



# UBC Reports

## UBC DEBATES ACADEMIC GOALS

### Senate Grants Three-Day Break to Students

A three-day break for students in the 1965 spring term has been approved by the UBC Senate.

The mid-term break on March 4, 5, and 6 was recommended to Senate by the Council of Deans following a request from the Alma Mater Society.

UBC registrar J. E. A. Parnall said the break would provide Thursday, Friday and Saturday off in all those faculties where time off would not interfere with the program of studies.

Parnall said each faculty would decide whether or not the break could be granted. "It is possible that certain professional faculties have prior commitments that will not allow them to take time off," he said.

When students asked for a mid-term break they gave as their reason time to study and break from the long period of classes and instruction from Christmas to Easter, Parnall said.

"The deans supported the argument," he added, "and said they felt the break would be valuable to faculty members as well."

### Grant Aids Research on Cell Growth

A \$24,000 grant has been made to a University of B.C. scientist to support two years of research in human and animal cell growth.

The grant from the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research in New Haven, Connecticut, has been made to Dr. Wilfred E. Razzell, associate professor of agricultural microbiology at UBC.

Dr. Razzell, who joined the UBC faculty in July, 1964, received a grant from the same fund while associated with Dr. H. G. Khorana at the B.C. Research Council from 1956 to 1960.

Dr. Khorana and his associates startled the scientific world in 1960 when they announced that they had successfully synthesized coenzyme A, one of the basic life substances, at the Research Council's laboratories.

Dr. Razzell's current grant will be used to pay a professional assistant and purchase equipment and supplies for research on how life develops in its various forms.

Dr. Razzell will study the ways in which enzymes in human and animal cells change the nucleic acids—the carriers of heredity—and help bring about normal, desirable changes in cells at the proper time.

The results of such research will have bearing on research in cancer, virus infection, and cell death, which are examples of undesirable or abnormal changes in cell growth.

Science hopes, said Dr. Razzell, that it may eventually be possible to control the cell's machinery and reset it after it has gone astray.

"We also know," said Dr. Razzell, "that enzymes can attack the nucleic acids of invading viruses and so protect the cell. Sometimes these enzymes fail, but at the moment we don't know why."



MR. AND MRS. P. A. WOODWARD visited the UBC campus during November to take part in ceremonies marking the official opening of the new \$953,000 Woodward Library. It will serve the planned P. A. Woodward Health Sciences Center, to which Mr. Woodward has given an initiating \$3.5 million. Mr. Woodward unveiled the plaque shown in the background and declared the building open. Vancouver Times photo by Gordon Whittaker.

### Donor Woodward Declares Bio-medical Library Open

The \$953,000 Woodward Library at UBC was officially opened by Mr. P. A. Woodward at a brief and simple ceremony November 12.

Mr. Woodward, who gave \$440,000 toward construction of the building through Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Woodward's Foundation, unveiled a plaque inside the main door of the building and declared the building officially open.

Mrs. P. A. Woodward also attended the ceremony presided over by Dean Ian McTaggart Cowan, chairman of the Senate Library Committee.

#### IMAGINATIVE GIFT

Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, UBC's chancellor, said in an address that the Woodward Library "is an unusually imaginative gift, a gift which across the years will continue to serve the many generations of young people who find their life's work in that most generous and humane service men can render to one another; the practice of the healing arts."

Dr. William C. Gibson, chairman of the Biomedical Library Committee, described the form and function of the Woodward Library, which boasts air conditioning to preserve the 55,000 volumes of biomedical and kindred literature housed there.

Dr. John B. Macdonald, in thanking Mr. Woodward, said the new Library was an example of the unique role which private philanthropy played in making a University building exceptional.

"It illustrates," he said, "that private philanthropy can do what government can never do."

#### PIONEERS PRESENT

Special guests at the ceremony were a number of the pioneer physicians in practice in B.C. before 1914 whose names appear on a copper plaque in the Charles Woodward Memorial Room, where the Library's collection of rare books is kept.

The Woodward Library houses material used by students in medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, biology, botany, and zoology. The three-storey building is intended mainly for graduate students, but will be open to all requiring its material, including the medical profession.

#### SERVES HEALTH CENTRE

It will serve the \$18 million teaching and research centre at UBC to which Mr. Woodward contributed an initiating \$3.5 million and which will be known as the P. A. Woodward Health Sciences Centre.

Major debate about the academic future of UBC opened in October with publication of a report calling for extensive changes.

President John B. Macdonald, in releasing the report, emphasized that only those proposals eventually approved by UBC's Board of Governors and Senate would be implemented. There are no recommended timetables or target dates.

Written after a year of study by a President's committee of eight faculty members—including Dr. Macdonald—the publication is entitled "Guideposts to Innovation—A Study in Academic Goals at the University of British Columbia."

(Excerpts from the foreword to the report, written by President Macdonald, and summaries of the chief recommendations made by the committee, are reproduced on page two).

Among the major changes proposed are:

- Limitation of UBC's student body to 22,000 by 1973, including 5,500 graduate and professional students.

- Maintenance of the present academic year plus an experimental summer term. This does not mean, however, that UBC will adopt a trimester system.

- Higher student qualification to enter UBC from grade 13, and full-scale trial of college entrance tests.

- Closer study of the relationships between secondary school and university performances, and development of closer liaison between the university and secondary schools.

- Two basic undergraduate programs: the general course and selected course, each at two levels, the comprehensive and the honors.

- A four-year arts or science degree before entering professional studies.

- More emphasis upon independent and group study, less on lectures.

- Designed programs of study to replace the unit system; a diversity of programs but less choice among elective courses.

- An end to Christmas examinations and generally less reliance on examinations. Letter grades and ranking by position in class to replace exam marks.

- Expansions in campus study space, special residence provisions for graduate and married students, and liberalized rules in undergraduate residences.

- Major expansions of UBC's library system and Computer Center.

- A Senate standing committee on academic affairs, and planning committees within larger faculties.

Faculty members who served on the committee which wrote the report are: President Macdonald; Dr. Cyril Belshaw, dept. of anthropology and sociology; Dean Emeritus S.N.F. Chant; Dr. John Chapman, director of academic planning; Dr. D. Harold Copp, head of the physiology dept.; Dr. Kenneth C. Mann, dept. of physics; Dr. John M. Norris, dept. of history; Dr. Robert F. Scagel, dept. of biology and botany.

Newspaper columnist Eric Nicol, a member of the UBC Senate, provided editorial assistance in the study.

### Chairs Commission

Prof. Philip White, head of the estate management division in the faculty of commerce, has been named chairman of a commission of enquiry established by the Newfoundland government.

The Commission will report on house construction costs with a view to determining the extent of profits made on houses constructed for sale in the city of St. John's.

## RESULT OF YEAR-LONG STUDY

# Report Suggests Innovations, Improvements

The "Guideposts to Innovation" report of the President's committee on academic goals has sparked debate on the academic future of UBC. What follow are excerpts from the foreword to the report, written by President John B. Macdonald, and the summary and recommendations which followed most chapters in the 67-page report.

The University of British Columbia is sensitive to its changing responsibilities. It is aware of its changing role in response to the great issues of our time: the impact of the scientific revolution, the new dimensions of power, the gigantic contrasts of feast and famine, over-population, the surge of underdeveloped countries, the massive threats to individuality. The University is aware too of its new role on a much smaller stage within the Province of British Columbia—that of the comprehensive University offering undergraduate education and bearing almost the sole responsibility for graduate and professional education and responsibility for much of the research on which our future welfare depends.

This document represents an attempt to define some goals for the University and to seek ways of achieving them. The document has been written by a President's Committee and is the result of studies extending over one year. The Committee consulted widely with members of the Faculty, including a large and representative Consultative Committee. Nevertheless, at the time of writing, the document does not represent an official position of the University, or even a consensus of Faculty opinion. It is what its name implies, a study of goals along with a series of recommendations. The document and recommendations will be considered by the various governing bodies of the University and, to the extent

the department concerned and the University admission officers that they have the intellectual capacity and academic foundation upon which to build, they be permitted to enter the University at an appropriate level.

### The Quality of Instruction and the Assessment of Achievement

1. Lectures be reduced to an effective minimum and that other methods of instruction be used more frequently. To this end departments should review critically the nature of their teaching systems.

2. Organized independent study programs be expanded. These should begin in the first year and be continued to an increasing extent in subsequent years.

3. The University requirement of formal Christmas examinations be removed but departments be required to provide an assessment of the student's standing at the end of their first term at the University.

4. The University work towards establishing norms which will permit a more uniform assessment of achievement throughout the University.

5. In official transcripts, the numerical system of recording grades be replaced by letter grades and rank order of the student in the class.

6. Functional specialization as in teaching or research among faculty members be accepted and rewarded.

7. (a) Departments and Faculties establish procedures to demonstrate teaching methods to junior personnel and to encourage discussion and evaluation of instruction techniques.

(b) The University establish a Teaching Research Group which would have associated

10. The Faculty Council be charged with the task of continuously evaluating the quality of student life and recommending means by which it can be improved.

### Design and Structure of Curriculum

1. The flexibility desirable in curriculum planning be provided by the purposeful and deliberate design of optional programs rather than by the widespread use of unprescribed electives.

2. The unit system of measurement be discontinued in favour of a series of designed programs of study.

3. The principle adopted that, where practicable, a Bachelor degree in Arts or Science be required for entry in to professional programs and that the basis of the Faculties of Arts and Science be broadened to include such fundamental work, at present offered in other Faculties, as is acceptable for the Arts and Science programs. To effect this it will be necessary for some departments to have representation and responsibility in more than one faculty.

4. Each degree program contain a balance of work in the following elements: a selected discipline, allied disciplines and general education.

5. Departments individually and collectively meet their responsibilities to design courses in the general education and inter-disciplinary elements of the curriculum.

6. No fewer than five general education courses be required in all undergraduate curricula, three to be taken in the first two years (normally two in the first year) and the remainder in the upper years.

7. The University have two basic undergraduate programs, the general course and the selected course, each at two levels: the Comprehensive and the Honours, in which the emphasis on the three curricular elements vary while retaining a common minimum of each.

8. Commitment to specialized programs in the first year be resisted for most students.

### The University Year

1. The University year consist of two terms (Fall and Spring), of 13 weeks each, entered in September only, and a Summer term of 13 weeks entered in May. At least for the immediate future, the present Summer Session (as distinct from the Summer Term) to be retained.

2. Means be devised by which the students complete registration before the opening date of the Fall term.

3. Courses of study taken in the proposed Summer term provide an acceptable means of acceleration, permitting a student to obtain a degree in less time than at present.

4. (a) Faculty should be expected to teach 4 out of 6 terms and not more than 3 consecutively; (b) if they teach 3 terms consecutively, they should be free of teaching duties for the next two terms while remaining on full salary and benefits; (c) their salary continues to be on a 12-month basis.

5. Ways and means be examined by which school teachers could be released from their teaching duties in order to attend the regular university terms.

6. Enrolment in Summer Session (as distinct from the proposed Summer Term) be limited to those who, because of their teaching positions, are unable to attend during the regular terms.

### Graduate Work, Research and Continuing Education

1. The University provide the faculty and facilities for the considerable but orderly expansion of the graduate program.

2. The University seek funds to permit graduate students to continue their program of studies throughout the year.

3. The University actively support research programs in all the disciplines in which graduate work is to be offered.

4. The University seek funds to permit the appointment of distinguished professors to initiate new research and foster creative work.

5. The University devise an organization to capitalize on the funds which may be available from the public to support fundamental research in fields where aid is presently inadequate.

6. The Department of Extension be replaced by a Faculty of Continuing Education.

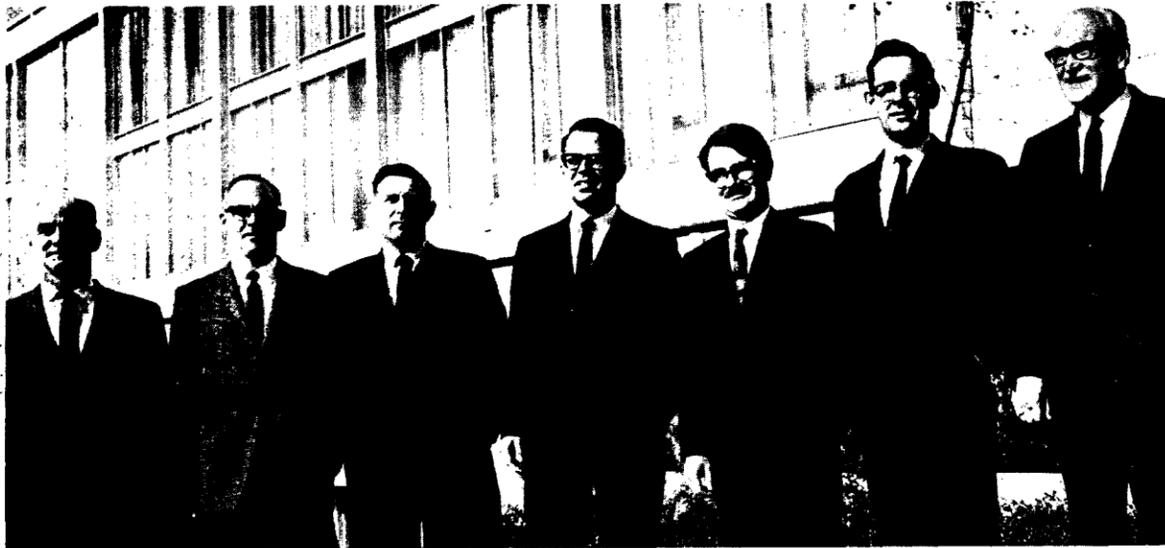
7. Funds be allocated to faculties, schools and departments specifically for the purpose of undertaking Continuing Education programs for credit, and strengthening the quality of their non-credit offerings.

### Academic Administration

1. There be established a Senate Standing Committee on Academic Affairs consisting of nine members charged with the responsibility of advising Senate on the quality and development of the University curriculum.

2. The larger faculties establish a Faculty Planning Committee to assist the dean and faculty to assign academic priorities and maintain an appropriate balance between existing fields and departments.

3. Faculty Curriculum Committees concern themselves not with the detailed content of courses, which is primarily a departmental responsibility, but with the principles which underlie degree and departmental programs.



Faculty members who prepared the "Guideposts to Innovation" report are, left to right, Kenneth C. Mann, Robert F. Scagel, John D. Chapman, President John B. Macdonald, Cyril S. Belshaw, John M. Norris, and S. N. F. Chant. Missing is D. Harold Copp. Vancouver Times Photo by Gordon Whittaker.

that they are accepted, its recommendations will be implemented.

This report can claim nothing new: in a sense it is as old as formal education. We believe that no single recommendation is without its parallel in some other institution. To this extent the recommendations are tried and true. Yet for the University of British Columbia they are new. Some ideas will be accepted after debate; others will fall by the wayside. The Committee presents this report with modesty and a keen sense of its inevitable inadequacies, yet with the conviction that the "Guideposts" point not only to innovation but to improvement.

John B. Macdonald  
PRESIDENT

### Admission Policy and Enrolment

1. UBC plan to enlarge the total undergraduate enrolment to 16,500 and graduate enrolment (including post-Bachelor professional students) to 5,500 by 1973.

2. Studies comparing achievement in secondary school and performance at university be enlarged in scope and carried out regularly by the Office of Student Services in conjunction with the University admission officers.

3. Full-scale trials of standard admission tests be made, to be followed up by carefully-designed studies to test their predictive value.

4. Entrance requirements continue to permit flexibility in the subjects which may be offered for entrance to the University, and that entrance to the first-year program be uniform for the University as a whole.

5. The present regulations governing re-admission after failing first year be made more stringent.

6. Students entering from Senior Matriculation be required to have a clear pass at first attempt in five subjects and an average of 60%.

7. (a) All faculties and schools regard supplementals as a privilege to be granted only to those students with a standing sufficiently high to warrant a reasonable expectation of successful completion of the year.

(b) The number of supplementals granted be reduced by means of awarding adjudicated passes, based upon the students overall performance.

8. In unusual cases where applicants can satisfy

with it an Audio-visual Centre to foster and facilitate use of audio-visual aids.

### The Quality of Student Life

1. The present liaison between secondary schools and the University be improved.

2. All departments nominate a member or members of their staff to be directly responsible for academic advice and to ensure that such persons are available for consultation between terms.

3. The program of subsidy and support from University funds for students' cultural activities be expanded.

4. Unallocated study space and departmental reading rooms be provided in each new building.

5. The further development of decentralized coffee lounges and common rooms about the campus, designed to foster small group discussions.

6. Some residences be set aside for graduate students with amenities for them, and that affairs of such residences be run by house committees composed of and responsible to the students themselves, so far as is compatible with the responsibilities of the University administration according to statute.

7. A committee composed of faculty and students examine the prevailing undergraduate residence rules with a view of liberalizing them as far as is consistent with the University's responsibilities with regard to conduct of students on campus.

8. The University plan a significant increase in residences for married students.

9. The University administration promote the zoning and development of the University Endowment Lands as a community germane to the welfare of the university.



DR. WALTER KOERNER



PROF. MARGARET ORMSBY



PROF. ROY DANIELLS

## Computer Aids Health Studies

A UBC doctor is using questionnaires, statistics, and the electronic computer as tools in the continuing struggle to improve community health.

Dr. Donald O. Anderson, of UBC's faculty of medicine, works in the field of epidemiology, or the study of epidemics, a branch of medicine which is concerned with the distribution of all diseases, infectious or not.

"To most people," says Dr. Anderson, "an epidemic involves a localized and highly infectious disease which flares up for a short time and then subsides."

Epidemiology concerns itself with all diseases, infectious or not, and often involves the study of well people, a group which acts as a standard against which to measure the prevalence of disease.

To continue epidemiology studies

### FIVE DEGREES AWARDED

## Governor, Faculty Members Honored

A total of five honorary degrees have been conferred on a member of UBC's Board of Governors and two members of the faculty in recent months.

The recipients are Dr. Walter Koerner, a UBC Governor since 1957; Prof. Roy Daniells, head of the English dept., and Dr. Margaret Ormsby, acting head of the history dept.

#### LIBRARY DONOR

Dr. Koerner received honorary doctor of laws degrees from the University of New Brunswick in October and from the University of Victoria on November 14 when Dr. Malcolm Taylor was installed as president.

Mr. Koerner, who has been a generous donor to the UBC library and other campus facilities, is chairman

of the board of Rayonier Canada (B.C.) Ltd., and was appointed by the federal government to the Economic Council of Canada in 1963.

Prof. Daniells received honorary doctor of laws degrees from the University of Toronto Nov. 27 and from Queen's University in May.

Author of two volumes of poetry and a book on Baroque art and John Milton, the English poet, Prof. Daniells is also a contributor and member of the editorial committee of the Literary History of Canada, to be published by the University of Toronto Press this year.

Dr. Ormsby received the degree of doctor of laws Oct. 24 at ceremonies marking the opening of the new Uni-

versity College on the Fort Garry campus of the University of Manitoba.

Prof. Ormsby is a former president of the B.C. Historical Association and was appointed by the Centennial Committee to prepare an official history of B.C., published in 1958.

#### AWARD OF MERIT

She was made a freeman of the City of Vernon in 1959, the same year she received an award of merit from the American State and Local History Society and the American Society of Archivists.

She is currently vice-president of the Canadian Historical Association and is serving a second term on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

## Heads Named for Five Departments

New heads have been named recently for five UBC departments.

Prof. William S. Hoar, one of the world's leading fish physiologists and a member of the UBC faculty since 1945, is the new head of the zoology dept. He succeeds Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan, who is now UBC's dean of graduate studies.

Prof. William H. Mathews, one of Canada's leading experts on glaciers and volcanoes, is the new head of the geology dept. succeeding Prof. V. J. Okulitch, the new dean of science.

The new head of the dept. of metallurgy, Prof. William M. Armstrong, succeeds Prof. Frank Forward, who resigned earlier this year to become the first director of the science secretariat established by the federal government.

Prof. William Nicholls is the head of the newly-created dept. of religious studies in the faculty of arts, and Dr. Alfred J. Elliot heads the new ophthalmology dept. in the faculty of medicine.

### NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NAMED

## Council Seeks to Raise \$40,000 To Expand Educational Research

The B.C. Educational Research Council will seek to raise \$40,000 by the end of 1964 to expand research, the newly-appointed executive director of the Council has announced.

Dr. Walter Hartrick, associate professor of education at UBC, said that at least six B.C. school boards had already assured the Council that they would make contributions to an expanded research program.

Dr. Hartrick, who was named executive director of the BCERC September 1, said funds will also be sought from local teacher associations, parent-teacher associations, and the department of education.

B.C.'s total expenditure on education is now approaching \$100 million, Dr. Hartrick said, but very little has been provided for research into the effectiveness of the system and how it might be improved.

"Money must be provided," he said, "to purchase the time and talent of

persons who can carry out rigorous research."

Dr. Hartrick said the Council plans, in the immediate future, to concentrate its research in curriculum and instruction in such areas as the appropriate level for foreign languages, the effectiveness and efficiency of new courses and programs, and kindergarten programs.

Other areas of research such as general school evaluation, school administration and teacher education will not be ignored, he added.

In certain situations, Dr. Hartrick said, school boards will be encouraged to allow teachers to undertake research projects. Larger, more complex projects may require the services of professors from the education faculties of B.C.'s three public universities, he said.

Another important aspect of the Council's work will be the introduc-

tion into B.C. schools of programs based on research carried out elsewhere, Dr. Hartrick said.

The Council has carried out eight research studies at a cost of approximately \$5,000 since it was formed in 1957.

The main contributors to these projects have been the B.C. School Trustees' Association and the B.C. Teachers Federation.

The Council is composed of representatives of UBC's faculty of education, the Vancouver School Board and its research division, the University of Victoria, the provincial department of education, the B.C. Parent-Teacher Federation, the BCTF, and the B.C. School Trustees Association.

Dr. Hartrick taught at high schools in Trail, Prince George, and Dawson Creek, and obtained his doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Chicago before permanently joining the UBC faculty in 1961.

begun in 1961, Dr. Anderson recently received a \$7,500 grant from the Canada Council. It is one of six awards made by the Council to Canadian scientists from a fund established by an anonymous donor to further interdisciplinary studies.

Part of the grant will be used to continue work on data obtained by Dr. Anderson during surveys in Berlin, New Hampshire, in 1961, and Chilliwack, B.C., in 1963.

Both these surveys were designed to throw light on the causes of chronic lung disease, which is the fastest growing cause of death in North America.

Another part of the Council grant will be used to further studies on the health hazards of climate and air pollution using available data and results obtained from surveys to be carried out in a B.C. town, which has yet to be selected.

### ON TIP OF POINT GREY

## Sen. McKeen's Home Bought for \$100,000

The University of B.C. has purchased Yorkeen, former home of Senator S. S. McKeen at the tip of Point Grey, for \$100,000, plus incidental legal expenses.

The 50-year-old mansion stands on 3½ acres of rolling lawns and gardens overlooking Howe Sound. UBC bought it from St. Mark's Theological College at the price it was sold recently to St. Mark's by Senator and Mrs. McKeen.

"We are most fortunate in being able to add to our campus a property of such unique value to the University," said UBC President John B. Macdonald. "Its purchase is a most logical step. The former Graham house, donated to the University last year, occupied a similar 3½ acre site immediately east of Yorkeen.

"UBC has now gained possession of an entire 7-acre pocket of land which is entirely surrounded by campus, but had been in possession of private owners.

"The dollar value of this land to the University in years to come just cannot be estimated, quite apart from its aesthetic value. The University will have a problem to raise the cash, but the Board of

Governors decided to take advantage of this unique opportunity to purchase.

"An arrangement for the financing will be worked on a self-liquidating basis. Studies have been undertaken to determine which of several prospective uses would provide most service to the university.

"The University is most grateful to St. Mark's College for making possible this valuable addition to the UBC campus — and, of course, to the original generosity of Senator and Mrs. McKeen in making Yorkeen available to St. Mark's."

The 18-room mansion was built before the first world war by E. P. Davis, a pioneer Vancouver lawyer.

The entire 7-acre tract was established by special provincial legislation.



GAIL AND KEITH SANDERCOCK

## IN EAST PAKISTAN

# Husband-wife Team Conduct Fish Survey

A husband-and-wife team of fisheries experts from UBC is in East Pakistan to conduct a survey at an American-built dam near the Burma border.

Keith and Gail Sandercock, both students in UBC's Institute of Fisheries, where they are working on advanced degrees, were hired to conduct a fish survey at the dam by Forestal Forestry and Engineering International, which has a contract with Canada's external aid office for development in the dam area.

Mr. Sandercock will survey the number and kinds of fish currently in the reservoir behind the dam to ascertain whether or not a commercial fishery can be developed.

Mrs. Sandercock will survey the bottom organisms in the reservoir to determine the food sources available for the existing fish.

Overall adviser for the project is Dr. C. C. Lindsey, associate professor in the Institute of Fisheries, who will fly to East Pakistan at Christmas to check on the progress of the project.

# Pulpmill Said to Hold Key to Timber Reserves

The sulphate pulpmill rather than sawmills holds the key to unlocking the untapped timber reserves of B.C., a UBC geography professor says in a recently published book.

## FULL UTILIZATION

Dr. Walter G. Hardwick, assistant professor of geography, in a book entitled "Geography of the forest industry of coastal B.C." says full utilization of trees is now imperative.

He adds: "Full utilization can only take place through provision of additional pulping plant capacity which can use both sawmill waste and pulp-grade logs."

When such mills are built, he says, total annual recovery on a sustained-yield basis could reach an annual allowable cut of two billion cubic feet, as compared to the present annual allowable cut of 850 million cubic feet.

"Much of this increase," says Prof. Hardwick, "would come from utilization of grades and species suitable for pulping, but not sawmilling, and timber found in remote areas."

The demand for full utilization of forest resources will significantly modify the pattern of forest activity in the province, he says.

## TRACES GROWTH

Dr. Hardwick first traces the growth of the forest industry in coastal B.C. and concludes that even though markets are not yet large enough to permit establishment of total potential sulphate pulp production, a major expansion in timber speculation is due.

B.C. still occupies a peripheral location when related to major world markets and thus continues to suffer from competition with producers in more central locations.



DR. W. G. HARDWICK

## U.B.C. REPORTS

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1964

# Clinic for Diabetic Children Established

UBC will establish a research clinic for diabetic children with a \$4,000 grant from the Sick Children's Research Foundation.

The grant, to UBC's department of paediatrics, is the first to be made by the Sick Children's Research Foundation, which was established in 1962. It is administered by the Vancouver Foundation.

The UBC clinic, to be known officially as the Juvenile Diabetic Research Clinic, will function through the outpatient department of the Health Center for Children at the Vancouver General Hospital where the UBC department of paediatrics is located.

Directing the clinic will be Dr. J. A. Birkbeck, assistant professor of paediatrics, who ran a similar clinic while a research fellow in endocrinology at the University of Iowa from 1960 to 1962.

Dr. John F. McCreary, dean of UBC's medical faculty, said the clinic will fulfil the greatest need in the management of the diabetic child, adequate education of the patient and

the family in technique and attitudes.

Dr. Birkbeck, the dean said, will advise children and parents currently attending the outpatient department and those referred to the clinic by practising physicians.

Dr. Birkbeck said there are an estimated 150-160 juvenile diabetics in B.C. "Because of the concentration of population in the lower mainland, it is likely that the bulk are located in this area," he said.

The basic objective of the clinic, he added, is to assist and advise patients and their families and physicians in the management of the problem in order that juvenile diabetics can lead a normal life.

Dr. Birkbeck added that there also exists a need to expand research in juvenile diabetes, which is one of the most common endocrine diseases.

Research is currently hampered by the difficulty of gathering together enough diabetics for observation. The clinic, Dr. Birkbeck said, will provide such an opportunity.

A native of Scotland, Dr. Birkbeck is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh where he received the degrees of bachelor of medicine and surgery.

The Sick Children's Research Foundation, which has made the grant for establishment of the new clinic, was established in 1962. The objective of a minimum sum of \$100,000 to establish a permanent fund was reached by the end of 1963, and as of June 30, 1964, the fund totalled \$115,146.

The \$4000 grant to UBC represents income from the fund to date.

# Zoologists To Explore Easter Island

Two UBC zoologists are taking part in a Canadian expedition of medical scientists to Easter Island in the South Pacific.

Included in the 25-man expedition, which left Halifax November 14, were Dr. Ian Efford, assistant professor of zoology, and graduate student Jack A. Mathias, 5751 Balsam.

Dr. Efford and his assistant will carry out studies in the field of ecology on Easter Island, a possession of Chile about 2,500 miles west of the South American coastline. Ecology is the study of the relationships of plants and animals to their environment.

Dr. Efford said very little is known about how the plant and animal life on Easter Island had adapted itself to conditions there.

"Because of its isolation," he said, "very few species of plants and animals have been introduced on the island and we are interested in such things as their productivity."

He also plans to investigate how artificially introduced pests, such as cockroaches and flies, have affected the ecological system on the island.

Other studies include animals and fish in the intertidal zone and in the many volcanic lakes on the island.

Sponsored originally by the World Health Organization, the Easter Island Expedition forms part of the Human Adaptability Project of the International Biological Program.

# Patrol Moved To Permanent Headquarters

UBC Traffic and Patrol Service has moved permanently into the former wireless station residence on Wesbrook Crescent.

"We have established permanent headquarters in a most strategic location for this service at negligible cost," said Burser William White. "It is on the east border of the campus, and Wesbrook intersects with all main traffic arteries on the campus."

"Facilities the service was occupying can now be removed to provide additional parking for students, faculty and staff in the growing campus area adjacent to the engineering building and the Ponderosa cafeteria."

The wireless station residence was used as temporary living and training headquarters for the hockey team seeking world championship, and rowers preparing for the recently Olympic Games in Tokyo.

# Priority List Set Out for New UBC Buildings

Year-by-year priorities for buildings to be constructed at UBC up to 1969 are set out in the table below.

Funds for UBC's new building program will be derived from two sources — the provincial government, which will provide a total of \$40.7 million in the next five years for capital construction at B.C.'s three public universities, and the "3 Universities Capital Fund," which will seek to raise \$28 million in the next year.

YEAR	BUILDING PROJECTS	AMOUNT
1964-65	Commerce and Social Sciences.....	\$ 2,538,000
	Education Additions.....	900,000
	Dentistry including Expansion of Basic Medical Sciences.....	4,116,000
1965-66	Library—Completion of Stacks and Reading Space.....	972,000
	Forestry-Agriculture Complex.....	3,427,000
1966-67	Music.....	1,585,000
	Metallurgy.....	1,580,000
1967-68	Biological Sciences, Oceanography and Fisheries.....	6,000,000
	Mathematics and Geography.....	50,000
1968-69	Engineering.....	4,350,000
	Social Work.....	525,000
	Geology and Earth Sciences.....	125,000
	Other Projects (5 year Progressive Development)	
	Agriculture Field Development.....	500,000
	Physical Education and Recreation Development.....	250,000
	Site Development and Services.....	2,842,000
		<b>\$29,760,000</b>