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McGeer says wage rollback would solve B.C. financial crisis

Universities Minister Pat McGeer said last week that there would be no financial crisis in British Columbia if all public sector employees were to take the same rollback in salary that Members of the

Legislative Assembly (MLAs) took last year.

(According to the government information office in Victoria, the premier's salary is \$76,527, of which \$13,349 is a tax-free allowance. Dr. McGeer, and all other cabinet ministers, receive \$71,330 of which \$13,349 is tax-free. Ordinary MLAs get \$26,698 basic, plus the same \$13,349 non-taxable allowance. All of these reflect a 10-per-cent cut taken in August, 1982. Deputy ministers' salaries range from about \$62,000 to \$75,000 with no tax-free allowances.)

Dr. McGeer, who is on leave of absence from his tenured position as head of the division of neurological sciences in the Faculty of Medicine at UBC, spoke on the Doug Collins radio show (CJOR) on Oct. 13.

Dr. McGeer suggested that a number of faculty members at UBC, including the top administrators, are paid too much and kept returning to his 'rollback' theme.

Here are the key points of the minister's remarks, as they affect the University:

"If everybody who worked in the public sector were to take the same rollback that the MLAs took, there would be no deficit in British Columbia. There would be no financial crisis and there would not have been tax hikes had they done what the MLAs did. But you don't have that — you have people going out and demanding more.

"At the same time the MLAs are taking a cutback, you have arbitrators giving increased salaries to people in hospitals, to people teaching in schools, to university professors, to the doctors, to everybody who is working in the public sector.

"If we had a commitment today that everybody would stay at exactly the same wage they now have all of this government restraint program, and downsizing, would be unnecessary.

"I don't know how we get across to people that when you demand more as individuals, if the money isn't coming in in taxes, then it means people have to be let go.

"In effect, those who are asking more are pushing their fellows over the side of the boat because of demands of union, awards of arbitrators — that's not going to bring more taxes in.

"Do you realize that if people had

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Dr. Hector Williams is the leader of UBC classical archeology team which used geological exploration equipment like this resistivity meter to plot the ruins of buried cities in Greece last summer. See story on Page 2.



John Robinette

Honorary degree for Robinette

Toronto lawyer John J. Robinette, acknowledged as Canada's foremost legal authority on constitutional law, will be awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of B.C. Oct. 22 at a special congregation in the Vancouver Court House.

Mr. Robinette speaks that day to the B.C. legal community, on "The Future of Our Constitution."

Born in Toronto, Mr. Robinette graduated as gold medalist in political science from the University of Toronto in 1926, and three years later was gold medalist and winner of the Chancellor Van Koughnet Scholarship in law at Osgoode Hall. He began his law practice after three years of teaching, and was appointed King's Counsel in 1944.

J.V. Clyne, former Justice of the Supreme Court of B.C. and now Chancellor of UBC, said he was pleased that the University Senate had approved the award of an honorary degree to Mr. Robinette.

"His influence on the Canadian legal profession has been profound," Chancellor Clyne said. "He is a barrister of unchallenged national standing and of immense personal reputation."

The Oct. 22 ceremony in the Great Hall of the Court House begins at 10 a.m., and is open to the public.

New students flock to Arts

Daytime enrolment stands at a record 25,857 students at UBC this year, an increase of 5.9 per cent over the end-of-September total a year ago.

The most dramatic increase is in first-year Arts, up 256 students or 17 per cent. Coupled with a first-year increase in Science of 107 students, this has led to heavy pressure on the Department of English for the mandatory English 100 course.

Based on the standard 25-per-class formula for English 100, there should be 14 more sections this year than last — but

in fact there are only 137 sections — one fewer than a year ago.

Arts Dean Robert Will said control over numbers is essential if quality education is to be maintained.

Dean Will said there are fourth-year classes in Arts that are supposed to be small discussion seminars that have as many as 40 students.

"They are no longer seminars," he said. "They are lectures."

"We have less money and uncontrollable numbers," Dean Will said. "This year we absorbed the increase by shoehorning the students into existing sections and increasing the size of the classes."

"We can't go on like this," he said.

In all, there are 1,438 more students at UBC this year, 763 of them in the Faculty of Arts, an increase of 12.5 per cent.

Here is how the other faculties are faring:

Agricultural Sciences, up two students; Applied Science, down 23; Commerce and Business Administration, down 21; Dentistry, down 1; Education, down 123; Forestry, up 31; Graduate Studies, up 248; Law, up 3; Medicine, up 129; Pharmaceutical Sciences, up 22; Science, up 258.

PEDERSEN CHALLENGES GOV'T OVER SHORTSIGHTED POLICIES

UBC's new president, George Pedersen, spoke out strongly against the provincial government's so-called 'restraint' budget in a speech to the Vancouver Institute Oct. 8.

"History shows that educational institutions are subject to a certain amount of criticism at any time," the president said, "but what is taking place in this province today appears to be something more."

The full text of Dr. Pedersen's "Education Under Siege" address is carried in today's UBC Reports, beginning on Page 4.

Computer helps the classical 'diggers'

Classical archeologists at the University of B.C. are using sophisticated electronic equipment originally developed for mineral prospecting to help them find the buried ruins of ancient Greek cities.

Readings obtained with the equipment, when fed into a desktop, battery-operated computer, can provide archeologists with an almost instant black-and-white outline of buildings which have been covered over for centuries in remote areas of Greece.

The equipment was used for the first time in Greece this past summer by a Canadian archeological team headed by Dr. Hector Williams of the UBC classics department, who has just returned to the campus after a two-year stint as the first director of the Canadian Archeological Institute in Athens.

Dr. Williams and UBC graduate Dr. Tom Boyd, who now teaches at the University of Texas, first used the equipment to partially plot the layout of a unique Greek city called Stymphalos high in the Arcadian mountains of the Peloponnese peninsula some three hours drive southwest of Athens.

"What makes Stymphalos unique," Dr. Williams said, "is that it is one of a handful of known cities in Greece that was planned. It was laid out on a grid plan in long blocks 30 metres wide behind fortified walls."

To plot the layout of the town, the ruins of which are some 50 to 75 centimetres below the surface, the classicists brought with them equipment which is based on the principle of electrical resistivity and a proton magnetometer that measured the intensity of the magnetic field at any point on the site.

The electrical resistivity equipment involves passing an electrical current between two electrodes. If there happens to be a buried wall between the electrodes the

current passes more slowly between them and gives a higher resistance readout on the surface equipment. Similarly, the proton magnetometer will give a higher readout if a wall happens to be under the area where the magnetic field is measured.

The data obtained from these readings are then fed into a Japanese-made Epson computer programmed to print out a plan on a scale of 1 to 500.

The archeological survey team divided the Greek town site into scores of 20 x 20-metre squares and took measurements every metre within each grid. The 400 measurements from each grid were then entered into the computer and within a few minutes a 40 x 40 millimetre, black-and-white outline of what lay beneath the surface of any grid appeared. By piecing the outlines together, the archeologists are building up a plan of the ancient city.

"The method is very cheap," Dr. Williams said, "and a team of three or four persons can cover an area of at least a hectare a week. When we actually get permission to dig on the site, having the town plan will enable us to avoid haphazard digging and to zero in on important sites."

Since presenting the results of the survey at an archeological meeting in Athens early in September, Dr. Williams has been deluged with requests from colleagues working in the Mediterranean area for more information on the method.

"One of the major questions we want to try and answer about Stymphalos," said Dr. Williams, "is why a planned town was built high in the mountains of this backwater area of Greece. We suspect that it may be a town specially built by returning mercenary soldiers, who sold their services to the highest bidder."

"And one of the reasons we want to get exact measurements of the size of the

blocks at Stymphalos is to compare them with those in other planned Greek cities to see if there are common characteristics."

The archeological team also carried out a surface survey of the countryside surrounding the buried city and discovered a giant Roman aqueduct three kilometres long and identified three cemeteries with a dozen inscribed tombstones.

The archeologists are involved in a race against time. "The local farmers are planning to extend the area under cultivation around the city," Dr. Williams said, "and they're now equipped with tractor-drawn plows that can cause serious disturbance of an archeological site."

The geophysical equipment was also used by the Canadian archeologists in the summer of 1983 at the city of Mytilene on the island of Lesbos, the third largest of the Greek islands, which is just off the coast of Turkey in the northeast Aegean Sea.

"The Canadian institute," Dr. Williams said, "has been invited by the town council of Mytilene, a modern town of some 25,000 people, to excavate the ancient ruins on the acropolis of the city. So far as I know, this is the first time that any archeological group has been invited to undertake such a project in Greece. Normally a team will identify a site and then seek permission from the local and national governments to undertake excavations."

Part of the reason for the invitation, Dr. Williams said, is that the Greeks of the area, descendants of the Aeolic-speaking group which settled the area thousands of years ago, are upset that so little work has been done on their ancient culture.

"The mayor of the town learned from mutual friends that the Canadian institute was looking for a major project extending over a long period of time. The town

council voted unanimously to ask us to undertake the project. The work on Lesbos, which could extend over a period of up to 100 years, could open up a whole new chapter in the history of ancient Greece."

Permission to undertake the project came in record time. The mayor of Mytilene flew to Athens to meet with Dr. Williams and Melina Mercouri, the former movie star who is now minister of culture in the Greek government, and a permit to undertake preliminary work on Lesbos followed shortly after.

"The problem at Mytilene," Prof. Williams said, "is that the modern city lies over the top of the ancient one. However, the town's acropolis — the highest part of the town — has been kept free of modern buildings."

"But even here there are problems. On top of the ancient buildings are castles successively built by the Byzantines, the Franks (who conquered Greece in the middle ages) and by Turkish invaders."

"So there has probably been a great deal of disturbance of the ancient remains. Next spring we plan to open up some areas on the acropolis and do selective excavations on targets that we've identified."

In general, Dr. Williams believes the Canadian Institute of Archeology at Athens has been well launched. In addition to initiating archeological projects, Prof. Williams has been promoting Canadian culture in Greece in recognition of the contribution the federal government makes to the institute's operations.

Recent activities in Greece include a film festival of outstanding National Film Board shorts and a concert by a Victoria pianist who now lives in London. In December, an exhibit of works by Nootka artist Joe David will open in the National Gallery of Greece under the auspices of the Institute.

McGeer

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followed the example of the MLAs there would be no deficit in British Columbia today? Do you recognize that?

"I'm sorry to get angry, but people when they begin to look at the larger picture of British Columbia and not only for themselves, all of these so-called difficulties and horrible things would be resolved. It comes down to people who work in the public sector living with what the taxpayers can afford and no more. We have not been able to get that message across."

"My heart will go out to George Pedersen and the people at the universities when they begin to do the same things that the MLAs have done. You've got a president, three vice-presidents, several deans and heaven knows how many faculty members, particularly in the Faculty of Medicine, that get far more than any cabinet minister, any deputy minister or any public servant gets."

"Now, they're being paid out of the public purse. They're the ones that are coming to government and asking for more of the public's money. If they're being paid out of the public purse and asking for public money, shouldn't they then be prepared to live by public service salaries?"

"We would be in tremendous shape in all of these public service areas if only those who were managing the public's money but setting their own salaries would work by the government's standards."

"Here we've got, for example, a school superintendent in South Peace River being paid more money than the premier, paid more money than any cabinet minister, paid more than any deputy minister. The same thing with many people who work as civil servants in the city of Vancouver, in Burnaby, even in Squamish."

"We've got people working in school boards, we've got them working in hospital boards or as hospital administrators. These people are using their tax money. They're not living by the standards of the premier, the cabinet ministers and the senior civil servants. No, they set their own salaries and they are doing that because we don't set them."

"It's the Board of Governors at UBC who accept the recommendations of the president as to what all these salaries should be. And I say, well fine, we'll give you lots of money but we'll be really sympathetic about the fact that it isn't

enough when you say that maybe we shouldn't pay a dean more than the premier of British Columbia."

President George Pedersen told *UBC Reports* that the University has no desire to pay unduly high salaries to faculty members and administrators.

"But if we are to attract and retain top-flight people in the interests of providing quality education, we must pay salaries that are competitive," he said.

"In my view, the salaries paid at the University of B.C., including those in the Faculty of Medicine, are not out of line with those paid in institutions of higher education elsewhere."

Meanwhile, negotiations between the UBC Faculty Association and the University administration on 1983-84 salaries are continuing.

Crane Library loses grant

The Crane Library recording centre has been forced to reduce its hours of operation because of the loss of two grant-funded staff positions.

The recording centre is now open from noon to 8 p.m. Monday through Thursday and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays. It will be closed on weekends.

Since its opening in 1978, the centre had been open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Paul Thiele, Crane Library head, said the expanded service had been made possible by a two-year, \$50,000 grant in 1978 that was stretched to five years through some "fee-for-service" work.

The grant money now has been used up, however, causing the layoff of one technician and one clerk.

"We've had no success to date in locating financial support," said Mr. Thiele.

He said the recording centre now must concentrate on the transcription of materials for blind and visually-impaired UBC students — more than 50 this year.

"Consequently, all services to other campus departments and faculties will be discontinued for the time being," he said.



Engineering students Anne McConnell (4th-year bio-resource engineering), Stanley Coleman (2nd-year engineering physics) and Michael Manness (3rd-year engineering physics) were the recipients of awards earlier this month from the UBC Co-op Employer's Advisory Council. They received awards for outstanding technical papers prepared during their co-operative education work placements this summer.

Retirement seminar planned

Retirement has often been cynically viewed as that "golden handshake" or the first step "out to pasture".

Recently, however, many organizations have developed seminars for employees and spouses, alerting them to the joys (and complications) of retired life.

UBC faculty members have for four years had access to such seminars, sponsored by the Faculty Association and the Centre for Continuing Education.

Invited to attend are those within 10 years of retirement, and participants are strongly encouraged to bring spouses.

Seminar leader has been Dr. James H. Lynch, who is a leader in the field of retirement education, both in Canada and in the U.S.

As a supplement to the one-day session, three noon-hour lectures are provided each spring on campus, covering issues of financial and estate planning, pensions and insurance. These lectures are open to all faculty members.

The UBC Retirement Preparation Seminar for 1983 will be held Nov. 19 on campus. For information, call 222-5270.

'Take PR seriously' — Pedersen

Canadian universities don't take public relations seriously enough, UBC President George Pedersen told a Toronto audience last week.

Speaking on 'Public Relations and Ethics in Higher Education' at a meeting of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) and the American Council on Education (ACE), Dr. Pedersen said Canadian universities have tended to assume that truths about higher education are self-evident, contenting themselves until recently with the odd open house and the occasional trek to the legislature.

In addition, he said, "what little we do has not always satisfied the most stringent of ethical standards."

The UBC president said he "can't help but be amazed at the number of our colleges and universities that are 'world class' or 'great' or 'outstanding' or some other equally glorifying and over-used superlative.

"Can you imagine how refreshing it might be to have a university president stand up at the annual convocation exercises and suggest that his or her institution suffered from some important inadequacies and that serious attention must be directed to them.

"Very likely," he said, "such an event would be followed very shortly by a notice of a shortened contract for the individual president involved.

"I think greater straight-forwardness is called for in this regard . . ."

Dr. Pedersen said universities have a special responsibility to act in a 'high-minded' manner. Universities, he said, serve as a conscience of a society.

"More than any other institutions — including business, government, and perhaps, even churches — we are expected to exhibit a certain aristocracy of character.

"Indeed, it could be argued that, like the churches, our universities are expected to be somewhat of a moral anchor for human behavior. If we in the universities do not tell the truth, as best we know it through our various inquiries, who will?"



Government, industry and university officials were at the announcement of the first tenant of UBC's Discovery Park. The 80,000-square-foot Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada (PAPRICAN) staff research facility, immediately south of B.C. Research on Wesbrook Mall, will increase the amount of research and development in the forest industry. It will be built under a \$15-million grant from the federal government's Special Recovery Capital Projects Program. Left to right are Gerald Hobbs, member of Governors and chairman of the board of trustees of the Discovery Foundation; Universities, Science and Communications Minister Patrick McGeer; Senator Jack Austin; Tom Rust, president of Crown Forest Industries (formerly Crown Zellerbach Canada) and chairman of PAPRICAN; Ed Lumley, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and of Regional Economic Expansion; UBC President George Pedersen; and Senator Ray Perrault.

'Carefully drafted act of conjuration'

Does the amended Bill 3 (the Public Sector Restraint Act) still threaten tenure? Nobody seems to know for sure, although Faculty Association President Dennis Pavlich thinks it might.

In the words of law professor Pavlich, who noted that the dismissal without cause "approach with the bludgeon was seemingly reluctantly abandoned":

"In its place we may have a carefully drafted act of conjuration — a lubricious legerdemain, in which the same end may be achieved but without necessarily the direct participation of the government."

Prof. Pavlich, addressing a rainy rally of the Campus Community Alliance last

week, said that decisions to fire professors may be forced upon university administrators because of inadequate funding, which is controlled by the provincial government even though more than 80 per cent comes from federal coffers.

"This will inevitably place strains on academic freedom as choices are made as to who would go," Prof. Pavlich said.

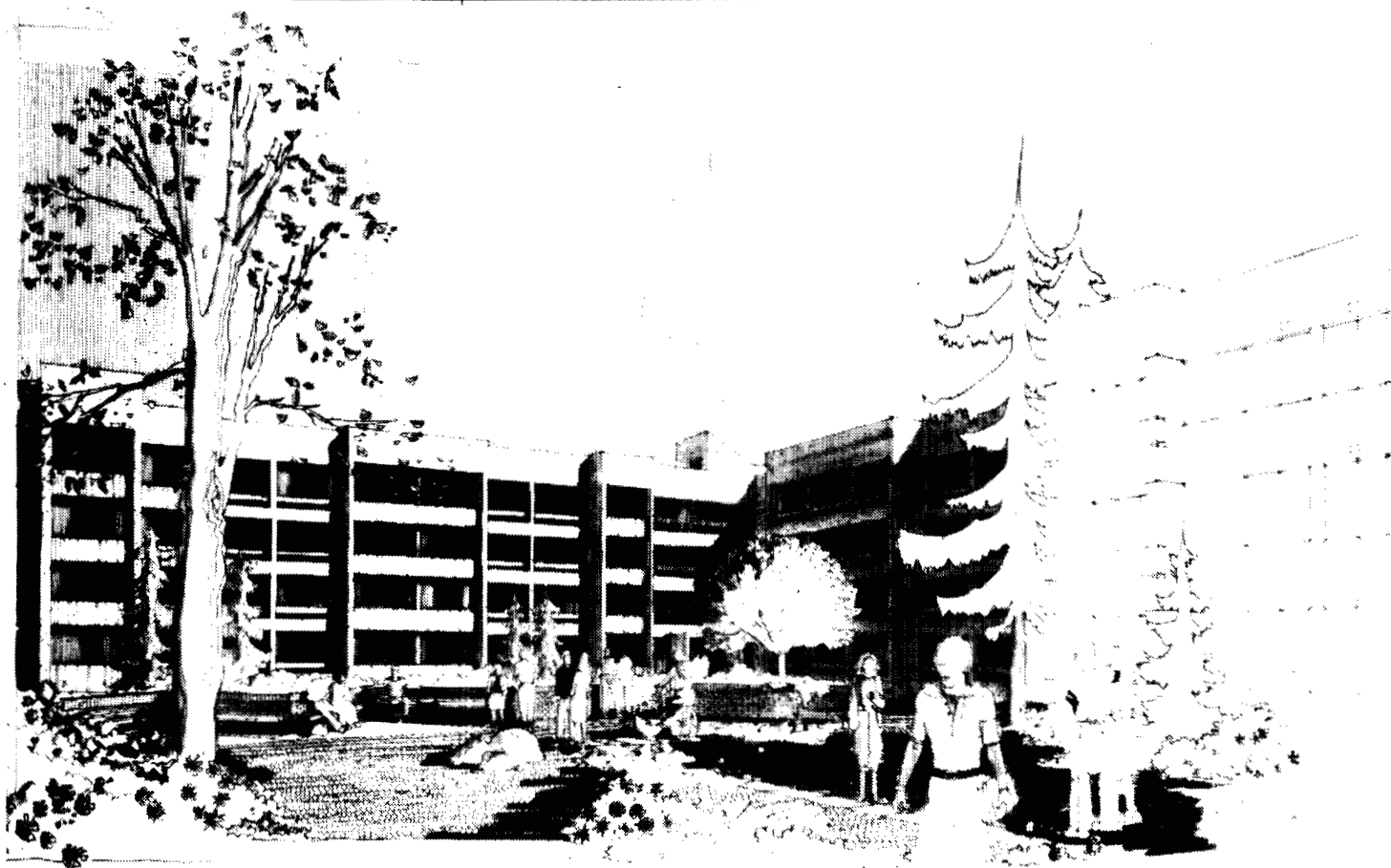
"In short, the government has not only provided the gun and ammunition to administrations but it can, through its control over funding, compel the administration to pull the trigger.

"It is a classic case of duress."

Prof. Pavlich berated the Social Credit government for taking an eight-per-cent increase in university funding from the federal government and passing on none of it to the universities.

Other speakers at the rally, which drew a crowd of about 400, included Horatio de la Cueva, president of the Teaching Assistants Union, Fairleigh Wetting and Katy Young of the Association of University and College Employees, B.C. Teachers Federation president Larry Keuhn, Lisa Hebert of the AMS, and campus chaplain George Hermanson.

All spoke against the provincial budget and 'restraint' legislation.



ADDITION TO WALTER GAGE RESIDENCES UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

New low-rise for Gage gets Board backing

Construction of a low-rise addition to the Walter Gage Residences has been approved by the UBC Board of Governors.

Tenders are expected to come early in 1984 for the four-storey building, which will accommodate up to 234 students in 165 rental units. There will be five two-bedroom suites, 64 one-bedroom suites and 96 studio suites. Eight of the units will be designed for disabled persons.

Estimated cost of the structure is \$6.5 million, about \$5 million of which will be financed through a mortgage, with repayment coming from rental revenue over a period of 25 years.

The remainder will come from a development fund established by the Department of Student Housing and Conferences. A portion of Conference Centre profits goes into this fund each year.

The three towers and one low-rise block in the Walter Gage Residences now accommodate 1,288 students. Total on-campus accommodation is 3,775 or about 15 per cent of winter session enrolment. The Board of Governors' goal, established in 1966 and re-affirmed this year, is on-campus housing for 25 per cent of winter enrolment.

Scheduled completion date for the new building, to be constructed on the north-eastern corner of the Gage site, is spring of 1985.

Pedersen challenges government on restraint

UBC President George Pedersen's address to the Vancouver Institute, Oct. 8, 1983.

Tonight I propose to talk to you about the broad field of public education in general, with some special attention to our university system in B.C. I hope that the issues that I raise are of significance, not just to those of us associated with public education in this province, but to British Columbians in all walks of life. Since the time it took form almost a century ago, public education has become a part of public policy and of course its successes and failures greatly influence our opportunities for development, both as individuals and as a society. For this reason it concerns us all.

I have selected this evening's topic for two reasons. First, like many of you, I am concerned about the nature of the debate that has come to surround public education in the last decade or so. Discontent with public education has intensified in many quarters in recent years and ignoring such criticism will not make it go away.

A second reason for choosing to comment on public education pertains more directly to recent developments in the province and, particularly, to the effects that pending legislation may have for the future of higher education in B.C.

There can be little doubt that we live in a period of considerable change and transition. Nevertheless, I also believe that some things do not change much.

Seventy years ago, UBC's first president, Frank Wesbrook, walked through the forests of Point Grey with a dream of bringing higher learning and understanding to the wilderness. Today, I approach ministerial officers in Victoria with that same dream!

In the comments which follow, I hope to do three things. First, I wish to comment

Criticism of public education is not a recent phenomenon

briefly about public education from its historical perspective and suggest to you that public education in North America involves a history of an institution frequently under attack. In the second part of my remarks I want to focus more specifically on the current state of higher education in B.C., concentrating particularly on the issues of academic freedom and institutional autonomy. Finally, it is my intent to suggest some strategies that may yield a more balanced and rational approach to public policy making in education.

A Brief Historical Perspective

Criticism of public education is not a recent phenomenon, nor is it something that has been restricted to British Columbia. Since its establishment in Canada and the United States in the last century, public education has been repeatedly attacked by some segments of the general population. While it was relatively easy to convince the public of the personal and social benefits to be gained from a system of free public education, serious public dissent has existed about the question of educational purpose, the control and governance of our schools, how they should function, and inevitably how much they should cost to operate. Stated quite bluntly, the public has never agreed on what it wants or expects from its public school system and consequently educational goals have normally been diffuse and often deliberately ambiguous.

Indeed, because of the history of public involvement in education, the public school has emerged as society's most accessible and its most permeable social institution. Shaped very directly by the forces around it, the public school has been forced to provide a never-ending galaxy of services throughout its history in order to satisfy different, and often opposing, public tastes and pressures. In fact, the nineteenth-century educational crusaders who so successfully merchandized the dream of public schooling were only able to do so because they devised for it a mandate broad enough to appeal to an extensive range of disparate public constituencies.

Small wonder that today, as in the past, public education remains a battleground where competing interest groups and ideologies struggle for supremacy, and where there is rarely any clear-cut victory or enduring sense of satisfaction for those on either side of the school walls.

Historically, of course, economics have always dictated what happens in public education in this province and elsewhere. Fears about costs, for example, led to the defeat of an 1862 proposal by Victoria newspaperman Amor de Cosmos to create the first public school system in B.C. Financial considerations similarly forestalled the development of the newly-established University of British Columbia during World War I. Indeed, it was only through student marches and demonstrations, and through effective lobbying by student leaders that government was eventually persuaded to provide the funds necessary to complete the construction of the university buildings originally planned for the Point Grey campus. It was in this period when the leadership qualities of our current Chancellor, Jack Clyne, first came to public attention.

Downturns in the economic cycle have had particularly difficult effects on public schooling and educators. For instance, in 1932 and 1933, the Vancouver School Board attempted to reduce educational costs by slashing the salaries of school personnel by as much as 20 per cent. In higher education, no appropriation was made for building construction at UBC in 1930 and the university's operating budget was cut by 20 per cent in 1931 and by 50 per cent the following year. A committee appointed by government in 1931 and headed by George Kidd, then president of B.C. Electric, eventually recommended that public school education be restricted to those aged 6 to 13 and that UBC be supported solely through student tuition. While these extreme measures were never adopted, they do serve as important reminders that support for public education has never been universal throughout the province and that, historically at least, constituencies who question the value and cost of public education have always existed.

As support for public education has been shaped by economic factors, the character of the public school's program has been similarly molded by the large social and intellectual concerns that tend to dominate each age. Put simply, much of what education has tried to do at any given time reflects the nature of society's broader social agenda. For example, public education abandoned much of its classical foundations in the late 19th century in favour of more practical kinds of vocational and industrial training, a direct response to rapid industrialization. Likewise, as the cold war intensified in the 1950s and the social influence of progressive child rearing waned, public education once again responded to the challenges of the day by attempting this time to become an agency of national defense. Schools and universities spurred by national fears about a technological gap, offered a new and stronger emphasis on science and mathematics. Today, our system of public education has been forced to reflect the public and governmental demands for accountability and restraint.

Probably dating back as far as 1945, public school teachers have increasingly

Individuals who work under a generally hostile environment

seen themselves as individuals who work within a generally hostile environment. Public disenchantment with everything from rising educational costs to sex education has caused educators to see themselves and their institutions as targets of social disapproval. Both the harshness of public criticism and the general absence of parental and community encouragement for their efforts have led to a perception within the profession that teachers are alone, struggling on the front lines to overcome educational and social problems with little in the way of dependable sources

of support. It is in this light that it is not difficult to understand why public school educators have come to see themselves under siege.

In higher education, the situation has been somewhat different. Generally speaking, universities and colleges have been less a part of everyday life, less accessible, and therefore less subject to direct public criticism than our public schools. However, this is not to say that the relationship between the world of higher learning and the public has not been somewhat tenuous or that the universities have typically enjoyed a greater level of public confidence. For this is clearly not so.

Historically, at least, the universities have had their own particular problems with the public. Their geographical and social isolation, their preference for medieval forms of governance and work behaviour, and their sense of mission as it related to the universal development of mankind, are but some of the factors

'Suspicion of the mind and of those who represent it'

which lead the public to question our institutions of higher learning. The strong historical tendencies toward utilitarianism and anti-intellectualism which exist in Canada and the U.S. have led Richard Hofstadter to suggest that there has always been "a resentment and suspicion of the mind and of those who represent it . . ." Robert Hutchins put it a bit differently when he suggested that in North America it was rare indeed to find people who believe in "the cultivation of the intellect for its own sake."

Now, what have I tried to say so far? I have been suggesting that the criticism of our schools and universities that we have witnessed recently here in B.C. and elsewhere is not new or universal. Rather, it represents a long tradition of antagonism directed toward public education at all levels, a tradition born within a lack of clarity surrounding the purposes of schooling and within a failure to understand the many tasks that public education tries to perform. It is within that context, then, that we must try to understand the governmental and legislative developments that have occurred recently in this province.

Autonomy, Academic Freedom, and Efficiency

With respect to the current state of public education in British Columbia, let me suggest to you that the schools and universities are being as seriously challenged by forces outside them as at any time in their history. For the past eighteen months or so, a number of elected officials have expressed their general displeasure with educators and with the way schools and universities operate. Now, as the historical record shows, educational institutions are subject to a certain amount of criticism at any time. However, what is taking place in this province appears to be something more than that. There seems to be a serious effort under way to centralize educational operations at the provincial level, thereby wresting away control of educational decision-making from local communities, educational institutions and their boards of management, and from professional educators.

The genesis of this movement, at least as the government sees it, lies in the need for restraint. Indeed, the government's approach to social spending in education and in other areas, appears to be based on a "desperate times require desperate measures" philosophy. Educational spending is greatly out of line, the government believes, with the services educational institutions provide and with what the public can currently afford. For better or worse, they regard public school teachers, along with college instructors and university professors, as part of a larger problem associated with productivity in the public service.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to follow the premises upon which the government's

restraint program is based; indeed, it has been asserted that "deep down, the reasons behind the legislation are shallow." Professor Rod Dobell, director of the School of Public Administration at the University of Victoria, points out in a recent analysis of the budget and the proposed legislation accompanying it that the government's restraint package is based on two notions — the government's ability to pay for services, and the concept of improved productivity — neither of which, he says, make sense when examined closely.

It is not that government cannot continue to pay for existing levels of public service, Dobell insists; it is more a case of government being unwilling to support certain kinds of services, (e.g., social services and public service payrolls in general). What we have witnessed, thus, is not an inability to pay but simply a change in choosing where to spend. Or, as Dobell puts it:

"A government which continues to spend millions of dollars on roads to high-income condos in ski resorts while cutting expenditures on salmonid enhancement or reforestation is exercising a discretionary choice, not responding to limits on ability to pay. A government which elects to continue work on a domed stadium or Expo '86 or subsidized coal exports and to save a few thousand dollars by cutting income support to the handicapped is making a statement about priorities, not accepting the dictates of some mythical resource constraint."

Similarly, the notion of productivity, what Dobell describes as "the keystone concept of the budget speech," appears to him to be no more than window dressing for another unstated agenda. Dobell astutely notes that the government's concept of productivity does not serve in any respect as a guideline or target for action. He writes: "No indication is given anywhere in the restraint program as to how productivity may be recognized, measured, or increased in the public service."

All in all, Dobell contends that the government's attempt to "downsize" the public service has been "tragically flawed" by an "impatience for results" and by generally ill-conceived strategies for restraint. Government has, it seems, lost faith in the process of management by consensus and has retreated into the authoritarian governance practices of a bygone age.

Rather than restraint, Dobell concludes, the government seeks "to centralize power

'To make the social climate attractive to foreign investment'

in an overwhelmingly dominant executive . . . and to make the social climate . . . attractive to foreign investment by limiting any source of countervailing power outside ownership of property." In short, the government's unwritten objective is "to put fear into the hearts of unions, interest groups and administrators, and strength into the will of private sector employers, and thus pave the way for more significant social change."

In any event, whether the government is driven by economic concerns or by darker motives, educators are now forced to contend with a floodtide of important bills that have been put before the legislature this summer and that continue to occupy the attention of the legislative assembly to the present time.

Two of these bills, the proposed EDUCATION (INTERIM) FINANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1983 — BILL 6, and the PUBLIC SECTOR RESTRAINT ACT — BILL 3, have particular and serious meaning for the future of public education in this province, as do supporting activities undertaken by the government relating to the development of new financial reporting systems for the public schools, and the program of economic retrenchment that the government seeks to implement in general.

Bill 6 is a landmark piece of legislation for the public schools. It allows the

nt, says autonomy of universities undermined

minister to regulate the size of budgets for local school districts throughout the province and ensures that local authorities do not overspend, at least in the eyes of the ministry. Although the government announced only two days ago that it is prepared to make concessions on local autonomy, Victoria maintains tight control over school board budgets at least until 1987. I have not yet seen the proposed revisions to Bill 6 (if indeed they have even been written yet) but as it was originally proposed, it certainly represented the termination of educational autonomy at the local level. It implied that the public and their elected representatives at the municipal level could not be trusted to do the job that is needed to be done. "Children," the government's new axiom might appear to read, "cannot be trusted with the keys to the candy store."

From an historical perspective, this centralization of power is not surprising: governments typically consolidate authority in times of crisis, whether real or imagined. Nor, is this surprising in terms of the province's own educational history, a history marked by a strong inclination toward government centralization. As educational historian F. Henry Johnson has pointed out, British Columbia entered Confederation with the most centralized and paternalistically-administered school system of all the provinces at that time. Efforts to change this style of administration over time have met with little success. Shortly after the turn of the century, for example, civic attempts to describe Vancouver's chief educational officer as "city superintendent" were squashed by provincial authorities and the superintendent was renamed "municipal inspector of schools," thus neutralizing any

Government thinkers infatuated with the idea of efficiency

semblance of affiliation with a local community while preserving the overall sense of provincial power.

It is within this broad fascination with centralization that the seeds of the government's great romance with productivity and efficiency lie. Looking at "Indicators of Management Performance," a document prepared by the Ministry of Education last year (also known as "A Report Card on the Schools"), it is evident that government thinkers have become infatuated with the idea of efficiency and with the kinds of systems engineering that today promise such results. In a manner reminiscent of the pseudo-scientific school surveys conducted across North America at the turn of the century, this report compares expenditures of the 75 provincial school districts in a thinly-disguised attempt to highlight local inefficiencies.

This desire to introduce tightly monitored cost-effective management systems into education is certainly not new. In 1962, historian Raymond Callahan published *Education and the Cult of Efficiency*, a now-classic study that chronicled the incorporation of such management practices into American schools in the early 1900s. In his analysis, Callahan concluded that the effects of trying to administer the schools according to a corporate or industrial model of management brought about dire educational consequences and eventually came to represent what he called "an American tragedy in education." In this respect, it might be noted that political philosopher Santayana was no doubt correct when he said, "those who forget the past are condemned to repeat it."

Quite apart from the limited likelihood that this kind of centralization could work effectively in today's social and educational climate — a point made recently by Joy Leach, president of the B.C. School Trustees Association — there is a deeper question to consider concerning centralization and citizens' rights to the local control of schools. Stated simply, is it ultimately in the public interest for a provincial ministry to determine how locally-raised taxes should be spent, or whether programs developed in response to

specific local needs and priorities should be funded? Put another way, how can the public express their educational needs if the decision-making powers of local school boards are emasculated?

Similarly, the governance of the provincial colleges and universities has also been threatened. Colleges are no longer allowed to have locally-appointed individuals on their boards of governors from now on, all members will be ministerial appointments.

For the universities, the challenge is somewhat different. Government legislation, most notably in the form of Bill 3, and other elements of the government's restraint package, seriously undermine the academic freedom and institutional autonomy of the provincial universities. Although the contentious dismissal "without cause" provision of Bill 3 has been deleted, there is still reason to believe that government is intent upon ending "life-long job tenure" in the public sector. How and when they hope to achieve this is not exactly clear.

What is clear, however, is that challenges to the academic freedom and institutional autonomy of the universities have enormous consequences not just for the academic community but for the province as a whole. The government's behaviour toward the universities appears to be like astronomers looking at black holes — they know they exist but they don't quite understand them. It is apparently of little importance to framers of this legislation that academic freedom is a safeguard as vital to democratic society as the right to freedom of speech and the right to freedom of the press. It is imperative that scholars be free to do research that may be controversial, or to speak out publicly on issues of gravity without fear of reprisal from anyone inside or outside the university.

The tenure system as it has evolved over centuries affords such protection. If scholars happen to strike a social nerve in their writing or debate, as in the case of University of Toronto historian Frank Underhill in the 1940s, they can survive the social fallout that ensues. The history of science and social affairs has illustrated many times that what is considered radical today frequently becomes orthodoxy

Tenure not a personal privilege...it is a professional right

tomorrow. Moreover, tenure is not now, nor has it ever been, a personal privilege. Rather, it is a professional right that is part of an occupational role an individual performs, much in the way that members of the legislature or of parliament enjoy particular protections inside the House.

Nor does it ordinarily offer any more job security than is morally and legally awarded to any employee in the private sector. It is something earned by academics only after a lengthy period of training and probation, and a rigorous review process. Many academics do not stand for tenure until they are at a mid-career age. And, then, it becomes a case of receiving it or being let go. Few careers impose any harsher selection criteria on their members, particularly in mid-life, than the academic profession. Even if granted, it does not protect faculty members from dismissal for incompetence, dereliction of duty, financial wrongdoing, or economic exigencies that may warrant termination. I ask you, are these generally not the same reasons that bring about the dismissal of employees in the world-at-large?

It is obvious to everyone that the procedures that determine academic tenure are not infallible. Nor can such procedures inform us about the level of a scholar's productivity in years to come. Some tenured faculty members may be unworthy of tenure, no doubt. But, I would remind you that no system involving people is completely foolproof, and that until we can devise a more appropriate system that guarantees the same important freedoms, it is my view that we have little choice but to retain tenure. I, for one, would welcome a means whereby the academic freedom of the individual faculty member is guaranteed but at the same time ensures

that the negative implications of job security are avoided.

For the universities and, indeed, for the communities they serve, the challenge to tenure and academic freedom is a high-stakes issue. If the freedom to speak out on consequential matters is imperilled, or if other impediments to academic freedom exist, provincial universities will be unable to attract or retain leading scholars in any area of study. Such individuals will simply not work in a hostile climate without the security they would normally be awarded at other institutions throughout the western world. If this challenge is not turned back, British Columbia could well become an academic backwater. Unquestionably, this would greatly depreciate the quality of higher education in the province (and education at all levels for that matter), young people would be forced to leave British Columbia in search of academic and professional excellence elsewhere, and the long-term economic and social benefits that vigorous programs of scholarship and

They must support a creative climate for scholars

basic research yield to the province and the nation would eventually diminish. These are high stakes indeed!

But what about those who would remain? Could they still be as productive as they should be labouring in a climate that appears to be somewhat hostile to public service workers and, perhaps, to educators more than to some other groups? Higher education expert Clark Kerr contends that for universities to be effective they must create a supportive climate for scholars; indeed, an environment that provides them with:

- (1) A sense of stability — they should not fear constant change that distracts them from their work;
- (2) A sense of security — they should not need to worry about the attacks against them from outside the gate; and
- (3) A sense of continuity — they should not be concerned that their work and the structure of their lives will be greatly disrupted.

Obviously, government's current mood prohibits the creation or maintenance of such an environment.

The challenges posed by pending legislation and by a social climate that appears to be hostile to education, however, are not the only challenges that higher education in British Columbia is presently facing, nor are they the only ways that government can bring universities in line. As in the case of the public sector generally, severe budget reductions and generally inadequate levels of support have their own chilling effect on the institutional autonomy of academic organizations. Put simply, inadequate funding means that universities cannot offer programs that they feel are necessary to meet emerging student demands nor the demands of industry, commerce and the professions. In short, they cannot do the things they need to do in order to achieve excellence.

I brought along a few charts this evening that illustrate quite graphically some of my overriding concerns about (A) what is happening to our funding in the B.C. universities and (B) about the extent to which we are providing educational opportunities to our people. Let me comment briefly:

(1) The first of these charts illustrates that universities have been under financial restraint for better than a decade. Our support per student in real dollar terms, since 1972, and exclusive of this year, is down some 24 per cent in that period.

(2) My second illustration shows quite strikingly how university funding has fared over the past decade, relative to other organizations in the public sector. It is not my intent in presenting this to suggest that these other organizations are over-funded but rather that our universities would expect to be treated equitably.

(3) The third chart is provided to give you some comparative measure of how well we in British Columbia support our universities financially, when compared to the other nine provinces. As you can see,

when measured by university operating grants per \$1000 of personal income in 1980-81, B.C. ranks 9 out of 10.

The charts which follow give you some idea of how well we are doing in terms of providing educational opportunities to our own people in British Columbia. The data refer to the 18-24 year-old age group, partially because that is the way Stats Canada collect them but also because this is the dominant age group that participates. Of course, I must acknowledge that our university population is changing rapidly these days, with many more middle-aged and even senior citizens now participating.

(4) The fourth chart provides us with a comparison of B.C.'s performance for all post-secondary education (including universities, colleges and institutes), compared to the rest of Canada. Here, in 1982-83, we ranked sixth.

(5) Chart five provides the same sort of comparative information but is restricted to university enrolments. In the same year, 1982-83, we were 9 out of 10, bettering only the province of PEI.

(6) My final chart provides you again with comparative data but this time at the national level (universities only: Canada 12.68%, Japan 40% (approx.), U.S. 20% (approx.))

Let me conclude this section of my comments by suggesting to you that inadequate funding and budgetary restrictions have profound implications for the administration of the university's operations — and, indeed, ultimately for the quality of education and the opportunities available to students of all ages. When budgets are appreciably reduced, as they have been in higher education in British Columbia this year, it means that the institution's costs must be trimmed somewhere, either in the form of cutbacks that apply across the board, or to special areas that are singled out for drastic reduction or, possibly, total termination of programs. In either case, we are faced with an array of difficult choices.

In making these choices, academic administrators are, in fact, forced to

Government policies are precipitating this decline

preside over an industry in a state of decline. Unfortunately, it is government policies that are precipitating this decline, not events in the world-at-large. Elsewhere, other governments recognize the tremendous economic growth that has come to be associated with higher education and the knowledge industry it promotes. This government does not appear to accord us this same level of priority. Thus, instead of moving forward educationally and economically, we are losing ground. And, in both knowledge and economics, the ground that is lost today is not easily regained tomorrow.

Those of us in universities acknowledge that the government of the day is faced with a very difficult economic situation. The choices that must be made daily are undoubtedly difficult. We also understand and expect that our universities will have to assume their share in these difficult times. What appears to be missing, from my perspective, is an understanding that the investment in the education of our people, including their university education, is an important ingredient in the eventual resolution of our economic difficulties. We are not in the habit of allowing our people to starve; far better to support their education with its potential pay-off than to provide unemployment insurance and welfare payments.

Some Observations and Conclusions

In the time remaining I would like to offer a few additional observations on the general state of public education in British Columbia today and note, more specifically, some of the challenges that appear to be facing all of us in the months and years ahead.

First of all, with respect to the issue of

Continued on Page 6

'System can't perform effectively'

Continued from Page 5

restraint, there is obviously a need for all of us in public education to work as productively as possible in our efforts to improve the productivity of our schools and universities. In this way, we can contribute to the economy as a whole. We must also ensure, however, that in our quest for efficiency we do not reduce the effectiveness of our educational institutions. To be sure, there is little point in destroying the public education enterprise to achieve some short-term and, perhaps, questionable measure of productivity. Put another way, whatever our educational costs — high or low — they may be too much if the educational organizations we support are prevented from attaining the goals we intend for them because of insufficient resources.

Second, it is important to recognize that sound educational governance is something that depends on broad participation. It is something that must involve the public-at-large, their elected trustees on school boards, boards of governors at colleges and universities, elected members of government, provincial ministries in charge of education, and representatives from an array of public, professional, and business groups with vested interests in the quality and direction of public education at all levels. In terms of our educational governance and administration, we need to acknowledge that we cannot march

For the schools, local control is an essential instrument

backward in time, no matter how appealing that idea may be to us on occasion.

Third, we must recognize that principles of local and institutional autonomy must be preserved if the governance and administration of public education is to remain effective. For the schools, local control is an essential instrument in maintaining public participation and influence in educational policy making. For the universities and colleges, institutional autonomy is equally important. It allows such institutions, acting on the advice of their boards of governors, to make decisions about matters pertaining directly to them, decisions which other agencies are less well equipped to make.

Fourth, public education at all levels and of all kinds must be given higher priority in terms of our social agenda. This is essential not only for the social and cultural benefits that learning promotes, but also because of its tremendous influence on our economic welfare. And, nowhere is the link between economic prosperity and knowledge made any more evident than in the universities. As the Carnegie Commission's Clark Kerr points out:

The basic reality, for the university, is the widespread recognition that new knowledge is the most important factor in economic and social growth. We are just now perceiving that the university's invisible product, knowledge, may be the most powerful single element in our culture, affecting the rise and fall of professions and even of social classes, of regions and even of nations.

This same point was also recently underscored by federal finance minister Marc Lalonde when he observed that "to take full advantage of technological advances, Canada will increasingly need well-educated and well-trained workers."

There is already some indication that Canadian business and industry is suffering from a knowledge gap. The Economic Council of Canada has advised us lately that the application of proven technology is often slow and neglected in this country. In commenting on the council's findings, one writer noted:

A study of innovation in five industries found delays of five to 31 years in picking up on new ideas, from roof trusses to uranium mining techniques.

(In this respect, we may do well to keep in

mind Alfred North Whitehead's warning:

Tomorrow science will have moved forward yet one more step, and there will be no appeal from the judgement which will be pronounced on the uneducated.)

Fifth, if our efforts to develop knowledge, new technologies, and human resources are to match the rest of the industrial world we must encourage excellence in our public schools, colleges, and universities, as well as in our other educational institutions. Unfortunately, as

We have not yet awakened to the need for excellence

a nation, we have not yet awakened to the need for excellence in education, particularly as it relates to our public schools.

Over the past year or so, five major educational studies in the United States have affirmed the vital role that public education plays in determining the nation's economic welfare and, more specifically, how important public schooling is to national defense and prosperity.

Such studies clearly suggest to us in Canada that our educational needs for the remainder of this century, and for the next century, require equally careful appraisal. Rather than wind down our commitment to the schools and universities, I suggest we might be better advised to evaluate our present and future educational needs now and begin planning how to achieve them.

If the American experience can be used as a guideline, we will undoubtedly need to invest more heavily in public education at all levels if we are to remain competitive in a competitive world.

Unfortunately, the idea of investing in human capital may be more difficult for us as British Columbians to accept than for those in other places. Our thinking, even in the twentieth century, has been shaped by our sense of the frontier. The image of the rugged entrepreneur still dominates our outlook in some respects, even though it more properly belongs to the late-nineteenth rather than to the late-twentieth century. Moreover, our economic history has been largely tied to a resource-based economy, a tradition that does not make us inclined to invest in invisible kinds of assets such as knowledge, education, and expert training. If we are to succeed in the new economic climate that surrounds us, we must escape from our past!

Furthermore, if we are to improve the quality of public education in British Columbia, we must not only pay attention to the kinds of reforms judged necessary by the various educational commissions in the United States, we must also assess the educational needs that are specific to us as British Columbians and Canadians.

For example, Canada is unique in that we do not have a federal agency to coordinate national planning or to develop national policies in education (the BNA Act assured provincial autonomy in educational matters). However, given the accelerating rate of change in economic and social affairs, it seems increasingly important to establish, as a nation, some longer-term educational objectives and coordination processes to guide our educational efforts. In education, the need for more harmonious federal-provincial relations is at least as acute as in other areas of social policy.

More specifically, for education in British Columbia, we must undertake a comprehensive assessment of the kinds of services and training necessary for provincial growth in the years ahead. British Columbians have many educational needs, not all of which may be met by the universities, colleges, and public schools. We need to enquire into what these needs are, plan how we can deliver such educational services throughout this large province, and decide how we can best integrate and coordinate educational facilities and programs at all levels. We must also ensure that we maintain the principle of educational opportunity for all. British Columbians, no matter where they live, must enjoy equal opportunity to participate in high quality educational and

technical training.

Special attention must also be paid to our planning and budgeting procedures. For the most part, schools, colleges, and universities currently operate on a year-to-year basis. In many cases, educators are unaware of the resources they can deploy or the commitments they can make until several months have passed in the fiscal year. Time-frames such as this do not lend themselves to rational decision making nor to sound planning.

Institutions of higher education, of course, have a particularly important role to play in revitalizing the general state of public education in this province in several ways:

First of all, the universities can ensure that all of their students take advantage of a sound, basic education in the liberal arts and in the sciences. The value of broad educational experiences seems especially important today in light of the fact that individuals may change careers two or three times within their lifetimes.

Second, the universities must assume institution-wide responsibility for the preparation of teachers. Indeed, the universities must ensure that the quality of people graduating from teacher education programs is exceptionally high, that these people are well trained in their subject areas and that they have been exposed to the best minds and research in their respective disciplines. There is also clearly an urgency to treat education as an important area of applied study and not as some second-rate area of professional preparation unworthy of serious research. Although public education is the second largest user of public funds in the country,

We know surprisingly little about its impact on our lives

we know surprisingly little about its impact on our lives. In short, we must encourage the study of education, most notably in behavioral science areas such as economics, political science, sociology, and history.

Finally, the universities must become more effective in communicating information about the importance of the research activities that are taking place within them. Information about new discoveries in all fields of investigation must be disseminated more quickly to the world-at-large and, particularly, to the commercial and industrial sectors of the economy. As well, governments must learn to make more effective use of the research competence of our universities. Such initiatives will help reduce the knowledge gap and, perhaps, spur growth in parts of the economy that depend most heavily on innovation.

Let me close by saying that the challenges facing public education in British Columbia are very considerable. If we are to overcome these challenges, I believe we must persuade government of the instrumental role that public education at all levels plays in the social and economic development of the province. This may not be easy but we must try and try hard. Likewise, we must try to persuade government to look ahead in an effort to understand what this province's educational and social needs will be in the future. Perhaps in doing so, we can convince government leaders that current attempts to centralize power and to wring small efficiencies out of the educational system are matters of a minor order compared to some of the more fundamental economic and social problems we are soon going to face as a society.

One thing is clear. An educational system under siege cannot perform effectively. And, while government criticism or indifference to education may pose immediate difficulties for those of us who work as educators, over time it presents even graver problems and risks to the communities we serve.

Choir plans special night at Hycroft

The University Singers, a 40-voice choir led by Dr. James Fankhauser, are holding a benefit dinner and musical evening at Hycroft House on Nov. 9 to raise funds for an Ontario tour in January.

The choir, which won first prize in CBC's National Choral Competition in 1979 and second prize in the BBC's International Choral Competition the following year, has been invited to tour Ontario next year, the first time such an honor has come to a B.C. university choral group.

Members of the choir will serve dinner on Nov. 9 and entertain guests following the meal. Cost for the evening is \$50.

If you'd like more information, contact Joni Alden at 228-3113 or Peter Jones at 228-3313.

Surf n' Turf won by SFU

Simon Fraser University emerged the winner in the Surf n' Turf Challenge, the first intramural sporting event involving athletes from UBC, Simon Fraser and the University of Victoria.

The event was held Oct. 7 and 8 as part of National Universities Week.

The Surf n' Turf Challenge was structured as a three-part event over a two-day period and included a 50-kilometre marathon run from SFU to UBC, finishing at the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, a sail from Jericho Beach to Nanaimo and a cycle stretch from Nanaimo to the University of Victoria.

Each university entered a team of 11 athletes composed of their best male and female runners, sailors and cyclists. The winner was determined by an overall point total.

SFU finished with 287.5 points, UVic with 279 and UBC with 262.5.

New speakers span globe

UBC's International House is sponsoring a new service, the International Speakers Program, for members of the University community and schools and community groups in the Greater Vancouver area.

A group of volunteers — UBC faculty members, students and members of the community — are available on an on-call basis to speak on a wide range of topics relating to foreign countries, travel and international affairs.

More than 70 countries are listed in the program's topic index and speakers are available on specialized topics such as resource management, health services, economics, urban planning, art and conservation.

If you'd like more information about the program, call International House at 228-5021.

Bag lunches help alumni campaign

Pat Pinder, acting fund director of UBC's Alumni Association, says response has been excellent to a "brown bag lunch" campaign launched Oct. 3 to raise funds for alumni scholarships and bursaries.

"We mailed brown lunch bags to alumni with a request that they brown-bag it for a week and donate the money they would have otherwise spent on lunch to the alumni fund," says Mrs. Pinder. "In the first three days of returns we received 113 donations totalling \$8,785."

The appeal is part of a three-year plan to establish a \$1.4 million alumni endowment for bursaries and scholarships.

UBC CALENDAR

Calendar Deadlines

For events in the weeks of Nov. 6 and Nov. 13, material must be submitted not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 27. Send notices to Information Services, 6328 Memorial Road (Old Administration Building). For further information, call 228-3131.

The Vancouver Institute.



Saturday, Oct. 22

The I.Q. Controversy: The Case of Cyril Burt. Prof. Brian Simon, University of Leicester.

Saturday, Oct. 29

Hearing and Knowing Music, with piano illustration. Prof. Edward Cone, Princeton University.

Both lectures take place in Lecture Hall 2 of the Woodward Instructional Resources Centre at 8:15 p.m.

MONDAY, OCT. 24

Cancer Research Seminar.

Dietary Carcinogens and Anticarcinogens. Dr. Bruce N. Ames, Biochemistry, University of California. Lecture Theatre, B.C. Cancer Research Centre, 601 W. 10th Ave. 11 a.m.

B.C. Cancer Research Seminar.

Time Lapse Movies of Cell Colony Formation and their Relevance to Radiobiology. Dr. Robert Kallman, director, Radiobiology Research, Stanford University. Lecture Theatre, B.C. Cancer Research Centre, 601 W. 10th Ave. 12 noon.

B.C. Legislation Lecture.

First in a series of lectures which explore the recent B.C. Legislation. Today's topic is An Examination of the B.C. Legislation from an Historical Perspective. Dr. Paul Tennant, Political Science, UBC. For more information, call 222-5273. Robson Square Media Centre, 800 Robson St. 12 noon.

Practical Writing Lecture.

Nancy Morrison, lawyer, will speak on the need for common sense in the use of English. Room A106, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Mahlzeit!

German conversation. Bring your lunch. Everyone welcome. International House. 12:30 p.m.

History Lecture.

The True Role of Astrology in Early Modern England: A Critique of Keith Thomas. Prof. Michael Hunter, Lecturer in History, University of London. Sponsored by Committee on Lecturers. Room A102, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Poetry Reading in German.

Austria's best-known contemporary poet Ernst Jandl recites and discusses his work *Sprechgedichte*. Penthouse, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

History Seminar.

The Problem of Atheism in Early Modern England. Prof. Michael Hunter, Lecturer in History, University of London. Sponsored by Committee on Lecturers. Penthouse, Buchanan Building. 3:30 p.m.

Mechanical Engineering Seminar.

Bluff Body Modelling in Slotted-Wall Wind Tunnels. M.M. Hamery. Room 1202, Civil and Mechanical Engineering Building. 3:30 p.m.

Management Science Seminar.

A Portfolio Approach to Measuring Risk Propensity. Prof. Don Wehrung, Commerce, UBC. Room 413, Angus Building. 3:30 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. On this date only, the Pedersen Exchange will take place from 4 to 5:30 p.m. (usual time is 3:30 to 5 p.m.).

Community and Regional Planning Lecture/Discussion.

Economic Futures for Canada. George McRobie, chairman, Intermediate Technology Development Group, London, and Vanier Institute of the Family Molson Fellow. Co-sponsored by the Centre for Continuing Education. For further information, call 222-5260. Room A102, Buchanan Building. 4 p.m.

Biochemical Discussion Group/Gardner Foundation Seminar.

Carcinogens and Anticarcinogens. Dr. Bruce Ames, Biochemistry, University of California, Berkeley. Lecture Hall 6, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 4 p.m.

Zoology Physiology Group Seminar.

Transport in Reconstituted Systems. Dr. Peter C. Hinkle, Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology, Cornell University. Room 2449, Biological Sciences Building. 4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25

Dal Grauer Memorial Lecture.

Schubert's Unfinished Business. Prof. Edward Cone, Music, Princeton University. Room 113, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Forestry Seminar.

Future Trends in Forest Engineering and Logging Technology. Vern Welburn, FERIC. Room 166, MacMillan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Botany Seminar.

China - First Impressions. With comments on the XI International Seaweed Symposium and Kelp Farming. R. Foreman, Bamfield Marine Station. Room 3219, Biological Sciences Building. 12:30 p.m.

Oceanography Seminar.

Development of Biological Oceanography in China. Prof. Li Guango, Shandong College of Oceanology, Qingdao, People's Republic of China. Room 1465, Biological Sciences Building. 3 p.m.

Chemistry Lecture.

The 'Forbidden' World of Chemistry. Prof. Nicolaos Epitotis, Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle. Room 250, Chemistry Building. 4 p.m.

Pacific Rim Lecture.

Canadian Investments in the Asian Pacific Region: Opportunities and Problems. Prof. J.W.C. Tomlinson, Commerce, UBC, and Dr. C.L. Hung, Institute of Asian Research, UBC. Room 604, Asian Centre. 4:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26

Obstetrics and Gynecology Seminar.

Techniques for Studying Fetal Metabolism: Pitfalls and Prospects. Prof. C.R. Krishnamurti, head, Animal Science, UBC. Room 2N9, Grace Hospital. 12 noon.

Pharmacology Seminar.

Film: *Physiology of Diving Birds*. Dr. David Jones, Zoology, UBC. Room 317, Block C, Medical Sciences Building. 12 noon.

Noon-Hour Concert.

Paul Maillat, piano, winner of first prize, Steinway Piano Competition. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Biomembrane Discussion Group Seminar.

Phosphorylation of Small Molecular Weight ApoB: Implications for VLDL Assembly and Secretion. Dr. Roger Davis, Physiology, Louisiana State University. Room 4210, Block A, Medical Sciences Building. 12:30 p.m.

Chemical Engineering Seminar.

Electro-Organic Synthesis of Propylene Oxide. A. Manji, Chemical Engineering, UBC. Room 206, Chemical Engineering Building. 2:30 p.m.

Asian Studies Lecture.

The Ramayana Illustrated. Dr. Geeti Sen, editor of *The Quarterly*, India International Centre, New Delhi. Room 604, Asian Centre. 3:30 p.m.

Geography Colloquium.

Canadian Resource Communities. P. Marchak, Sociology, UBC. Room 201, Geography Building. 3:30 p.m.

Economic Theory Workshop.

Factor Efficiency and Comparative Advantage in a Large Dimension Ricardo-Taussig Model. Don Ferguson, Economics, University of Victoria. Room 351, Brock Hall. 4 p.m.

Animal Resource Ecology Seminar.

Stock Assessment in Highly Aggregated Fisheries. Dr. Marc Mangel, Mathematics, University of California, Davis. Room 2449, Biological Sciences Building. 4:30 p.m.

Benefit Concert for Hillel House.

Diaspora Yeshiva Band performs a benefit concert for Hillel House. Admission is \$8. For information, call 224-4748. Jewish Community Centre, 950 W. 41st Ave. 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27

Architecture Lecture.

The Wonder of Fatepur Siki. Dr. Geeti Sen, Delhi School of Planning and Architecture, India. Room 102, Lasserre Building. 12:30 p.m.

Educators for Nuclear Disarmament Lecture.

The Anti-Cruise Missile Canvassing Project of End the Arms Race. Helen Spiegelman, Executive Committee of End the Arms Race. Hebb Theatre. 12:30 p.m.

Film.

If You Love This Planet, award-winning film which records a strong message concerning disarmament. Included is archival film footage of the bombing of Hiroshima and interviews with survivors. Sponsored by the Office for Women Students with the support of the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation. Pre-register in Room 203 of Brock Hall. 12:30 p.m.

Plant Science Seminar.

Native Plants of Western Australia. Dr. G. Straley, Botanical Garden, UBC. Room 342, MacMillan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Faculty Recital.

Music of Hindemith and Martinu. Hans-Karl Piltz, viola, and Philip Tillotson, piano. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Jewish Students' Network.

For information, call 224-4748. Hillel House. 12:30 p.m.

Geological Colloquium.

Mantle Geochemistry and Convection. Dr. K. O'Nions, Geology, Cambridge University, England. Room 330A, Geological Science Centre. 12:30 p.m.

Condensed Matter Seminar.

Structure of Graphite Intercalated with Halogens. Deborah Chung, Carnegie-Mellon University. Room 318, Hennings Building. 2:30 p.m.



UBC President George Pedersen signs Amnesty International petition calling for release of all 'prisoners of conscience' who are held throughout the world solely because of their political or religious beliefs, or because of their color or ethnic origin. With the president is Ross Wartnow, 4th-year student in religious studies and a member of the Amnesty group on campus.

China Seminar.

Traditional Chinese Music: A Re-Examination of Social Issues. Prof. Allan Thrasher, Music, UBC. Room 604, Asian Centre. 3:30 p.m.

Applied Mathematics Seminar/Mathematics Colloquium.

Theory of Stochastic Difference Equations. Dr. Marc Mangel, Mathematics, University of California, Davis. Room 1100, Mathematics Building Annex. 3:45 p.m.

Physics Colloquium.

The Physics of Intercalated Graphite. Dr. M. Dresselhaus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. Room 201, Hennings Building. 4 p.m.

Biochemical Discussion Group Seminar.

Mechanism of Spontaneous and Carcinogen-Induced Mutagenesis. Dr. Jeffrey Miller, Molecular Biology, UCLA. Lecture Hall 3, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 4 p.m.

Exercise Group Seminar.

Fatigue and Overtraining: Monitoring of Elite Athletes. Dr. D.C. McKenzie, Physical Education and Recreation and Sports Medicine, UBC. Sports Medicine Seminar Room, John Owen Pavilion Annex. 4:30 p.m.

SUB Films.

Tron. Continues until Sunday, Oct. 30. Shows at 7 p.m. on Thursday and Sunday, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Auditorium, Student Union Building. 7 p.m.

Leisure and Cultural Studies Seminar.

Sport and the Deformation and Reformation of Community. Dr. Alan Ingham, University of Washington. Sponsored by the Leisure and Cultural Studies Workgroup, School of Physical Education and Recreation, UBC. Faculty Lounge, War Memorial Gymnasium. 7:30 p.m.

CUSO Meeting.

CUSO Overview - A Challenge and a Change (slide show). Returned volunteers will talk about their CUSO postings overseas. Upper Lounge, International House. 7:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28

Poetry Reading.

Swedish poet Eva Runefelt will talk about her work and read from recent poetry collections. The reading will be in English. Room D233, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Medical Genetics Seminar.

Transcription of Drosophila tRNA Genes. Dr. G.D. Spiegelman. Parentcraft Room, Grace Hospital. 1 p.m.

Dal Grauer Memorial Lecture.

Congruent Harmony in Brahms. Prof. Edward Cone, Music, Princeton University. Library Seminar Room, Music Building. 3:30 p.m.

Philosophy Seminar.

The Difference Between Human Expertise and Expert Systems. Prof. Hubert Dreyfuss, Philosophy, University of California, Berkeley. Room 157, Law Building. 3:30 p.m.

Linguistics Colloquium.

Anaphor and Non-Anaphor Reflexives. Susanne Carroll, Linguistics, UBC. Room D224, Buchanan Building. 3:30 p.m.

Finance Workshop.

Factor Pricing: Issues and Extensions. Prof. Jay Shanken, University of California, Berkeley. Penthouse, Angus Building. 3:30 p.m.

Faculty Club.

Hallowe'en family buffet dinner. Cost is \$9 for adults, free for children under four years old. Reservations required. Faculty Club. 5:30 p.m.

Women's Basketball.

Blue-Gold Game. War Memorial Gymnasium. 6:30 p.m.

Thunderbird Hockey.

Annual Alumni/Varsity Game. Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre. 8 p.m.

Men's Basketball.

Sev's Slammers (Senior B). War Memorial Gymnasium. 8:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29

One-Day Spanish Course.

Classes, cultural activities, lunch and Spanish dinner. Cost \$50. Registration at door or call 222-5227. Room 106, East Mall Annex. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Women's Basketball.

Grad game. War Memorial Gymnasium. 2 p.m.

Men's Basketball.

Meraloma Seniors. War Memorial Gymnasium. 8:30 p.m.

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UBC CALENDAR

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SUNDAY, OCT. 30

One-Day French Course.

Classes, cultural activities, lunch, entertainment and soiree at the Centre Culturel Colombien. Cost \$50. Registration at door or call 222-5227. Room 107, East Mall Annex. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

MONDAY, OCT. 31

B.C. Legislation Lecture.

Second in a series of lectures which explore the recent B.C. Legislation. Today's topic is Changes in the Human Rights Legislation. William Black, Faculty of Law, UBC. For more information, call 222-5273. Robson Square Media Centre, 800 Robson St. 12 noon.

Cancer Research Seminar.

Skin Pigmentation, Sun Reaction, and the Risk of Malignant Melanoma. Richard Gallagher, Epidemiology, Biometry, and Occupational Oncology, Cancer Control Agency of B.C. Lecture Theatre, B.C. Cancer Research Centre, 601 W. 10th Ave. 12 noon.

Recital.

Performance by students from the Banff School of Fine Arts. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Mahlzeit!

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

The Pedersen Exchange.

The Pedersen Exchange is cancelled today. The president meets each Monday he is on campus to discuss matters of concern with any member of the campus community.

Mechanical Engineering Seminar.

The Pressure Distribution on a Fourdrinier Paper Machine Drainage Foil. G. Lepp. Room 1202, Civil and Mechanical Engineering Building. 3:30 p.m.

Management Science Seminar.

Action Elimination Algorithms for Markovian Decision Processes. Prof. K. Ohno, Applied Mathematics and Physics, Kyoto University, Japan. Room 413, Angus Building. 3:30 p.m.

Applied Mathematics Seminar.

Rosby Waves in the North Pacific: Observation, Theory and Conjecture. Prof. Lawrence A. Mysak, Mathematics, UBC. Room 229, Mathematics Building. 3:45 p.m.

Biochemical Discussion Group Seminar.

Ionic Interactions of DNA. Dr. Victor A. Bloomfield, Biochemistry, University of Minnesota. Lecture Hall 4, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1

Cecil H. and Ida Green Lecture.

The Efficient Use of the Wood Resource. Prof. W.E. Hillis, Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization, Australia. Room 166, MacMillan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Hillel House.

Free lunch sponsored by the Hillel and B'nai B'rith women. Hillel House. 12:30 p.m.

Botany Seminar.

Vascular Plants in B.C. as Indicators of What? V. Krajina, Botany, UBC, and K. Klinka, Forestry, UBC. Room 3219, Biological Sciences Building. 12:30 p.m.

Chemistry Lecture.

The TRIBBLE System: An Interactive Computing System for Chemistry. Dr. David Pensak, Central Research and Development, E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware. Room 250, Chemistry Building. 4 p.m.

Pacific Rim Lecture.

The Mobility of Capital Among Pacific Rim Countries. Real Estate Investment and the Overseas Chinese. Dr. Michael Goldberg, Commerce, UBC. Room 604, Asian Centre. 4:30 p.m.

Gerontology Lecture.

The Elderly as a Minority Group? Dr. Phillip M. Smith, Psychology, UBC. Lecture Hall 3, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 7 p.m.

New Music Society Recital.

Music of the Early 20th Century by Debussy, Busoni, Reger and Zemlinsky, performed by the Schoenberg Ensemble from Holland. For ticket information, 669-0909. Recital Hall, Music Building. 8 p.m.

Faculty Women's Club.

An Evening with Gilbert and Sullivan. General meeting and musical evening. Cecil Green Park. 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2

Obstetrics and Gynecology Seminar.

Interactions of Catecholamines and Opiates on LH Secretion. Dr. D.K. Clifton, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Washington. Room 2N9, Grace Hospital. 12 noon.

Pharmacology Seminar.

Activity of the Nervous System in the Aestivating Indian Apple Snail, *Pila globosa*. Dr. Muralimohan Pandanoboina, Medicine, UBC. Room 317, Block C, Medical Sciences Building. 12 noon.

Noon-Hour Concert.

French music for flute and piano by Debussy, Ibert, Jolivet and Genin. Camille Churchfield, flute, and Arlie Thompson, piano. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Classics Lecture.

Roman Gaul: Approaches to the Study of a Provincial Society. Prof. Edith Wightman, History, McMaster University. Sponsored by Committee on Lectures. Room 102, Lasserre Building. 12:30 p.m.

Fine Arts/Medicine Films.

The Miracle of Life: Human Sexual Reproduction - latest hi-tech medical imagery merges science and art. Also two NFB films: *Angel and Pas de Deux*. Donations at door. There will be three showings of the films. Room 104, Lasserre Building. 12:30 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m.

Anatomy Seminar.

Tomographic Imaging: An Overview of CT, NMR, and PET. Dr. J. Mayo, Radiology, Acute Care Unit, Health Sciences Centre Hospital. Room 37, Block B, Medical Sciences Building. 12:30 p.m.

Chemical Engineering Seminar.

Spherical Agglomeration and its Application to Bitumen Recovery from Oil Sands. Sam Levine, University of Manchester, England. Room 206, Chemical Engineering Building. 2:30 p.m.

Classics Seminar.

Resistance and Revolt in the Northern Provinces: Some Modern Approaches. Prof. Edith Wightman, History, McMaster University. Sponsored by Committee on Lectures. Room C154, Buchanan Building. 3:30 p.m.

Geography Colloquium.

Fish-Forestry Interaction, Queen Charlotte Islands. V. Poulin, Fish-Forestry Interaction Program. Room 201, Geography Building. 3:30 p.m.

Economic Theory Workshop.

Incentive Compatible Planning Algorithms. Erwin Diewert and Diana Price, Economics, UBC. Room 351, Brock Hall. 4 p.m.

Animal Resource Ecology Seminar.

Responses of Fish and Limnologists to Water Pollution in Lake Titicaca, Peru. Dr. Tom Northcote and Dave Levy, Animal Resource Ecology and Westwater Research, UBC. Room 2449, Biological Sciences Building. 4:30 p.m.

Comparative Literature Colloquium.

Surrealist Imagery in the Work of Virginia Woolf. Dr. Jack Stewart, English, UBC. Penthouse, Buchanan Building. 4:30 p.m.

Cinemawest Film.

King Lear. Also shown at 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 3. Auditorium, Student Union Building. 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3

Educators for Nuclear Disarmament Lecture.

What is Wrong with Deterrence? George Hermanson, University Campus Ministry. Hebb Theatre. 12:30 p.m.

Cecil H. and Ida Green Lecture.

Forest Products and People: Some Thoughts on USSR, China and Japan. Prof. W.E. Hillis, Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization, Australia. Room 166, MacMillan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Plant Science Seminar.

Air Pollution and Plant Growth. Dr. V.C. Runeckles, Plant Science, UBC. Room 342, MacMillan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Pharmaceutical Sciences Seminar.

Calcium Transportation in the Non-Failing Hypertrophied Rabbit Heart. Dr. Clayton Heyliger, Pharmaceutical Sciences, UBC. Lecture Hall 3, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 12:30 p.m.

Faculty Association Meeting.

General Meeting. Room 100, Mathematics Building. 1 p.m.

Condensed Matter Seminar.

Solitons in Biological Systems. Alwyn C. Scott, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. Room 318, Hennings Building. 2:30 p.m.

Physics Colloquium.

High Frequency Parametric Instabilities in Under-Dense Plasmas. Dr. N.A. Ebrahim. Room 201, Hennings Building. 4 p.m.

Social Work Colloquium.

Counselling Women. Dr. Mary Russell, UBC. Lecture Hall A, School of Social Work. 4 p.m.

SUB Films.

Victor/Victoria. Continues until Sunday, Oct. 6. Shows at 7 p.m. on Thursday and Sunday, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Auditorium, Student Union Building. 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4

UBC Chamber Singers.

Cortland Hultberg, director. Recital Hall, Music Building. 12:30 p.m.

Reading.

Reading by Canadian novelist Clarke Blaise from his new novel *Lulus*. Sponsored by the Canada Council. Room B312, Buchanan Building. 12:30 p.m.

Medical Genetics Seminar.

Cytomegalovirus in Pregnancy. Drs. D. Kalousek, S. Effer, A. Junker and G.D. Kettys. Parentcraft Room, Grace Hospital. 1 p.m.

Linguistics Colloquium.

Jakobson Revisited: An Examination of the Acquisition of Polish. David Ingram. Room D224, Buchanan Building. 3:30 p.m.

Finance Workshop.

Tournaments and Incentives: Heterogeneity and Essentiality. Prof. Sudipto Bhattacharya, University of California, Berkeley, and Stanford University. Penthouse, Angus Building. 3:30 p.m.

Public Speaking Workshop.

Workshop by Dr. Ralph Yorsh of UBC's Faculty of Dentistry who has attained the highest Toastmaster level of Distinguished Toastmaster, and Eli Mina, President of Toastmasters Club 59. Continues on Saturday, Nov. 5 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Cost is \$95. To register, call 222-5261. Salon A, Faculty Club. 7 to 10 p.m.

Lecture/Discussion.

Knowledge and the Sacred. Seyyed Hossein Nasr. Cost is \$4; \$3 for students and free for those attending a Saturday, Nov. 5 symposium with Dr. Nasr. To register for the lecture or symposium, call 222-5261. Lecture Hall 6, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre. 8 p.m.

UBC Chamber Singers.

Cortland Hultberg, director. Recital Hall, Music Building. 8 p.m.

Men's Basketball.

St. Martin's College. War Memorial Gymnasium. 8:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5

Emotions Workshop.

The art of emotional first aid will be taught in this workshop by therapist Dr. Sean Haldane. Cost is \$30. To register, call 222-5261. Blue Room, Arts One Building. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Football.

UBC vs. the University of Saskatchewan. Thunderbird Stadium. 1 p.m.

Early Music Recital.

A Baroque lute recital by Toyohiko Satoh, renowned Japanese lutenist. Tickets \$8.50; students and seniors \$6. For information, call 732-1610. Recital Hall, Music Building. 8 p.m.

Men's Basketball.

Grad game. War Memorial Gymnasium. 8:30 p.m.

Notices . . .

Mexican Fiesta

The SUBWay cafeteria in the Student Union Building is featuring Mexican cuisine Oct. 19, 20 and 21.

SFU Alumni

Alumni of Simon Fraser University are invited to make nominations for SFU Awards for Excellence in Teaching. Nominations should be postmarked not later than Oct. 24, and should be sent to: Mr. Ashley Cooper, University Committee for the Excellence in Teaching Award, Vice-President Academic Office, SFU, Burnaby, V5Z 1S6.

Museum of Anthropology

The Snake in the Grass Moving Theatre has begun its new season at the UBC Museum of Anthropology. Watch for the following Sunday performances: Oct. 23 - Takanaluk Arnaluk (Inuit legend); Oct. 30 - The Ghosts and the Great Shaman (Nishga legend); Nov. 6 - Ramayana (East Indian legend); Nov. 13 - Scab (Kwagiutl legend). All performances at 2:30 p.m.

Frederic Wood Theatre

The Frederic Wood Theatre presents *Love's Labor's Last* by William Shakespeare Nov. 9 through 19. Admission is \$6.50; \$4.50 for students and seniors. For more information, call 228-2678.

Danceworks

Danceworks-UBC is a new student dance ensemble being formed on campus under the auspices of the student club Ballet-UBC-Jazz. Members are now being recruited and anyone, irrespective of dance background, is welcome. Danceworks-UBC will perform four original dance pieces in March of 1984. Those interested should contact Ballet-UBC-Jazz at 228-6668.

Blood Donor Clinics

The following blood donor clinics will take place this fall on the UBC campus: 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. (except Friday, Nov. 4 and 11). New members welcome.

Architecture Exhibit.

A travelling exhibit, entitled *Architectural Heritage of Norway* is being presented by the School of Architecture in the lobby of the Lasserre Building until Oct. 30.

French and Spanish Classes

Six-week, non-credit conversational French and Spanish classes start Nov. 1. Special French class for UBC staff and students on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5-7 p.m. For more information, contact Languages Programs and Services, Centre for Continuing Education, at 222-5227.

Nitobe Garden Hours

Nitobe Memorial Garden will be open weekdays only between 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. until April 19.

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.

Pipe Band

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

FIRST CLASS MAIL

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