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UBC REPORTS

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PRESIDENT PREPARES REPORT

UBC's new president, Dr. John B. Macdonald, has announced that he will visit five areas of the province before the end of November to survey the needs of higher education in the province.

Dr. Macdonald said the visits stemmed from the fact that the Senate and Board of Governors had approved his proposal for the preparation of a report which will analyse the possible need for decentralization of higher education and the creation of autonomous institutions in various areas of the province.

Dr. Macdonald visited Abbotsford and Chilliwack in the Fraser Valley September 12. On October 15 he will be in Prince George for meetings lasting one day. He will follow this with meetings in the Kootenay area at Trail, Nelson and Cranbrook from October 18 to 20.

The president will be in the Okanagan area from October 31 to November 2 for meetings in Penticton, Kelowna and Vernon. He will visit north central B.C. on November 13 for meetings in Kamlops and Revelstoke.

Dr. Macdonald said he would confer with school board officials and other persons interested in higher education in all the cities to be visited.

The president added that statistical material relating to the present state of higher education, future enrolment, and staff needs and supply would also be collected.

From this and other material the president will prepare a report for submission to the Senate and Board of Governors of the University before the end of the year. Included in the report will be recommendations concerning the future of higher education in the province.

The president said that the plan, if accepted by the Senate, Board of Governors and provincial government, would affect the future of education in British Columbia for many years to come.

He added: "The greatest care must be exercised to ensure that decisions are the best for the entire province, without regard to immediate and local interest."

big plans revealed for grads

The UBC Alumni Association will highlight 1962 Homecoming with a series of topical, controversial lectures in addition to the usual sports events and class reunions.

Entitled "Trends and Topics '62" the lecture series will bring together UBC professors and others for lectures on automation, the role of women in modern society, a business view of government, labour and management, and protest in arts of literature and film.

The lecture program will be held on Tuesday and Thursday, October 30 and November 1, at 8 p.m., and on Saturday, November 3 at 10 a.m. Among the lecturers will be Professor Ralph Loffmark, of UBC's commerce faculty; Dr. Kaspar Naegele, dept. of anthropology and sociology; UBC's dean of women, Helen McCrae; Anthony Emery, of Victoria College, and George Woodcock, of UBC's English department.

The sports side of Homecoming begins on Friday, November 2, with a golf tournament open to alumni, faculty and students. The same evening the War Memorial gymnasium will resound to the cheers of students and graduates during the annual basketball match between the old timers and the current Thunderbirds.

On Saturday, November 3, the annual Homecoming football game in the UBC stadium will see the Thunderbirds take on the University of Saskatchewan.

Saturday, November 3—always a big day for Homecoming grads—opens with a coffee party in Brock Hall for all alumni at 9 a.m. At 12 noon there will be a chicken barbecue in the field house and grads who don't wish to go to the football game at 1:30 p.m. can tour new campus buildings under the guidance of students.

The day will end for most alumni at the annual Homecoming ball in Brock Hall which begins at 9 p.m.

The class of 1927 will hold its class reunion in the faculty club on Friday, November 2. Other classes—1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, and 1952—will meet at various campus locations on Saturday, November 3.

See page two for a full list of Homecoming events.

new parking rules

A master development plan begun in 1958 at the University of British Columbia moved one step closer to completion when new traffic and parking regulations became effective on the UBC campus September 1.

The plan calls for the creation of a "walking campus" in the centre portion of the University. Dean E. D. MacPhee, UBC's dean of administrative affairs, said that the new plans and regulations were necessary to handle as efficiently and as safely as possible the 17,000 pedestrians and the 5,000 cars which come daily to the campus.

"UBC has spent more than $150,000 in the past three years on the creation of new parking facilities and traffic control," Dean MacPhee added. The University has had to spend approximately $70,000 for the addition and extension of new parking lots this summer.

The new traffic plans are the outcome of more than three years of study by a joint faculty-student committee.

Regulations approved by the board of governors require that all persons who park on the campus must obtain a parking permit as from September 1. The fee for this permit is $10 per year for faculty, staff and regular visitors to the campus. The fee for student cars will be $5 per year. It is important that all cars be registered at an early date.

"Even with these fees the University will not cover the cost of creating new facilities and traffic control," Dean MacPhee added.

Under the new regulations the main mall of the University has been closed completely to cars every day except Sunday. The east and west malls have become one-way streets. Student cars will be routed by signs to lots located on the periphery of the central campus.

Occasional visitors to the campus may park in marked sections of faculty and staff lots without a parking permit, but regular visitors are expected to purchase permits.

Evening class students may park in any student lot or, on payment of a nominal fee, in supervised lots. They may not park in faculty or staff lots at any time. Additional staff has been employed to direct traffic and to assist visitors in finding suitable parking space.

UBC gets book grant

The Canada Council has made a grant of $5000 to UBC for the purchase of books in the field of Asian studies.

Last year the Council made a similar grant for the purchase of books in the field of Slavonic studies.

Professor William L. Holland, head of the Asian studies department, said the funds would be used to purchase series of periodicals and basic, out-of-print works to strengthen research resources.

Members of the department made purchases this summer, Prof. Holland said, while on study tours in Japan and other far east centres.

enrolment short of estimates

UBC will have another record registration for the 1962-63 session, but the predicted enrolment of 14,000 students will probably be 400 short of estimates.

At press time a total of 13,500 students had registered and UBC's registrar J. E. A. Parnall said an additional 100 students would probably sign up before the end of September.

Mr. Parnall said the freshman class is about 300 below estimates, but registration in all other years in arts and science appears to be up.

Tougher UBC entrance requirements and the transfer of some students to the Vancouver school board's adult education centre at King Edward high school were cited by Mr. Parnall as the most likely reasons for the drop in enrolment.

Under UBC's new entrance regulations, students with grade 12 supplementals are not eligible for registration in first year arts, and grade 13 students are not accepted unless they have passed three of five subjects.

Enrolment at the King Edward centre is 960, 300 more than expected. Most of the students registered are taking grade 13.

install president October 25

Dr. John B. Macdonald will be officially installed as president of UBC on October 25, the day preceding fall congregation.

At the ceremony, Mr. George Cunningham, the senior member of the UBC Board of Governors, will present Dr. Macdonald to the chancellor, Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, C.B.E.

Chancellor Ross will administer the pledge of office and declare Dr. Macdonald officially installed. Dr. Macdonald will then be robed in the presidential gown.

The installation ceremony will be followed by addresses of welcome by representatives of the Faculty Association, the Alma Mater Society, the Alumni Association, and the UBC employed staff.

Following the welcoming addresses President Macdonald will address the gathering.

$1000 gift buys books

A gift of $1000 has been made to the department of Slavonic studies at UBC for the purchase of library books.

The gift is from Mrs. J. P. Fell, 1598 Angus Drive, Vancouver, a member of the organization known as The Friends of the Library. The funds have been given in memory of Mrs. Fell's late husband, Colonel James P. Fell, who died in 1960.

A spokesman for the Slavonic studies department said the gift would be used to purchase rare and out of print books for use by students and faculty.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

(The article which follows concerning the proposed University Hospital is a speech given by the dean of medicine, Dr. John F. McCreary, to the board of directors of the B.C. division of the Canadian Medical Association.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen, it is a privilege for me to have the opportunity of discussing the proposed University Hospital with the representatives of the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Medical Association. The development of this Hospital will influence all the physicians of this province to some degree and I am awfully keen that everyone be made aware of the reasons for its development, the nature of the hospital, and the role that we expect it to play.

In order to make clear the reasons why such a hospital is necessary, I must review something of the history of medical education on our continent.

Until the beginning of the 19th century, medical education on this continent was very informal and completely unstructured. If an individual wished to become a physician he apprenticed himself to a practising doctor for a period of time which suited the two principals involved. It might be as short a time as three month, it might be as long a time as three or four years. There was no standard body of knowledge which must be taught. Inevitably the quality of the physicians produced under this system varied in the extreme.

During the 19th century this pattern gradually changed. First, small groups of physicians found that it was more interesting to teach their particular interests in medicine to three or four students than it was to teach all aspects of the science to one student and so groups began to join together to teach combined groups of students and thus the nuclei of faculties of medicine came into existence. In the latter years of the century and the early years of the 20th century it was found that the teaching of medical students could be a financially rewarding arrangement. By charging high fees to the students, by providing no facilities in which they could do laboratory work and by having them take on certain aspects of practice which the physician wished to relinquish, medical schools made money and partly as a result of this they became extremely numerous on this continent. In the year 1909 there were alleged to be over 240 medical schools on this continent as opposed to the less than 100 that are now engaged in teaching students.

It was in that year that the Carnegie Foundation became interested in this problem and decided to have an objective study made of medical education methods in the United States and Canada. They hired Abraham Flexner to make the study which was of two years' duration and consisted of an unannounced visit to every faculty of medicine on the continent. The report which was written was blunt in the extreme. It recommended the closure of the majority of the medical schools, it pointed out that the only faculty of medicine which was providing the academic atmosphere required for proper teaching was Johns Hopkins Medical School and it strongly recommended that henceforth every department in a faculty of medicine have a nucleus of full-time paid staff rather than have all its teaching done by individuals who made their living from other sources.

A remarkable thing about the Flexner report was the degree to which it was taken seriously by the medical schools involved. Most of the schools whose closure had been recommended actually did close their doors. Those that remained open tried mightily to improve their standards to something approaching those of Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Every medical school on this continent has faced this problem of reduced numbers of patients for teaching and research. Many different attempts have been made to try to meet the problem. We have had an opportunity of visiting a great many of the medical schools on this continent and we have found that the only consistently successful answer to the problem has been to build or take over a hospital of relatively small size, label it as a teaching and research hospital, and create a standard of care in that hospital which is extremely high. Under these circumstances, individuals of all economic groups will happily enter the hospital, even though they know that they are going to be used for teaching and, in some instances, for clinical investigation. The degree to which this has been accepted when it has been associated with a high level of care has been surprising and gratifying.

The second factor which has appeared in recent years to interfere with the close relationship between hospitals and faculties of medicine has been the introduction of pre-paid government-supported hospitalization. From an era in which teaching and research were an accepted part of hospital costs to an era in which they were not allowed at all the change took place virtually over night. Under pre-paid, government-supported hospitalization, every dollar which a hospital expends in providing routine service to patients is obtainable from government sources. However, not one dollar is available for teaching or for research. Further, with the development of pre-paid government-supported hospital care the hospital no longer required, or was able, to raise funds by voluntary subscription. As a result, they find themselves in a position where they simply cannot afford to undertake additional costs for teaching and research however interested they may be.

It was against this background of impending problems that the consultants who were brought to the University of British Columbia in 1947 and 1948, prior to the development of the faculty, unanimously recommended that a University Hospital be built before the faculty of medicine was put into operation. There were no funds for the building at the time and the pressure to educate physicians in British Columbia became overwhelming. The faculty opened its doors in the fall of 1950 to admit its first class of medical students with arrangements for teaching which were considered to be temporary. The pre-clinical sciences including anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, bacteriology and pathology were housed in temporary buildings located on the campus of the University, and the clinical teaching was initiated in the downtown hospitals, particularly the Vancouver General Hospital. The University was most grateful to the service hospitals for taking on this difficult added responsibility, under the circumstances outlined above.

We have now operated under these conditions for more than eleven years and we have had an opportunity to review the effectiveness of the arrangements. Certainly there have been many advances during this eleven-year period. It has been possible to graduate eight classes of physicians averaging fifty-two per class. Many of this group are still engaged in graduate training but 241 of them are already practising in the province of British Columbia. The faculty has grown greatly. Starting with a handful of full-time teachers and a relatively small number of part-time teachers we now have 86 full-time and over 280 part-time teachers involved in the faculty.

But there have been many disadvantages as well. The geographic separation between the pre-clinical departments, situated on the campus at Point Grey, and the clinical departments, located downtown, has been far too great to permit the close liaison which is essential in an effective medical school.

It has been particularly difficult to establish an atmosphere in which clinical investigation can take place. We have no reason to be ashamed of our general research program. In a period of eleven years the University of British Columbia has grown from nothing to the third position among the twelve medical schools in Canada in terms of the total volume of research which is performed. It ranks third behind McGill and the University of Toronto. However, the research is largely in the pre-clinical fields with much less investigation done in the clinical fields, because of lack of research facilities.

It has always been the intent of the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia to build a University Hospital, even though it was not possible to do so prior to the faculty's development. Accordingly, about four years ago a genuine effort was put underway to achieve this end. In the three years that have immediately passed, the clinical department heads within the faculty have met at regular intervals to determine what the role of the University Hospital would be in this community, how it should be designed to fit in with the new basic science buildings which were completed in the fall of 1961 and how it would be related to other hospitals in the community.

We were fortunate in the fact that the Rockefeller Foundation and the John and Mary Markle Foundation were interested in our studies and provided us with funds to travel and see and study every University hospital which has been built on this continent and in the United Kingdom since the beginning of World War II. Out of these studies and our own considerations, a number of points have become abundantly clear.

(1) The University Hospital should not attempt to take over the functions of other hospitals in the community. It must operate in close conjunction with the other hospitals and provide those facilities which the other hospitals lack. For example, there are certain aspects of undergraduate teaching and of graduate training which can be better performed in a hospital in which the staff is small and carefully selected for their teaching and research interests. On the other hand there are a great many aspects of undergraduate medical education and the great bulk of the graduate education program which are much better done in an area where there are large numbers of patients with all types of disease. Thus the University Hospital must be closely integrated with the hospitals of downtown Vancouver particularly the Vancouver General.

(2) Under these conditions, the University Hospital does not need to be large. We have studied our requirements with great care and have arrived at the conclusion that a 310-bed hospital with 60 additional beds for psychiatry and 40 beds for rehabilitation medicine will provide us with all of the facilities which are needed, for many years to come.

(3) The University Hospital must be abundantly equipped with teaching and research space. The most commonly found defect in the hospitals visited on this continent and elsewhere has been the lack of space for teaching and for research. As a result of the failure to include adequate space for these purposes, new wings have been built and new buildings erected which do not integrate with the remainder of the hospital. Thus, the University hospital will be costly, and the usual funds available for construction purposes from various levels of government will not completely cover the needs.

As a result of the planning which has gone on during the three-year period, the role which the University Hospital will play has become reasonably clear.

(1) It must be essentially a training centre and provide the environment in which an academic approach towards health care can be taught. We feel that it must go far beyond the training of physicians. In today's complex pattern of health care, the doctor is just one of a team of people providing care — he cannot do it alone. Although we talk of a "health team" we do not actually possess a team. Dentists, nurses, physicians, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, pharmacists, clinical psychologists, and other members of the group are taught in isolated areas on the campus across Canada. Far from producing a team, the result is the development of a group of very separate disciplines — each a little unsure of its own role and that of the others. The artificial barriers raised during the educational period are in some instances never broken down. This is not conducive to good health care. It seems clear that a next major step in the field of health education is to bring these groups together, teach them together, have them study together, take lectures together, teach together. Then we feel they will develop some sympathy and understanding for what each discipline has to proproduce and we will produce a health team in fact. Another area in which the new hospital will pioneer training programs is in relation to continuing medical education. The department which was set up two years ago will not adequately achieve its goal until it has as a base of operation the teaching and research hospital which the Health Sciences Centre will include.

(2) It will be possible in the University Hospital to conduct a greatly expanded clinical investigation program. Evaluation of new methods of treatment will mean that, through the medium of the department of continuing medical education this information can be brought to the physicians of the province a good deal more rapidly than is now possible.

(3) The hospital will serve as a laboratory for the Hospital Insurance Service. The Service costs the people of our province approximately fifty million dollars per year. It represents a very large industry and one in which there are many problems. The Hospital Insurance Service has no group to which it can turn for answers relative to types of equipment to buy, methods of staffing wards, etc. The University Hospital will serve in the capacity of a research laboratory for this very major industry and should produce an overall reduction in costs of hospital care in the province.

(4) Inevitably the University Hospital will become a referral centre for many of the problem cases in the province of British Columbia. For patients whose investigation or management requires facilities beyond the scope of community hospitals, the University Hospital will be available.

HOMECOMING CALENDAR

Tuesday, October 31

8 P.M. — Lecture series entitled "Trends and Topics '62" begins on the campus. Topics are PROGRAMMING FOR AUTOMATION; BUSINESS LOOKS AT GOVERNMENT, LABOUR AND MANAGEMENT; THE MULTIPLE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MODERN SOCIETY, and PROTESTS IN THE ARTS OF LITERATURE AND FILM. The lecture series continues on Thursday, November 1, at 8 P.M. and on Saturday, November 3, at 10 A.M.

Friday, November 2

AFTERNOON — Golf tournament for alumni, faculty and students on the University golf course. The tournament will be followed by a banquet in Brock Hall open to all.

EVENING — Reunion of Class of 1927 in the Faculty Club.

8 P.M. — Basketball in the War Memorial gym. Graduates vs Thunderbirds.

Saturday, November 3

9 A.M. — Coffee party and registration for all alumni.

12 NOON — Chicken barbecue in Fieldhouse. Reunion — Class of 1917 in the Faculty Club.

1:30 P.M. — Football in the stadium. UBC vs. Saskatchewan.

1:30 P.M. — Student-guided tours of new buildings begin from the fieldhouse.

EVENING — Class reunions in the following locations: 1932 — Faculty Club; 1937 — Brock Hall; 1942 — Buchanan building; 1947 — Buchanan building; 1952 — International House.

9 P.M. — Homecoming dance in Brock Hall.

TWO DEANS NAMED

Dr. John B. Macdonald, president of UBC, has announced the appointment of deans to head the Faculties of Dentistry and Forestry.

DR. S. WAH LEUNG, professor of oral biology in the school of dentistry at the University of California at Los Angeles, has now assumed the position of dean of UBC's new Faculty of Dentistry.

The new head of the Faculty of Forestry is THOMAS G. WRIGHT, formerly chief forester and manager of timber lands for Canadian Forest Products Limited in Vancouver.

Mr. Wright succeeds Dr. George S. Allen, who resigned as dean in September, 1961, to become director of research for the Weyerhaeuser Company in Centralia, Washington. Professor Robert W. Wellwood has been acting dean of the faculty in the interim.

Dr. Macdonald said the appointment of Dr. Leung as dean of the Faculty of Dentistry was a significant event in UBC's history.

He said a University committee composed of colleagues concerned with health sciences, and chaired by Dr. J. F. McCreary, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, was appointed in the spring to search the world for possible candidates for this senior and important University position.

"The committee conducted a most exhaustive and comprehensive survey," Dr. Macdonald said, "and unanimously recommended Dr. Leung's appointment."

Dr. Macdonald said the Board of Governors felt confident that under Dr. Leung's leadership it would be possible to proceed immediately with the detailed planing of the new Faculty of Dentistry.

"I am sure," said Dr. Macdonald, "that because of the growing demands for dental services which have been in evidence over the last decade or more, Dr. Leung's appointment and the announcement of the early development in the field of dentistry here will be received with enthusiasm throughout the province."

Dr. Macdonald added: "In a larger sense, the vision which the founders of UBC had of an institution offering the fullest educational opportunities to the citizens of B.C. is now a reality."

Dr. Leung was born in China on November 2, 1918. He received his early education in Edmonton and Vancouver, and attended the University of British Columbia from 1937 to 1939. Dr. Leung enrolled at McGill University in 1939 and received the gold medal for the highest standing in dental surgery on graduation in 1943. He was also awarded the degree of bachelor of science by McGill in 1945.

Dr. Leung was a dental intern at Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal during 1943 and 1944. He then enrolled at the University of Rochester and received his doctor of philosophy degree in physiology from that University in 1950. At Rochester, Dr. Leung was a fellow in dentistry from 1944 to 1947 and Eastman Fellow in Dentistry from 1947 to 1950.

From 1950 until 1961 Dr. Leung was associated with the University of Pittsburgh school of dentistry. In 1952 he was named professor and chairman of the department of physiology there and from 1957 to 1961 was professor of dental research, director of graduate education, and director of research and teacher training.

In 1961, Dr. Leung joined the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles to assist in the planning of a new faculty of dentistry there. He was appointed a professor of oral biology in the school of dentistry and a lecturer in physiology in the school of medicine.

Dr. Leung holds membership in a number of learned societies including the American College of Dentists and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has acted as a consultant to the National Board of Dental Examiners in the U.S. since 1960 and has held editorial posts on two dental journals and has presented papers and addresses to a large number of scientific meetings. In addition he has served as consultant to the National Institutes of Health in the United States.

Dr. Macdonald said the University committee which recommended the appointment of Mr. Wright as dean of forestry had been at work for nearly a year, and had sought the advice of a wide circle of eminent foresters, engineers, industrialists, and UBC faculty members knowledgeable in the field.

The president said the University felt itself fortunate in attracting to the post of dean of forestry an individual whose background encompasses both academic and practical forestry.

"The board of governors feels," the president added, "that it has found in Mr. Wright a person whose guidance and leadership will lead to more intimate ties with an active industry and the expansion of graduate and research work which will be to the benefit of both parties."

Mr. Wright was born in Warren, Pennsylvania, on April 15, 1961, and attended Pennsylvania State University, where he received his bachelor of science degree in forestry in 1937. Graduate work followed at Duke University which awarded him the degree of master of forestry in 1939. At Duke, Mr. Wright specialized in forest economics.

Mr. Wright was an assistant ranger and timber cruiser for the United States Forest Service in Idaho and California in 1937 and 1938 before he joined UBC's department of forestry, then a part of the Faculty of Applied Science, in 1939.

At UBC he was successively lecturer, assistant, and associate professor, and taught forest economics and forest mensuration, or statistics. From 1943 to 1946 Mr. Wright served in France, Belgium and Germany with an Engineer Forestry Battalion of the U.S. Army.

He returned to UBC in 1947 and the following year was appointed chief forester for Canadian Forest Products Limited. In 1956 he was also named manager of timber lands.

In this position he was in charge of timber management, exploration, protection and reforestation, including supervision of timber and logging contracts, conducting negotiations with government regarding timber, supervising tree farm license contracts, and supervising timber management plans.

Mr. Wright has been president or chairman of many professional forestry organizations in Canada, including the Vancouver section of the Canadian Institute of Foresters, the Canadian Forestry Association of B.C., and the B.C. Resources Conference.

He is currently chairman of the Joint Forestry Committee of the Forest Industry Associations and a member of the advisory board of UBC's research and demonstration forest at Haney, B.C. His publications in scientific journals are in the field of the economics of forest industries and various phases of forest management.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT
dean of forestry

DR. S. WAH LEUNG
heads dentistry

THE FACULTY

DR. NORMAN A. M. MacKENZIE, president emeritus, has been appointed chairman of the priorities establishment committee of the Community Chest and Councils of the Greater Vancouver area.

Dr. MacKenzie, and a committee of 20 men and women from all areas of community activity, will prepare a master plan for the spending of voluntary and tax funds in the health and welfare field.

PROF. FRANK FORWARD, head of the department of metallurgy, was recently the recipient of the R.S. Jane Memorial Lecture Award from the Chemical Institute of Canada. The award is presented to a resident of Canada for exceptional achievement in a field of chemical engineering or industrial chemistry.

PROF. CHARLES BOURNE, of the faculty of law, has been named president of the Canadian branch of the International Law Association . . . PROF. GEORGE VOLKOFF, head of the physics department, is the current president of the Canadian Association of Physicists ... DR. T. E. HULL, director of the UBC computing centre, has been elected a director of the Computor and Data Processing Society of Canada . . . DR. DONALD MacKAY, of the psychology department, has been named president of the International House Association . . . DEAN W. H. MATTHEWS, head of the faculty of pharmacy, is the new president of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. At the annual meeting of the Association in Vancouver, Dean Matthews was presented with the Bowl of Hygeia Award by the A. H. Robins Co. of Canada for outstanding community service.

PROF. R. D. JAMES, head of the department of mathematics, has been appointed to an eight-man committee at the University of Illinois which will study the content and teaching of mathematics from grade nine to twelve in North America.

He is the only Canadian invited to take part in the current project and first Canadian appointed to the University of Illinois' project for the improvement of school mathematics, which is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation of the U.S.

DR. J. KUTNEY, of the chemistry department, attended the second international symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Products in Prague, Czechoslavakia early in September. He presented a paper on total synthesis of steroidal derivatives.

PROF. ROY DANIELLS, head of the English department, has been appointed by the Canada Council to the Governor-General's Literary Awards committee for 1962-63. The awards are made annually for fiction, poetry, and non-fiction in both English and French.

PROF. GEORGE PICKARD, head of the Institute of Oceanography, has been elected vice-president of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography.

DR. J. C. BERRY, professor of animal husbandry in the faculty of agriculture, has received a distinguished service certificate from the Ayrshire Breeders Association of Canada. He was cited for developing and promoting a method of assessing dairy milk and fat yields.

PROF. CHARLES A. McDOWELL, head of UBC's chemistry department, was in Japan from September 2 to 25 to attend an international symposium on molecular structure and spectroscopy. He presented a paper written in conjunction with research associate Dr. Wei Cheng Lung, and chaired a special session on electron spin resonance and nuclear magnetic resonance.

In addition he attended meetings to discuss recent developments in quantum chemistry and gave one of four lectures at a symposium on the electronic structure of large molecules at the University of Kyoto.

DR. ALISTAIR I. SCOTT, associate professor of chemistry, has been invited to give the Lederle science lecture at the Lederle Laboratories, a division of the American Cyanimid Company, in Pearl River, New York, in October. Dr. Scott has been notified that the American Cyanimid Company has awarded him a grant of $7000 per annum for research in the field of antibiotic materials.

DR. F. P. PATTERSON, associate professor of surgery (orthopaedics) in the faculty of medicine, was in England and Denmark in the latter part of August to attend meetings of the International Orthopaedic Club and the combined meetings of the British and Scandinavian Orthopeadics Associations.

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'Friends' honour MacKenzie

The Friends of the Library of the University of British Columbia has purchased one of the outstanding collections of books by and about the Scottish poet Robert Burns for presentation to the UBC library.

Mr. Kenneth Caple, president of the Council of the Friends, said the collection would be presented to UBC in honour of UBC's retired president, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, and Mrs. MacKenzie.

The collection, made up of 1,500 items, was built up over a period of 28 years by the late A. M. Donaldson of Vancouver, who died in May, 1961. Mr. Caple said that a distinguished Burns scholar in the United States has claimed that the collection is one of the best of its kind in North America.

The collection contains almost all the editions of Burns' poems, letters and collected works, as well as many rare editions of Scottish song books, and the works of other Scottish writers.

The collection is rich in critical and biographical material, and many of the volumes are of particular value because of rare bindings and beautiful illustrations.

As a whole, the collection will be of great value to the undergraduate student, and to advanced students in the fields of literature, bibliography and musicology, according to Dr. Samuel Rothstein of the UBC library.

Mr. Caple said that Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie had been very special friends of the library and the organization felt that the collection was a fitting gift to mark their long years of service to the University.

The gift will be the third major collection of books purchased by the Friends for the UBC library since 1958. In 1958 they acquired a 20,000-volume collection of Canadiana from the estate of Montreal bookseller Thomas Murray.

In 1959, the Friends purchased a 45,000-volume collection of Chinese books which placed UBC among the top five centres in North America for the study of Chinese history, philosophy, literature and geography.

agriculture offers new course

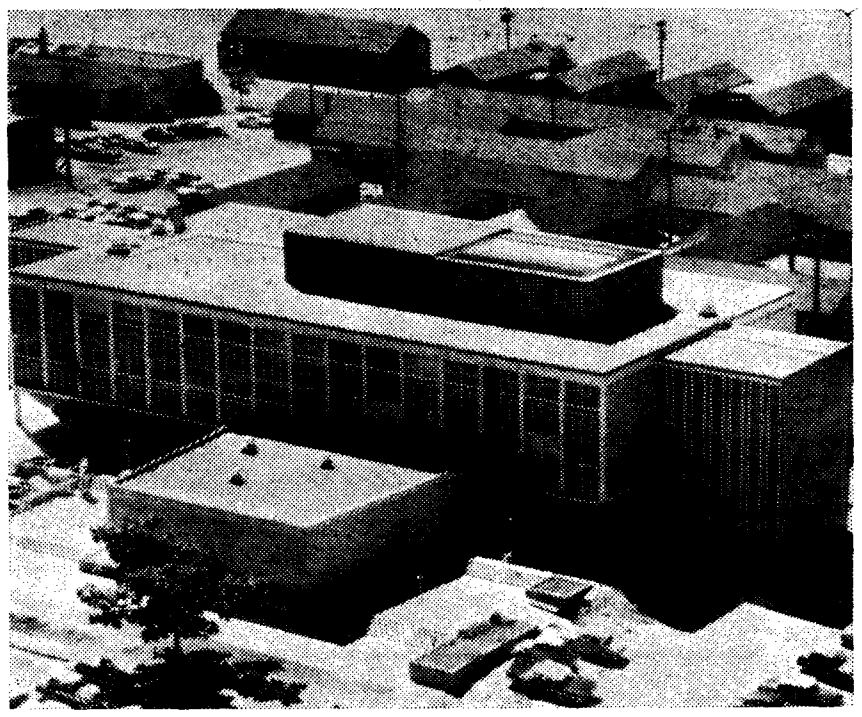
A revised program in the field of food science and technology was introduced in the faculty of agriculture at the University of British Columbia in September.

The new program is the result of the work of a committee headed by E. L. Watson, assistant professor in the department of agricultural engineering and mechanics.

The committee decided to revamp UBC's offerings in the field of food science and technology as the result of a survey of 105 companies engaged in the food industry in western Canada. Mr. Watson said the survey revealed that a minimum of 85 graduates would be required by western Canadian companies in the next five years.

The new program will offer a more balanced and broader curriculum which will prepare students for careers in the meat and fish packing industry, dairying, and frozen food processing. About 20 courses will be offered in the four-year program leading to the bachelor of science in agriculture degree.

At present UBC offers five scholarships totalling approximately $2,000 to students who wish to specialize in this field. The scholarships are sponsored by food industry companies.



Study in contrasts is apparent in this aerial photograph of UBC's new education building which is surrounded by converted army huts. The new $1,104,000 building is the first of four units which will be linked together to accommodate the rapidly growing faculty, which this year has enrolled more than 2500 students.

buildings relieve pressure

Members of the faculty and student body in chemistry and education at UBC are breathing more easily as the result of the opening of two new buildings.

Dean Neville Scarfe, dean of the education faculty, still sees faculty members and students in a cramped little office in a converted army hut, but many of his future teachers are taking classes in a bright, new four-storey building which cost $1,104,000.

The new education building, which seats just over 900 students, is only the first of four units to cost a total of $3,000,000 which will be constructed at the corner of the main mall and University Boulevard on the Point Grey campus.

"Up until now, everything has seemed makeshift," says Dean Scarfe. "We don't even like to think about it."

The makeshift sentiments are echoed by members of UBC's department of chemistry, who are moving into a new wing to their building designed solely for graduate and faculty research.

The five-storey building at the north end of the existing chemistry building cost about $600,000 to construct and provides research space for 75 additional graduate students and members of faculty.

The head of the department of chemistry, Dr. Charles McDowell, is particularly happy to move his electron spin resonance lab into the new building. For the past five years he has occupied a cramped, gloomy room on the basement floor of the old chemistry building.

The new education building includes 12 classrooms with seating capacities varying from 25 to 258, and contains the first facilities for education by television at any Canadian university.

Before the end of this year education students will be able to sit in the new classrooms and watch classes being taught at two Vancouver schools several miles away.

"The saving in time to students and faculty will be enormous," Dean Scarfe said. "At present we estimate that we waste annually 600 hours of faculty and student time in getting them to and from local schools for practice teaching."

One of three additions planned to the education building will contain a television studio where classroom demonstrations can be put on and transmitted to the same two schools.

Also included in the new education building is a curriculum library on the top floor of the building which includes, in addition to reference material, a wide variety of teaching aids which students can use during practice teaching sessions.

The education building was opened officially on October 4 by the Honourable W. A. C. Bennett, Premier of the province. The minister of education, the Honourable Leslie Peterson spoke and the Honourable W. N. Chant, minister of public works, officially handed over the building to UBC's chancellor, Dr. Phyllis G. Ross, CBE.

The architect for the education building was the department of public works.

Special facilities in the new graduate chemistry wing include a specially equipped radio-chemical laboratory for the investigation of the chemistry of radioactive materials. Special shielding devices, drains, and ventilating equipment have been installed in the laboratory.

institute schedules lectures

Canadian journalist Peter Stursberg, editor of the Canadian-American News Service in Ottawa, will open the 1962-63 program of the Vancouver Institute at UBC October 13.

A total of nine Saturday night lectures, including two panel discussions, are scheduled before Christmas by the Institute, which meets in room 106 of UBC's Buchanan building.

Mr. Stursberg will discuss "The challenge of the cold war" in the first lecture. A week later, on October 20, Gen. Charles Foulkes, former chairman of the Canadian chiefs of staff, will discuss "Should Canada acquire nuclear weapons?" Other lectures in the pre-Christmas series are:

October 27: Vancouver pianist Marshall Sumner, a member of UBC's music school, on "A musical snoop behind the Iron Curtain."

November 3: Dr. Edward L. Margetts, UBC dept. of psychiatry, on "Medicine and magic in Africa." Illustrated.

November 10: Panel discussion chaired by Warnett Kennedy, director of the Architectural Institute of B.C., entitled "Responsibility for medical care."

November 17: Panel discussion entitled "Ethics in a business society," chaired by Victor Feimann, president, Mackenzie and Feimann, Vancouver.

November 24: Dr. Herbert Heaton, visiting professor of economic history at UBC, on "Dates, Dior and Doyle."

December 1: Dr. Caryl Haskins, president, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., on the impact of changes in technology on our society.

December 8: Dr. Jean Laponce, UBC department of political science, on "Trends in society and politics in France."

GRANT AIDS STUDY

The B.C. Teachers' Federation has made a grant of $10,000 to the University of British Columbia for a major research project in the faculty and college of education.

The project, which will take about a year to complete, will survey all recent research in education and allied fields to determine how the training of teachers can be improved.

Dean Neville Scarfe, head of UBC's faculty of education, said the study would cover the whole range of teacher education, including curriculum, methods of instruction, the content of teacher training courses, and the type and amount of practical experience required by teachers.

Dean Scarfe said there had been recent advances in research in the fields of psychology, as well as education, which have not yet been applied to the training of teachers.

He cited as an example the work of child psychologists who have discovered that the learning habits of children are formed before school age as the result of the family atmosphere. "Information and research of this kind have not been sufficiently explored and weighed for their possible effect on teacher education," the dean said.

Another reason cited by Dean Scarfe for the need for such a study was what he termed the "revolutionary" changes which have taken place in the past decade in the methods of teaching such subjects as mathematics and sciences.

Dean Scarfe said the integration of the faculty of education with the faculty of arts at UBC lent itself to the carrying out of such a study with a view to making teacher training more rigorous and scholarly.

Dean Scarfe said that Dr. Clarence E. Smith, a member of the UBC faculty of education since 1958, would be freed from teaching duties to carry out the study.

He said Dr. Smith would visit most of the leading teacher training institutions in North America in the coming year to confer with researchers and to study unpublished material bearing on the study.

Among the centres to be visited by Dr. Smith are Harvard, Stanford, the University of California at Berkeley, The University of Illinois, and Columbia Teachers' College in New York. Members of the UBC faculty of education will also be called on to make contributions to the report, Dean Scarfe said.

Prof. Smith's report will be forwarded to the UBC Senate and the B.C. Teachers' Federation when it is completed, Dean Scarfe said.

Dr. Smith was educated at the University of London, where he received his bachelor of science degree with honours in 1925. The following year he was awarded a teachers diploma by Cambridge University.

He also holds the degrees of master of arts and doctor of paedagogy from the University of Toronto. He taught at the Institute of Education at the University of London before joining the faculty of the University of Manitoba where he was director of social work from 1940-1953. At the University of Saskatchewan, he was dean of education from 1953-1955.

Before joining the UBC faculty Prof. Smith was MacDonald Professor of education at McGill University.