seven. They will be referred to the centre through the departments of paediatrics and psychiatry in UBC's medical faculty.

All the students will be mentally retarded with IQ's in the 50 to 70 range, Dr. Kendall said.

"Children with IQ's in this range can be educated," Dr. Kendall said, "and our aim is to explore and develop teaching methods and materials which meet the educational needs of children of this type."

The methods developed at the UBC centre will be part of the teacher training program in the faculty of education, Dr. Kendall

added, and the results of research at the centre will be carried to other parts of the province by graduating teachers.

"We want to know, for instance, whether children of this type do better in the classroom or at home," said Dr. Kendall. "If the home environment seems more suitable, then obviously we are going to have to concentrate on parental counselling."

In any case, parents of children enrolled in the first class will come to the centre frequently to hear lectures and discuss special problems as well as observe their own children.

Another problem to be investigated at the centre is whether or not handicapped children perform better or worse when mixed with normal children.

All classes at the centre will be small, Dr. Kendall said, so that the supervisory staff can give individual attention to children and so that individual observation is possible.

Future plans call for the expansion of the centre in terms of numbers and types of handicapped. "Not only will we be investigating the problems of a wide range of handicapped children, but there is a great deal to be done with special groups such as the blind and the non-reader," Dr. Kendall said.

Dr. Charlotte David, assistant professor in the UBC faculty of education, will be in charge of the day-to-day operations of the centre. Two other persons with experience in teaching the handicapped will assist her.

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another record enrolment

Enrolment at the University of British Columbia for the 1963-64 winter session has reached a record total of 14,720 students — an increase of more than eight per cent over last year.

Every faculty in the University showed an increase in enrolment with the exception of applied science which declined from 1242 students in 1962-63 to 1183 students in the current year.

The faculty of arts remains the largest in the University with 4945 students enrolled. Last year, when arts was combined with science, the total enrolment of the combined faculties was 6731.

Combined enrolment in the two faculties, which are now separated administratively, is 7731, an increase of 1000 over last year.

Enrolment by faculties for the current year, with last year's figures in brackets, is as follows:

Arts, 4945; science, 2786; applied science, 1183 (1242); agriculture, 203 (191); law, 253 (227); pharmacy, 160 (147); medicine, 277 (243); forestry, 192 (186); education, 3001 (2415); commerce and business administration, 633 (616); graduate studies, 835 (744); unclassified, 252 (176).

committee to define goals for UBC

Establishment of an academic goals committee to define academic objectives for the University of British Columbia has been announced by President John B. Macdonald.

Purpose of the committee, President Macdonald said, is to evaluate UBC's present resources, identify major problems, and examine proposals for overcoming these problems in future years.

President Macdonald said UBC's future role in higher education in B.C. would be examined, and consideration given to changes in structure and curriculum necessitated by past experience and new conditions.

A broad statement of University goals to act as a guide for further study will be completed early in 1964, the president added.

Committee members are President Macdonald, acting Dean of Arts S. N. F. Chant, Prof. Cyril Belshaw, Prof. John D. Chapman, Prof. D. Harold Copp, Prof. K. C. Mann, Dr. John M. Norris, and Prof. Robert F. Scagel.

President Macdonald said the committee will report at frequent intervals to a large panel of consultants with representatives from each faculty.

CRITICAL PROBLEMS FOR EDUCATION

What follows is part of the remarks of the chancellor, Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E., at the University's fall congregation ceremonies on November 1.

The most encouraging and at the same time alarming fact now and for the next decade or more is the unprecedented increase in demand for higher education. The predictions of enrolment in the universities and colleges of British Columbia by 1970-71 vary between 32,000 and 37,000 in the age-group 18-21. A new university, Simon Fraser, is being created to help meet this extraordinary demand, and we hope and expect it will be open in the fall of 1965. Such a tour de force—the planning, building and staffing of a major university within something less than two years—is a challenge to test even the Chancellor which Simon Fraser is privileged to have; but if it can be done, Dr. Shrum will do it.

I do not in any way minimize the role Simon Fraser will play in solving the gravest of all the problems which face us: the nightmare of not being able to accept properly qualified young men and women who seek higher education. Yet not for a moment must anyone become complacent about the magnitude of the tasks which lie ahead. Nothing short of the full implementation of the recent report on higher education in the Province, and, what is most important, within the time schedule proposed, can save us from near disaster and indeed make the nightmare I mention a reality.

Already I see indications that a wise, respected and progressive Academic Board is required to aid in the overall program for higher education, and I would urge the Provincial Government to establish the board, for which there is provision in the new Universities Act which came into force on July 1. Likewise, there is immediate need for the appointment of the Advisory Board, also provided for in the Universities Act, to ensure an equitable division of government grants among the universities.

(On November 21, the Honourable Leslie Peterson, Minister of Education for B.C., announced the establishment of the Academic Board and the appointment to the Board of the following persons: Dr. H. L. Campbell, retired school inspector; T. N. Beaupre, lumber company head; Harry M. Evans, registrar of the department of education; Richard Lester, retiring president of the B.C. School Trustees Association; Acting dean of arts S. N. F. Chant and Prof. Ian McTaggart-Cowan, representing UBC, and Prof. R. T. Wallace and Prof. R. J. Bishop, representing the University of Victoria.)

The Advisory Board, acting in the role of a Grants Committee and having before it the recommendations of the Academic Board, would ensure that available monies for higher education are fairly allocated. Autonomy and self-government for the various universities within the system of higher education advocated for the Province does not mean that each can go its separate way without regard for the needs of the whole. That way lies inefficiency, waste of men, money and materials, and, what is most important, misuse of human beings and their talents.

Let me cite some very real, some very critical problems which need immediate investigation by the Academic Board.

If the Senate of the University of British Columbia decides to raise its entrance standards by requiring a 60 per cent average from Grade 12, what will be the direct and immediate effects for the students of the Province, for the University of Victoria, for Simon Fraser when it opens its doors, for Notre Dame University in Nelson?

Will the funds assigned from provincial sources to the capital and operating budget of Simon Fraser University be provided at the expense of existing institutions?

Will certain universities be encouraged to specialize in particular areas of study, or will there be expensive, probably ineffective, and wasteful duplication of facilities?

What is the optimum size for the University of British Columbia, for the University of Victoria, for Simon Fraser? Is it wise to continue the operation of Grade 13 programs throughout the Province if, as we hope, there will be at least two more regional colleges to serve areas outside the Island and the Lower Mainland?

Finally, to complete my brief catalogue of questions, what of that nearly insuperable problem—the provision of qualified and experienced staff to teach our students, when we remember that it may take up to ten years of university education to prepare a university professor?

Perhaps each and all of these problems can be resolved quickly and efficiently; I do not pretend they cannot, nor do I wish to be alarmist. Yet I am certain that the need for the Academic Board and the Advisory Board is immediate, that they must begin their work without delay, and that they must enjoy the selfless co-operation of every person and agency concerned with higher education in the Province.

This University has just recently undertaken a critical study of its own academic future: its achievements, its immediate intentions, its aims and academic goals. This study promises to be a searching and candid self-evaluation after a period of unprecedented expansion. I know that the President, Dr. Macdonald, and the members of faculty who are engaged in this important study intend that it should be as searching and dispassionate as possible; for individuals and institutions, if they have a will to progress and improve, must stop now and then to criticize, weigh and measure their purposes.

We are all aware that there is criticism everywhere of the mania for planning in contemporary society, particularly planning in committees. Yet no human institution which merits our esteem can evolve by the simple process of spontaneous generation nor can it mature in a sprawling, sporadic way. I am personally delighted that such a study has been undertaken here on the campus. I hope that out of it will come new and energizing ideas by which the whole academic community will profit.

In a more tangible way, and by evidence which immediately presents itself to the eye, our plans for the physical development of the campus are meeting at least our most immediate needs. Over the last year six new buildings costing more than five million dollars have been completed. The new four-storied structure for the Department of Electrical Engineering will provide facilities urgently required by one of the most progressive and respected departments of the university. A new wing has been added to the Physics building at a cost of nearly one and a half million dollars, while the Chemistry building has also been extended to provide classrooms and laboratories for senior undergraduate work in organic, inorganic and physical chemistry.

To the social facilities of the University we have added a new cafeteria and commissary kitchen to ease the shortage of dining facilities for our students; and earlier this year we extended recreational facilities with a new Winter Sports Centre for hockey and curling. Finally, the new Frederic Wood Theatre, the second unit of the Fine Arts Centre, was officially opened on September 19 by President Emeritus Norman MacKenzie. The theatre is named for one of the legendary figures in our University's history, Professor F. G. C. Wood, who did so much to encourage the growth and development of theatre on the campus and throughout British Columbia. It is a most impressive and beautiful building, in which Miss Somerse and her colleagues in the Department of Theatre may teach an art which brings such pleasure for the mind and satisfaction of the spirit.

WHERE 'CLOUD 9' IS CLOSE TO HOME

What follows are the remarks of President John B. Macdonald at the recent ceremonies marking the opening of the new Hebb building, named for the first head of the UBC physics department.

It is always with a sense of accomplishment that a university opens a new building. The feeling is natural enough because a building is a tangible evidence of growth. We must always ask ourselves, however, is growth synonymous with accomplishment? Mere increase in size is obviously not enough. Indeed, under some circumstances, it can mean the antithesis of accomplishment.

Happily that is not the case today. The new building for physics marks not only growth in size, but a record of continuing accomplishment by the department of physics at UBC. The beginning of that record coincided with the appointment to the faculty of Thomas Carlyle Hebb in 1916. Dr. Hebb served UBC for 22 years, 18 of them as the head of the department. He laid the firm foundations of today's modern department and it is fitting that his name be forever associated with this new building. It is fitting not only in memory of Dr. Hebb but also because we must associate progress with people, not with buildings. The man comes first—the scientist, the teacher, the leader. Without the accomplishment and inspiration of dedicated teachers there would be no demand for the building which we are opening today.

I remember in one of C. P. Snow's early novels, I think it was 'The Search,' the hero was a physicist living in the twenties and thirties in the heady atmosphere of the Cambridge laboratories. Snow made his hero philosophize and the philosophizing included a speculation that the major accomplishments of physics were in the past and that all that was left for future physicists was a mopping-up job, just the task of tidying loose ends. Perhaps physics really looked that way to some men in those days, though in retrospect it seems hard to believe.

The undergraduate physics lab of the late thirties, when I was a student, was a simple place indeed. We learned about light and about electromagnetic waves, about Boyle's law, Newton's laws and Archimedes' principle, and the equipment provided was simple and primitive, like Newton's apple or Archimedes' bath tub. An enterprising and adventurous student could learn about buoyancy with bath tub gin and at the same time learn more than the laws of physics.

The years that have passed since those days have shown that Snow's hero was very, very wrong and that even for the undergraduate, the simple instruments can no longer suffice. The rate of discovery has never been faster and in the unbelievable fantasy world of modern physics new opportunities abound. Our world literally has been turned topsy turvey by the work of the physicist. Physics is a discipline of extremes. The infinite vastness of stellar space and radio-telescopes, the infinite smallness of the arrangement of molecules in the genetic code of life, the principle of uncertainty contrasted with the precision of submicroscopic electronic circuits held within the fragment of a single crystal, the strange behavior of matter at near absolute zero temperatures where fluids can lose all viscosity and climb a vertical wall, and where metals can conduct electric current with no resistance, the equally strange fourth state of matter at extremely high temperatures where atoms lose their electrons and where hydrogen fusion may some day be controlled, the minute precision of laser light instrumentation focusing concentrated energy on a point contrasted with the enormous instrumentation of giant reactors where costs are measured in megabucks.

Physics is a world where celestial orbits are becoming a matter of life and death, where "Cloud 9" is close to home, and where a trip to the moon or another planet will shortly be more than a science-fiction fairy story. This is the world of physics and the Hebb Building is the cradle of physics for next year's magicians. Where they will take us no one knows, but what we do know is that within these walls will thrive the stuff that dreams are made of. And the dreams will come true.

professor urges new ministry

A UBC professor says the Canadian government should give consideration to the appointment of a minister for cultural affairs.

Prof. Earle Birney, chairman of UBC's creative writing department and one of Canada's best known novelists and poets, has made the suggestion following a six month visit to Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

Prof. Birney was travelling under the auspices of the Canada Council, which last year awarded him a senior arts fellowship. Purpose of the fellowships is to allow writers to travel and work on projects.

"When I applied," Prof. Birney said, "I wanted to find a quiet place in Europe to work on another book of poetry, but I also offered to lecture abroad on contemporary Canadian literature. The Council asked me to spend the first part of my leave in Latin America and the West Indies."

Dr. Birney's travels began in June, 1962, in Mexico City, where he first brushed up on his Spanish before embarking on a lecture tour which began in Mexico City and ended six months later in Jamaica after visits to Louisiana, Peru, Chili and Trinidad.

He gave nearly 40 lectures and poetry readings to university students and service clubs, and appeared on numerous radio and television programs during his journey.

"Everywhere I went," said Prof. Birney, "I found there was a great blank about Canadian literature and art." In the West Indies particularly, he said, there was great curiosity about Canada.

There were reasonably large audiences at all his lectures, Prof. Birney said, and many persons, particularly in South America, expressed surprise that Canada was developing so many interesting poets.

Canada, he added, has no cultural attaches abroad and, as a result, there are very limited opportunities for people in these areas to learn about Canadian intellectual and cultural life.

There really is no reason why information of this sort should not be available in these areas, he said, since there is a ready made network for facilitating arrangements through Canadian embassies.

The Canada Council, Prof. Birney said, is to be congratulated for making the first move in an attempt to fill the cultural void about Canada which exists abroad.

Prof. Birney also suggested that Canada should arrange for the exchange of writers and artists from these areas as a way of disseminating Canadian culture and expanding the cultural horizons of our own writers.

Following his lecture tour Prof. Birney travelled to England and Europe where he completed a new book of poems to be published next spring, and began work on a book about the novelist Malcolm Lowry.

Lowry, author of the widely-acclaimed novel "Under the Volcano," which he worked on while living at Dollarton, near Vancouver, died in 1957. His unpublished manuscripts were purchased by UBC in 1961.

On this journey back to Vancouver, Prof. Birney recorded his own poetry for broadcast over a New York radio station, lectured at Cornell University, and read his poetry to a Toronto poetry group.



SIR WILLIAM SLATER, left, immediate past president of the British Royal Institute of Chemistry, holds the Meldola Medal, which he presented to Dr. James Trotter, right, associate professor of chemistry at UBC, recently. The medal is awarded annually by the Institute to a chemist who is a British subject under the age of 30 and who has done distinguished research. The published work of the recipient serves as the basis for judging. This is the first time the medal has been awarded to a person working in a Commonwealth country outside Great Britain. Dr. Trotter, who joined the UBC Faculty in 1960, works in the field of X-ray crystallography, a field of chemistry dealing with the structure of large molecules.

LAMPREYS SUBJECT OF RESEARCH

The first major work ever done in British Columbia on lampreys is being carried out at UBC by a former high school teacher.

For the past three years, F. T. "Tony" Pletcher, a former biology and general science teacher in Vancouver, has been investigating the life cycle of the fish, which may be on the increase in B.C.

The Pacific lamprey, which attaches itself to salmon and other edible fish with a sucker-like mouth and then sucks out the blood and body fluids, appears to be on the increase in two Vancouver Island lakes.

They are Cowichan Lake, west of Duncan, and Elsie Lake, north of Port Alberni, Pletcher says. The B.C. Game Commission is presently carrying out a survey of Elsie Lake to see if there has been a marked increase in the activities of the predator.

If the lamprey threatens the fish population of the lakes, scientists may use a lampricide called TFM (3 trifluoromethyl - 4 - nitrophenol), which has been used in eastern Canada where the lamprey has almost totally destroyed the fishing industry on the Great Lakes.

TFM kills only lamprey and its larvae, Pletcher says, and is harmless to humans and other fish.

The lamprey, Pletcher says, is not an eel as is commonly thought, but belongs to the most primitive jawless fishes. It has no jaws or bones, only cartilage, a single nostril, and seven gill pores.

Unlike higher orders of fish, the lamprey has no true paired fins for propulsion and steering.

As a result of Pletcher's studies, it is now known that lampreys have a much wider range in B.C. than was previously thought.

They are found to be the most abundant fish resident in the streams of the lower Fraser valley and travel up the Fraser as far as Lillooet. They are also found in the Skeena and Bulkley river systems and have penetrated to

Babine Lake, mid-way between Prince Rupert and Prince George.

Adult lampreys, which grow up to 27 inches in length, can negotiate formidable rapids and other barriers with ease on their way to spawn in fresh water, Pletcher says. When they grow tired, they simply attach themselves to rocks until they regain strength.

When lampreys reach their spawning grounds they attach themselves to rocks of more than twice their own weight and move them aside to create a nest where the female lays up to 100,000 eggs. After fertilization by the male, both adult lampreys die.

The lamprey larvae, which hatch in 11 to 20 days, remain in the sand on the stream bottom for about a month. They emerge at night and float down-stream to muddy areas where they again burrow in and feed on microscopic plant life and other inorganic material. The larvae look like earth worms but are not eaten by most fish.

In five years the sea lamprey grows to between four and six inches in length and is ready to go to sea. At this point the fish develop the sucking hood and teeth which it uses to attach itself to other fish.

The Pacific lamprey spends from one to two years in salt water, Pletcher says, but very little is known about their movements. Some stay in the Gulf of Georgia, while others have been found attached to their prey 50 miles to sea.

Lamprey scars have also been found on whales and it seems likely that they are capable of travelling great distances.

Lampreys locate their prey by using a sense of smell and radar. They nearly always attach themselves to their victims near the heart and just behind the head where they remain attached by suction and sharp teeth which run around the rim of the hood.

An interior tooth tongue rasps a hole in the flesh, and the lamprey then injects an anti-coagulant which will keep the blood of the victim flowing for more than a week. Eventually the lamprey will detach itself and search for other prey. The victim, meanwhile, is usually badly weakened and often dies.

new head named for department

The appointment of Dr. G. H. N. Towers as head of the department of biology and botany at UBC has been announced by President John B. Macdonald.

Dr. Towers, who is senior research officer at the Atlantic Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council in Halifax, will take up his appointment on July 1, 1964, President Macdonald said.

Dr. Towers succeeds Dr. Thomas M. C. Taylor, who has resigned as head of the UBC department to devote his full time to teaching and research.

Dr. Taylor, who joined the UBC faculty in 1946 and was appointed head of biology and botany department in 1954, said he planned to devote much of his time to writing a book on the flora of B.C., for which he has been collecting material and specimens for the past 17 years.

Dr. Towers is a graduate of McGill University, where he received the degrees of bachelor of science with first class honours in botany in 1950, and master of science in botany in 1951.

Dr. Towers did further post-graduate work in plant physiology at Cornell University, which awarded him the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1954.

Dr. Towers was successively an assistant and associate professor in the botany department at McGill University from 1953 until 1962. From May to August in 1954 and 1958 he was a research associate at National Research Council laboratories in Ottawa and Saskatchewan.

Dr. Towers has also taught at Dalhousie University since his appointment to NCR's Atlantic regional laboratory in Halifax in 1962. He is a member of numerous professional societies and has written nearly 30 research papers in the area of plant biochemistry.

The resignation of Dr. Bruce D. Graham as head of the department of paediatrics in the faculty of medicine at UBC has also been announced by President Macdonald.

Dr. Graham, who has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1959, will join the staff of the Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, on January 1, 1964, as professor and chairman of the department of paediatrics and chief of staff of the Children's Hospital there.

Dr. Graham said he would leave UBC and Vancouver "with a real sense of regret." He said his new post was a challenging one which offered great opportunities for research which is necessary if a high standard of care is to be developed in the treatment of children's diseases.

One of the biggest attractions, he added, is the fact that Ohio State University has associated with it a 400-bed closed children's hospital where research and treatment techniques are developed.

Dr. Graham is a graduate of the University of Alabama, where he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1939 and Vanderbilt University, where he obtained his medical degree in 1942.

From 1942 until his appointment to the UBC faculty in 1959, Dr. Graham was associated with the paediatrics department of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

the faculty

PROF. A. W. R. CARROTHERS, of the faculty of law, has been appointed dean of the faculty of law at the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ont. He will take up his new post in the summer of 1964.

PROF. FRANK A. FORWARD, head of the metallurgy department, was awarded the Alumni Medal of the Engineering Alumni Association of the University of Toronto at a dinner in his honour in Toronto during October.

The medal was awarded to Prof. Forward for outstanding achievements in the field of metallurgy. Prof. Forward is internationally known for his research in the field.

DEAN THOMAS WRIGHT, of the faculty of forestry, has been named the annual invitation speaker of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C. He is the first of a series of speakers selected to visit branches of the Association to discuss various aspects of the B.C. economy.

LEONARD M. STALEY, assistant professor of agriculture engineering, attended meetings of the Pacific Northwest section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Portland during October.

Mr. Staley will become president of the Pacific Northwest section of the Society when it convenes in Vancouver in October of 1964.

GORDON SELMAN, associate director of the UBC extension department, visited the extra-mural divisions of several British Universities during November as a guest of the British Council. He also visited the adult education division of UNESCO in Paris before returning to Vancouver.

DR. LLOYD SLIND, associate professor of music, conducted a music workshop in London, Ontario, recently. The purpose of the workshop was to demonstrate the enrichment of classroom music and to help teachers realize the full music potential in their students.

MONTROSE SOMMERS, assistant professor in the faculty of commerce, has been awarded the degree of doctor of business administration by the University of Colorado.

PROF. JOSEPH KATZ, of the faculty of education, gave the first of eight lectures at the University of California in a series entitled "The schools and society in foreign countries." His topic was "Education and social and economic development in western Europe: an historical overview."

DR. D. H. COPP, head of the department of physiology, is currently president of the Canadian Physiological Society.

DR. H. V. WARREN, professor of geology, took part in a symposium sponsored by the Geochemical Society on the "Relation of geology and trace element distribution to nutritional problems," in New York during November.

A paper co-authored by Prof. Warren and R. E. Delavault was read by Prof. Warren at the meeting. An evening session of the symposium was co-chaired by Prof. Warren and an official of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Following the New York meetings, Dr. Warren visited Montreal where he gave a progress report on research to the executive of the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada.

F. E. STOCKHOLDER, of the English department, has been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by the University of Washington.

DR. J. E. B. RYAN, counsellor in the office of student services and a lecturer in the psychology department, is the new president of the B.C. Psychological Association.



DR. DAVID J. M. HOOSON

geography professor to study Russia

An associate professor of geography and Slavonic studies at UBC has been awarded a \$12,900 research fellowship for advanced research at the University of California in Berkeley.

Dr. David J. M. Hooson, who joined the UBC faculty in 1960, has received the fellowship from the Centre for Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of California.

He will work on topics in Russian historical geography while on leave of absence from UBC next year. He will also lecture on Soviet geography in the geography department at the University of California.

Dr. Hooson is a graduate of Oxford, where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree in 1950, and London University, where he was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1955.

Before joining the UBC faculty, Dr. Hooson lectured at the University of Glasgow and the University of Maryland.

In addition to a number of articles on Soviet geography, Dr. Hooson is the author of a book entitled "A new Soviet heartland?" to be published in the spring of 1964. He is in the process of writing two other books on Russian geography.

MCA includes UBC in plan

UBC is the only Canadian university to be included in an extensive scholarship plan announced by MCA, one of America's leading film organizations.

MCA has established an \$850 scholarship at 15 American universities and UBC. The award is to be made to the student who is considered to show outstanding promise as a playwright in any media including the stage, cinema, television, and radio.

The first MCA award will be made in 1964, Professor Earle Birney, head of UBC's creative writing department, has announced.

American universities included in the plan are Stanford, Yale, Cornell, Michigan and Brandeis University. Prof. Birney said the staff in the creative writing department would select the winner.

"The decision of MCA to include UBC in the scholarship plan is recognition of the fact that UBC offers the most extensive creative writing program in Canada," Prof. Birney said.

UBC RESEARCH TEAMS TRAVEL TO FAR NORTH

The Mackenzie River delta area in Canada's far north could be a major exporter of vegetable crops according to a University of British Columbia professor who spent the summer there.

Prof. Vladimir J. Krajina, of UBC's biology and botany department, says the soil in the area is quite suitable for the production of vegetable crops, and the only limiting factor to producing sufficient quantities for export would be the high cost of transportation.

Certainly the population of the delta area could be greatly increased and made self-sufficient with locally-grown crops, he added.

Crop production is feasible despite the fact that the growing season in the area lasts only two months, Prof. Krajina adds. A compensating factor is the almost continuous daylight in the northern regions during the summer.

With two graduate students, Dr. Krajina spent two months ranging over 6,400 square miles on both sides of the delta area mapping bioclimatic zones and collecting soil and plant specimens.

He has returned with more than 1,000 pounds of material — the bulk of it soil samples. These samples will be analysed for every possible element necessary for plant growth.

To get to out-of-the-way places Dr. Krajina and his assistants chartered aircraft which set them down on remote lakes and returned at specified times to pick them up.

Dr. Krajina's field research was supported by grants from the federal government's department of northern affairs and UBC's Arctic and alpine research committee.

A second team of scientists from UBC's geography department spent three months in the same area after navigating a freight canoe 1,000 miles down the Mackenzie River from Fort Providence near Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean.

During their journey down the river, Prof. J. Ross Mackay and Dr. John Stager took water temperatures to be used in plotting the progress of breakup of ice and freezeup on the river.

In the delta area near the Arctic Ocean they spent two months investigating the origin, age, and distribution of ground ice. These are layers of ice, some 20 to 30 feet thick, underlying large areas of the delta and adjacent areas, and which may be 20,000 or more years old.

They also investigated pingos, or ice cored hills, which occur throughout the Mackenzie delta area.

Funds to support their summer research came from the geographical branch of the federal government's department of mines and technical surveys, the National Research Council, the northern affairs department, and UBC's Arctic and alpine research committee.

U BC REPORTS

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building contract awarded

A \$2,307,309 contract for construction of a multi-purpose classroom and office building at UBC has been awarded by the board of governors to Farmer Construction.

The building, to be constructed at the corner of the Main Mall and University Boulevard, will house the faculty of commerce and the social sciences departments of the faculty of arts.

Total cost of the building, including services, furnishings and other equipment, will be \$2,896,392. Expected completion date is the summer of 1965.

The building will consist of an eight-storey office block fronting on University Boulevard and a four-storey classroom block on the main mall. Attached to the classroom wing will be two lecture theatres each seating 300 students.

The lecture wing will contain 12 classrooms with seating accommodation ranging from 45 to 100 persons. The wing will also contain seven laboratories, ten seminar rooms, six project rooms and five departmental reading rooms.

Faculty of arts departments to be housed in the new unit are psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, and the Institute of Industrial Relations. Architects for the project are Thompson, Berwick and Pratt.

degree awarded noted author

The noted American Negro novelist and essayist James Baldwin was one of two persons who received honorary degrees at UBC's fall congregation November 1.

Mr. Baldwin was awarded the degree of doctor of letters.

Dr. Malcolm Hebb, a UBC graduate who now heads the physics research division of the General Electric Company in New York, received the degree of doctor of science and gave the congregation address.

Dr. Hebb also opened the new physics building at UBC during his visit to Vancouver. The new building, which contains a 450-seat amphitheatre, is named for his father, the late Thomas Hebb, first head of the physics department and a UBC faculty member from 1916 until his death in 1938.

At the same ceremony, the original physics building was named for the late Albert Hennings, a UBC physics professor for 29 years from 1919 until 1948. Dr. Hennings devoted the last years of his career at UBC to designing the first physics building, opened in 1947.