

ubc reports

Board 'regrets' amendments to act

The UBC Board of Governors has officially joined the protest against Bill 91, the Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act, 1977, which prohibits university faculties from unionizing.

Bill 91 was introduced in the provincial legislature on Sept. 6, passed third reading Sept. 14 and became law on Sept. 27.

The omnibus bill incorporates changes to an assortment of provincial acts, including the insertion of the following as Section 80A to the Universities Act:

"The Labour Code of British Columbia does not apply to the relationship of employer and employee between a university and its faculty members."

Section 80A thus prohibits faculty associations from becoming trade unions.

At its October meeting, the UBC Board of Governors passed the following resolution:

"That this Board regrets the recent legislation excluding university faculty from bargaining under the Labour Code, since such legislation constitutes undue government intervention in university affairs."

The Board's view was expressed to the minister of education, Dr. Patrick

L. McGeer, in a letter from the Board secretary.

There was strong lobbying against the bill by faculty of the three B.C. universities and the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), but Dr. McGeer refused to withdraw the proposed legislation.

He told the Confederation of Faculty Associations of B.C. that if

any faculty association wished to form a trade union and a majority of members voted in favor of this, he would then be prepared to amend the legislation.

Although none of the B.C. faculty associations is unionized now, CUFA B.C. president Larry Thomas of Simon Fraser University said faculty opposed the legislation because they wanted to retain their freedom of choice.

Senate hears report on UBC Interior proposals

Some of the confusion experienced by many faculty, staff and students over the role UBC sees for itself in B.C.'s interior was cleared up at the last Senate meeting.

Prof. Ron Shearer, head of the President's Committee on Interior Programs, reported to Senate on the history and UBC's current proposals for taking university courses to the Interior. Last spring, he told Senate, the provincial government invited B.C.'s three universities to submit proposals for their involvement in education in the Interior. The Interior

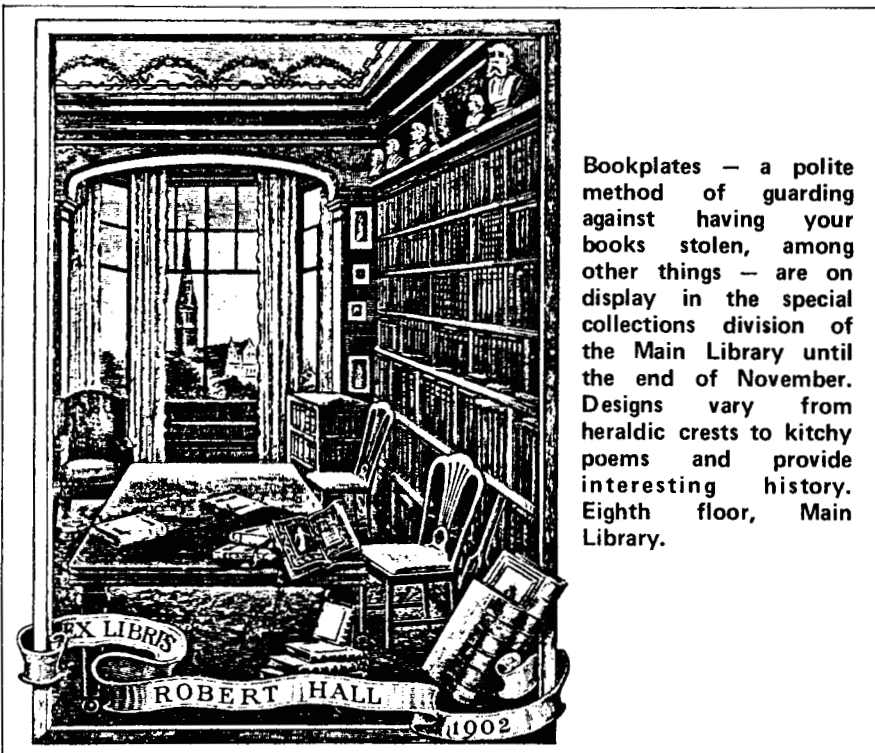
University Programs Board, an adjunct of the Universities Council, was established to consider these proposals.

UBC proposed a set of programs for 1977-78 and also programs for the longer term. The short-term proposals were presented to the Interior Board in the summer and most were funded, Prof. Shearer said. "Something like 30 courses offered by the Faculty of Education received subsidies, and subsidies went to a large number of professional development courses in Education. They've agreed to provide funding to equalize the cost to students of a number of engineering professional development courses, funds to improve communication between students and teachers involved in independent study courses, funds to take the certificate program in the Education of Young Children to the interior of the province, funds for courses for the professional development of foresters, non-credit courses for the commerce faculty and, most recently, they have recommended to the Universities Council funds for the Faculty of Medicine to put on public health forums via the Hermes satellite." (See box p. 6.)

Programs for the longer term "really should reflect the educational preferences, needs, requirements of the Interior residents," Prof. Shearer told Senate. The Interior should not be regarded "as an education laboratory for carrying on education experiments."

"We are proposing that we establish one or two university centres at

Continued on p. 6 See INTERIOR



Bookplates — a polite method of guarding against having your books stolen, among other things — are on display in the special collections division of the Main Library until the end of November. Designs vary from heraldic crests to kitchy poems and provide interesting history. Eighth floor, Main Library.

Nuclear Medicine

Pilot project to produce radioactive iodine looks promising

A team of University of B.C. scientists has received more than \$150,000 to produce a form of radioactive iodine for use in hospitals in four Canadian cities.

Use of this new form of radioactive iodine will enable specialists in nuclear medicine to significantly increase the number of disease conditions that can be diagnosed by radioactive means.

The pilot project, funded by the Department of National Health and Welfare, involves scientists at TRIUMF, the \$32 million cyclotron located at UBC, and nuclear medicine experts who hold joint appointments at UBC and the Vancouver General Hospital.

Dr. Don Lyster, a member of UBC's Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences who works at VGH where he prepares radioactive substances used to diagnose diseases, said the aim is to have a laboratory and production facilities operating at TRIUMF within six months.

"The object of this pilot project," he said, "is to determine whether a system for the production and distribution of radioactive iodine is feasible. If we find that it is, we expect that one of the major pharmaceutical firms would be interested in producing the radioactive material on a much larger scale."

UBC's TRIUMF cyclotron will produce iodine¹²³, a radioactive isotope with a half-life of 13 hours. This means that within 13 hours the original amount of iodine will be only half as strong radioactively.

"There are many factors to be considered in a production and distribution system for I^{123} ," Dr. Lyster said.

"First there's the reliability of some unique equipment under development by TRIUMF physicist John Vincent, who is responsible for the development of new facilities at the cyclotron.

"He's developed a new type of target in which metallic cesium will be



Reading a scan from a gamma camera are, left to right, John Vincent, Dr. Robert Morrison and Dr. Don Lyster.

bombarded with the proton beam produced by the cyclotron. This will produce radioactive xenon, one of the so-called inert gases, which will be collected remotely from the target in a series of stainless steel traps.

"The radioactive xenon will decay to form I^{123} in just over two hours. We separate the radioactive iodine from other contaminants in the traps by distillation."

Dr. Lyster's next problem will be to get the radioactive iodine to the Canadian hospitals where it will be used for diagnosing diseases by nuclear medicine experts.

"The I^{123} we'll airlift out of Vancouver will have lost half its radioactivity within 13 hours," he said. "Consequently, the full-strength solution that could be used in Vancouver on, say, 10 patients, could only be used on 5 patients 13 hours later."

"The other Canadian hospitals will have to schedule patients at very specific times in order to make the best use of the radioactive iodine."

The radioactive iodine will be used at VGH, and will be sent to the W. W. Cross Cancer Institute in Edmonton, the Health Sciences Centre at Winnipeg General Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

Dr. Robert Morrison, head of the nuclear medicine division at VGH and an associate professor of pathology in UBC's medical school, said the radio-

active iodine will enable his division to carry out many more diagnostic procedures on patients.

"At present," he said, "nuclear medicine depends primarily on a radioactive element called technetium^{99m}, a decay product of radioactive molybdenum, which has a half-life of 6 hours."

Patients are given minute doses of technetium, which has been chemically bonded to a substance that will concentrate itself at specific sites and in organ systems in the human body.

Once lodged at a site in the body, the technetium emits gamma rays, which are picked up by a special camera in the nuclear medicine division at the VGH. Equipment associated with the gamma camera produces a "scan," a photographic negative that looks something like an x-ray plate.

"If, for instance, we wanted to check for disease of the kidneys, we would bond technetium to a chemical substance that has an affinity for the kidney," Dr. Morrison said. "The resulting gamma-camera scan will show the size and position of the kidneys, their configuration and their ability to concentrate and excrete the radioactive substance."

"If the organ is cancerous, the scan would show changes in position, shape and localized function. If we bond technetium to another molecule that has an affinity for bone, the scan would show a high deposition of radioactivity around a tumor, because cancer stimulates bone growth."

Technetium has disadvantages, however. "It's an element made artificially in fission reactors such as the one at Chalk River in Ontario," Dr. Morrison said.

"We're limited in the number of diagnostic procedures we can undertake because the chemistry of technetium is unusual."

"For instance, there are chemical substances that have an affinity for the

UBC election dates set

UBC's Senate has set dates for elections that will result in a reconstituted Board of Governors and Senate in 1978.

Here is a rundown on nomination and election dates for Board and Senate positions.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Students (2 to be elected) - Nominations close at 4 p.m., Dec. 20; election on Jan. 18. Senate also ruled that results will not be announced until 48 hours after the close of balloting.

Faculty members (2 to be elected) - Nominations close at 4 p.m. on Nov. 16; election date is Dec. 20. Election will be conducted by mail ballot.

Non-faculty full-time employee (1 to be elected) - Nominations close at 4 p.m. on Nov. 16; election date is Dec. 14. Election by mail ballot.

SENATE

Students (17 to be elected) - Same dates as for Board (see above).

Chancellor and Convocation members (total of 12 to be elected) - Nominations close Dec. 2; election date is Feb. 24. Results to be announced to Senate at its regular meeting on March 22.

Faculty members elected jointly by the faculties (10 to be elected) - Nominations close on Feb. 21; election date is March 21.

Election of faculty members by individual faculties (each of UBC's 12 faculties will elect two of its members) - Each faculty to make its own decisions with all elections completed by March 31.

In addition to the five Board members to be elected, the provincial government will appoint eight Board members. President Douglas Kenny will continue on the Board as an ex officio member. The reconstituted Board will hold its first meeting in February.

liver. But when they're bonded to technetium, they won't concentrate themselves in that organ. Bonding the substance to technetium completely changes its properties and the body no longer recognizes it."

The nuclear medicine experts will be able to scan many more organs using radioactive iodine. "We have a hundred years of experience in the properties and chemistry of iodine, whereas we know little about technetium because it was discovered relatively recently," Dr. Morrison said.

"Using iodine¹²³, we'll be able to scan for blood clots and heart disease because we can bond radioactive iodine to molecules that are unchanged in the bonding process and will be recognized by the body. It will also give us a greatly reduced radiation level and a much better scan picture than another form of radioactive iodine - ¹³¹I - another commonly used isotope in nuclear medicine.

"Iodine¹²³ won't totally replace technetium in nuclear medicine," Dr. Morrison added. "It will complement technetium and significantly extend the number of procedures we can undertake.

"What's notable about this project is the unique combination of skills involved. John Vincent at TRIUMF is developing new technology for production of radioactive iodine; Don Lyster, a pharmaceutical scientist, converts it into a form that can be safely used on humans; and nuclear medicine divisions in Vancouver and elsewhere will be able to widen the spectrum of diagnostic procedures to combat disease.

"It's a nice combination of basic physics, applied pharmacy and chemistry, and clinical medicine."

Night bus service set

Improved nighttime bus service to the Place Vanier and Totem Park residences on the UBC campus will go into effect Friday (Oct. 28).

After 7 p.m., B.C. Hydro buses on the Tenth Ave.-UBC route will continue beyond the existing bus terminus at the corner of University Boulevard and the East Mall to service the two residence complexes.

Buses will travel via University Boulevard to Marine Drive, stopping beside the Place Vanier Residence to let passengers off, and will then

proceed via Marine Drive, Agronomy Road and the West Mall to Totem Park Residence, where the bus route will terminate at the roundabout on the east side of the complex.

The service will operate every day from 7 p.m. until the last bus to the campus.

The bus will return to the East Mall by the same route. A new bus stop has been created on the south side of University Boulevard adjacent to the Place Vanier Residence to pick up students leaving the University.

The provincial government will also appoint four members to UBC's Senate, which is chaired by President Kenny. The first meeting of the reconstituted Senate will take place in April.

J. E. A. Parnall, UBC's registrar, who is responsible for conducting all elections to the Board and Senate, has issued an official notice concerning the election of the chancellor and 11 Convocation members of Senate (see box).

Official Election Notice

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the resolution passed by Senate at its meeting of Oct. 12, 1977, the election of the chancellor and of 11 members of Senate to be elected by the members of Convocation of UBC will be held on Friday, Feb. 24, 1978.

Candidates eligible to stand for election to Senate are members of Convocation who are not members of the faculties of the University.

Nomination procedures:

All nominations of candidates for the office of chancellor must be supported by the identifiable signatures of seven persons entitled to vote in the election of the chancellor and carry the signature of the nominee indicating willingness to run for election.

All nominations of candidates for membership in Senate must be supported by the identifiable signatures of three persons entitled to vote in the election of Senate.

Nominations for these offices must be in the hands of the registrar not later than 4:00 p.m. on Friday, Dec. 2, 1977.

In accordance with the *Universities Act* an election register has been prepared of the names and known addresses of all members of the Convocation who are entitled to vote at an election and the register is open to inspection at all reasonable hours by all members entitled to vote.

The problems and challenges in

President Douglas Kenny has prepared, at the request of the Board of Governors, a discussion paper on the priorities and objectives of the University in a situation of virtually stable overall enrolment. The document was received by the Board of Governors at its Oct. 4 meeting, but was not discussed owing to the length of the agenda. President Kenny described the document as being "highly tentative." He said it may be revised in the light of comments from the University community and it is quite possible that no action will be taken on the suggestions made in it. The administration is aware that parts of the document are controversial. Members of the University community are invited to send any comments or suggestions which they may have on the matters raised in the document to Dr. Michael Shaw, vice-president for University development.

The University of British Columbia is an institution involved in confronting the major issues of British Columbia and Canada and in providing appropriate training and education for the people of the province.

The issues that confront the people of British Columbia and influence the role that they play in Canada are rooted in the very special nature of this province. It is a land of great natural resources, whose waters, mountains and forests evoke strong human responses. It has a native people with an unusually rich culture and a new population drawn from diverse cultures. It is a province of unusually rapid social, geographic and economic change and one filled with the ideas which accompany such change. This mixture of geography, people and ideas makes unusual demands on the educational institutions and the community, which are called upon to face and deal with the issues which confront this province.

An effective university brings together people with different ideas and draws from the widest possible variety of disciplines. Throughout the

world, great universities have always been broad in the scope of their activities. Such breadth is particularly valuable in a province like British Columbia, with all its diversity.

The prime objectives of The University of British Columbia, therefore, must be to provide quality training and education for its students; to maintain strength in all the main areas of concern to the province and Canada; to encourage excellence of the faculty who understand and deal with the issues to be confronted; and in facing these issues, to sustain a high level of direct service to the province. These objectives: broad strength, pursuit of excellence and direct service are pivotal in determining this University's activities.

The objective of maintaining great breadth implies the pursuit of knowledge and the training and education of students at all levels in the arts, sciences and all the principal professions. The prime criterion for inclusion of any program within the University must be its intellectual merit.

UBC must respond to provincial and national priorities

Service to the province and Canada implies not only the education of students in a wide range of disciplines and the pursuit of new knowledge through scholarship and fundamental research, but a number of other things as well. It implies the continuing education of those of its citizens who

want and are prepared for higher education. This, in turn, means the opportunity to pursue degree programs on a part-time basis; the offering of credit and degree programs by fully qualified faculty members; and financial aid so that no qualified British Columbian desiring admission to the University's programs is prevented from enrolling for financial reasons alone.

Service to the province and Canada also implies responsiveness to provincial and national priorities, especially in such primary areas as forestry, agriculture, health sciences, resource management, commerce, law, oceanography, earth sciences, fisheries, energy, education, the social sciences, engineering and the arts, and making available to the province and the nation the expertise and resources of the University.

The objective of maintaining high quality and pursuing excellence pose perhaps the most severe continuing problem for the University. First-rate ideas are very scarce and hence immeasurably more valuable than second-rate ones. In the intellectually varied community which is the University, the first-rate people set the standard. A sufficient number of first-rate people can lead to the collective excellence of the whole community.

The most noteworthy example is the Cavendish Laboratory in England, which led the development of science early in this century, because it had enough scientists who were intellectual leaders to elicit from its ordinary scientists Nobel laureate-quality performance. Only by attracting and holding the maximum number of intellectual leaders in as many disciplines as possible can the University provide the kind of direct public service which will most benefit the province.

First-rate people require first-rate facilities. University-wide resources such as the library and computing facilities must be kept up to date and strong in every respect. Funds for research and scholarship must be

a time of steady-state enrolment

avidly sought from outside sources and also provided within the University. A responsible level of support for graduate students must be maintained. The University must continue to seek faculty who combine high

Wide variations found in quality and development

performance in teaching, scholarship and research. It must encourage higher standards from British Columbia students entering the University and it must continue to leaven its large base of students from the province with an appropriate, though small, admixture of high-quality students, particularly on the graduate level, from other parts of Canada and from abroad.

The present condition of the University is one of steady-state, or slow growth. It is a condition which follows a period of exceptionally rapid expansion. During the 1940s, the 1950s and the 1960s all areas of the University developed rapidly, not only to meet the educational expectations of our young people but also to satisfy this province's and Canada's increased needs for highly trained and educated people in the work force. Today, these needs and opportunities are being reasonably provided for and, not surprisingly, student enrolments have levelled off.

Because the growth which preceded the present steady-state was so rapid, however, the University finds itself inadequately developed in many areas. If fiscal constraints accompany the steady-state condition it will severely hamper remedying these shortcomings

and attaining the University's objectives. The purpose of this document, therefore, is to examine how the University can continue to maintain intellectual vitality and response to new challenges under such possible steady-state constraints.

Problems of the Steady-State Condition

Periods of rapid growth in a university frequently result in some uneven distribution of quality and in incomplete development in many areas. A growing university should have no difficulty adding breadth or flexibility. The constant infusion of new people and resources helps to expand its intellectual vigour.

Unfortunately, however, growth in this University coincided with growth in other North American universities. Intense and unequal competition for first-rate people prevailed over two decades. Not only were Canadian universities not producing their share of trained academics but they also had to try to compete for good faculty in a highly competitive market place while operating with inadequate facilities and offering inadequate salaries. Interestingly enough, this situation still prevails in a few fields.

The result is that our University finds itself with wide variations in quality and stages of development. Some departments have achieved excellence and worldwide distinction; others are still at an early stage of development. Some facilities are world-leading; others are barely adequate. In its steady state the University must seek to improve its weak departments, but not at the expense of its excellent departments.

The sudden onset of the steady-state condition means that suddenly many departments may be deprived of the infusion of bright young people and could, eventually, find themselves with a faculty whose age distribution is badly skewed.

With a large proportion of its resources committed to tenured faculty, the steady-state university finds itself lacking flexibility to reallocate its resources. Without this flexibility, it is difficult for it to increase its breadth or to respond to changing conditions in the province or nation or in the world of learning.

During the next decade those universities which have provided for some flexibility will enjoy very real advantages in the quest for excellence.

Meeting the Steady-State Challenge

Although strengthening our existing programs must remain the highest priority within the University, the steady-state condition will lead inevitably to more program review and to the shifting or redirecting of present financial resources. In such strengthening and redirection there are four particular academic objectives which must be attained if this University's evolution towards academic maturity and excellence is to continue.

1. It is essential to maintain, strengthen and develop a well-balanced core of essential undergraduate programs at the highest level of excellence. Instruction in the humanities, the arts, the social sciences and the natural and biological sciences are the foundation stones of the curriculum and of its public service — direct and indirect — to the province.

2. The University must continue to develop the quality of its existing undergraduate and graduate programs

Flexibility sought to support new programs at UBC

in order to overcome deficiencies in some of the current academic offerings. In even more disciplines, minimal adequacy or near-excellence must be developed into recognized, sustained excellence. Merely to stand still in academic development is, in fact, to fall behind. At the same time, the quality and vitality of the

Continued on p. 13

University's most excellent departments must be further encouraged.

3. The University must continue to improve the quality of many of its professional programs. Moreover, the standards required by many professions continue to rise, so the University must give constant attention to the problem of the accreditation of our programs by professional bodies.

4. The University must continue to explore significant new developments in teaching and research and to make major steps forward when opportunities present themselves, such as has happened with TRIUMF in 1968 and the Museum of Anthropology in the early 1970s. Allied with this aim is the need to explore new and promising means, both technological and non-technological, of conveying the benefits of higher education to the people of the province.

With these four objectives in mind, the following academic recommendations should guide fiscal planning.

1. To maintain standards and incentives, each faculty will foster one or more programs or departments of the highest possible quality, benchmarks or excellence. While each faculty must therefore have the resources necessary to maintain such programs, it is also imperative to strengthen departments, schools and institutes nearing academic maturity. Some selectivity will be necessary, however. Projected resources and enrolments will not warrant every faculty having comprehensive programs at all levels of instruction.

2. In order to maintain the University's intellectual capacity to explore new academic areas, it will be essential to create academic flexibility by setting aside funds to support new programs. This necessary flexibility can be attained by maintaining an optimum staffing mix of ladder faculty, clinical or adjunct appointments, post-doctoral fellows, graduate assistants and other temporary appointments. As a part of this process, positions which become vacant due to resignations or deaths must be removed or reduced to junior rank, especially where student demand has declined. In allocating resources for new programs, the University will give preferential consideration to academic units which can show that new programs will make good use of existing academic strengths, which demonstrate excellence, and which are responsive to provincial and national needs.

3. The University will seek to promote the widest possible usefulness of its undergraduate and graduate offerings. Therefore, in allocating resources for undergraduate offerings, all academic units should be responsive to the needs of non-major students, including those from other faculties, as well as to those of majors. At the same time, the University will seek to encourage inter-disciplinary programs, especially at the graduate level, and in particular those which make use of existing academic strengths and which are demonstrated to be consistent with high academic standards.

4. As the University approaches a steady state in its financial resources (assuming that inflationary and normal career development cost elements are provided), improvement of academic quality and the development of new programs will normally come from the redistribution of existing fiscal resources. Program reviews will become essential elements in decisions about resource allocation and reallocation. While the University must

anticipate and plan for the possibility of no increase in funding at all, it is hoped that the immediate future will at least bring new resources for (a) enrolment increase; (b) correcting past inequities in the areas of student services, scholarships, administration and ancillary enterprises; (c) the general strengthening or development of existing programs; and (d) the development of new programs.

For the continued health of The University of British Columbia it is vital that we meet the steady-state challenge with flexibility, imagination and optimism. The key element is flexibility in response to changing demands. Such flexibility requires readily assignable funds and a certain amount of turnover in faculty which can be most readily achieved by the creation of more academic appointments which do not lead to tenure. In confronting the crucial issues which will face it in the decades ahead, the Province of British Columbia will need a University with a broadly based and vigorous intellectual community. Our aim must be to continue to provide such a university.

Interior programs proposed

Continued from p. 1

locations not yet specified, each offering upper year courses in arts, professional year work in education and some work in a few professional fields. We are not proposing programs in science at this time, essentially because of the financial constraints. . . We are not proposing programs in a wide range of professional faculties, again because of the financial constraint and certain other technical difficulties.

"We are proposing that these university centres be at community colleges or contiguous with community colleges, although of course administratively separate from the colleges. . . We are proposing that each of these centres then would have its own resident faculty. That faculty would be selected by and appointed to the university departments at this University to which they would properly belong but they would hold their appointment in that university centre unless, as we hope would happen in some cases, they are seconded from our department here.

"And we are proposing that at these university centres we in fact establish library resources which are adequate by UBC standards to put on the courses requested. We do not propose to skimp on the library unless, of course, it is forced on us by budgetary problems."

UBC's proposals are now in the hands of the Interior Board. When the board will make a recommendation to the Universities Council is unknown.

A model

B.C. launched space-age teaching by television yesterday with the help of a Canadian-built satellite named Hermes.

Hermes allows organizations participating in the provincial government's distance-education experiment — officially called the Satellite Tele-Education Project — to exchange information even though student and teacher are hundreds of miles apart.

UBC, as well the other two public universities, BCIT, regional colleges and other organizations are arranging programming that will be transmitted from the Provincial Education Media Centre in Burnaby via the satellite to areas participating in the project — Chilliwack, Campbell River, Dawson Creek, Kelowna, and a logging camp at the north end of Pitt Lake.

UBC, for example, through its biomedical communications department, will put on three public health forums on arthritis, diabetes and heart disease. After the pre-packaged programs, each one hour

UBC will play major role in UEL

It's difficult to think of an area of the Lower Mainland that has had more ink spilled over it than the University Endowment Lands, the 2,515 acres that lie between the UBC campus on the tip of Point Grey and the City of Vancouver.

Late in September, the provincial government released what will probably be the next-to-last word on the future of the Crown lands, which were set aside in 1912 to provide a source of revenue for UBC.

In releasing the two-volume study of the lands, the result of a seven-month investigation by a five-member study team, Environment Minister James Nielsen said the variety of alternatives suggested will give the government a reference in determining the area's future as a whole.

The study team has recommended that just under 2,000 acres of the lands "be designated as a natural park supporting integrated uses for recreation, education and forest ecology research."

The area to be so designated includes the existing University golf course as well as Foreshore Park, currently the responsibility of the Vancouver Park Board, which runs around the perimeter of the Point Grey peninsula on the seaward side of

Marine Drive from the Musqueam Indian Reserve to Spanish Banks.

What has been less well reported are the recommendations that will give UBC a major say in the future use of the lands.

The report recommends that for an initial five-year period the 1,993.97-acre area be designated a Class A Provincial Park, which would be operated by a representative advisory body composed of representatives of the provincial government, UBC, the Greater Vancouver Regional District, the City of Vancouver, the Musqueam Indian Band, and the public at large.

The advisory body would advise the provincial minister of recreation and conservation on park-operation policy and have authority to issue park-use permits.

The report also recommends that at the end of the five-year period, or as soon as the recreation and conservation minister deems it appropriate, the parkland be leased to the Greater Vancouver Regional District to be operated as a regional park.

Under the heading "Educational Uses," the report recommends that: (1) continuing access for non-consumptive research and educational uses be assured; and (2) the unique outdoor and nature education potential offered

by the proximity of UBC and the parkland be realized through co-operative use of University and park resources.

These recommendations recognize that the lands are extensively used by many UBC faculties and departments for teaching and research purposes and that a 1973 UBC committee, established to examine the potential financial return of the lands, concluded that "the non-monetary endowment is likely to be more important to UBC than the monetary one."

In a section on proposed parkland administration, the study team says UBC "has a central interest in participating in the determination of policy for the park in order to preserve its historic access to the lands for teaching, research and demonstration purposes."

The report notes that UBC has proposed "manipulative research" and "farm-forest" demonstration projects on small parcels of land in suitable areas.

The location of the lands adjacent to UBC "offers unique educational potential," the report says, "with maximum efficiencies in travel time and constant access."

The key to UBC's concern, the report continues, "lies in the establishment of a management structure for the UEL that will include UBC representation, and that will issue permits or similar sanctions for research and educational access to the lands, for projects compatible with the concept of a major park."

UBC's proposed use of the lands, the report says, "is compatible with all criteria, including those of Vancouver and the GVRD, and has received widespread institutional and public support." The report's conclusion: "The educational and research potential of the UEL should be more fully developed by UBC, and the University should play an important role in the management of the natural environment."

The study team recommends against the allocation of UEL land for construction of a research park adjacent to the UBC campus.

The report notes that "UBC clearly wishes to explore models other than a self-contained off-campus research park as a means of fostering greater interaction between industry and the University. UBC has suggested that shared buildings on campus might be the best way to promote this interaction."

for the future?

in length, have been beamed to the receiving areas via Hermes, audiences will be able to discuss the subjects with selected experts located in the Burnaby media centre.

Biomedical Communications is also co-ordinating a one-hour grand rounds in ear, nose and throat, using actual patients. This program is not available over the cablevision networks in the receiving areas, as many of the other programs will be, but is intended specifically for physicians and health workers who can participate in the grand rounds through the studio in the receiving area.

Another program on the history of medicine, presented by UBC professor Dr. Bill Gibson, will be beamed through Hermes to audiences of high school students in some of the receiving areas.

Biomedical Communications aren't the only UBC people involved in the eight-week experiment. UBC law librarian Al Soroka is preparing a one-hour program on

legal research for the layman, and his fellow librarians Tom Short-house and Dennis Marshall will help the Chilliwack studio audience, in a later program, formulate questions about legal research to be answered by experts in the Burnaby studio.

Sedgewick library prepared a demonstration using UBC reference librarians to answer questions from students at Fraser Valley College and Okanagan College. The two-hour demonstration, the first part of which was beamed to the students yesterday, gives UBC an opportunity to measure the cost, time and effectiveness of such a service.

Peter Simmons of Librarianship has prepared a program showing other librarians around the province how to do on-line computer searches.

And in Forestry, Peter Murtha and Dean of Forestry Joe Gardner are participating in a series of programs on forestry and forest education.

NEXT WEEK AT UBC

Notices must reach Information Services, Main Mall North Admin. Bldg., by mail, by 5 p.m. Thursday of week preceding publication of notice

VANCOUVER INSTITUTE

Saturday, Oct. 29

Sir Derek Barton, Nobel prize winner in chemistry, speaks on *The Classification of Crises - The World of Today*.

Saturday, Nov. 5

Prof. Gordon Craig, University of Edinburgh, speaks on *Geology - The Scottish Science*.

Both lectures at 8:15 in Lecture Hall 2, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre.

MONDAY, OCT. 31

12:30 p.m. **CANCER RESEARCH SEMINAR.** Jim Goldie, Cancer Control Agency of B.C., on *Methotrexate Resistance and Folate Transport*. Library, Block B, Medical Sciences Building.

FINE ARTS LECTURE. John James, Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, on *How the Cathedrals Were Built: The Master Masons and Their Organizations*. Room 102, Lasserre Building.

CHINESE FESTIVAL '77. Dr. E. Patricia Tsurumi, University of Victoria, on *Women in China*. Auditorium, Student Union Building.

2:30 p.m. **COMPUTING CENTRE LECTURE.** Jon Nightingale, Computing Centre, UBC, presents the first of six lectures on *Introduction to the Text Processor FMT*. Room 443, Computer Sciences Building.

3:30 p.m. **COMPUTING CENTRE LECTURE.** Teresa Tenisci, Computing Centre, UBC, presents the first of six lectures on *The Interactive Statistical Package MIDAS*. Room 447, Computer Sciences Building.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE SEMINAR. Prof. P. Cheng, Economics and Commerce, Simon Fraser University, on *Divergent Rates and Relative Prices in Capital Market Equilibrium*. Room 312, Angus.

3:45 p.m. **MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SEMINAR.** Dr. Muhammed Iqbal, Mechanical Engineering, UBC, on *Solar Heating System Analysis*. Room 1215, Civil and Mechanical Engineering Building.

4:00 p.m. **BIOCHEMICAL DISCUSSION GROUP.** Bill Addison, Biochemistry, UBC, on *Recent Progress on Interferon*. Lecture Hall 3, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre.

4:30 p.m. **ZOOLOGY-PHYSIOLOGY SEMINAR.** Dr. Brian McKeown, Biology, Simon Fraser University, on *Control and Function of Prolactin in Teleost Fish*. Room 2449, Biological Sciences Building.

6:30 p.m. **CHINESE FESTIVAL '77.** Samuel Ho, Economics, UBC, on *Economic Development of China*. Room 110, Angus Building.

8:00 p.m. **WOMEN'S WEEK.** Dr. Phyllis Chesler, author of *Women and Madness* and *All About Men*, will speak. Tickets, \$2; students, \$1, from AMS Business Office. Ballroom, Student Union Building.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1

12:30 p.m. **BOTANY SEMINAR.** Warren Steck, Prairie Regional Laboratory (NRC), on *Pheromones-The Language of Moths*. Room 3219, Biological Sciences Building.

1:30 p.m. **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SEMINAR.** W. P. Alsip, Epic Data, on *An Example of a Distributed Microprocessor-Based Data Collection System*. Room 402, MacLeod Building.

3:30 p.m. **OCEANOGRAPHY SEMINAR.** Prof. Lawrence Mysak, Mathematics, UBC, on *Mr. Stokes Visits the Tropics*. Room 1465, Biological Sciences Building.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIUM. Dr. E. P. Levy, English, UBC, on *Voice of Species: The Narrator and Beckettian Man in Three Novels*. Fifth floor lounge, Buchanan Tower.

4:30 p.m. **CHEMISTRY SEMINAR.** Prof. C. Brion, Chemistry, UBC, on *Spectroscopy in the Dark* (Noranda Award Lecture, 1977). Room 250, Chemistry Building.

6:30 p.m. **CHINESE FESTIVAL.** Dr. Alec Woodside, History, UBC, on *China Under the Leadership of Hua Kuo-F'eng*. Auditorium, Student Union Building.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2

12 noon **PHARMACOLOGY SEMINAR.** Dr. Robert S. Molday, Biochemistry, UBC, on *New Methods for Studying the Organization of Cell Surface Receptors*. Room 114, Block C, Medical Sciences Building.

12:30 p.m. **NOON-HOUR CONCERT** with Kenneth Gilbert, harpsichord. Recital Hall, Music Building.

CHINESE FESTIVAL '77. Dr. Daniel Overmyer, Asian Studies, UBC, on *Chinese Religions: Affirmation and Tension*. Room 106, Buchanan Building.

12:35 p.m. **FREESEE FILM SERIES** presents *America-A Personal History of the United States* with Alistair Cooke. Fifth in this series is *Gone West*. Auditorium, Student Union Building.

4:00 p.m. **GEOPHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY SEMINAR.** Dr. Roy Hibbs, University of Victoria, on *Transfer Function Analysis as Related to Electromagnetic Induction of Small Bodies*. Room 260, Geophysics and Astronomy Building.

4:30 p.m. **CHEMICAL ENGINEERING SEMINAR.** M. Horie on *Time-Dependent Shear Flow of Artificial Slurries*. Room 206, Chemical Engineering Building.

8:00 p.m. **MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING** with William Shakespeare opens in the Frederic Wood Theatre. Continues until Saturday, Nov. 12. Admission, \$4.50; students, \$2.50. Phone 228-2678.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3

9:00 a.m. **MEDICAL GRAND ROUNDS.** Prof. John Lacey, Dr. J. C. Hogg, pulmonary pathologist, St. Paul's, and Dr. M. Yeung, Pulmonary Medicine, UBC, on *Extrinsic Allergic Alveolitis*. Lecture Hall B, VGH.

12:30 p.m. **DEAN OF WOMEN** presents Therese Casgrain, Quebec Senator, on *Women's Rights in Quebec*. Room 102, Buchanan Building.

GREEN VISITING PROFESSOR. Gordon Craig, University of Edinburgh, on *James Hutton and the Lost Drawings*. Lecture Hall 2, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre.

FACULTY RECITAL. Bruce Clausen, guitar, plays *Music of Bach, Takemitsu and Castelnuovo-Tedesco*. Recital Hall, Music Building.

CHINESE FESTIVAL '77. Bing Thom, Chinese Cultural Centre, on *China's Influence on Chinese Canadians and Stereotyping: Misunderstanding China*. Auditorium, Student Union Building.

2:30 p.m. **CONDENSED MATTER SEMINAR.** N. Graber, UBC, on *Delayed Fluorescence Excitation Spectra in Doped Anthracene Crystals*. Room 318, Hennings Building.

3:30 p.m. **SPEECH SCIENCES LECTURE.** Dr. Paula Tallal, Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, on *Implications of Basic Speech Perceptual Research to Clinical Populations*. Lecture Hall 1, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre.

3:45 p.m. **APPLIED MATH AND STATISTICS SEMINAR.** Prof. J. Douglas, University of New South Wales, Australia, on *Statistics Teaching with Computer Help*. Room 2449, Biological Sciences Building.

4:00 p.m. **PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.** H. G. Dehmelt, University of Washington, Seattle, on *Experiments with Single Almost Free Electrons*. Room 201, Hennings Building.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4

9:00 a.m. **PEDIATRICS GRAND ROUNDS.** Dr. Duncan McPherson, orthopedic surgeon, on *Seatbelt Legislation and Child Restraints*. Lecture Hall B, VGH.

12:30 p.m. **UNIVERSITY CHAMBER SINGERS** directed by Cortland Hultberg present *Music of Gesualdo, Monteverdi and Stravinsky*. Recital Hall, Music Building.

3:30 p.m. **COMPUTER SCIENCE COLLOQUIUM.** Prof. J. H. Holland, University of Michigan, on *Cognitive Systems Based on Adaptive Algorithms*. Room 301, Computer Sciences Building.

6:30 p.m. **BASKETBALL.** UBC Jayvees vs Ruby's Raiders. War Memorial Gym.

9:00 p.m. **BASKETBALL.** UBC Thunderbirds vs a team from the Senior A Dogwood League. War Memorial Gym.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5

2:00 p.m. **SOCCER.** UBC Thunderbirds vs New Westminster. Thunderbird Stadium.

6:30 p.m. **BASKETBALL.** UBC Jayvees vs B.C.I.T. War Memorial Gym.

9:00 p.m. **BASKETBALL.** UBC Thunderbirds vs a team from the Senior A Dogwood League. War Memorial Gymnasium.