

UBC REPORTS

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Ceremony ushers in new era of cooperation

In what George Pedersen called a new era of cooperation, British Columbia's three universities joined together at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre in downtown Vancouver Sept. 26 for the installation of Dr. Pedersen as president of UBC and Dr. William Saywell as president of Simon Fraser University.

Presiding over the colorful ceremony, which attracted some 2,000 academics and guests, was Dr. Howard Petch, president of the University of Victoria.

The SFU pipe band and the UBC wind symphony provided music for the 90-minute ceremony that was completed without a hitch. The platform party of 100, which included delegates bringing greetings from universities in other provinces and other countries, was piped on and off the stage.

The Hon. Robert G. Rogers, lieutenant-governor of B.C., performed the formal installation of Dr. Pedersen as eighth president of UBC and of Dr. Saywell as SFU's fifth president.

The three chancellors — John V. Clyne of UBC, Paul Cote of SFU and Ian McTaggart Cowan of UVic — assisted with the robing of the new presidents.

All three university presidents commented upon the provincial government's restraint program in their remarks to the receptive audience.

"Unfortunately, at times of economic retrenchment such as this," said Dr. Pedersen, "it is tempting for us to reduce our spending on higher education and on public education generally. It is tempting for us to eliminate worthwhile educational programs in the interest of restraint.

"It is also tempting for us to sacrifice teaching programs and research programs that do not appear to have direct vocational relevance or applicability to the problems of business and industry, or to the larger world of work," he continued.

"While such cost-cutting measures may have some short-term economic advantage for us, ultimately they contain important implications that change the nature of what a university is and should be, and that threaten their fundamental purpose — namely the process of discovery.

"For example, if universities did not perform such a valuable economic function, or if they did not make the many contributions to public service that they do make, they would still be universities because of their basic commitment to teaching and research.

"However, if we at universities maintain our economic and public service responsibilities but reduce or otherwise temper our commitment to teaching and research, we invariably change the character of higher education.

"By doing so," President Pedersen said, "we may still have a certain kind of institution — but it will not be a university. And this, I feel, would be a loss of unbelievable consequence."

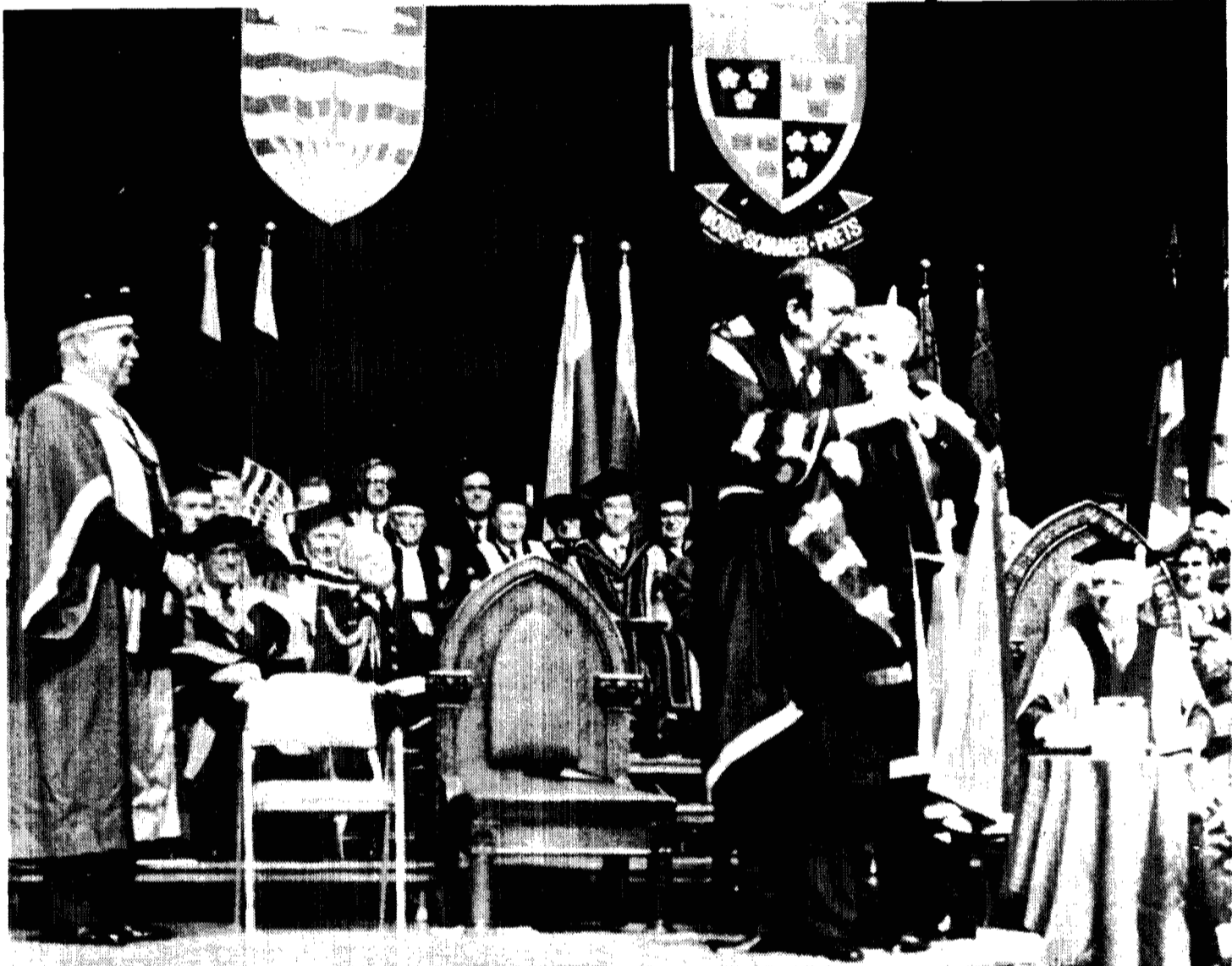
Dr. Saywell said the continued underfunding of B.C.'s universities will make them second rate.

Dr. Petch said the universities could be severely damaged by the restraint program.

(The complete texts of the remarks by President Pedersen and President Saywell appear on Pages 4 and 5 of this edition of UBC Reports.)

The installation ceremony was a prelude to National Universities Week, which began Oct. 2 and which runs through Saturday, Oct. 8.

A schedule of remaining Universities Week events to be held on the UBC campus is on Page 7.



Humorous highlight of Sept. 26 ceremony in the Queen Elizabeth Theatre involved UBC's new president, Dr. George Pedersen, who had trouble finding the left sleeve of the presidential robes. Amused onlookers include Dr. Howard Petch, seated right, who presided over the installation ceremony; University of Victoria chancellor and former dean of graduate studies at UBC, Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan, who is holding the robe; and Hon. Robert Rogers, B.C.'s lieutenant-governor, standing left, who administered the oath of office to Dr. Pedersen and to Dr. William Saywell as president of Simon Fraser University.

Three major research groups visit UBC

Three major groups that support research at Canadian universities are visiting UBC this fall.

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) will be here Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18 and 19.

More than one-third of the \$47 million UBC spent on research last year came from NSERC in the form of 613 different awards to faculty members. The council was also the largest single source of outside scholarship support for UBC graduate students, a total of more than \$2 million for 180 students.

On Oct. 19 the council will visit some of the areas on campus where research sponsored by NSERC is being carried out and in which UBC has an outstanding reputation. They include the computational vision and remote sensing lab, the Imaging Research Centre in the Health Sciences Centre Hospital, the spin polarized hydrogen lab in Physics, the nuclear magnetic resonance "chemical microscope" in Chemistry, gallium arsenide research in micro-electronics in Electrical Engineering, the satellite receiving

laboratory in Oceanography for studying sea surface temperatures, and immunology and genetic engineering research in Microbiology.

At 3:30 p.m. Oct. 19 the council will have an open meeting with UBC faculty and students in Hebb Theatre.

Ottawa nurse gives Woodward lecture

Ginette Rodger, executive director of the Canadian Nurses Association, Ottawa, will be the 1983 Marion Woodward Lecturer for the annual public presentation sponsored by the UBC School of Nursing.

The presentation will be on Thursday, Oct. 13, at 8 p.m. in Lecture Hall 6 of the Woodward Instructional Resources Centre.

Her topic will be "Charting the Next 20 Years: University Education for All Nurses."

This free lecture, which is open to the public, is made possible each year through a grant to the School of Nursing from the Mr. and Mrs. P.A. Woodward Foundation.

The Canadian Institute for Advanced Research will visit the UBC campus when it meets in Vancouver Nov. 24 and 25.

The institute was formed in 1981 and is interested in research topics that fall between the cracks of areas sponsored by established research agencies such as NSERC. The subjects it is interested in funding are multi-disciplinary in the broadest sense, and its wide base is reflected in the membership of its council, a number of whom are humanists.

The institute will announce details for its first research program in Toronto Oct. 12. The program focuses on Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Society, and will involve McGill University, the University of Toronto and UBC.

The Killam Trust held its annual conference at UBC yesterday (Tuesday, Oct. 4). After business meetings, the trustees toured the Asian Centre and the Imaging Research Centre.

Up to the end of March 30, 1983, about \$4.8 million had been spent from the Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Fund for Advanced Studies at UBC. More than 400 UBC scholars have benefited.

A DAY IN A LIFE AT UBC

'Absolutely fascinating' job

Prof. Patricia Baird's "absolutely fascinating job", as she describes it, might never have been possible without an event that occurred 30 years ago.

In 1953, two brash young scientists named James Watson and Francis Crick at Cambridge University discovered the double helix structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA), the proverbial building blocks of life.

The second sentence in their article on the discovery, sometimes referred to as the most important event in biology since Darwin's *Origin of Species*, wryly states that "this structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest."

The considerable interest of biologists in three short decades since the discovery has caused an explosion of new knowledge, and opened up a completely new field of health care.

Genetics is ubiquitous. Magazines carry articles on the subject almost routinely. Investors are anxious to invest in new industries based on tricks of molecular genetics. Biotechnology is a buzz word. DNA, unknown a generation ago, is colloquial. Family physicians are struggling to keep up with mushrooming insights and treatments that are growing weekly for diseases with a genetic component. And scientists in a variety of other disciplines — Francis Crick was a physicist — are integrating genetics into their work.

As head of UBC's Department of Medical Genetics and acting director of the University's new Centre for Molecular Genetics, Dr. Baird spends her time juggling these different developments.

"No two days," she says, "are the same."

This particular day began at Grace Hospital, the provincial maternity hospital adjacent to the new Children's Hospital on Oak Street in Vancouver, where much of the clinical work of her department is done. She and other members of the department discussed recent discoveries that appeared in the scientific literature — keeping up is a major undertaking in the discipline — and patient case loads for the week were arranged.

"It's impossible to be a clinical medical geneticist and have a private, fee-for-service practice that is common in other areas of medicine," Dr. Baird said. "You couldn't keep up with the advances. You have to have an academic base to be able to keep abreast of the amazing progress that is continually being made, so you can make up-to-date diagnosis and management available to your patients."

The department consults on cases in any hospital on the Lower Mainland and much of their out patient load comes from all over the province. A member of the department flies to the Thompson-Okanagan area once every three weeks to see patients there. The department has also experimented with interviewing patients in the Interior from Vancouver using audio-visual technology and telephone and



Patricia Baird

satellite communications. In all, more than 2,000 families in B.C. use the department each year.

After Grace Hospital, it was back to the campus and a meeting concerning funding of research projects in the department and the department's graduate and residency programs.

Residents — physicians who have taken an M.D. degree and are training to become specialists — in the department work out of Grace Hospital. The most recent resident accepted into the program was chief resident at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, one of the premier hospitals in the U.S. (Charles Winchester III, the patrician surgeon in MASH, came from the Mass General, remember?). Because of its outstanding reputation and rich clinical load the department can pick and choose its residents. Research forms an important part of the residency program and is the mainstay of the graduate training program also carried out by the department.

One aspect of the department's research is in chromosomal causes for mental retardation. Most discoveries took place about one year ago, and involved the development of a test for a relatively common cause of mental retardation.

After Down's syndrome, the most common cause of mental retardation is a disease called x-linked mental retardation, which principally affects males. Mothers carrying the disease are usually of normal intelligence, but every one of their boy babies has a 50-per-cent chance of inheriting the disease.

In many of these families the condition is associated with a difference in shape of one chromosome, the so called "marker X". At the Department of Medical Genetics a new test was developed from examining cells in the amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus, which is able to determine whether the fetus has the

unusual chromosome. Mothers in B.C. were among the first in the world to be able to take advantage of the test, which is becoming more readily available now.

Research occupied Dr. Baird a few minutes before her late morning interview. She was editing a scientific article for a research journal. The paper dealt with something she had noticed at Grace. Babies born of Sikhs in B.C. have a much greater chance of having "neural-tube" defects than the remainder of the population. These defects are due to failure of the neural tube to close and if it occurs at the head end of the embryo anencephaly results and if further down, a spina bifida results, often with multiple handicaps.

"Why does it occur more in Sikhs? Is the cause of the defects environmental or hereditary?" she asked. "Now that we know there is a problem, we want to find what's causing it."

Later in the day she phoned the provincial Ministry of Health to discuss health programs the department is involved with for the ministry.

Two examples:

The department has helped to develop one of the most highly regarded registries in the world of individuals with birth defects, genetic and handicapping disorders. The registry is invaluable in providing continuing medical services, and enabling collection of accurate information about the natural history and incidence of these disorders. Counselling is given to many families in North America based on knowledge derived from the Health Surveillance Registry.

The registry is also invaluable for research studies and can answer many questions such as "is a particular birth defect increasing in incidence in a certain region of the province?"

The second example is a province-wide early warning system to detect birth defects caused by environmental factors. The system is so sensitive it can pin-point an outbreak in an area as small as a city block. No other jurisdiction has such a system.

In the late afternoon Dr. Baird did some administrative work concerning the Centre for Molecular Genetics.

"The centre is an excellent example of the multi-disciplinary nature of genetics. We have 28 scientists from a variety of departments and three faculties associated with the centre," she said. "This year they are doing over \$2 million worth of research in recombinant DNA but they are scattered across the campus.

"The centre will bring them together. The federal government and other agencies have made a major commitment to funding biotechnology and we'd like to be in position to take advantage of this at UBC. For example we have approached the Medical Research Council of Canada with a proposal for a biotechnology training centre here and things are moving very quickly in the field.

"It's very exciting right now."

Commerce students re-open snack bar

The Commerce Undergraduate Society is once again displaying entrepreneurial initiative in these difficult times.

To earn money for society projects, the CUS has re-opened the evening snack bar in the Colin Gourlay Lounge (Room 302) of the Henry Angus Building.

The service offers coffee, tea, milk, doughnuts, candy, fruit and selected sandwiches and operates Monday through Thursday from 4 to 10 p.m.

The Commerce students cleared more than \$2,000 on last year's operation.



Sheila Winston, a familiar face to patrons of the Bus Stop Coffee Shop on Main Mall, retired this month after 16 years at UBC. She is pictured above with co-workers and customers who gathered last week for a tea in her honor.

GRANT DEADLINES

Faculty members wishing more information about the following research grants should consult the Research Services Grant Deadlines circular which is available in departmental and faculty offices. If further information is required, call 228-3652 (external grants) or 228-5583 (internal grants).

November (application deadlines in brackets)

- American Lung Association — Research (1)
- Assoc. for Volunteer Sterilization, Inc. — Research on Aspects of Permanent Contraception (11)
- Canadian Liver Foundation — Fellowship Program (15) — Research (15) — Scholarship (15)
- Canadian Ntl. Sportsmen's Fund — Post-Doctoral Fellowship (1) — Project Grants (30) — Research Grants (30)
- Distilled Spirits Council of U.S. — Grants-in-aid for research (1)
- Energy, Mines & Resources Canada — Research Agreements Program (15)
- Hannah Institute — Fellowships (1) — Grants-in-aid (1)
- Health & Welfare: Family Planning — Family Planning Research (15) — Family Planning: Awards/Demonstrations (1)
- Hereditary Disease Foundation — Research (1)
- Kidney Foundation of Canada — National Fellowship Program (1)
- Lady Davis Fellowship Trust — Fellowships (30) — Visiting Professorships (30)
- Lindbergh, Charles A. Fund — Lindbergh Grant (16)
- MRC: Awards Program — MRC Scholarship (1) — MRC Scientist Award (1) — Research Professorship (1)
- MRC: Grants Program — Grants-in-aid: RENEWALS (1) — Maintenance Grants (1)
- National Cancer Institute of Canada — Equipment (15) — Research (15) — Training and Study Awards (1)
- National Research Council (Intl. Relations) — France-Canada Exchange (Natural/Applied Sc.) (15) — France-Canada Exchange (Social Sc. & Human.) (15)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization — International Collaborative Research (30)
- NSERC: Fellowships Division — University Research Fellowship (1); UBC deadline Oct. 11
- NSERC: Individual Grants — Northern Supplements (1) — Conference Grants (1) — Equipment (1) — Grants for Scientific Publications (1) — Individual Research (1) — Infrastructure Grants (1) — Intermediate and High Energy Physics (1) — Team Research (1) — Travel Grants (1)
- NSERC: Major Equipment — Major Equipment (1)
- Science Council of B.C. — Research (4)
- Spencer, Chris Foundation — Foundation Grants (30)
- SSHRC: Strategic Grants Division — Travel to Int'l Scholarly Conferences (1)
- SSHRC: Strategic Grants Division — Management Science: Doctoral Completion (15) — Management Science: Reorientation Fellowship (15)
- U.S. Dept. of Health, Educ. & Welfare — NIH Grants to Foreign Institutions (1)
- University of British Columbia — UBC: Killam Senior Fellowship (1)
- University of Southern California — The John & Alice Tyler Energy/Ecology Award (15)
- Von Humboldt Fdn. (W. Germany) — Research Fellowship (1)
- Weizmann Inst. of Science — Charles H. Revson Career Development Chairs (30)
- World University Services — Awards to Foreign Nationals: Fellowships (1)

Note: All external agency grant requests must be signed by the Head, Dean, and Dr. R.D. Spratley. Applicant is responsible for sending application to agency.

CAMPUS PEOPLE

Dr. Douglas Yeo, associate dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, received the Canadian Dental Association's Distinguished Service Award at the CDA Distinction held in Vancouver Sept. 25-28.

Dr. Yeo, head of the department of Preventive and Community Dentistry, joined the UBC faculty in 1964, after a 15-year involvement in community dentistry. Before joining UBC, he was dental director of the Cariboo Health Unit, regional dental consultant for the Fraser Valley, and then director of dental health services for metro Vancouver.

Prof. J.V. Thirgood of UBC's Faculty of Forestry has received the Noranda Mines Land Reclamation Award "for outstanding achievement in the field of land reclamation."

The UBC Senate, at its meeting of Sept. 14, conferred emeritus status on the following:

Dr. C.A. Brockley — Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering; Mr. M.H. Bullock — Professor Emeritus of Creative Writing; Dr. J.J.R. Campbell — Professor Emeritus of Microbiology; Mr. Jan de Bruyn — Associate Professor Emeritus of English; Miss S.A. Egoff — Professor Emerita of Librarianship; Dr. M.M. Hoffman — Professor Emeritus of Medicine; Mr. J.C. Lawrence — Assistant Professor Emeritus of History; Dr. Jan Leja — Professor Emeritus of Mining and Mineral Process Engineering; Mr. N.L. Paddock — Professor Emeritus of Chemistry; Mr. George Piternick — Professor Emeritus of Librarianship; Dr. G.A. Smith — Professor Emeritus of Education; Mr. F.A. Gornall — Associate Professor Emeritus of Mathematics and Science Education; Mrs. A.G. Savery — Senior Instructor Emerita of English; Dr. M.W. Steinberg — Professor Emeritus of English; Dr. Libuse Tyhurst — Associate Professor Emerita of Psychiatry.

Advisory group on Indians established

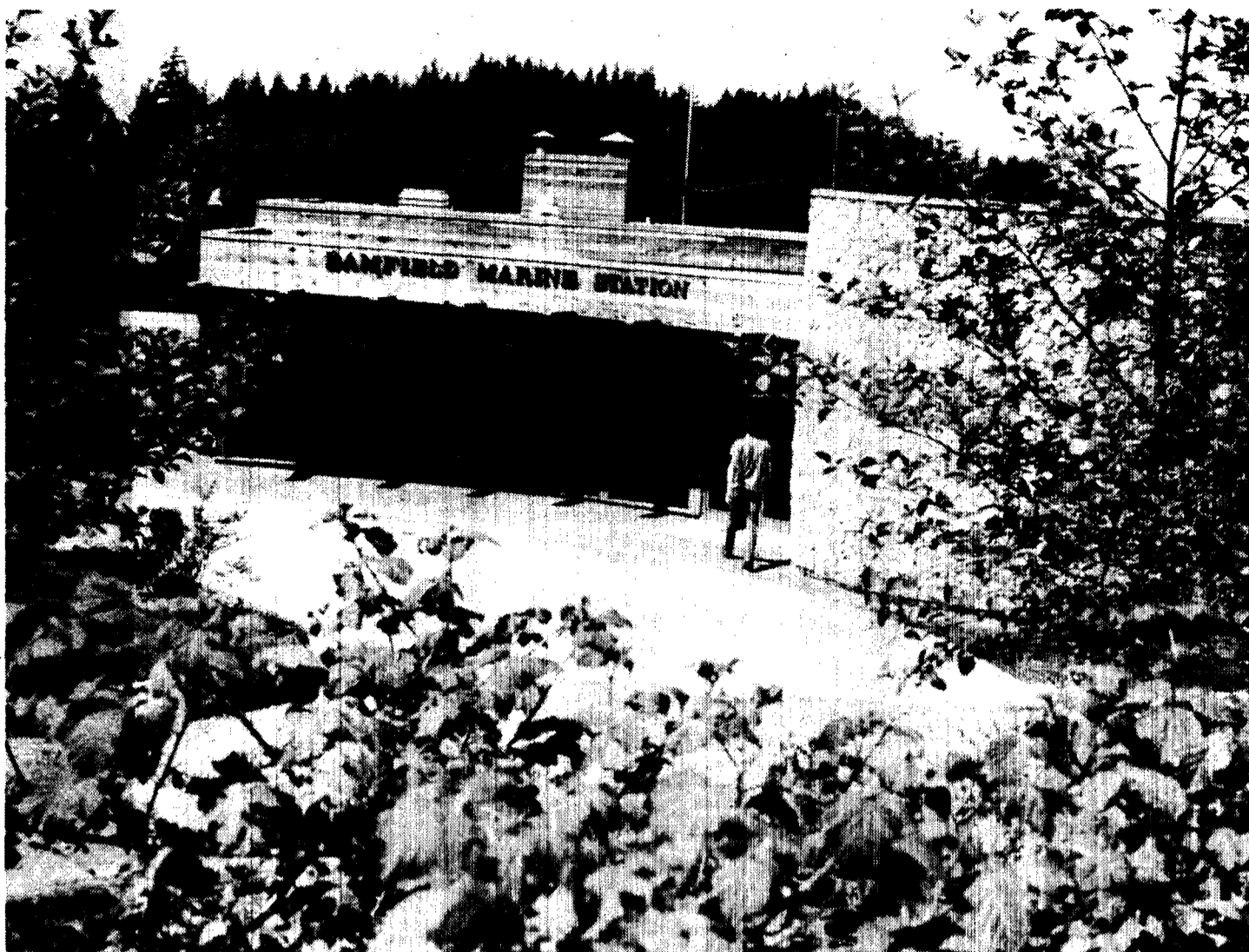
President K. George Pedersen has established a committee to advise him on ways in which UBC might better serve Native Indian people and communities in B.C.

Co-chairing the committee are Verna J. Kirkness, director of Indian education in the Faculty of Education, and Thomas R. Berger, a former justice of the B.C. Supreme Court who holds an appointment as a visiting adjunct professor in the Faculty of Law.

Among those on the 13-member committee are: artist Bill Reid, widely known for his woodcarving and jewellery work, much of it in UBC's Museum of Anthropology; Bill Mussell of Chilliwack, a graduate student working on his master's degree in the Faculty of Education; Nathan Matthew of Barriere, a UBC graduate who chairs an advisory committee to the Native Indian Teacher Education Program, UBC's Indian teacher-training program; and UBC faculty members Dr. Sydney Segal, Medicine; Dr. Paul Tennant, Political Science; Dr. Michael Kew, Anthropology; Dr. William Stanbury, Commerce; and Prof. Douglas Sanders, Law.

The committee has circulated to heads of UBC departments, schools and institutes a questionnaire seeking information on credit and non-credit programs, research and consulting roles pertaining to native people.

Ms. Kirkness said the committee would welcome suggestions from any member of the University community on how the University might better serve native peoples. She asked that written submissions be sent to her office, Hut 0-26, adjacent to the Scarfe Building (Faculty of Education). She can also be contacted by calling 228-3071.



Remoteness of Island location is a blessing for Bamfield Marine Station

A little bit of UBC is located at the tiny fishing village of Bamfield on the west coast of Vancouver Island on the south side of Barkley Sound.

Eleven years after its founding in 1972, the Bamfield Marine Station has established itself as a premier centre for research and teaching on marine biology in North America.

Owned and operated by the Western Canadian Universities Marine Biological Society (WCUMBS), the station is the only marine laboratory operated by universities in Western Canada and the only facility operated by the government or universities on the outer coast between Oregon and Alaska.

Participating universities in WCUMBS are the three public universities in B.C. and the Universities of Calgary and Alberta.

According to Bamfield director Dr. Ron Foreman, a member of UBC's botany department, the station has excellent potential to become an internationally recognized facility if the member universities and the two provincial governments want to go in that direction.

He said that many marine field stations have failed because their sites were encroached upon by urbanization or spoiled by pollution. The remote location of the Bamfield site and the environmentally protected adjacent area assure a long-term, relatively unpolluted environment for scientific work.

"A recent study by the International Seaweed Society listed about 150 marine field stations where scientists could do research," Dr. Foreman said. "Of that number only two had a greater variety of habitats for study than we. We have tremendously rich flora and fauna, and more than half the species known to occur in B.C. and Washington are found near the station."

The initial goals of the station have been achieved: it has established a base for undergraduate and graduate teaching and it provides facilities for research. Eight university courses are taught during the summer and more than 100 researchers use the station each year. In addition to credit courses, the station runs a variety of educational field trips in the fall and spring for groups ranging in age from

elementary school children to adults.

The present value of land and facilities is about \$12 million and the annual operating budget is about \$850,000. Last year, the Devonian Group of Charitable Foundations of Alberta and the Alberta government funded a new library and visitors' lobby at the station and the purchase of a new 13-metre research and teaching vessel, the M/V Alta.

The station has no research programs of its own, operating as a service facility for researchers from Canada, the United States and other countries. Accommodation, laboratory space and equipment, technical support and boat and diving support are organized for researchers requesting space. "The station is now operating at or near capacity," says Dr. Foreman, "and WCUMBS is currently reviewing the options for future development of the facility."

"The steadily increasing demand for existing laboratory space and accommodation is creating pressure for further expansion and we are carefully considering the future role of the station in terms of the five west coast universities, as well as to Canada and internationally. While in part a philosophical decision, any future development must be based on sound forecasts and planning."

One approach currently under review is to establish a semi-autonomous centre for research on marine toxicology and environmental physiology. Encouragement for this has come from several oil companies who would like to see an increase in basic research on petroleum-related problems. Industry representatives have recognized for some years that many environmental problems are not going to be solved without an improvement in our basic knowledge of physiological mechanisms.

The station is internationally known for its research on primitive fish — animals with incomplete or partial backbones. Studying primitive fish provides a window of understanding into how animals, including humans, evolved.

The station's first international symposium — planned for 1985 — will be on recent advances in the biology of primitive fish, the first such gathering since a Nobel meeting in Sweden 16 years ago.

Other areas of research include fish physiology — the study of how organs in fish function — and marine plants. UBC researchers are involved in such diverse studies as intertidal fish populations, the respiratory physiology of fish, squid locomotion and the chemical ecology of marine invertebrates.

Dr. Foreman and other colleagues have made the station an international centre for the study of marine botany.

"The diversity of marine plants that grow in B.C. is fantastic," Dr. Foreman said. "More than 30 species of kelp occur in B.C. and in almost all other areas of the world where kelp is abundant it is harvested commercially. So far, efforts to develop this resource in B.C. have been unsuccessful."

Dr. Foreman developed a method of estimating the amount of surface-kelp canopy available in an area — in much the same way that aerial photographs are used in the forest industry to estimate total wood volume in a forest stand.

He has completed an extensive study of one of the two major kelp species in the province and a colleague at Simon Fraser University, Dr. Louis Druehl, investigated the other.

The B.C. Marine Resources Branch estimates that more than half a million metric tonnes of these two species are present in major harvestable beds in B.C. The productivity, annual growth per unit area, in good kelp beds is greater than that in our provincial forest, Dr. Foreman said.

Recently, Dr. Foreman, UBC botany colleague Dr. R.E. DeWreede and Dr. J.N.C. Whyte of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans undertook a detailed analysis of the chemical substances found in various species of red algae. Some of the chemicals detected potentially have a high commercial value.

The researchers are refining their work and preparing an economic feasibility report for the B.C. Science Council on industrial production of certain high-value chemical substances from red algae.

"What we are working towards is a product with a high enough market value to overcome the high costs of seaweed culture in B.C.," Dr. Foreman said. "It's our hope that other commercial seaweed investments will follow."

New presidents speak out at installation

Pedersen

Before beginning on the more formal part of my remarks this evening, I want to make brief reference to the occasion. Obviously, I am both honored and pleased to be installed as the eighth president of the University of British Columbia, a feeling which is shared by my wife Joan and other members of my family, all of whom are here this evening. However, my sense of real satisfaction goes well beyond what one would regard as that normally expected, and I want to tell you why this is so.

First, I am honored to be able to share this evening of celebration with Bill Saywell and Simon Fraser University. Holding a joint ceremony has not been without its share of new problems to solve and extra effort has been needed, and very ably provided, in order to resolve those difficulties. From my perspective, the benefits gained have far exceeded the additional work involved and it is my expectation that tonight's initiative will herald a new era of co-operation and support between our two institutions.

Similarly, I am complimented that Howard Petch and his Chancellor, Ian McTaggart-Cowan, agreed to lead us through this evening. It is a special pleasure to be with such long-time friends and again it is my hope that this evening will serve as an extension of the close association which has existed between the University of Victoria and my new institution.

My satisfaction about tonight is further extended by having in attendance so many representatives from sister universities across Canada. My heartfelt thanks to each of you for taking the time to celebrate Bill's installation and mine, both of which have been seen out here in B.C. as part of the preliminary activities leading up to National Universities Week.

Finally, I want to thank all of you in the audience for joining us this evening. The large turn-out suggests strong support for our universities and a desire for closer linkages between our institutions of higher learning and the community that supports them. I hope both of those expectations can be achieved and enhanced.

Now, let me move on to the more formal part of my comments for this evening.

I want to begin by thanking you for the opportunity to talk to you briefly about higher education and the important role that universities play in serving society. I daresay that I am not the first university president to take advantage of an installation address to remind his or her audience of the great importance of higher learning. Nor, for that matter, am I likely to be the last. Nevertheless, it appears to me that at this critical point in our history it is again appropriate to remind ourselves about the enduring purpose of higher education, the great wealth and diversity of human resources found in our institutions of higher learning, and the instrumental role in public service that universities can perform.

This is a difficult time for us, not just as British Columbians or Canadians. It is a difficult time in human history. The geometry of civilization has never appeared to be more intricate than it is today. Like Dickens' characterization of the French Revolution, we seem to be living at the best and at the worst of times. On almost all fronts, we are confronted with immense challenges in the realm of human affairs. Many of the problems and issues that face us are largely the result of dramatic technological and social changes that have occurred in our own lifetime. Unprecedented advances in science and technology have brought with them both positive and negative consequences.

On one hand, we enjoy the many benefits scientific research has yielded in terms of improved health care, more abundant food production and better transportation. On the other, we have become profoundly apprehensive about the instruments of war, about chemical waste, and about the possibilities for biological tinkering that scientific and technical progress has also produced. Indeed, we

cannot help but shudder at the prospects for human survival when we see knowledgeable scientists advance the minute hands on a doomsday clock, symbolizing how close we are to the nuclear destruction of this small planet. Our great scientific prowess, it appears, is double-edged: within the fruits of our success are the seeds of a failure almost too overwhelming to contemplate. One cannot help but speculate whether our social wisdom has been able to keep pace with our technical discoveries and inventions.

Of course, our ability to balance the advantages and liabilities of our scientific development is only one of many crucial social questions confronting us. Like previous generations, we are also haunted by the great contradictions and inequities we see in the condition of the world around us. Tremendous wealth exists alongside pernicious poverty, thriving human industry beside deep-seated pockets of unemployment. At home and abroad, there is scholarship and illiteracy, health and sickness, hope and despair.

Our struggle to resolve the human problems of civilization has been made more difficult in recent decades by several factors. For one thing, the accelerating rate of social and technical change over the last half-century, not to mention the press of other historical events, has provided little time to reflect on what these great social changes mean, or on how we can cope with them as individuals and as members of organizations. Many of us have become preoccupied at a more immediate level in trying to deal with important changes in the nature of family life, other human relationships, and the shifting demands of employment. Few of us have enjoyed the time or perspective either to reflect upon or to analyze how we are affected by new technologies, how new structures and constituencies in economics and politics alter our lives, or how beliefs about the meaning of work and leisure have transformed our social values, attitudes, and behaviors. Indeed, it is not only the average individual who appears perplexed by the social changes that are occurring. At times, even our experts in science and social affairs seem puzzled by the complexities of modern society and the vast network of interdependencies that characterize life today.

We have also been awakened from our dreams of a better quality life for all by the harsh economic exigencies of recent years. The pendulum of economic superiority, which so long swung in favor of the Western World, is now on a somewhat different path of travel. And, because we have long been people of plenty, it is difficult for us to adjust to less and to accept the intensified competition for public and private resources that now has become very much a part of our lives. More than this, our sense of confidence in controlling our economic destiny is perhaps at a lower ebb than at any time since the Great Depression.

Our age is, thus, an uncertain one. It has recently been described as an "Age of Discontinuity," a time in which our breaks with the past seem infinitely more pronounced than the traditions or continuities we maintain. We appear to be in the midst of a period in which there is limited optimism and little social consensus about how we should proceed. Such a mood of uncertainty clearly runs counter to our historical experience. As North Americans, we have long been noted for our faith in a better future and for our vision of progress and reform. In light of this background, it seems doubly difficult for us to weigh provisions for justice, education, and freedom from want against the realities of what we can afford. The current economic retrenchment reminds us once again of the deep divisions that lie below the fragile tissue of democratic society and how difficult it is for us to realize our goals of social and economic progress.

It is accurate to say, I believe, that we are not as sure about the future as we once were and that, perhaps, we are not as united a people as we once were. Social scientists tell us that our culture has become more narcissistic, that our political and social coalitions have become more fragmented, and that the number and power of the special interest groups in our

society make the governance of our public institutions and agencies problematic at best. In any event, such changes in our attitudes and social structures have perhaps made us more hesitant, less cohesive, and perhaps, more self-serving.

In light of the problems I have just outlined, you might well ask how an institution as old as the university can help us address many of these difficult current issues! It is true, of course, that universities are among our oldest social institutions and that their governance structures and methods of operation have remained virtually unchanged since the twelfth century. It is true also that it is sometimes difficult to appreciate, at least in an immediate sense, how teaching and research — the very core elements of the academic enterprise — contribute to solving the practical problems of the so-called "real world." It is likewise true, in many cases, that the geographic isolation of universities and their apparent separation from the everyday affairs of the communities they serve, suggest, symbolically at least, that universities are not part of this world and are therefore ineffective organizations.

Such perceptions about the university, although accurate in part, are somewhat unfair in that they obscure the vital functions that universities have played and continue to play in the development of society. It is not simply an accident of fate that universities have endured for almost one thousand years, or that they have been able to withstand the ravages of war, fire, pestilence, and flood — not to mention budget cuts. They have survived and have retained their traditional form because they have generally been successful at what they do and because society continues to acknowledge their usefulness.

Universities perform a number of important functions, some of which you may be more familiar with than others. From the historical perspective, they are

unique institutions in that they stand astride the ages: they consolidate the knowledge of the past, apply such knowledge and skills to present problems, and try to push the frontiers of human knowledge forward to meet society's future needs.

They are centres for teaching, research, and student learning as well as forums for free expression and for investigation and debate of important social questions: they are institutions where we first try out what is new and where we challenge older and conventional ways of thinking. They are places where ideas are examined for their worth, where the values we hold are clarified, and where the nature of the human condition is explored from many vantage points. Universities are also the instruments through which we give succeeding generations many of our ethical principles and systems of belief. In the broadest sense, they provide us with opportunities to learn about ourselves and others, and to inquire into the clockwork of the natural world around us.

But, they are more than this. They are the social organizations where we inevitably wrestle with the problems that beset us, whether they be of a technical, human or managerial nature. They are institutions where our great discoveries in medicine have taken place, where we have developed new drugs to control disease, places where we have learned to produce better crops, places where our great accomplishments in engineering were born, places where we learn to communicate better and more quickly with each other. You are all no doubt aware of the many ways that universities are connected to the world around them and of the ways that teaching, research and higher learning address the important issues of the day.

However, I would like to remind you of another important way in which universities contribute to our lives. This has



Relaxing after colorful ceremony at Queen Elizabeth Theatre Sept. 26 are newly-installed university presidents George Pedersen of UBC (left) and William Saywell of SFU.

ceremony; here are the complete texts

to do with the role of higher education in the economic development of the province and the nation. As centres for basic and applied research, and as training grounds for the professions and for leadership positions in business, industry, and public service, institutions for higher learning have long proved their utility to society. Few, if any, aspects of our lives at home or at work have been untouched by the research and invention that take place at universities, or, for that matter, by the other intellectual developments that enrich our lives in so many ways.

Today, as we move closer to an economy that is governed more by knowledge than by physical labor or mechanization, it is apparent that the university has an even more strategic role to play in this regard. In the new industrial order that is emerging, economic wealth seems increasingly determined by our ability to create and sell new knowledge and techniques, to export new ideas and inventions, and to generate the intellectual and scientific capital necessary for a healthy commercial and industrial climate. If we as British Columbians and as Canadians are to remain competitive in a competitive world, and if we are to meet the technical and social demands of a knowledge-based economy, we must obviously develop our human resources and improve our stock of expert knowledge.

Only by providing our young people with the specialized skills necessary to function effectively in the world of work, and by advancing our levels of research and development, professional training, technical expertise, and general education, can we truly achieve a productive economy. It is very clear that the nature of the economic challenge confronting us is so complex that we must ensure that we in higher education equip present and future generations with the analytical, problem-solving and leadership skills necessary for us to succeed in our endeavors. Put simply, we require just as much of a strong intellectual base for our economic health as we do for our cultural growth. And it is precisely in this respect that universities have a vital role to play.

Please permit me to make one more general comment. And this has to do with our current situation in this country. Unfortunately, at times of economic retrenchment such as this, it is tempting for us to reduce our spending on higher education and on public education generally. It is tempting for us to eliminate worthwhile educational programs in the interest of restraint. It is also tempting for us to sacrifice teaching programs and research programs that do not appear to have direct vocational relevance or applicability to the problems of business and industry, or to the larger world of work. While such cost-cutting measures may have some short-term economic advantage for us, ultimately they contain important implications that change the nature of what a university is and should be and that threaten their fundamental purpose — namely the process of discovery.

For example, if universities did not perform such a valuable economic function, or if they did not make the many contributions to public service that they do make, they would still be universities because of their basic commitment to teaching and research. However, if we at universities maintain our economic and public service responsibilities but reduce or otherwise temper our commitment to teaching and research, we invariably change the character of higher education. By doing so we may still have a certain kind of institution — but it will not be a university. And this, I feel, would be a loss of unbelievable consequence.

In closing, I hope that you share my deeply-rooted belief in the great worth of universities and their continuing importance in giving us a sense of confidence, both in ourselves as individuals and as a society as a whole. More than any other organization, the university helps explain to us where we are at a given time, what is possible for us to achieve, and how we might achieve it. In supporting higher education, we ultimately express an act of faith in ourselves. Surely this is the most important justification for the existence of universities and for our support of them.

Saywell

I trust you will forgive me if I begin these few remarks by being very personal. The honor you have bestowed upon me this evening is one I share with many — far too many to mention individually. But a few must be thanked. I have been blessed with the best of parents. My only regret is that they are not here this evening to share this occasion with me. Both loved this province and the teaching profession. My deepest gratitude also to their friends, and ours — none could be better. To my wife Jane and our children Shelley, Jim and Trish — the most independent of spirits but the most supportive of family. Only I know how great my debt is.

May I also thank the search committee of Simon Fraser and its board of governors without whom I would not be here. I hope five years from now their choice will appear as wise as I am determined to make it. I wish also to thank the entire Simon Fraser community of students, staff and faculty for giving me such a warm welcome these past few weeks.

For inheriting the leadership of an excellent university I am immensely indebted to all of them. But they will agree, I am sure, that I must convey particular thanks to my four predecessors. I am honored that Dr. Patrick McTaggart-Cowan has travelled from Ontario to be with us this evening. I am sorry that Dr. Pauline Jewett is not with us tonight. I am delighted to have as a colleague on campus Dr. Kenneth Strand whose wise counsel I shall often seek. The honor you have bestowed upon my immediate predecessor is reminder enough to me of how distinguished a president of Simon Fraser George Pedersen was. I am well aware, sir, both literally and figuratively, of just how big the shoes are I am expected to fill! Finally, my thanks to our dean of education, George Ivany, whose service as acting president the past difficult five months has been outstanding. May I also add how deeply honored I am to have the University of Toronto's new president, Dr. David Strangway, here. My former university is fortunate to have him at the helm as I was to have worked closely with him the past few years.

Someone once said that there seemed to be only four kinds of university presidents left: "Those in transition, those in flight, those in desperation, and those who are newly appointed." Despite the magnitude of the problems universities today face, I intend neither to despair, nor to flee; but rather to depart in the distant future, honored to have been here, and hopeful that my term in office was in the collective good of this fine institution, and higher education in this province.

To the Simon Fraser community I commit myself to the preservation of academic integrity: to the pursuit of the highest possible standards of excellence in everything we do; and to the continued evolution of a distinctive and distinguished sense of community. In these difficult times we must have a well-defined sense of what our purpose is and what our direction is going to be — and we must evolve that definition with as much collegiality and participation as the demands for decisive management allow. It is for that reason that I have moved immediately to put in place the first steps in setting up a major planning exercise.

We must pursue our goals within an institution that retains, as all great universities do, a proper balance and harmony between teaching, research and service. I believe that the best teachers are those who are themselves excited by the search for new ideas in their laboratories and libraries. A university not engaged fully in the pursuit of new knowledge is a university which cannot fulfil its responsibility in teaching what is known. I am certain that my two presidential colleagues here tonight would share with me the conviction that we collectively best serve this province by having three independent but cooperative universities, in each of which research, and graduate instruction, as well as undergraduate

teaching, take place.

I believe passionately in academic freedom and the autonomy of the universities. Like many of you I have lived and travelled in societies that do not enjoy the freedoms that we in this great land too readily take for granted. Those freedoms are best protected in a society where universities are free and strong; where those who teach in them question and reinterpret what is known, or thought to be known; where those who study in them challenge the conventional; where those who do research in them dare probe the unpopular and pursue the seemingly impossible, pushing back the frontiers of knowledge for the benefit of all.

Universities must fulfil these responsibilities with sensitivity to other social priorities and public needs. But in the longer run the public trust is best met where universities themselves decide what is to be taught and how it is to be taught; what research is to be conducted and how it is to be conducted. That trust is also best met when universities retain strong humanities programs even when student preference and external pressure are directed elsewhere; where there is a balance between library and laboratory resources; where the study of Plato is recognized as being as relevant as that of contemporary politics, computers and genetic engineering. We must not as a society forget from whence we came in our mad rush to get to wherever it is we think we ought to go. I believe profoundly that free, strong and responsible universities are essential to the preservation of our cultural heritage, as well as to the development of our social and economic strength as free societies.

May I say to the government of this province and the public, that I recognize, as do my colleagues, that these are tough times — that all of us must live within our means — that each of us must be responsive to the needs of others. May I say to the university community, that we cannot assume that our needs are understood, our value universally accepted. We in the universities have much to do to convince the public that it is in the interest of the community as a whole to give our universities a higher priority than they now enjoy.

I do not believe that everyone should attend university. I do not assume that a university degree guarantees professional success or promises personal happiness. I know far too many people who have never been inside a university classroom whose talent, intelligence and wisdom are far greater than mine. But I do believe that this country, and particularly this province, does not give the priority to university education, research and development that our own social and economic self-interest demands.

We must assure through adequate student aid, that financial need does not prevent our most intellectually gifted young people going to university. Beyond that, the determination of how many should go is of course a judgement call. But there are at least well marked minimal standards. It is generally accepted in the study of international development, for instance, that to be classified as a "modernized nation," 10 per cent of the age group will be in institutions of higher education. In Canada we are only marginally above this — 12.68 per cent; in British Columbia the figure is 9.74 per cent. Compare this to the participation rate in the United States of about 20 per cent. We speak of the need to diversify our economy and to become leaders in high tech. We ponder and marvel at Japan's "economic miracle" and its technological leadership. I ask that you reflect on the contrast between their attitude toward universities and ours, in Japan it is not 9 per cent of the young who go to university, it is close to 40 per cent.

If the intrinsic value of our universities does not in itself convince us that we should not be content with these figures, then surely the economic imperatives of Canada, and particularly British Columbia will.

Continued underfunding of our universities will make them second rate.

Books not bought today cannot be purchased later. Research suddenly interrupted by lack of funds is difficult, often impossible to resume. Overcrowded classes, laboratories and libraries cheat our students. If university funding is not given a higher priority amongst all those competing claimants on the limited public purse we in the universities have only one choice: teach as many students as we now do and destroy the quality of the education they receive; or teach less to fewer students. At Simon Fraser I am determined that we shall maintain quality.

But that choice which is being forced upon us by inadequate resources is a critical public issue. It means more and more qualified students will be turned away from our doors.

The percentage of students now in universities in this province, already eighth or ninth in this country, will of necessity sink lower. I do not believe that the people or government of this province wish that to happen. The choice is not ours in the university to make; it is ours within the entire community of this province.

I believe the educational experience, formal and informal, is one that should be life long. I am convinced that continuing education, for professional upgrading as well as individual intellectual development, will become increasingly important in our aging and rapidly changing society. In an urban setting, that educational opportunity is best provided in the downtown core where it is most accessible, and where professional and business leaders can share with us not only in the learning, but also in the teaching experience.

It is for these reasons that I was particularly pleased to learn that my predecessor had clearly defined as part of the Simon Fraser mandate, the creation of a downtown university program. I hope that before I leave this office, public, private and alumni support will help us develop that program into a small but highly valued campus — a campus so well defined in purpose and program that it complements and does not contradict or compete for resources with our primary endeavor at the present campus.

Simon Fraser's downtown initiatives are timely. The dramatic developments of the Pacific Rim will inevitably put a sharp national focus on Canada's gateway to the Pacific — the city of Vancouver and this province. As a so-called Asian "expert" I have spent much time and energy conveying to eastern Canadian audiences my sense that the destiny of this country is to be found in the Pacific. At last I am on the shores of the Pacific where I assume both the public and government accept and indeed take this for granted.

Today many of the most critical and exciting international developments are taking place in the Pacific — witness for example the economic growth and dynamism of the ASEAN nations, Korea and Taiwan; the emergence of a potential superpower in China; the economic might of Japan and its changing role in regional security; the massive military power of the Soviet Union throughout the Pacific; the strengthening economic and strategic axis between Washington, Tokyo and Beijing; the potential Chinese as well as Japanese investment in this province; the explosion of tourism throughout the region.

How we understand and respond to the challenges and opportunities our presence on the Pacific Rim offer us will help shape our destiny for decades to come. In the area of higher education, in research and development, we are, I think, found wanting. I ask the alumni of our universities, the public at large and the government of British Columbia to help us within the universities do our share in meeting that challenge.

Your Honor, ladies and gentlemen, it's good to be home. My family and I are most grateful for the warmth of your welcome. I hope that as colleagues on campus and citizens of this exquisitely beautiful province, we shall be worthy of your confidence and support.

TENURE: It was late arriving in Canada

The following piece is by Prof. Allan Evans of the Department of Classics at UBC. It appeared in the September edition of the Bulletin, the newspaper of the Canadian Association of University Teachers, and is reprinted with the permission of Dr. Evans and the CAUT.

On a winter afternoon when I was a student, my professor felt moved to let down the remnants of his hair, and tell me a folktale about academic freedom and tenure in Canada, which is worth recalling in the discussion of Bill 3, now before the B.C. legislature. The Legislative Buildings of Ontario are decently separated from the University of Toronto by four lines of moving traffic, but once upon a time, when my professor was an undergraduate himself, he visited the Legislative Assembly to hear a debate on what should be done about two professors at his university whose conduct had been improper. One of them was alleged to have stated that Canada should have her own flag, the other that she should have her own foreign policy. The premier of Ontario was Mitch Hepburn, best remembered now for his titanic battles with Ottawa, and facing him across the floor was Lt. Col. George Drew, the incarnation of Tory Toronto. But on this question, government and opposition were united. The two professors had to be dismissed.

Then an MLA arose to point out that one of the professors belonged to Trinity College, which had its own charter, though it was affiliated with the university, and the government had no power to dismiss him.

"Well," said Hepburn, bounding from his seat, "if there ain't a law" (my professor vouched for 'ain't'), "we'll make a law!"

The professors made apologies and promises to do better in the future, and kept their jobs. However, one of them, Frank Underhill, was soon in trouble

again. Underhill was one of the pioneers of Canadian Studies, but for all his solid academic background, he was an earlier version of Allan Fotheringham: a man who liked to compare Toronto unfavorably with Winnipeg where he had begun his career, and who once called the congregation of St. Paul's (Bloor St.) Anglican church "the Toronto Stock Exchange at prayer." In 1940, by coincidence the same year that in the United States, the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) issued the basic statement of academic freedom and tenure that it still maintains, it was reported that Underhill said, during a panel discussion, that Canada's ties with the U.S. were bound to strengthen in the future, and those with Britain would weaken. Tory Toronto demanded that he be fired, or even interned. Underhill got off this time, partly because Hugh Keenleyside of the Department of External Affairs, who was brought up in Vancouver's West End, pointed out that the Underhill affair was making Canada look silly in the outside world.

Academic tenure in Canadian universities a generation ago meant appointment at the pleasure of the board of governors. Standards were somewhat casual; professors who were self-motivated did research, but those who did not publish were in no great danger of perishing. So long as a professor trod gingerly around controversial topics such as the theory of evolution, sexual symbolism in Melville's novel *Moby Dick*, or the imperial connection, his performance in the lecture hall could be merely adequate. Politics was a dangerous area. In contrast to Europe, one did not find professors sitting in parliaments or legislative assemblies before the concept of academic tenure in Canada acquired some teeth. One academic did make an attempt in 1935; Professor W.H. Alexander of the University of Alberta won the nomination for the federal riding of Edmonton West,

and the Board of Governors riposted with a decree forbidding professors to run for parliament. Alexander left Canada shortly afterwards to teach at the University of California in Berkeley.

South of the border, the first statement on academic freedom and tenure dates back to 1915, but Canada had to wait until the late fifties. Two events helped it along. The first was an incident in 1958 at United College, now the University of Winnipeg, where a professor on permanent appointment, Harry Crowe, was fired when a private letter he wrote to a colleague criticizing the administration found its way somehow into the college principal's hands. The Canadian Association of University Teachers assigned two outsiders the task of writing a report on the "Crowe Case", one of them Bora Laskin, now the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. Their report set university heads thinking. The second was that, in the eight years following the "Crowe Case", Canadian university enrolments doubled, and the scramble was on for good academics. Universities here could not afford to offer significantly worse terms than their U.S. counterparts, and they began to regularize and publish their conditions of employment. Letters of appointment to faculty members acquired the force of contracts. But at the same time, standards became tighter. Vacancies were advertised, the period of probation became longer and tenure was harder to get. The result was that, whereas in 1960, only 38 per cent of full-time faculty had doctoral degrees, now the figure is well over 60 per cent. In fact, Canada surpassed the United States a full decade ago; in 1972-73, 53.7 per cent of Canadian faculty possessed earned PhD's compared to 49.6 per cent in the U.S.

A faculty member at the University of British Columbia is "up for tenure" after five year's probation. In the United States, the average probation works out to 5.4 years in public institutions and 5.9 years in

private ones. In 1978-79, U.S. universities considered 12,400 candidates for tenure, granted it to 58 per cent of them and gave 22 per cent a second chance. I have no comparable percentages for Canada, but I suspect that when everything is taken into consideration, they are not dissimilar. Tenure, once granted, can be revoked if the reasons are adequate. The Canadian Association of University Teachers had records of about twenty-five tenured academics who had been dismissed over the past fifteen years, and estimates that three times that number may have chosen prudently to resign before their cases reached the point of formal review. Wherever three professors are gathered together, one can hear stories of tenured academics who have used their tenure as license for terminal laziness, but very few of them get away with it for long. The machinery exists to fire them if necessary.

I have on my desk a reminder of the cost of academic freedom denied. It is a change-of-address card from one of the greatest economic historians of the ancient world, Sir Moses Finley, who has just retired as professor at Cambridge University in Britain, and Master of Darwin College. Finley was on the faculty of Rutgers, the state university of New Jersey, in the early fifties when Sen. Joseph McCarthy, with an assist from Richard Nixon, was carrying out a noisy crusade against alleged communists in government and the universities. Finley is, in fact, one of the most effective critics of the Marxist interpretation of economic history, but the McCarthyites had no time for such subtleties. Finley was hounded out of Rutgers, emigrated to Britain where he put together his career again, and five years ago, he was knighted by the Queen. His story is proof that top scholars can survive loss of tenure. But the cost is very great, and in Finley's case, it was greater for the intellectual life of the United States than it was for Finley himself.



John Lomax, UBC's accounting and insurance manager and chairman of the campus United Way campaign, gets UBC's president, Dr. George Pedersen, to sign his pledge card to get UBC campaign under way. Last year, faculty, support staff and students contributed \$110,681.72 and this year's target is \$120,000. Pledge cards should be returned to UBC's finance department by Dec. 1.

Krajina heads drive to save tallest trees

More than \$13,000 has been raised so far to save from logging the tallest trees in Canada, a stand of Douglas fir more than 90 metres high on Nimpkish River Island at the north end of Vancouver Island.

The National Second Century Fund of B.C. made a contribution of \$10,000 this year, and in the first days of fund raising on the campus the Friends of Ecological Reserves Society raised a further \$3,145.

Prime mover in the campaign is Dr. Vladimir Krajina, professor emeritus of Botany, who wants the island declared an ecological reserve. He was also the major force in convincing the provincial government to set aside ecological reserves throughout B.C. So far, 111 reserves have been established, unprecedented in any other area of the world.

The island timber is under the

Deadline near for 'Rhodes'

Students who feel they might qualify for a Rhodes Scholarship and two years of study at Oxford University are reminded that the deadline for applying is Oct. 25, 1983, for the 1984 scholarship.

Application forms are available in the Awards Office. Only one of the 11 Rhodes Scholarships available in Canada is allotted to B.C.

Candidates must be Canadian citizens or persons domiciled in Canada and must have been resident in Canada for the past five years. They must be unmarried and must have completed at least three years of university training by Oct. 1, 1984.

The successful candidate will have demonstrated literary and scholastic attainment; fondness of and success in outdoor sports; qualities of truth, courage and devotion to duty; sympathy and protection of the weak; kindness, unselfishness and fellowship; moral force of character and instincts to lead and take an interest in contemporaries.

Financial need is not a factor.

jurisdiction of Canadian Forest Products.

"The company has given me a verbal agreement that they will not cut the trees if they are compensated for 50 per cent of their value," Prof. Krajina said.

"The company estimates that the money it should receive is \$1.4 million. However, there is a serious disagreement between the company and the provincial Ministry of Forests over the estimated value of the timber.

"We have the support of two provincial ministers to establish the new ecological reserve. Forests Minister Tom Waterland and Lands, Parks and Housing Minister Tony Brummet have asked us to raise money to help buy the timber."

Dr. Krajina said about 50 Douglas firs are taller than 90 metres (295 feet), at least 15 metres taller than the tallest tree in Cathedral Grove between Parksville and Port Alberni on Vancouver Island.

"These trees are about 300 to 400 years old, and they could live for another 1,000 years," Dr. Krajina said. "They are still growing. So is a Western red cedar that is also in the 90 metre range. A red cedar that tall is unknown in the U.S. or any other country, so it is probably the tallest of its species in the world."

The island also has two of the tallest Western hemlock, about 76 metres and two Sitka spruce almost 79 metres tall.

As part of a national campaign to raise money to save the trees, donations are being solicited on campus.

A petition is being circulated supported by UBC President K. George Pedersen, the Faculty Association, the deans of the Faculties of Forestry, Graduate Studies and Science, directors of the Botanical Garden and Westwater Research Centre, and heads of the Departments of Botany and Zoology, among others.

Cheques should be made out to "Friends of Ecological Reserves" and sent to the Botany Department.

National Universities Week: many attractions

UBC invites you to take part in National Universities Week celebrations happening both on and off the campus this week. Details of activities for the remainder of the week are listed below.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5

■ Recital. *Das Marienleben*, a cycle of poems by Rilke set to music by Hindemith. Performed by Karen Smith, soprano, and Philip Tillotson, piano. Recital Hall, Music Building, 12:30 p.m. Free admission.
 ■ Museum of Anthropology concert by the Cassation Group. New music for percussion, computer synthesizer and recorder. 8 p.m. Rotunda, Museum of Anthropology. Free admission.
 ■ Geology lecture by Joe Nagel, curator, M.Y. Williams Geology Museum, UBC, on *Data Bases and Museum Cases: Science and Museums*. Admission \$2.50; \$4 per couple. 8 p.m. Geological Sciences Building.
 ■ **FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS.** A colorful evening of the performing arts featuring faculty and students in a program of music (40-voice choir), dance and poetry. Frederic Wood Theatre, 8 p.m. Free admission.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6

■ Third of four lectures on *Advanced Technology, Human Values and the Universities* at Robson Square Media Theatre at 12 noon. Continues on Oct. 7. Today's speaker: Dr. Erich Vogt, director of TRIUMF meson facility, on *The Cult of Modern Science and its Impact on Society*. Free admission.
 ■ Arts '20 Relay Race, opening ceremony at 12:30 p.m. on the south plaza of the Student Union Building. Relay starts at 12th and Willow and finishes on campus at the Great Trek cairn on Main Mall.
 ■ Last of three discussions on the *Search for Knowledge* by UBC faculty members in Lecture Hall 6, Woodward Building, 7:30 p.m. Tonight's speakers: Dr. Hector Williams, classics, and Dr. Caroline Williams, post-doctoral fellow in Classics, on *Bringing the Past Back to Life*. Free admission.
 ■ Sitar Recital. *Classical Music of India* performed by Nikhil Banerjee, sitar, and Zakir Husain, tabla, 7:30 p.m., Recital Hall, Music Building. Ticket information: 228-3881.
 ■ **FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS.** A program of short films, some of them national award winners, produced in the Department of Theatre. Frederic Wood Theatre, 8 p.m. Free admission.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7

■ Surf 'n Turf Challenge. UBC, SFU and UVic will compete in this two-day event which begins at 10 a.m. on the SFU campus. Relay teams will run from SFU through Burnaby, New Westminster, Richmond and Vancouver, to the UBC campus and Jericho beach, where the three teams will begin (approximately 1 p.m.) a sailboat competition to Nanaimo. On Saturday, Oct. 8, the race will continue with a cycle relay from Nanaimo to the finish line at the University of Victoria. The winning team will be determined by the lowest aggregate time. For more details, call 228-2203 or 228-3996.
 ■ Last of four lectures on *Advanced Technology, Human Values and the Universities* at Robson Square Media Theatre at 12 noon. Today's speaker: Prof. W.D. Valgardson, chairman of the creative writing department at the University of Victoria, on *Technology and Literacy*. Free admission.
 ■ Soccer. UBC Thunderbirds vs. University of Lethbridge Pronghorns, 2 p.m., UBC Playing Fields.
 ■ **FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS.** An evening of the performing arts featuring faculty and students in a program of music, dance and poetry. Frederic Wood Theatre, 8 p.m. Free admission.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8

■ Soccer. UBC Thunderbirds vs. University of Calgary Dinosaurus, 2 p.m., UBC Playing Fields.
 ■ Vancouver Institute Lecture. President George Pedersen, UBC, on *Education Under Siege: Academic Freedom and the Cult of Efficiency*, 8:15 p.m., Lecture Hall 2, Woodward Building. Free admission.

SUNDAY, OCT. 9

■ Museum of Anthropology. Snake in the Grass Moving Theatre presents a story entitled *Scab* at 2:30 p.m. Museum open noon to 5 p.m.

DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITS

An exhibit of Contemporary Japanese Ceramics will be on display at the Fine Arts Gallery, located in the basement of the Main Library. Gallery is open Oct. 4 through 8 until 9 p.m. (free admission). The Asian Centre is featuring an exhibit entitled *Kasuri: Folk Fabric of Japan*, Oct. 2 to 16. Exhibit hours are noon to 9 p.m. daily during NUW. In the Music Studio of the Asian Centre, a display of landscape paintings of India by D.A. Khangaonkar is open to the public from noon to 9 p.m. daily during NUW. Both exhibits are free.

UBC CALENDAR

Calendar Deadlines

For events in the weeks of Oct. 23 and 30, material must be submitted not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 13. Send notices to Information Services, 6328 Memorial Road (Old Administration Building). For further information, call 228-3131.

The Vancouver Institute.

Saturday, Oct. 8
 Education Under Siege: Academic Freedom and the Cult of Efficiency. President George Pedersen, University of B.C.

Saturday, Oct. 15
 W and Z: The New Particles and the New Physics. Dr. Alan Astbury, Physics, University of Victoria and TRIUMF.

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

MONDAY, OCT. 10

Thanksgiving. University closed.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11

Religious Studies Lecture.

Jesus' Social Teaching and John the Baptist. Dr. David Flusser, Comparative Religion, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Room A100, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Cecil and Ida Green Lecture.

Can Education Change Society? Prof. Brian Simon, University of Leicester. Room 100, Scarfe Building. 12:30 p.m.

Oceanography Seminar.

Stirring of Tracer Fields by Mesoscale Eddies. Dr. Gregory Holloway, Institute of Ocean Sciences, Sidney, B.C. Room 1465, Biological Sciences Building. 3 p.m.

French Lecture.

Qu'est-ce qu'un Mythe Littéraire. Prof. Philippe Sellier, Université de Paris-V. Room A100, Buchanan Building. 3:30 p.m.

Cecil and Ida Green Seminar.

The History of Contemporary Education: Problems, Methodologies and Techniques. Prof. Brian Simon, University of Leicester. Seminar Room A/B, Ponderosa Annex G. 3:30 p.m.

Chemistry Lecture.

Dodecahedrane - The Chemical Transliteration of Plato's Universe. Prof. Leo A. Paquette, Chemistry, Ohio State University. Room 250, Chemistry Building. 4 p.m.

Dorothy Somerset Studio.

Opening night of John Murrell's MFA thesis production *Waiting for the Parade*. Continues until Oct. 15. For ticket information, call 228-2678. Dorothy Somerset Studio. 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12

Obstetrics/Gynecology Research Seminar.

Oxygen Consumption in the Fetal Lamb. Dr. Dan Rurak, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, UBC. Room 2J40, Grace Hospital. 12 noon.

Pharmacology Seminar.

Ca⁺⁺ and Transmitter Release. Dr. D.M.J. Quastel, Medicine, UBC. Room 317, Block C, Medical Sciences Building. 12 noon.

Noon-Hour Concert.

Music of the 20th Century. John Schneider, guitar. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

English Lecture.

Sexuality, Self and Death: Genre and Conflict in Shakespeare. Prof. Richard Wheeler, English, University of Illinois. Sponsored by the Committee on Lectures. Room A102, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Chemical Engineering Seminar.

Mechanism and Modelling of the Fluid Transport in the Pulmonary Microcirculation System. Frank Heijmans, graduate student, Chemical Engineering, UBC. Room 206, Chemical Engineering Building. 2:30 p.m.

Statistics Workshop.

On the Use of Rank Tests for Assessing the Specification of Regression. Dr. Brendan McCabe, Economics, Leeds University. Room 223, Angus Building. 3:30 p.m.

Geography Colloquium.

Settling Marginal Land. V. Konrad, Canadian-American Centre, University of Maine. Room 201, Geography Building. 3:30 p.m.

Economic Theory Workshop.

Unions and Strikes with Asymmetric Information. Beth Hayes, Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University. Room 351, Brock Hall. 4 p.m.

Geophysics Seminar.

Fire and Ice in Mt. Wrangell, Alaska. Prof. Garry K.C. Clarke, Geophysics and Astronomy, UBC. Room 260, Geophysics and Astronomy Building. 4 p.m.

Animal Resource Ecology Seminar.

Ecology of Wild Giant Pandas in China. Dr. George Schaller, New York Geological Society. Room 2000, Biological Sciences Building. 4:30 p.m.

Faculty Club.

Pre-Senate dinner buffet. Cost is \$9, reservations required. Main Dining Room. 5:30 p.m.

Hillel House.

Dinner. For more information, call 224-4748. Hillel House. 6 p.m.

Folk Dance Club.

Folk dances and steps from many countries taught at beginning and intermediate level. Open to students, faculty, staff and community. Yearly fee is \$10 (students \$5). No partner necessary. For further information, call Marcia Snider at 738-1246. Upper Lounge, International House. 7:30 p.m.

Lecture-Discussion.

The Crisis in Nicaragua. Margaret Randall, poet, writer, activist. Admission is \$3; \$2 for students and seniors. For more information, call 222-5237. Hebb Theatre. 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13

Psychiatry Lecture.

Psychiatry's Role with Cancer Patients. Dr. Cheryl McCartney, University of North Carolina. Room 2NA/B, Psychiatry Building, Health Sciences Centre Hospital. 9 a.m.

Cecil and Ida Green Lecture.

The State and Education in England and North America. Prof. Brian Simon, University of Leicester. Room 100, Scarfe Building. 12:30 p.m.

Jewish Students' Network.

Seminar on Media Analysis. Hillel House. 12:30 p.m.

UBC Wind Symphony.

Music of Tchaikovsky, Bach, Ravel, Rodgers and others, directed by Martin Berinbaum. Old Auditorium. 12:30 p.m.

Dentistry Seminar.

Preparation of Isotopes at TRIUMF and their Use in Health Sciences Research. Dr. Erich W. Vogt, director, TRIUMF, UBC. Room 388, Macdonald Building. 12:30 p.m.

Plant Science Seminar.

Some Physiological Effects of Carbon Dioxide Enrichment of Beans. David Ehret, Plant Science, UBC. Room 342, MacMillan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Practical Writing Lecture.

First in a series of lectures on practical writing. Today, Mr. P.G. Gilbert, manager, Environment and Land Use, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, will speak on writing letters to government, industry and private citizens, briefs, technical documents, speeches and scripts. Room 100, Geography Building. 12:30 p.m.

Pharmaceutical Sciences Seminar.

Effects of Isoproterenol and Forskolin on Tension, Cyclic AMP Levels and Cyclic AMP-Dependent Protein Kinase Activity in Bovine Coronary Artery. Raju V.K. Vegesna, Pharmaceutical Sciences, UBC. Lecture Hall 3, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 12:30 p.m.

Condensed Matter Seminar.

Far Infra-Red Cyclotron Resonance and de Haas-van Alphen Studies of Intercalation Compounds. W. Ross Datars, McMaster University. Room 318, Hennings Building. 2:30 p.m.

Cecil and Ida Green Lecture.

The Historical Study of Childhood and Education. Joan Simon, social historian, England. Penthouse, Buchanan Building. 3:30 p.m.

Mathematics Colloquium.

Some Recent Results on Mapping of Partial Differential Equations. Prof. George Bluman, UBC. Room 1100, Mathematics Building Annex. 3:45 p.m.

Physics Colloquium.

Timbre, Tuning and Temperament: Physics of the Guitar. Dr. John Schneider, Music, Pierce College, Los Angeles. Room 201, Hennings Building. 4 p.m.

Animal Resource Ecology Seminar.

Risk Sensitive Foraging and the Risk of Starvation. Dr. Dave Stephens, Animal Resource Ecology, UBC. Room 2449, Biological Sciences Building. 4:30 p.m.

SUB Films.

Tootsie. Continues through Oct. 16 at 7 and 9:30 p.m. Auditorium, Student Union Building. 7 p.m.

Contemporary Players.

Recent European Chamber Music, directed by Stephen Chatman and Eugene Wilson. Recital Hall, Music Building. 8 p.m.

Marion Woodward Lecture.

Charting the Next 20 Years: University Education for All Nurses. Ginette Rodger, executive director, Canadian Nurses Association, Ottawa. Admission is free. Lecture Hall 6, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 8 p.m.

Botanical Garden Lecture.

Flowers in Art: The Print Process. Henry Evans, printmaker, San Francisco. Tickets are \$4. For details, call 228-3928. Faculty Club. 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14

Assertiveness in Social Situations.

A three-session workshop designed for women. It will include some focus on learning how to make requests, set limits, and take risks. Sponsored by the Women Students' Office. Room 106A, Brock Hall. 12:30 p.m.

Religious Studies Lecture.

John the Baptist and the Essenes. Dr. David Flusser, Comparative Religion, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Room A100, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Geological Sciences Colloquium.

Recent Additions to Mineral Exploration Techniques. Dr. H.V. Warren, Professor emeritus, Geological Sciences, UBC. Room 330A, Geological Sciences Building. 3:30 p.m.

Contemporary Players.

Stephen Chatman and Eugene Wilson, co-directors. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Medical Genetics Seminar.

Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva. Dr. John Rogers. Parentcraft Room, Grace Hospital. 1 p.m.

Women's Volleyball.

UBC High School Invitational. War Memorial Gym. 4 to 11 p.m.

Faculty Club.

B.C. Cottage winetasting and gourmet dinner. Cost is \$5 for winetasting; \$19 for dinner. Reservations required. Faculty Club. 6:30 p.m.

Football.

UBC vs. the University of Manitoba. Thunderbird Stadium. 7:30 p.m.

UBC Wind Symphony.

Music of Tchaikovsky, Bach, Ravel, Rodgers and others, directed by Martin Berinbaum. Old Auditorium. 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15

Women's Volleyball.

UBC High School Invitational. War Memorial Gym. 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Vancouver New Music Society.

Musical Solo Cello with Electronics by Ferenyhough, Cardy, Cage, Andriessen, Uitti and Davidovsky, with Frances-Marie Uitti, cello. For ticket information, call 669-0909. Recital Hall, Music Building. 8 p.m.

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UBC CALENDAR

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SUNDAY, OCT. 16

Lutheran Campus Centre.

Where Luther Walked. Lutheran Campus Centre, 5885 University Blvd. 8 p.m.

MONDAY, OCT. 17

Cancer Research Seminar.

The Efficacy of Tamoxifen in Endometrial Cancer. Dr. K. Swenerton, Medical Oncology, Cancer Control Agency of B.C. Lecture Theatre, B.C. Cancer Research Centre, 601 W. 10th Ave. 12 noon.

History Lecture.

Working or Helping? Children's Economic Contribution to the Working-Class Family in Late 19th-Century London. Prof. Anna Davin, Adult Education, University of London, and History, State University of New York. Room A204, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Mahlzeit!

German conversation — bring your lunch. International House. 12:30 p.m.

Test Anxiety Workshop for Women Students.

The Office for Women Students begins a six-week workshop on Self-Management of Test Anxiety. Group size limited. Registration information at the Office for Women Students, Room 203, Brock Hall. Room 223, Brock Hall. 12:30 p.m.

The Pedersen Exchange.

An opportunity for any member of the on-campus University community to meet with President George Pedersen, to discuss matters of concern. Persons wishing to meet with the president should identify themselves to the receptionist in the Librarian's office, which is immediately to the left of the main entrance to the Main Library Building. The president will be available every Monday when he is on campus. 3:30 to 5 p.m.

Mechanical Engineering Seminar.

Plastic Bucking of Shells. Dr. Hilton Ramsey, Mechanical Engineering, UBC. Room 1202, Civil and Mechanical Engineering Building. 3:30 p.m.

History Seminar.

Report of History Workshop Movement and Women's History. Prof. Anna Davin, Adult Education, University of London, and History, State University of New York. Penthouse, Buchanan Building. 3:30 p.m.

Management Science Seminar.

Approximation Methods for Stochastic Programming Algorithms. Prof. John Berge, University of Michigan. Room 413, Angus Building. 3:30 p.m.

Applied Mathematics/Mathematics Seminar.

Stability of Delay Differential Equations with Applications to Biology. Prof. Kenneth L. Cooke, Mathematics, Pomona College, California. Room 229, Mathematics Building. 3:45 p.m.

Biochemical Discussion Group Seminar.

Human Fibrinolytic Enzymes — Urokinase and Plasminogen Activator. Dr. Gordon Vehar, Protein Chemistry, Genentech Inc., San Francisco. Lecture Hall 4, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18

Hillel House.

Free lunch sponsored by Hillel mothers. For more information, call 224-4748. Hillel House. 12:30 p.m.

Botany Seminar.

Use of Isozymes in Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding. Y. El-Kassaby, Forestry, UBC. Room 3219, Biological Sciences Building. 12:30 p.m.

Oceanography Seminar.

The Soft Touch — Another View of Coral. Dr. John Collis, James Cook University, Queensland, Australia. Room 1465, Biological Sciences Building. 3 p.m.

Cecil and Ida Green Seminar.

The History of Education as Social History. Joan Simon, social historian, England. Seminar Room A/B, Ponderosa Annex G. 3:30 p.m.

Chemistry Lecture.

Optoacoustic Spectroscopy and Studies of Weak Absorptions in Gases, Liquids, and Solids. Dr. C.K.N. Patel, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey. Room 250, Chemistry Building. 4 p.m.

Gerontology Lecture.

Physiology of Normal Aging and Its Relationship to Disease. Dr. William Dalziel, consultant, Geriatric Medicine, Shaughnessy Hospital. Lecture Hall 3, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19

Pharmacology Seminar.

Studies of the Neurochemical Basis of Dialysis Encephalopathy. Dr. Thomas L. Perry, Medicine, UBC. Room 317, Block C, Medical Sciences Building. 12 noon.

Noon-Hour Concert.

Vancouver Wind Trio, with Anthony Averay, bassoon; Michael Borschel, clarinet; and Tony Nickels, oboe. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Anatomy Seminar.

Upper Limb Function: The Influence of Postural Abnormalities of the Shoulder Girdle. B. Lundgren, B.P.T., Rehabilitation Services, Acute Care Unit, UBC. Room 37, Block B, Medical Sciences Building. 12:30 p.m.

Hillel House.

Faculty lunch and discussion on the topic University Cutbacks. Hillel House. 12:30 p.m.

Chemical Engineering Seminar.

Temperature Effects on the Hydrodynamics of Spasset Beds. Stanley Wu, Chemical Engineering, UBC. Room 206, Chemical Engineering Building. 2:30 p.m.

NSERC Council Open Meeting.

Faculty and students are invited to meet with and ask questions of the NSERC Council. Hebb Theatre. 3:30 p.m.

Statistics Workshop.

Matrix Majorization: An Ordering of Dependence for Contingency Tables. Dr. Harry Joe, Statistics, UBC. Room 223, Angus Building. 3:30 p.m.

Geography Colloquium.

Establishment Response to Community Planning in Jerusalem. S. Hasson, Geography, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Room 201, Geography Building. 3:30 p.m.

Economic Theory Workshop.

Aspects of an Economic Theory of Conformity. Stephen Jones, Economics, UBC. Room 351, Brock Hall. 4 p.m.

Geophysics/Geological Sciences Seminar.

The CESAR Experiment — Geological Aspects. Ruth Jackson, Atlantic Geoscience Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, Dartmouth, N.S. Room 260, Geophysics and Astronomy Building. 4 p.m.

Animal Resource Ecology Seminar.

Factors Determining Fruit Selection by European Blackbirds. Dr. Anne Sorensen, Animal Resource Ecology, UBC. Room 2449, Biological Sciences Building. 4:30 p.m.

Hillel House.

Dinner. For more information, call 224-4748. Hillel House. 6 p.m.

Cinemawest.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Also shown on Thursday, Oct. 20 at 12:30 p.m. Auditorium, Student Union Building. 7 p.m.

Folk Dance Club.

Folk dances and steps from many countries taught at beginning and intermediate level. Open to students, faculty, staff and community. Yearly fee is \$10 (students \$5). No partner necessary. For further information, call Marcia Snider at 738-1246. Upper Lounge, International House. 7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20

Psychiatry Lecture.

Current Trends in Neuropsychiatry. Dr. T. Hurwitz, Psychiatry, UBC. Room 2NA/B, Psychiatry Unit, Health Sciences Centre Hospital. 9 a.m.

Pharmaceutical Sciences Seminar.

Pulmonary Vascular Responses to Inflammatory Mediators. Dr. Bob Schellenberg, Hospital Immunology Laboratory, St. Paul's Hospital. Lecture Hall 3, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 12:30 p.m.

Plant Science Seminar.

Legume Use in Reforestation. Heather Kibbey, Plant Science, UBC. Room 342, MacMillan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Cecil and Ida Green Lecture.

The Modern Primary School in Action: New Research in Methodologies. Prof. Brian Simon, University of Leicester. Room 100, Scarfe Building. 12:30 p.m.

Educators for Nuclear Disarmament.

Co-operative Peace Initiatives Between Europe and North America. Kathleen Wallace-Deering, Project Ploughshares. Hebb Theatre. 12:30 p.m.

Jewish Students' Network.

Zionism and Messianism. Prof. M. Amon, Religious Studies, UBC. Hillel House. 12:30 p.m.

Student Honors Assembly.

Music department student honors assembly. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Essay Anxiety — Composition Skills.

Nancy Horsman of the Office of Women Students will give three one-hour workshops to assist students increase their skills in preparation of essays. They will be held Thursdays: Oct. 20, 27 and Nov. 3. For information, call 228-2415. Room 302, Brock Hall. 12:30 p.m.

Condensed Matter Seminar.

Ultra Low Power Cryocoolers and SQUID Devices. James E. Zimmerman, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder. Room 318, Hennings Building. 2:30 p.m.

Mathematics Colloquium.

Knots in Dynamical Systems. Prof. Robert Williams, Northwestern University. Room 1100, Mathematics Annex Building. 3:45 p.m.

Computer Science Seminar.

Thesis Seminar: A Model of the UNIX Time-Sharing System Under Disk Saturation. Barry Brachman, graduate student, Computer Science, UBC. Room 301, Computer Sciences Building. 4 p.m.

Lecture Series.

Prof. Ronald Jones, Educational Foundations, UBC, presents a three-lecture series on Thursday evenings on Spanish philosopher Jose Ortega y Gasset. For registration information, call the Centre for Continuing Education, 222-5261. Lecture Hall 1, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21

Poetry Reading.

Reading by Canadian poet Sharon Thesen. Sponsored by the Canada Council. Room B312, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Assertiveness and the Professional Woman.

A three-session workshop designed for women who will be entering the work place and would like to learn effective assertiveness skills in their professional lives. Penthouse, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

UBC Symphony Orchestra.

Music of Prokofieff, Tchaikovsky and Beethoven, with Gerald Stanick, director, and James Parker, piano soloist. Old Auditorium. 12:30 p.m.

Medical Genetics Seminar.

Molecular Basis of Cancer. Dr. T. Pawson. Parentcraft Room, Grace Hospital. 1 p.m.

Soccer.

UBC Thunderbirds vs. Alberta Golden Bears. UBC Playing Fields. 2 p.m.

UBC Symphony Orchestra.

Music of Prokofieff, Tchaikovsky and Beethoven, with Gerald Stanick, director, and James Parker, piano soloist. Old Auditorium 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22

Soccer.

UBC Thunderbirds vs. Saskatchewan Huskies. UBC Playing Fields. 2 p.m.

Notices . . .

Calendar Event Forms

New calendar forms have been printed and are available by calling 228-3131 or dropping by Information Services, Room 207, Old Administration Building.

Communications Programs

The Centre for Continuing Education is offering a wide range of courses in the field of communications in October and November. For details on programs, call 222-5221.

Fitness Testing

The Buchanan Fitness and Research Centre in the UBC Aquatic Centre is open for testing the following hours, Mondays at 5, 6 and 7 p.m.; Tuesdays at 1:30, 2:30 and 3:30 p.m.; and Thursdays at 9, 10 and 11 a.m. and 12, 1 and 2 p.m. Cost for a testing session is \$25; \$20 for students. For more information, call 228-3996.

Pipe Band

Pipers and drummers wanted for campus pipe band. For more information, call Dr. Mornin at 228-5140.

Lost and Found

The Lost and Found is located in Room 208 of Brock Hall and is open the following hours: Mondays 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.; Tuesdays 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; Wednesdays 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.; Thursdays 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; and Fridays 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Telephone: 228-5751.

Food Service Hours

All UBC food service outlets will be closed on Monday, Oct. 10 for the Thanksgiving holiday.

Blood Donor Clinics

The following blood donor clinics will take place this fall on the UBC campus: Oct. 3 to 7 Rooms 207, 209, 211, 213 and 215, Student Union Building, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Oct. 26 Rooms 207 and 209, Student Union Building, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Nov. 7 Place Vanier Residence, 3 to 9 p.m.; Nov. 28 Totem Park Residence, 3 to 9 p.m.

Faculty/Staff Badminton Club

The club meets in Gym B of the Osborne Centre on Tuesday evenings from 8:30 to 11:30 p.m. and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 10 p.m. New members welcome.

TELIDON Page Creation Grants

The Interprovincial Association for Telematics and Telidon (IPATT) has applied on behalf of the educational community in Canada to the Federal Department of Communications for a major grant to support the development and interchange of Telidon pages by Universities, Colleges, and Libraries. Members of the University who are interested in participating in this project are invited to attend an information meeting at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 14 in Computer Sciences, Room 301.

Exercise to Music

The Fitness Group will conduct exercise to music classes at different levels throughout the year. Sponsored by Recreation UBC. For information, call 738-4169.

Agricurl

Agricurl begins Tuesday, Oct. 11 from 5 to 7 p.m. Beginners and experienced curlers welcome. For more information, call J. Shelford at 228-6578, P. Welling at 228-3280 or A. Finlayson at 228-3480.

Faculty Club Display

Sidney Harris explores the Lighter Side of Science, an exhibit of cartoons from the New York Hall of Science. Display continues until Oct. 7 in the lower hall of the Faculty Club. Sponsored by the UBC Sigma Xi Club.

Landscape Exhibit

An exhibit of landscape paintings by D.A. Khamgaonkar of Bombay, India. Admission is free. Open Oct. 3 to 9 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Music Studio of the Asian Centre.

Second Class Mail
Registration Pending

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