



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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VANCOUVER SENATE

MINUTES OF MARCH 22, 2000

Attendance

Present: President M. C. Piper (Chair), Vice-President B. C. McBride, Dean F. S. Abbott, Dr. P. Adebar, Mr. B. Affleck, Dr. J. D. Berger, Dean J. Blom, Mr. P. T. Burns, Ms. E. J. Caskey, Mr. T. C. Y. Chan, Mr. A. Chui, Ms. J. Dennie, Mr. E. Fidler, Dr. D. Fisher, Dr. J. H. V. Gilbert, Dr. R. Goldman-Segall, Dr. D. Granot, Dean F. Granot, Dr. S. W. Hamilton, Dr. P. E. Harding, Ms. L. Hewalo, Ms. J. Hutton, Dr. C. Jillings, Dr. D. D. Kitts, Mr. J. Kondopulos, Dr. B. S. Lalli, Dr. V. LeMay, Mr. T. P. T. Lo, Mr. R. W. Lowe, Dr. M. MacEntee, Mr. S. MacLachlan, Dr. P. L. Marshall, A/Dean J. A. McLean, Mr. W. B. McNulty, Dean D. Muzyka, Dr. P. N. Nemetz, Mr. V. Pacradouni, Dr. G. N. Patey, Dr. T. F. Pedersen, Dr. J. Perry, Dr. W. J. Phillips, Mr. A. Potluri, Dean M. Quayle, Ms. C. Quinlan, Dr. V. Raoul, Dr. H. J. Rosengarten, Dean N. Sheehan, Dr. D. Sjerne, Dr. C. E. Slonecker, Dr. B. Stelck, Dr. R. C. Tees, Dr. J. R. Thompson, Dean *pro tem.* A. Tully, Mr. D. R. Verma, Dr. W. C. Wright, Jr., Dr. R. A. Yaworsky.

Regrets: Dr. W. L. Sauder (Chancellor), Dr. R. W. Blake, Mr. P. T. Brady, Dr. H. M. Burt, Dean J. A. Cairns, Mr. H. D. Gray, Mr. E. Greathed, Dr. A. G. Hannam, Rev. T. J. Hanrahan, Dr. J. Helliwell, Dean M. Isaacson, Dean M. Klawe, Dr. S. B. Knight, Ms. P. Liu, Dr. D. M. Lyster, Dr. W. R. McMaster, Ms. V. G. Mirehouse, Ms. L. Morton, Mr. G. Podersky-Cannon, Mr. H. Poon, Dr. K. Schonert-Reichl, Mr. A. F. Sheppard, Dr. C. Shields, Ms. K. Sonik, Mr. J. E. Sookero, Ms. L. M. Sparrow, Mr. D. Tompkins, Mr. J. Tsui, Dr. D. Ll. Williams, Dean E. H. K. Yen

The President welcomed visitors attending the meeting, including staff from the University Library and student representatives-elect to Senate.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting

Prof. Burns pointed out that the first word of the last line on page 12346 should read "open-textured," rather than "open-texted."

Dr. Tees	}	<i>That the minutes of the meeting of February 23, 2000 be adopted as amended.</i>
Dean pro tem. Tully		

Carried.

Chair's Remarks and Related Questions

CELEBRATION OF UBC AUTHORS

The President described an event held on February 22, 2000 to recognize 135 authors from UBC for their works published in 1999. It was an acknowledgment of the depth and range of scholarship at UBC, and a tribute to each of the authors and to the University.

FEDERAL BUDGET

The President reported that the federal government had recently delivered its budget for the 2000/01 fiscal year. The budget included some significant announcements which would have implications for UBC, including:

- \$900 million in additional funding for the Canada Foundation for Innovation. This new funding brought the total value of the Foundation to approximately \$2 billion. UBC's approximate portion of \$90 million was to be matched by the provincial government and other sources, for a total of approximately \$225 million in new research infrastructure funding over the following three to five years.
- \$10 million in annual funding for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). Although the amount was relatively small, SSHRC was the only federal granting council to receive a funding increase. This signified interest on behalf of the federal government in supporting the social sciences and the humanities and would have implications for UBC's ability to lobby for increased funding in these areas.
- 2000 chairs to be funded through the 21st Century Chairs for Research Excellence Program, though funding for only 1200 chairs had been promised in the Speech from the Throne. Canadian universities would receive a total of \$300 million once all of these chairs had been implemented. UBC's approximate allocation would be \$25-\$30 million.

Certificates of Appreciation

- \$160 million for Genome Canada. One of Genome Canada's five centres was to be located in Vancouver.
- \$200 million over five years for the Tri-Universities Meson Facility (TRIUMF).
- \$100 million for research in environmental technologies, including \$60 million for climate change research.
- \$2.5 billion in one-time transfer payments to the provinces. In contrast to the restrictions on transfer payments for the 1999/2000 fiscal year, provinces were permitted to use some of these funds for post-secondary education.

PROVINCIAL BUDGET

The provincial budget was to be presented on Monday, March 27. President Piper had recently met with Hon. Ujjal Dosanjh, Premier, and Hon. Graeme Bowbrick, Minister of Advanced Education, Training and Technology in order to ensure that the provincial government remained fully informed about UBC's request for increased funding.

The provincial government had recently announced that \$400 000 had been allocated to the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIAR) for the 1999/2000 fiscal year. A significant portion of this funding would likely be allocated to UBC.

Certificates of Appreciation

The President presented certificates of appreciation to the following members of Senate, who were to complete their terms on Senate on March 31, 2000:

- Mr. Alex Chui,
- Mr. Eduard Fidler,
- Ms. Lis Hewalo,
- Mr. Scott MacLachlan,
- Ms. Lillian Morton,
- Mr. Vighen Pacradouni,
- Mr. Ajay Potluri,
- Ms. Karen Sonik,
- Mr. Josh Sookero,
- Mr. Jeffrey Tsui,
- Dean Nancy Sheehan.

President Piper thanked each of the departing senators for giving their time and energy in serving the Senate.

From the Board of Governors

Notification of approval in principle of Senate recommendations: subject, where applicable, to the proviso that none of the programs be implemented without formal reference to the President, and that the Deans and Heads concerned with new programs be asked to indicate the space requirements, if any, of such new programs.

- i. Curriculum proposals from the Faculties of Applied Science, Commerce and Business Administration, Education, Forestry and Science (pp. 12263-4);
- ii. New awards (p. 12264);
- iii. The change in the name of the Department of Language Education to the "Department of Language and Literacy Education," effective January 1, 2000 (p. 12260);
- iv. Curriculum proposals from the Faculties of Arts, Dentistry, Education, Graduate Studies, Medicine, Science, and the Council of Health and Human Service Programs (pp. 12292-4);
- v. The change from "Occupational and Environmental Hygiene Program" to "School of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene" (p. 12287-9);
- vi. Changes to the Diploma in Applied Linguistics, including the change in name to "Diploma in Linguistics" (p. 12292).

Admissions Committee

Dr. Berger presented the reports in the absence of Dr. Lyster.

MASTER OF ARTS (EUROPEAN STUDIES)

The following report had been circulated.

Admission Requirements

Proposed Calendar Statement:

MA (European Studies)

The MA (European Studies) will address the growing needs and demands for Canadians to understand the complexities of Europe - past, present and future. Drawing on the diversity and strengths of UBC faculty, the institute will bring together teachers, researchers, and students from across the faculties and disciplines to engage in a genuinely interdisciplinary study of Europe that addresses the balance between national and supranational constructions of politics, identity and culture.

For admission to the MA program, a candidate must possess a bachelor degree or the equivalent with an excellent academic record from a recognized university in an area which is regarded as appropriate by the Admissions Committee for the program; satisfy the requirements for admission to the Master of Arts Degree program in the Faculty of

Graduate Studies; show promise of success or superior accomplishment as attested by letters of reference.

The Master of Arts (European Studies) is awarded on the completion of 30 credits of coursework or 24 credits of coursework plus a 6-credit thesis. Students must demonstrate oral and written proficiency in a major European language other than English.

Dr. Berger	}	<i>That the admission requirements for the Master of Arts (European Studies) be approved.</i>
Dr. Tees		

Carried.

TRANSFER FROM MASTER'S TO DOCTORAL PROGRAMS WITHOUT COMPLETING MASTER'S REQUIREMENTS

The following report had been circulated.

Transfer from Master's to Doctoral Programs Without Completing Master's Requirements

Current Policy:

Students who wish to transfer from a Master's to a Doctoral program must have completed one year of study in the Master's program with a First Class average in 18 credits, of which at least ten credits must be at the 500 level or above and at least ten credits must be at First Class standing. The student must show clear evidence of research ability.

Transfer directly into a Doctoral program is not normally permitted after the first year of study and will not be permitted after the completion of the second year in a Master's program.

Transfers may not be retroactive.

The transfer must be clearly justified by the Department in the memorandum to Graduate Studies recommending the transfer.

If a student transfers from a Master's program to a Doctoral program without completing the Master's degree, the initiation of the Doctoral program will be from the date of first registration in the Master's program.

If a student transfers from one area of specialization to another in a Master's program or in a Doctoral program the normal time limit for completing the degree is not affected.

Proposed policy (change in bold):

Students who wish to transfer from a Master's to a Doctoral program must have completed one year of study in the Master's program with a **minimum 80% average** in 18 credits, of which at least ten credits be at the 500 level or above and at least ten credits must be at **80% or above**. The student must show clear evidence of research ability.

Transfer directly into a Doctoral program is **normally accomplished** after the first year of study and will not be permitted after the completion of the second year in a Master's program.

Rationale:

Replacement of the term "First Class average" with "80% average" is consistent with current usage. The second paragraph was modified in an attempt to clarify that transfers may occur between the end of the first year and the completion of the second year of the program.

*Dr. Berger
Dean Granot*

}

That the proposed changes to the policy on Transfer from Master's to Doctoral Programs Without Completing Master's Requirements be approved.

Carried.

Curriculum Committee

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES: MASTER OF ARTS (EUROPEAN STUDIES)

See 'Appendix A: Curriculum Change Summary'

Dr. Berger presented the proposals for the new Master of Arts (European Studies), along with eleven related new courses. He recalled previous discussion regarding library resources for this program, and reported that this issue had been resolved.

*Dr. Berger
Prof. Burns*

}

That the Master of Arts (European Studies) and related course proposals be approved.

Carried.

Library Committee

The following notice of motion had been given at the February 23, 2000 meeting of Senate:

"That in recognition of the crisis facing the University Library, Senate urges the University Administration to give special consideration to the renovation and upgrading of the Library's current facilities, and that new facilities be made a major priority in the next fund-raising campaign."

Dr. Rosengarten, Committee chair, and Catherine Quinlan, University Librarian made the following presentation on behalf of the Library Committee.

DR. ROSENGARTEN:

1. *Reason for the Motion*

The reason for this presentation today, and for the motion it introduces, is that the Library is in a crisis, a crisis evidently not apparent to the large majority of people on the UBC campus. By drawing this matter to the attention of our fellow senators, we--the members of the Senate Library Committee--hope to arouse the interest and the concern of the wider community at UBC.

Everybody understands the truism that our Library is an invaluable resource: not everybody understands that we stand in danger of losing it, or at least of seeing it quickly diminish in value and importance.

2. *The Rankings*

To give you a sense of where we stand in relation to other libraries, in 1998 we were the third largest university library in Canada; the 35th largest among major research libraries in North America as a whole, as listed by the Chronicle of Higher Education. In that ranking UBC stood ahead of such prestigious institutions as Johns Hopkins University, Michigan State, Purdue or MIT. So what's the problem?

3. *Our Slide down the table*

These rankings will themselves highlight the problem: for in 1992, UBC was the second largest research library in Canada, behind only the University of Toronto; and we were 25th in the Chronicle's list of North American research libraries, not 35th. We fell 10 places on that list in only 6 years, and are probably slipping further even now. Our ranking as the second most important research library in Canada has been taken over by the library of the University of Alberta.

4. *Causes Underlying our Decline*

There have been several inter-related causes of that slide:

Our ability to purchase new materials has been especially hard hit by the falling dollar and the concomitant rising cost of books and journals. Since 1986, the cost of monographs has risen by about 66%, while the cost of journals has risen even higher, by about 175%.

It goes without saying that this has had a serious impact on our research capabilities. In order to stay within budget, over the period 1992-98 we have had to cut 7,000 journal subscriptions for a savings of about \$2 million. Over the same period, based on US-dollar equivalent expenditures, we increased our overall library expenditures by 0.3%; this might not seem so terrible, except when we compare ourselves to our US counterparts, who increased their expenditures by 31%.

Last year our Administration faced huge fiscal problems; nevertheless it recognised the seriousness of this situation and added \$1 million to the Library's budget, a step which went some way to halting the erosion of our journal holdings. But the crisis remains, and we must face the possibility of further cuts.

We have also been hard hit in the area of staffing. Between 1992 and 1998, Library staff was cut by over 10%, from 345 to 307--double the rate of decline in faculty numbers over the same period.

5. Increasingly Heavy Use of the Library

And paradoxically, as the Library finds itself harder and harder pressed financially, it is being drawn on by more and more users. For one thing, our population is growing: total enrolment, including summer session and distance-education students, has risen from 45,000 in 1992 to 51,000 in 1998 and climbing.

A second factor pointing to increased library use is that through *Trek 2000* UBC is dedicated to providing a learner-centred environment, one in which undergraduates as well as graduate students are going to be presented with a research-based, problem-oriented approach to learning that will make them more and more dependent on library resources. Indeed, this is already the case--for example, librarians have noticed the increased use of Woodward Library by students in Medicine since the introduction of problem-based learning several years ago.

Nor should we overlook the effects of the coming increase in research funding. The welcome influx of money from CFI and CIHR, the new positions created by the 21st Century Chairs--in one way or another all these developments will be putting enormous demands on UBC's research infrastructure--and we should remember that our Library is a core element of that infrastructure.

6. The Impact of Information Technology

The coming of the computer, which some thought would render libraries redundant, has only increased the pressures. The library is not merely a book repository, it's an information centre, and it has quite readily adapted to the computer age, providing text archives and electronic data-bases, as well as on-line cataloguing. You may have seen the transformed Ridington room in Main, once the Social Sciences and Humanities reference library, now a large computer lab; and we should remember that the Koerner Library was designed with extensive computer use in mind. But such adaptation comes at a high cost, and the UBC library system is groaning under the strain of trying to meet both traditional needs and the new needs of the electronic age. I quote from the summary of the "Library Master Space Plan" of 1996: "Even for those collections that are able to focus heavily on electronic materials, electronic collections are not the complete answer, as they create their own needs for space, costs, and support."

7. Physical Facilities

Where the strain is particularly evident right now is in the state of the Library's physical facilities. Just at the time when we are switching to a knowledge-based economy--when we are committed to an increasingly research-based academic enterprise--we find ourselves hampered by a shortage in bricks and mortar. To put the problem at its simplest: we barely have enough room to house the materials we have now, and we shall be hard pressed to find any room for future accessions.

This must seem an odd complaint so soon after the opening of the Koerner Library, a splendid addition to the campus. But Koerner was planned to be only the first stage of a

much larger building; it has certainly brought us some relief, but that relief is only temporary. More and more of our books are going into storage. And by the year 2005, there will be no more room in the system: our library will be full.

At present, Koerner holds about half the books that used to be housed in the Main Library. They had to be moved because Main had been declared seismically unsafe. Right now we are being forced to put books back into the Main Library because that is one of the few areas with any space left.

Even without seismic problems, the space we do have is increasingly unfit for the purpose of housing our valuable collections. In a study quoted by the Library Master Space Plan in 1996, a review committee called Main "inadequate and totally dysfunctional." At present, Main is experiencing serious problems of damp and water in the basement; overcrowded storage; inadequate and insufficient shelving; insect infestation; falling plaster; exposed wiring; and roof leaks. In the stacks, users must cope with poor ventilation, poor lighting, exposed pipes, and plumbing that long ago exceeded its regular life expectancy.

8. Special Collections

The twin problems of inadequate conditions and insufficient space are especially apparent and painful in our Special Collections division. Any library hoping to acquire the status of a research centre must gather unique and valuable books and manuscripts that will draw scholars from around the world, and we have been extremely fortunate over the last half-century to see the growth of an excellent rare-books department at UBC that does indeed attract researchers from many other countries. In that collection we have some real treasures, including the Malcolm Lowry archives, and a wide range of materials on North America and especially the Pacific Coast. The value of our Special Collections has been estimated at upwards of \$80 million, though in reality most of the collection is irreplaceable.

Holdings like these are real treasures--but they must be treated with extreme care to ensure their survival. Books and manuscripts need appropriate space; they need strong security measures; they need temperature and humidity controls. Anyone who has been into our Special Collections division and seen the cramped corridors, the over-crowded shelves, the unpredictable rise and fall in temperature, must marvel at the work accomplished by staff in searching out, storing, and cataloguing such a wealth of materials in the face of extremely difficult conditions. Recently we were thrilled to learn that the Library had acquired the unique collection of Asian immigration, Canadian history, and CPR-related materials donated by Dr. Wally Chung. Thanks to Dr. Chung's generous support, we shall be able to display the collection in one of the rooms off the main concourse; but the sad fact is that this may well be the last donation of such size and importance that the Library can accommodate--there is simply no more useable or appropriate space.

9. The Next Steps

At this point I am going to ask my colleague Catherine Quinlan, University Librarian, to look ahead. She has given a great deal of thought to what needs to be done to maintain our Library as a great resource, not just for UBC but for the province and the country.

MS. QUINLAN:

1. *Introduction*

The UBC Library's primary responsibility is to provide support for the research and learning undertaken by UBC's faculty, staff and students. As the learning and research activities are continuous and ever changing, so must the Library's collection of resources and services. This growth is not acquisition for its own sake but a necessary condition of maintaining the Library as a living entity responsive to the current and developing needs of its users.

As student enrolment continues to rise, the need for space to accommodate and support these new learners and prospective researchers and the resources they need to become successful in their studies becomes ever more pressing

The Library's role as the gateway to electronic resources is increasing, resulting in increased need for computer workstations and for more instruction in the use of e-resources: these activities require an amount and type of space that we - like others on campus - have only in very short supply.

As you have heard from Herbert, the physical constraints of the Library's space are a growing obstacle to our ability to support the university's existing programs of learning and research, let alone the many new initiatives that UBC is successfully exploring - CFI, CIHR, 21st Century Chairs, etc.

I am sure that the Library's deteriorating physical condition is not news to many of you. During the past 20 years or so, Senate and many of its committees have heard many times about the Library's deteriorating physical condition and its negative effect on the campus community and their activities. I have brought with me this evening a small sample of these reports. All of these reports include information similar to that just presented by Herbert.

Many of our services are dependent on space - space to house the collection, technologically able space to support access to electronic resources, teaching space to provide instruction in how to be critical consumers of the plethora of information resources available. And space for staff to provide the services that underlie many of our functions that provide fundamental support to UBC's learning and research activities.

As Herbert and many others have said, we have a crisis. So what are we going to do?

Any solution has to recognize the context in which the Library operates. Our context is you - the community of UBC - and your needs are what guides our planning.

I'd like to briefly lay out some thinking that has been done in the Library. Our planning has fallen into 2 streams: short term solutions that will hold us as we plan for a longer-term solution.

2. *Immediate/Short Term*

In order to get a current idea of the status of our collection space needs, a study was undertaken by the Library in 1998. The 1998 report showed that if the Library made the best possible use of all of our space throughout the Library system - regardless of the quality of that space, and we know that 40% of the existing Library space is substandard - we would be full by 2005.

We have identified a number of things we can do in the short term to make the best possible use of our existing space:

- a) Rethink how we use our current storage space; shelve by size rather than by classification number. Many libraries do this (Cambridge University for instance). We do it on a very small scale at UBC in the Woodward Library. We could do this across the Library;
- b) Discard duplicate materials in storage - e.g. 6 copies of a 1960 edition;
- c) Add another shelf to the shelving bays located in Koerner (6 shelves to 7);
- d) Add compact shelving to areas in Law, Woodward and Main libraries.

These activities will expand the use of our existing space for a few more years - say 2008.

So we have found ourselves 8 years - some breathing space. Now we have to be sure that we use that time to plan for a longer-term solution. And by that I mean a solution that will address specific Library needs for 15-20 years in the context of the campus needs - for instance better space for some of the interdisciplinary or integrated programs - like the Foundations program - better classroom space, more group study rooms for PBL, etc., not only space to house the collection.

3. Long Term Solutions

A small committee was organized recently to do some preliminary exploration of some options. This committee includes library, academic, Campus Planning and Development staff. So far we have looked at 3 options:

1. Koerner Phase 2;
2. Link Main and Koerner;
3. Demolish the wings of the Main Library and rebuild on the footprint, surrounding the heritage core.

Implementing any of these options would provide the necessary growth space for the collection, users, and staff and provide the necessary technologically able space that is in such short supply not only in the Library but also generally across campus.

What we have also tried to do in our preliminary planning, is to redefine the Library in the context of the Academic Plan and Trek 2000. While we do need space to house the collection - our intellectual capital - we also need space for people to study and to learn.

To that end, our planning has included space for new classrooms/group study rooms (large and small); a campus "home" to support UBC's community development initiatives (Humanities 101/201); space for some of the campus' integrated programs; as well as provide a central and easily accessible location for the proposed Learning Commons. Such a building would not only support the collection and access needs of the Library but also provide fundamental academic support for those studying and working at the north end of campus. While none of these uses have been decided upon and there could well be better ideas, I think it is extremely important that the Library takes this planning opportunity to build closer links with the community it serves and their research and teaching activities.

Preliminary discussion and costing has been undertaken for 2 of these options:

1. Koerner Phase 2 = approximately \$110M (includes the cost of relocating those displaced by this construction such as Math);
2. Demolish the north, south and east wings and rebuild around the heritage core using the existing Main Library footprint - \$50M- \$60M.

During the past 20 years or so, Senate and many of its committees have heard many times about the Library's deteriorating physical condition and its dire effect on the campus community and their activities. I am hoping that with Senate's support we can move to resolve this matter for the long term, addressing the Library's - and others'- specific needs in the context of the University's needs. This is an opportunity not only to address the Library's specific needs for 15-20 years but also to build flexible space that will support, in the long term; the research and learning that are fundamental to the existence of UBC.

Dr. Rosengarten
Ms. Quinlan

} *That, in recognition of the crisis facing the University Library, Senate urges the University Administration to give special consideration to the renovation and upgrading of the Library's current facilities and to make the construction of new facilities a major priority in the next fund-raising campaign.*

Dr. Adebar stated that, if the motion would result in setting the needs of the Library ahead of the needs of other units, more information about other competing priorities would be necessary. Dean Granot agreed, and drew particular attention to the poor standard of the space occupied by some of UBC's most distinguished scholars, and to the need for increased financial aid for students. Dr. Rosengarten responded that the Library Committee was not attempting to assert the Library's priorities over other needs on campus, and he recognized that many departments were in great need of renovation and renewal. He added that the Library is the "...core of the academic enterprise..." and renewal of the Library would therefore serve the entire campus community.

In response to a query from Dr. Berger, Dr. Rosengarten stated that he hoped the Senate would recognize the Library as an academic priority, and he acknowledged that the reality of fiscal reallocations would necessarily follow. Dr. Rosengarten pointed out that the motion made specific reference to fund-raising, rather than the reallocation of existing funds.

Dean *pro tem*. Tully thanked the Committee for its strong presentation, and described the Library as fundamental to the University. Although he admitted that the Senate was not the forum for placing the Library's needs in order among other priorities, he stated that the fact that the Library serves everyone at UBC should definitely be taken into consideration.

Prof. Burns stated that he had been uncertain as to the meaning of "special consideration," and he agreed with Dr. Adebar that more information would be needed before relative priorities could be set. Because Dr. Rosengarten had explained that the Committee was not seeking to place the needs of the Library in front of other projects, Prof. Burns stated that he felt comfortable voting in favour of the motion. Ms. Hewalo also spoke in favour of the motion, stating that from a student's perspective, it was important to make the Library a priority. Dr. Tees added his support for the motion, pointing out that the Library's needs had been brought before Senate by the Committee dedicated to this purpose. The Committee had outlined why the Library needed special consideration, but had not stated that the Library would take precedence over all other projects.

The motion was
put and carried.

Other Business

DEAN OF EDUCATION

Vice-President McBride drew attention to the fact that Dean Nancy Sheehan was to complete her term on Senate after thirteen years of service. He commended her on her many major contributions and thanked her for her energy, time and effort. Members of Senate recognized Dean Sheehan's service to Senate with a round of applause.

Adjournment

Adjournment

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Next meeting

The next regular meeting of Senate will be held on Wednesday, April 17 at 8:00 p.m.

Appendix A: Curriculum Change Summary

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES: INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

New courses: IEST 500, IEST 501, IEST 502, IEST 511, IEST 512, IEST 521, IEST 541, IEST 551, IEST 561, IEST 591.

New program: Master of Arts (European Studies).