

UBC Reports

Volume 31 Number 22

December 5, 1985

UBC computer experts develop new technology

Four years ago UBC computer scientists had an idea.

On Monday (Dec. 4) a news conference was held to formally announce the results of that idea—a unique software program that establishes Canada's early lead in a multi-million-dollar international market.

The significance of the new product is exemplified by those attending the news conference—federal Minister of State for Science and Technology Frank Oberle, UBC President David Strangway, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council President Gordon MacNabb, and the presidents of major

communications companies.

The software, which is being marketed through a licensing agreement between UBC and Sydney Development Corporation of Vancouver, is the first commercially available electronic messaging system based on the international standard for computer-based messaging, often referred to as electronic mail.

The new software package allows messages to be created on and transmitted across a variety of computer systems using private and public data communication links, including telephone lines.

The software allows a user to send a message to a colleague in an office next door or to someone on the other side of the world with exactly the same ease. The system is expected to have a major impact on business and government and on the research community.

The software is the creation of Mr. Gerald Neufeld of UBC's computer science department, whose research was supported by NSERC grants administered by Dr. Paul Gilmore, former head of the department.

"There is an extraordinary number of different computer systems in use

around the world and many kinds of programs run on them," Dr. Gilmore said. "A large company will typically use a variety of computer systems, which are usually unable to exchange information with one another. The proliferation of different computers and programs is much greater on a national and international basis. Our software is a bridge that can link most independent computer networks."

Dr. Gilmore said the original

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Changes proposed for Faculty of Education

The University of B.C.'s Faculty of Education has approved proposals for a new curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education.

The proposals, which are now under consideration by the curriculum committee of the UBC Senate, provide for a two-year teacher education program after completion of at least three full years of university studies.

The effect of the proposals will be to require at least five years of university-level studies for prospective elementary and secondary school teachers. It's expected that many students seeking admission to the UBC program will first complete an undergraduate degree in arts, science or another acceptable discipline.

The new curriculum, if approved by UBC's Senate and Board of Governors, will apply to students registering in the Faculty of Education in September, 1986. Students now enrolled in the Faculty of Education may either switch to the new program or continue in their current programs until graduation.

Last year, Senate suspended enrolment in the first year of Education at UBC pending the introduction of the new curriculum.

It's anticipated that many students currently enrolled in the Faculty of Education will switch to the new program. However, some students who are nearing completion of existing programs will be allowed to continue in them until graduation.

The proposals will mean eliminating existing programs leading to the Bachelor of Education degree after four or five years of study. Students have been able to enter Education directly from high school or to transfer into the teacher education program at the second-, third-and, in some cases, fourth-year levels. Graduates of other faculties have also been able to enrol for a one-year program leading to a teaching certificate.

Dr. Murray Elliott, associate dean and chairman of the Faculty of Education's curriculum committee, said the proposed degree program reflects contemporary trends in teacher education and addresses those problems associated

with the training of teachers which were summarized in "Let's Talk About Schools," the report of the recent provincial-government study of public and teacher perceptions of schooling in B.C.

He pointed out that one important feature of the UBC proposal is its

response to the provincial government's policy of "mainstreaming," under which elementary and secondary

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Nitobe Japanese Garden

Holiday Closures

Some facilities on campus will be closed over the Christmas season and others will be operating on reduced hours.

UBC Reports did a check to find out where you can go for food, recreation and even to study during the holidays.

The official closure dates for the University are Wednesday, Dec. 25, Thursday, Dec. 26 and Wednesday, Jan. 1. The last day of classes for most faculties is Friday, Dec. 6, with Christmas exams beginning the following Monday (Dec. 9).

The Ponderosa snack bar, EDibles and the Arts 200 (Buchanan) cafeteria will be closed after Dec. 6, the Bus Stop coffee shop closes after Dec. 11, and the Barn coffee shop, IRC snack bar, SUBWay cafeteria and Yum Yum's (Old Auditorium) will be closed after Dec. 20. The Bus Stop Express will remain open on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. (closed Dec. 25, 26 and Jan. 1) and will be open on Saturday, Dec. 7 and Saturday, Dec. 14 from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Christmas bakeshop counters are set up in the SUBWay cafeteria and the Bus Stop Express, or you can place an order by calling 228-5717.

The Museum of Anthropology will be open regular hours during the Christmas season except for a 5 p.m. closure on Dec. 24 and closures on Dec. 25 and 26. The Aquatic Centre will be open daily except for Dec. 25 and 26 with a revised schedule of public swimming hours. For hours, call 228-4521. The Bookstore, which is featuring specials on many Christmas gift items, is open regular hours in December, except for an early 2 p.m. closing on Dec. 24 and closures on Dec. 25, 26 and Jan. 1.

Most library branches have extended

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See CLOSURES*

UBC researcher promotes multicultural approach to mental health services

- Canada's official multiculturalism policy presents enormous opportunities for Canadian psychiatric researchers.

- The next frontier of modern psychiatry will be research into differences in the way ethnic communities react to mental health problems and their treatment.

- By defining these differences more accurately, psychiatric treatment around the world will improve.

These are the observations of Dr. Tsung-yi Lin of UBC's psychiatry department who gave the 1985 academic lecture of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada recently.

Dr. Lin, honorary president of the World Federation of Mental Health and a specialist in cross-cultural psychiatry, says Canada's adoption of multiculturalism as state policy is "unprecedented political action in modern world history." He adds that the nurturing of ethnic groups in Canada gives Canadian psychiatric researchers the opportunity to make a major contribution to world psychiatry.

Dr. Lin points to three examples which demonstrate how ethnic communities in Canada respond in dramatically different ways in areas of mental health—alcohol abuse, reaction to psychiatric drugs, and acceptance or rejection of psychotherapy.

"Alcoholism is a modern plague," says Dr. Lin, "and problems caused by alcohol abuse have been increasing in intensity in Canada, with serious health, psychological and social consequences. But there are fascinating differences in the way various ethnic groups respond to alcohol.

"For example, both native Indians and Chinese Canadians share a biogenetic feature that makes them extremely intolerant to alcohol—they lack an enzyme critical to alcohol's metabolism," says Dr. Lin. "Native Indian susceptibility to alcoholism is

well-known, but the disease is rare among the Chinese, even among those who have lived in Canada for 50 years or more. The difference reflects the exposure of the Chinese to alcohol in everyday life for thousands of years compared with the recent introduction of alcohol into native Indian society in the last century," says Dr. Lin. "The Chinese have adopted a different attitude and behavior towards alcohol abuse, despite a physical susceptibility.

Dr. Lin points to another interesting cultural contrast in alcohol-related behavior.

"The province of Quebec, where the largest proportion of French-Canadians live, ranks among the lowest in per capita alcohol consumption, in the middle range for alcohol-related deaths, and at the bottom in alcohol-related problems which include driving associated with drinking in comparison with other provinces. This contrasts strongly with drinking in France, which ranks first in the world in per capita consumption."

Conversely, Anglo-Canadians in B.C. rank near the top in all aspects of alcohol abuse, while the British in the U.K. rank among the lowest in alcohol consumption and abuse in all industrialized nations.

"It's fascinating to look at the environmental or socio-cultural factors and adaptations that have influenced French and English descendants to adopt different attitudes toward alcohol in Canada," Dr. Lin said.

Different cultural groups also react differently to various drugs used in psychiatry, says Dr. Lin. "For many of the major groups of drugs, Asians require much lower dosages than Caucasians." There are also different cultural attitudes towards psychotherapy.

"Modern psychiatry originated and was developed almost exclusively in Europe and North America," he says, "and is rooted in Western philosophical and cultural concepts of man and his relationship with family, fellow human beings and nature."

So it is not surprising that the Japanese and Chinese, who don't share the same cultural assumptions, have not been sympathetic to some forms of psychotherapy, such as psychoanalysis.

"In the West, except for certain schools of mysticism, the mind and body are separate. To the Chinese, the 'person' itself is a microcosm, an extension, a mirror of what surrounds it. The self, properly functioning, is a mirror of society. Traditional Chinese medicine does not even think in terms of a mind-body dichotomy. There is no way to think of them except in unitary

terms. The two are inseparable."

Dr. Lin's career in cross-cultural psychiatry is a natural extension of his own background. He was born and raised in Taiwan under colonial rule and educated in Japan, Europe and North America. English is his fifth language.

He has published a number of books in a variety of languages. The latest is *Mental Health Planning for One Billion People*, an out-growth of his appointment in 1981 as the official advisor on mental health to the Chinese Minister of Health. Dr. Lin was responsible for the planning of mental health services for all of China.

In the book, co-edited with Dr. Leon Eisenberg, professor of psychiatry and chairman of the social medicine and policy department at Harvard University, Dr. Lin says that psychiatry was almost totally neglected in China prior to 1949.

All that changed with the revolution in 1949 that created the People's Republic of China. "Unprecedented emphasis was placed on the health of the people. For the first time in Chinese history, the health of the common people has been given major political and administrative attention at all levels of government."

Advances made in psychiatry during the Great Leap Forward in the early 1960s were threatened by the upheaval and social dislocation of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

"The displacement of medical professionals during the Cultural Revolution had a ruinous impact on psychiatry which was still at the beginning of its evolution."

Today China is creating new mental health services. The dominant concern for the foreseeable future, says Dr. Lin, will be the treatment and care of severe mental disorders, especially schizophrenia. Rather than relying on psychiatric hospitals as key facilities, the treatment will be an integral part of the primary health care system that is already well-developed in all parts of China.

The treatment of schizophrenia is another subject that has been profoundly affected by Dr. Lin's cross-cultural research. Up until 1969, the disease was defined differently in various parts of the world. It was uncertain whether psychiatrists of different nationalities were dealing with the same disease.

Dr. Lin was the principal investigator of an international study for the World Health Organization that established firm criteria for defining and diagnosing the disease. The criteria are now used all over the world.

United Way campaign extended

Have you sent in your United Way pledge yet?

Organizers of the campus United Way campaign have extended the deadline for contributions in order to make a final appeal to the UBC community.

Prof. Dennis Pavlich, who chaired the 1985 campaign, said this year's total of \$76,500 is about \$30,000 short of last year's contributions. "The response has been disappointing, but we're hopeful that people who haven't sent in the pledge cards will respond to this final appeal."

Botanical Garden becomes part of Agriculture faculty

UBC's Botanical Garden is now part of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences.

The new administrative arrangement aims to foster more interaction between units within the faculty and the garden, which has contributed to the faculty's teaching programs in Landscape Architecture and Plant Science in the past.

Bruce Macdonald, the garden's acting director, said the garden staff welcome the move into the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and look forward to an active and continual participation in horticulture programs and events.

Computers

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intention of the UBC group was to develop a messaging and file transfer system that allowed Canadian researchers to communicate with each other more effectively.

"Canada is a large country. Communication between major centres is sometimes difficult, and progress in research depends on inexpensive and rapid communication of research data. But we soon realized there were enormous commercial applications for the software," he said. Sydney Development chairman and chief executive officer Walter Steel said representatives of major communications agencies are descending on Vancouver. Sales have already been made to such international giants as AT&T in the U.S., Siemens in West Germany, British Telecom, the Olivetti Corp. in Italy and to AES Data in Canada.

Work on the software program began early in 1981 and has been sponsored by NSERC grants totalling \$430,000. NSERC has made an additional \$1 million grant which will be used by UBC and Sydney researchers to improve and extend the software.

The software can use a variety of languages. In Canada, both English and French are used. In its final version, Dr. Gilmore said, text, images and voice recordings will be included in messages, even in the same message.

"Government and private telephone companies around the world are planning to install such software to create messaging services for their customers," he said.

"The Italian postal authority, for example, wants to install printers in post offices in all major Italian cities. An electronic message from anywhere in the world could be routed to a printer and delivered to the receiver by a postal carrier."

President and faculty meet with local media

Members of the local media visited Norman MacKenzie House last week (Nov. 27) to meet with President David Strangway and members of the UBC faculty. The meeting was the second in a series of informal receptions organized by UBC's Community Relations Office to promote a better understanding in the media of UBC's contributions to the community.

"It's essential that the public be aware of the value of UBC's research, teaching and public service to B.C. and to Canada as a whole, and the mass media is a very effective method of communicating this message," said Dr. Strangway.

Future meetings will involve different members of the media and faculty.

Closures

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their hours this month. Main and Woodward Libraries are open until 11 p.m. Sunday through Thursday until Dec. 20 with some extended hours on weekends. A complete listing of library hours is available by calling 228-2077. After Dec. 21 most libraries will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays.

Classes for most faculties begin on Monday, Jan. 6.

The staff of *UBC Reports* would like to wish readers an enjoyable Christmas season. See you in January.

Endowed Chair established

An endowed Chair has been established in UBC's Faculty of Law to honour the late Douglas McK. Brown, a leading member of the Canadian legal community until his death in 1982.

Douglas McK. Brown, who was born in Vancouver in 1912 and was educated at UBC and Cambridge University, taught on a part-time basis in UBC's law faculty from 1947 until 1962. He was called to the Bar of British Columbia in 1937 and spent his professional career with Russell & DuMoulin, interrupted only by his war service. He was known and respected throughout Canada for his many contributions to the legal profession and the community.

The establishment of the Chair will

enable leading members of the legal profession — judges, practitioners and academics — to teach and carry out research at UBC, to provide continuing legal education and to deliver an annual Douglas McK. Brown paper on recent developments of the law. Some preference will be given to those with expertise in Constitutional law, litigation and the commercial laws of Pacific Rim countries. The first scholar to come to UBC under the Brown visiting professorships will be Prof. Alice E-S Tay of the University of Sydney, an expert on Chinese law.

The new Chair will also provide bursaries for students in the law faculty.

Dr. Strangway installed as UBC's 10th president

UBC Reports interviewed Dr. David Strangway in advance of his installation as the University's tenth president on Tuesday (Dec. 3) in the War Memorial Gymnasium. He was asked to outline the main themes of his installation address.

UBC REPORTS: Will your speech be addressed to the various constituencies that make up the UBC community?

DR. STRANGWAY: To the components of the University community, yes, and also to some other constituencies that the University relates to, the government for instance.

One of the recurring things that people have said to me since I arrived at UBC is "You have a real challenge ahead of you." I know that that's the case and I accepted that when I agreed to become UBC's president.

I also believe, however, that each component of the University community faces challenges resulting from the problems that have arisen in recent years, particularly those associated with under-funding. Each of the components has to shoulder some of the responsibilities of the challenge.

I guess you could say that will be the basic message of my address.

UBCR: What message will you have for the faculty of the University?

DR. STRANGWAY: What I hope will come to them is that they have a special obligation, as teachers and researchers, to ensure that UBC retains its reputation as one of the basic intellectual resources of Canada in general and B.C. in particular.

The challenge they face is that of providing high-quality teaching and research. That, I think, is their single most important duty. And as a sub-challenge to that, I feel they have an obligation to help convey to the government and the public-at-large the quality and strength of what we do at the University.

I want the faculty to know, too, that I regard tenure as one of the cornerstones in the foundation of a university. The granting of it is a matter of the utmost seriousness and should be subject to the highest standards of competence.

But there is an obverse side to the tenure coin, as it were. Hand-in-hand with the tenure issue goes academic freedom, and the message is that the privileged position conferred on an individual through the granting of tenure carries with it the obligation to speak out on issues that he or she thinks are important.

Academics have tended to be passive in terms of using the platform of tenure as a launching pad, if I may use that term, for putting on record their views on issues they are competent to deal with.

UBCR: Will there be some messages for students in your address?

DR. STRANGWAY: Several. Parenthetically, I'd like to say that I've been singularly impressed with the competent way in which UBC students run their own affairs. I understand that's a tradition that goes right back to the beginnings of the University. That tradition and the student record in building or helping to build facilities for athletics and student government are really quite unique.

Man-in-Motion

Update: Dec. 5, 1985. Rick Hansen has travelled 10,500 miles on his round-the-world wheelchair tour to raise funds for spinal cord research and rehabilitation, and is currently in Preveza, Greece. Contributions in B.C. so far total \$500,000. If you'd like to make a donation or help with the tour administration, please call 687-5200.

I think the most important message I'll try to convey next week to students is this—when you enrol at a large and comprehensive university like this one, you suddenly have at your disposal an incredibly varied resource that is unmatched anywhere in terms of books, computers, the arts, to name only three, and especially people, in the sense of the range of interests and knowledge.

The obligation of the student is to open his or her mind, sample widely and deeply, and take everything possible out of the institution. I believe they also have a duty to be participants in the governing process.

Another message I hope will come through is that they are, in a sense, beginning alumni. Enrolling at a university is really a lifetime commitment which carries with it an obligation to know and understand the university and all it stands for.

Students are really the University's link with the community. In the years ahead, we expect they will send messages back to us when they see deficiencies that the University should be dealing with, including deficiencies in their own education which we can repair through continuing education, professional and otherwise.

The obligation of the student is to open his or her mind, sample widely and deeply, and take everything possible out of the institution.

UBCR: And our alumni?

DR. STRANGWAY: Yes, I have several messages for the graduates of UBC. But there's one other group I'd like to give a message to and that's the University's support staff.

First, I want them to know how highly I value the contribution they make to the day-to-day activities of the University. If they were not here on a continuing basis, the University would eventually grind to a halt.

Their lot in recent years has not been an enviable one—the salary freeze and increased work loads have contributed to an atmosphere of uncertainty and anxiety. The challenge to this important group of UBC employees is to continue to perform your duties to the best of your ability in order to assist the University through these difficult times.

As for the graduates of the University, the first and most important challenge they face is to become more involved in the affairs of the University, particularly in these difficult times. It is only through knowing and understanding the problems of the University, its faculty and students that graduates can be effective spokespersons for us in the community.

We will be placing a great deal of emphasis over the next few years on strategic planning—identifying those academic units where things are done well so that we can provide the resources to see that they can continue to do things very well.

It will be essential that graduates have a voice in that process because they bring a unique viewpoint to deliberations of that sort, the viewpoint of those who have to cope with society's problems on a day-to-day basis and who see with clarity difficulties which are sometimes only vaguely perceived elsewhere.

And in the context of knowing and understanding the University, it would be my expectation that there would be wider and increased financial support of the institution through the Alumni

Annual Giving Fund.

It is that increased participation that will give us the margin of excellence... enable us to go that extra mile, as it were. Alumni contributions will never be the main core of support for the University, but I'm convinced their contributions could make the difference

I think the challenge to government is to develop clear-cut objectives for our post-secondary institutions and to provide funding appropriate to those roles. If that is not possible, government has an obligation to indicate which of those objectives we should not meet.

between us being a good University and an outstanding one.

In the final analysis, however, there is more than a financial challenge here for graduates. I believe they have an obligation to know the problems that the University faces so they can speak out on our behalf whenever possible.

Another group I want to send a message to are community leaders, and I realize, of course, that many of these will also be graduates. But this is one group that I hope will make a special effort to get to know the University and what it has to offer.

This because they have valuable things to say about what a university can and should do for its community and, perhaps more important, those things that would compromise our role in speaking out. I want community leaders to challenge us, use us and support us.

UBCR: Are you planning to include a message to governments in your speech?

DR. STRANGWAY: I can't see how I can avoid it. I guess the message I'd like to send is that I'm eager to engage in a dialogue with government to clarify some of the basic issues that seem to cloud our relationship. In all my reading of the University Act and higher education history in B.C., I can find no definitive statement on the part of government that deals with the role universities are expected to play in provincial development.

I think the challenge to government is to develop clear-cut objectives for our post-secondary institutions and to provide funding appropriate to those roles. If that is not possible, government has an obligation to indicate which of those objectives we should not meet.

It seems to me we cannot be expected to do all things for all people and to be funded to be able to do only a few things for a few people.

Having said these things to specific audiences, I must also speak to a larger audience—the people of British Columbia, because my reading of University history tells me that UBC was founded on the understanding that it was an institution that aimed to serve all the people of the province.

It is absolutely essential that we have their support and understanding. This places a very heavy obligation on the University.

We must communicate to them what UBC is now and what it can be, that we are committed to first-class teaching and research and that we review and assess our activities constantly, not only in terms of provincial educational needs but also against those great universities we consider to be our peers.

We must do more to tell the province about our challenges and responsibilities—in health care and high technology, in the humanities, the



Dr. David Strangway

social sciences and the performing arts, and in fostering critical thinking and writing skills.

This will also involve describing how we plan to change and adjust our academic programs in the face of rapid changes in society. And we must convince people that we are willing to co-operate with government to ensure that B.C. has a University in its midst of which it can be proud.

I said earlier that I had been reading some UBC history. One thing that has really impressed me is the incredible resilience of the institution in the face

UBC always seems to have risen to the challenge and to have emerged from its trials strengthened and improved. That gives me a great deal of optimism about the future.

of adversity.

UBC always seems to have risen to the challenge and to have emerged from its trials strengthened and improved. That gives me a great deal of optimism about the future.

Certainly, I would not have agreed to come to UBC as president if I had not been convinced that this University would be true to its history and would continue to strive to become the university envisioned by its founders.

When I take the oath of office next week I will have committed myself to that vision. That is the challenge I face and the obligation I accept.

I can't think of a better way to end my remarks than to remind the constituencies I've addressed of the University's motto—TUUM EST. In the final analysis "It's Up To You!"

UBC CALENDAR

Calendar Deadlines

For events in the weeks of Jan. 12 and 19, notices must be submitted not later than 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 2. Notices must be submitted on proper Calendar forms to the Community Relations Office, Room 207, Old Administration Building, 6328 Memorial Road. The next issue of UBC Reports will be published on Jan. 9, 1986. For more information, call 228-3131.

SUNDAY, DEC. 8

French Intensive Sunday.

All-day French conversational program. \$50 includes lunch and dinner. For information, call Language Programs and Services, Centre for Continuing Education, 222-5226. Room D339, Buchanan Building. 10 a.m.—10 p.m.

MONDAY, DEC. 9

Biochemical Discussion Group.

The Use of Photo-Affinity Labels to Discriminate Between Nucleotide Binding of F-1. Prof. E.C. Slater, Laboratory of Biochemistry, B.C.P. Jensen Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. IRC 3. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10

Chemical Engineering Seminar.

Direct Contact Heat Exchange in Low-Temperature Power Production. Dr. J. Richard Phillips. Room 206, Chemical Engineering Building. 1:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11

Pharmacology & Therapeutics Seminar.

Experimental Studies of Parkinson's Disease Using MPTP as a Model. V.W. Yong, Pharmacology & Therapeutics, Faculty of Medicine, UBC. Room 317, Basic Medical Sciences Building, Block C. 12 noon.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12

Psychology Colloquium.

Metacognition and the Feeling of Knowing. Prof. Thomas Nelson, Psychology, University of Washington. Room 2510, Kenny Psychology Building. 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13

Pharmaceutical Sciences Seminar.

Experimental Diabetes—Induced Changes in the Myocardial B-Adrenoceptor System. Dr. Jassanka Ramanadham, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Pharmaceutical Sciences, UBC. IRC 3. 12:30 p.m.

Botanical Garden Sale.

The Friends of the UBC Botanical Garden are having a sale of unique Christmas gifts made from the garden's plants. The sale takes place from 3—8 p.m. on Dec. 13 and from 11 a.m.—5 p.m. on Dec. 14 and 15, in the shop at the entrance to the Main Garden, 6250 Stadium Road.

MONDAY, DEC. 16

Archaeological Institute Lecture.

To the Farthest Islands of the World. Prof. Richard Pearson, Anthropology, UBC Theatre, Museum of Anthropology. 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17

Illustrated Lecture.

Comet Halley. David Vogt, Geophysics and Astronomy, UBC. Sponsored by the Centre for Continuing Education. \$4 at the door, no pre-registration required. Bring a lunch. Call 222-5273 for details. Robson Square Media Centre, 800 Robson Street. 12 noon—1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18

Pediatrics Seminar.

Processing of Epidermal Growth Factor and Prostaglandin in the Gastrointestinal Tract of Suckling Rats. Dr. O. Koldovsky, Pediatrics, University of Arizona. Room 202, The Research Centre, 950 W. 28th Avenue. 12 noon.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20

Medical Genetics Seminar.

Heat Shock and Stress Proteins: A Molecular Update. Mark Heschl, Biology, Simon Fraser University, Parentcraft Room, Main Floor, Grace Hospital. 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25

Christmas Day. University closed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26

Boxing Day. University closed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1

New Year's Day. University closed.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7

Chemical Engineering Seminar.

How to Keep Out the Cold on Long Swedish Nights (Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion for Beginners). Clive Brereton, graduate student. Room 206, Chemical Engineering Building. 1:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8

Archaeological Institute Lecture.

Corinth, Metropolis of the Ancient Mediterranean. Dr. Hector Williams, Classics, UBC Theatre, Vancouver Centennial Museum. 8 p.m.

Notices . . .

Crystals for Christmas

For an unusual gift idea, consider a crystal or one of the other geological specimens available at the UBC Geological Museum's collector's shop. The museum is having a Christmas sale throughout December during normal hours (8:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m. weekdays, and on Wednesday, December 11 and Thursday, December 19 from 7:30 to 9:30 pm. The Geology Museum is located on the main floor of the Geological Sciences Building. For more information, call Joe Nagel at 228-5586.

Faculty/Staff Exercise Class

Faculty and staff exercise classes will be offered on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 12:30 to 1:05 p.m. from Jan. 6 to April 4 in Gym E of the Osborne Centre. Instructor is Stanley Brown of the School of Physical Education and Recreation. For more information, call 228-3996.

Fine Arts Gallery

An exhibition of bowls by Charmian Johnson is on display until Dec. 21. The gallery is located in the basement of the Main Library. Hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Friday and 12 noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Closed Sundays and Mondays.

GRANT DEADLINES

Grant Application Deadlines: Jan. 1986

- Agriculture Canada (CPD)
 - New Crop Development Fund (1)
- Agriculture Canada: CFS
 - PRUF Contract (15)
- American Chemical Society
 - Research Type AC (1)
- American Institute for Cancer Research
 - Research (1)
- Apple Canada Education Foundation
 - Microcomputer Research (15)
- B.C. Cancer Foundation
 - Travel Grant for Post-doctoral Fellows (15)
- B.C. Medical Services Foundation (BCMSF)
 - Research (7)
- Calgary Inst. for the Humanities
 - Visiting Post-doctoral Fellowship (31)
- Canada Council: Aid to Artists
 - Aid To Artists (15)
- Canada Council: Explorations Prog.
 - Explorations Grant (15)
- Canada Council: Writing/Public.
 - Translation grant (15)
- Canadian Intl. Development Agency
 - CIDA Awards Offered to Canadians (31)
- Canadian Veterinary Research Trust
 - Grants in Aid of Research (1)
- Diabetes Canada
 - Research Fellowship (4)
 - Research Scholarship (4)
- Environment Canada (EPS)
 - Visiting Fellowship in Biotechnology (1)
- Fitness and Amateur Sport: Sport Canada
 - Sport Science Support Program (15)
- Ford Foundation (USA)
 - Soviet/East European/Intl. Security Fellowship (31)
- Hamber Foundation
 - Foundation Grant (5)
- Health & Welfare Canada
 - Health Promotion Contribution Program (31)
- Imperial Oil Limited
 - University Research Grants (15)
- Labour Canada
 - University Research (15)
- Labour Canada (TIRF)
 - Technology Impact Research Fund (15)
- Lalor Foundation
 - Fellowship (15)
- March of Dimes Birth Defects Fdn.
 - Education Grants (1)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Advanced Research Workshops Program (15)
 - Advanced Study Institutes (ASI) (15)
- NSERC: Fellowships Division
 - Visiting Fellowships in Canadian Gov't. Labs (15)
- Rockefeller Foundation
 - Fellowships in International Relations (15)
- Secretary of State: Canadian Studies
 - Canadian Studies: Writing Awards (1)
- Smithsonian Institution
 - Fellowship (15)
 - Harvard-Smithsonian Astrophysics Fellowship (1)
- Solicitor General of Canada
 - Criminological Research (1)
- SSHRC: Research Commun. Div.
 - Attendance Grants to Scholarly Associations (20)
 - Program of Aid to Scholarly Associations (20)
- St. Hilda's College
 - Julia Mann Junior Res. Fellowship (20)
- World Wildlife Fund (Canada)
 - General Research (1)

Education

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students with mild learning handicaps are integrated into regular classrooms. "We have built into the new program a component that prepares teachers for the problems they will face in identifying and dealing with that special group of students," Dr. Elliott said.

In response to concerns expressed by students, the new curriculum also puts increased emphasis on classroom organization and management.

Another innovation of the new curriculum, he said, is a required course in the teaching of language and reading for students who intend to teach at the secondary level. "We now have such a course at the elementary level," Dr. Elliott said, "but we propose that prospective secondary teachers should be prepared for their role in language teaching, since many classroom problems are related to the inability of students to cope with language."

Dr. Elliott added that the new curriculum addresses a problem of increasing concern to practising teachers—the brevity and apparent disjointedness of the practice teaching component of the existing program. The new curriculum provides for sustained, structured school experiences extending over three of the four terms that make up the two-year program. The entire third term will consist of an extended practicum.

The teacher education proposal also includes a wide range of courses on modern educational practice as well as elective or prescribed studies geared to the student's academic and professional interests.

Students who apply for admission to the UBC teacher education program next year must have completed a minimum of 45 units of university credit. (A normal, winter session program at UBC consists of five courses, each valued at 3 units). Up to two years of appropriate university transfer courses may be completed at a regional college in B.C. or elsewhere.

All applicants must have completed English 100, 12 units of course work covering at least four of eight broad subject areas and at least three units of course work with significant Canadian content or approach. Applicants must have completed all courses for their

teaching majors or concentrations and will require a 65 per cent average for admission on this work.

Dr. Elliott said the Faculty of Education's admissions committee would place greater emphasis on previous teaching and teaching-related experience. "Research suggests that students who have had some prior teaching experience in Sunday schools, as teacher aides, etc., or related experience as volunteers working with the handicapped or in movements like the Boy Scouts or the Girl Guides have better prospects as teachers than those without such experience."

UBC's Native Indian Teacher Education Program (NITEP) will also be affected by the new curriculum. Students will continue taking their first two years of study in off-campus centres before coming to the campus for three years. However, there will be increased emphasis on arts and science course work in the first two years of NITEP.

Dr. Elliott said the proposed new Education curriculum had been developed by the faculty's 15-member curriculum committee over a period of seven to eight years.

"Although there have been some significant changes in the faculty's programs over the years," he said, "the curriculum is basically the one that has been in place since the 1956 when UBC formed the Faculty of Education and incorporated the provincial Normal School into its structure.

"Piecemeal attempts to deal with the problems that have arisen over time have not been totally successful. It became apparent to the committee that the existing program could not be repaired and that a large-scale and more fundamental revision was required."

The proposed curriculum incorporates many of the major recommendations of the 1969 report of the Committee on the Future of the Faculty of Education—the COFFE Report.

The final recommendations were developed after discussion and consultation with the provincial Ministry of Education, numerous teachers' organizations, including the B.C. Teachers' Federation, school superintendents, student organizations and University faculties and departments.

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