UBC hospital gets OK

By SHANE McCUNE

After 30 years of planning and financial wrangles, UBC will definitely have a 240-bed teaching hospital on campus by 1980, it was announced Thursday.

Health minister Bob McClelland and education minister Pat McGeer unveiled the project at a press conference Thursday afternoon at the B.C. Medical Centre.

The hospital will be part of a $50 million program "to boost medical teaching facilities in B.C.," said a press release issued at the conference.

In addition to the new hospital, more than $5 million will be spent on extra space for teaching medical science at UBC, and more than $13 million will go to providing teaching facilities at four Vancouver hospitals—Vancouver General, St. Paul's, Shaughnessy, and the new children's hospital.

According to the press release, the government's decision represents acceptance of the recommendations of the task force on medical teaching facilities, chaired by Allan Kelly, former representative for the University Endowment Lands and former chairman of the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

The Kelly report, submitted to the government last June, has not been made public, but both McGeer and McClelland insisted Thursday the report's recommendations have been completely accepted.

However, neither minister would comment as to how closely the project corresponds to recommendations for medical teaching facilities made by the university last March.

"There is no compromise whatsoever," said McClelland. "We accepted the report of the task force."

"I wouldn't want to comment on how the university regards the plan," said McGeer. "You'd have to ask Dr. Kenny."

UBC administration president Doug Kenny left the press conference immediately following the announcement, and was not available for comment later.

The university's proposals to the government last spring called for a teaching hospital to be built at UBC, expansion of teaching facilities at Vancouver General, St. Paul's and Shaughnessy hospitals, and the doubling of UBC's medical school enrolment to 160 from 80 students by 1980.

The proposals were rejected when a dispute arose between the university and the B.C. Medical Association about what should receive funding priority—the new teaching hospital or teaching facilities in the three existing hospitals.

At one point during the dispute, McGeer threatened to divert provincial funds earmarked for UBC to the University of Victoria if agreement was not reached, and gave UBC a 60-day deadline to come up with a workable proposal.

The decision to go ahead with the project was finalized Thursday, immediately before the press conference, during a meeting of McClelland, McGeer, Kenny, of the BCMA members and representatives of the downtown hospitals' teaching programs.

UBC's medicine faculty was not represented at the meeting.

"UBC has been planning a campus facility since 1946," said McGeer in an interview after the press conference. "They met their deadline, the task force met its deadline, and now the deadline is December, 1980 to have all work completed."

The federal government's health resources fund has agreed to pay 50 per cent of the cost of the new facility, but the deadline for the fund to be used is 1980.

"The money has sat there, shrinking in value, for 10 years," said McGeer. "We have only four years to put it to use."

The final project, as outlined at the press conference, makes no mention of a schedule to double UBC medical school enrolment.

But Dr. David Bates, UBC medical dean, said Thursday night he is optimistic enrolment will be doubled.

"I suspect that the timetable of student expansion was deliberately left open," he said. "This is partly because the decision to expand must be formalized by senate and the university, and partly because it depends on how fast the physical facilities are constructed."

"I suspect that the timetable will be to take the enrolment from 80 to 120, then to take a breather and see where we're at," Bates added. "Then, if everyone is agreed, to go to 160, or double the present enrolment."

"There is a good posibility of that being possible by 1980," he said. "The federal government funds would be lost after that, so we have to do it by then."

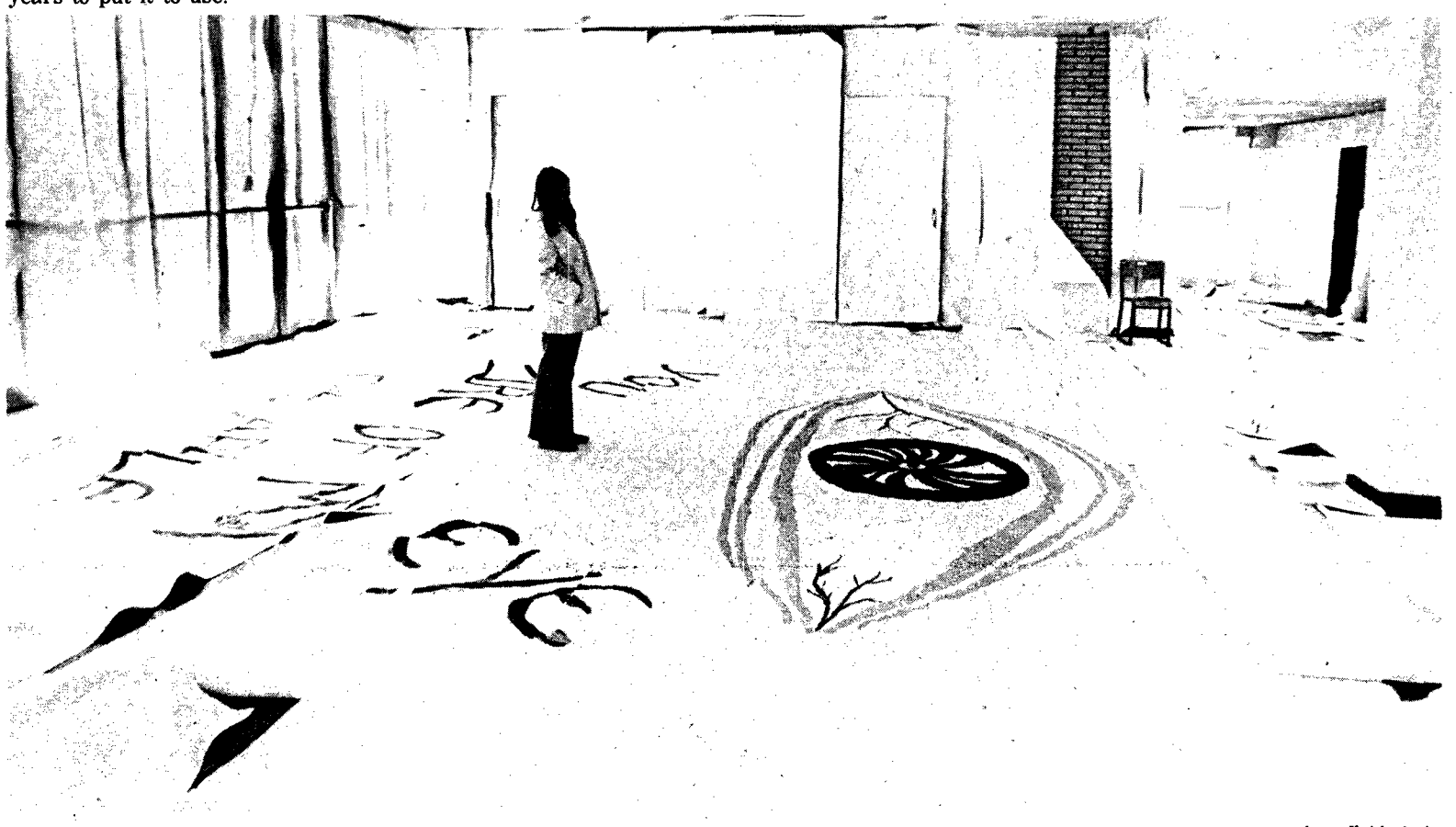
McGeer said the provincial government's contribution to the UBC hospital would not jeopardize future funding requests.

"This hospital plan and UBC funding are completely non-competitive," he said. "UBC gets

See page 15: NEW

PAT McGEER
. . . 240 beds for UBC

THE UBYSSEY
Vol. LIX, No. 16 VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1976 228-2301



— doug field photo

HERE'S LOOKING AT YOU KID, big eye in the floor tells Claudia Headley, fine arts 4. Eye is part of You Are the Apple of My Eye, by Emina Kurtagic, and takes up much of ground floor of Lasserre building. Note tear in upper right of picture.

'I didn't suggest closing Pit'—cop

By TED DAVIS
and HEATHER WALKER

RCMP Sgt. Al Hutchinson said Thursday he did not recommend the student representative assembly close the Pit, despite statements by SRA members that he did.

The SRA voted Wednesday night to stop serving beer in the Pit because some members said Hutchinson was sending a letter to the Liquor Administration Branch recommending the Pit's liquor permit be suspended. They said some action to curb vandalism resulting from drunkennes was necessary.

Hutchinson said he told the student administrative commission, the administrative arm of the Alma Mater Society, he is concerned about vandalism at UBC.

"I wasn't aware they were going to close it down, and then I got a letter from them advising me that they were," Hutchinson said.

But AMS external affairs officer Moe Sihota said Thursday Hutchinson had recommended closure of the Pit.

"He recommended it should be closed, but he didn't say how long it should be closed," Sihota said.

Sihota also said Hutchinson had told the SAC he would recommend closure of the Pit in a report to the Liquor Administration Board.

But Hutchinson would not comment on the contents of the report.

He said he met with the students Wednesday and told them he had prepared a report to the LAB.

"I had it ready to go yesterday (Wednesday)," he said.

"Since they took this action (closing the Pit) it was necessary for me to include what they've done in the report. That would only be fair."

Hutchinson said he had been unable to send his report to the LAB Thursday, but would send it Friday.

SAC chairman Phil Johnson said Wednesday that Hutchinson and other campus RCMP members are concerned about vandalism on campus and think the Pit has contributed to it.

Hutchinson said damage at UBC has quadrupled in the last year.

But he said he does not know the cost of the damage "because I don't have to pay the bill."

He said he did not know if the increase in vandalism could be attributed to other factors than drinking on campus.

"But I attribute a great deal of it to drinking because of the times and locations at which the damage has occurred," he said.

Hutchinson said damage occurred mostly in the late hours of the evening between 11 p.m. and 1:30 a.m.

He said he knew damage was occurring in SUB because he had seen it, but did not know the exact times that specific acts of vandalism had occurred.

But he said he is not sure the closure will lead to a decrease in vandalism.

Hutchinson said the RCMP is still issuing special occasion liquor permits to residences.

"It's not as if the campus was suddenly dry," he said. "And it's not as if this was a permanent program, it will only last for 30 days.

"There's a very real possibility that damage will continue."

Hutchinson said he would have to wait and see if damage from vandalism decreased during the Pit's closure.

See page 6: RCMP

Students plot Pit revenge

By MIKE BOCKING
and VICKI BOOTH

Students reacted swiftly and angrily Thursday to the student representative assembly's decision to stop serving beer in the Pit for one month.

A group of students are organizing a "drink-in" protest and are circulating petitions protesting the SRA decision.

Ken Ball, who was soliciting signatures for the petition, said the majority of students should not be punished for the acts of an extremely small minority.

"It's like taking away drivers' licences because some people drive too fast," said Ball.

Ball said response to the petition shows that the SRA does not represent student opinion and the vast majority of students object to the dry up of the Pit.

After only two hours of circulating the petition on Thursday, the students had collected 285 signatures.

Colin Brown and John Lowe, two of the protest group organizers, said the drink-in protest will take place outside the Pit at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

Afterwards, demonstrators will march up to the second floor of SUB to present their petition to the student representative assembly meeting in council chambers.

The group's major concern, aside from the limited availability of the amber liquid on campus, is that the closure may result in a higher incidence of drunken driving.

"If anything, closing the Pit is going to increase drunken driving. Now students who live in residence have to drive out to, say, the Fraser Arms and back," Lowe said.

The liquor suspension is also unfair to undergraduate societies which had planned activities involving liquor in SUB during the suspension, said Brown.

Lowe said the drink-in will be a bring-your-own-booze affair, and students interested in organizing the protest should contact the committee at 733-1289.

But Dave Van Blarcom, an AMS arts representative, said he doesn't think students should protest the closing of the Pit.

"Personally, I think a petition or referendum could defeat the whole point of the exercise. If the purpose

See page 5: STUDENT

Hot flashes

Symphony plays

Music time.

The university symphony orchestra, directed by Douglas Talney, will play music of Schumann, Grieg and Weber at 8 p.m. tonight in the old auditorium.

Cancer

Some things never change.

The Vancouver Institute, that bastion of liberals and prominent people, continues to hold its free Saturday night lecture series in the Instructional Resources Centre.

This Saturday, Thomas Hall will speak on the emerging understanding of cancer causation. Hall is director of the Cancer Control Agency of B.C. and professor of medicine at UBC.

His lecture begins at 8:15 p.m. in IRC lecture hall 2.

Lost, found

Have you lost something lately?

Because a lot of people have been finding things. And they're being stored in SUB lost and found just waiting for you to reclaim whatever it is you've lost.

A teddy bear? Flippers? They're there in SUB 208, and you can pick them up every weekday from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 3 to 4 p.m.

Culture

Since you will not be able to drown your sorrows in the amber liquid at the Pit for the next month, how about losing yourself in culture?

The main library fine arts gallery is holding an exhibit of Mokuhan Japanese woodcuts until Nov. 13.

Theology

For those interested in studying theology, fellowships are available from the fund for theological education.

To be eligible, students must be less than 31 years of age and have at least a bachelor degree by June, 1977. The fellowship will assist students to study at an accredited theological college in the U.S. or Canada.

A selection committee will hold interviews with interested students Nov. 10. For further information phone Heather Dalke at 228-2876.

Attention

SCIENCE STUDENTS

NOMINATIONS ARE NOW OPEN

for the position of

SCIENCE SENATOR

To any full time Science student who is willing to represent Science students on the university senate, Nominations forms may be picked up at the A.M.S. business office Room 266 S.U.B. 9 a.m. - 11:20 a.m. and 12:20 - 4:00 p.m. These must contain the signature, address and telephone number of the nominee and signatures of 10 registered Science students.

Completed forms must be returned to Room 266 S.U.B. by 4 p.m. Friday, October 29, 1976.

'Tween classes

TODAY

CSA AND CVC
Cantonese class, noon, Bu. 316.

GRAPHICS SOCIETY
General meeting, noon, SUB 249.

SKYDIVING CLUB
General meeting, noon, SUB 215.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
Meeting, noon, International House lounge.

POTTERY CLUB
Cleanup party, 7 p.m., SUB 251.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS
Claire Culhane on prisoners' rights and conditions in B.C. prisons, 8 p.m., 1208 Granville.

NEWMAN BIBLE SOCIETY
Organizational meeting, noon, St. Mark's College.

GEOGRAPHY UNDERGRAD SOC
Geoplt and T. M. Drew, 4 to 11 p.m., Geography lounge.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Bible study, Book of Daniel, noon, SUB 212A.

SATURDAY

VANCOUVER INSTITUTE
Thomas Hall, director of Cancer Control Agency of B.C., speaks on emerging understanding of cancer causation, 8:15 p.m., IRC 2.

TPRA DENE HOUSE COUNCIL
Sold out, ticket holders only able to attend, 8:30 p.m. to 1 a.m., Totem Park ballroom.

SUNDAY

CSA
Bowling practice, 9 to 11 a.m., Brentwood Lanes.

SHERWOOD LETT HOUSE
Annual high tea, 2 p.m., Sherwood Lett House, Vanier.

MONDAY

CSA AND CVC
Cantonese class, 25 cents per session for members, $1 per session for non-members, noon, Bu. 316.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Prayer meeting, noon, IRC.

HILLEL HOUSE
Howard Stanislawski, national assistant director of Canada-Israel committee, speaks on Arab boycott and implications for Canada, noon, Hillel House.

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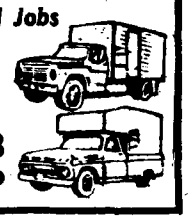

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OCT. 25-NOV.5

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THE CLASSIFIEDS

RATES: Campus — 3 lines, 1 day $1.50; additional lines 35c. Commercial — 3 lines, 1 day $2.50; additional lines 50c. Additional days $2.25 and 45c.

Classified ads are not accepted by telephone and are payable in advance. Deadline is 11:30 a.m. the day before publication. Publications Office, Room 241, S.U.B., UBC, Vancouver.

5 — Coming Events

10 — For Sale — Commercial

Community Sports
OCTOBER SPECIAL
Many Amazing Prices for Racquets of All Kinds — 50 per cent Discount on all Racquet Stringing.
3616 W. 4th AVE. — 733-1612

11 — For Sale — Private

ECONOLINE VAN, paneled, insulated, shag, FM-8 track, reliable. $450 o.b.o. Frank, 872-2869.

1966 VOLKS WINDOW VAN, Beaut. shape, 26 mpg., carpeted, table, bed, radio, new battery. 876-4780. $1400 OBO.

AKAI GXC-510-D CASSETTE DECK — $350. Must sell! Perfect condition. 224-5222 after 6 p.m.

20 — Housing

2 BEDRM. HOUSE (Shaughnessy area), beginning Nov. Phone 736-9390, Sam. after 5 p.m.

25 — Instruction

30 — Jobs

35 — Lost

70 — Services

85 — Typing

PROFESSIONAL typing on IBM correcting typewriter by experienced secretary. Reasonable. 224-1567.

WANTED TYPIST on campus willing to discuss rates. Sean, 228-1602, 228-1603.

CAMPUS DROP OFF for fast accurate work from accurate copy. Reasonable rates. 731-1807 between 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

90 — Wanted

UBC ROWING CREW needs manager. See coach Al Morrow, lunch hours, (Mon.-Fri.), Rm. 315 GYM

99 — Miscellaneous

USE UBYSSEY CLASSIFIED
TO SELL — BUY INFORM

'Pit would fare better in city'

By CHRIS GAINOR

If the Pit was in Vancouver instead of the University Endowment Lands, it would likely be open today.

Although Staff Sgt. Glen McDonald of the Vancouver city police vice squad did not say that, he outlined in a Thursday interview a system employed in Vancouver which is designed to prevent surprise closures such as has befallen the Pit.

The Alma Mater Society closed down the Pit, the Lethe and student drinking functions in SUB to stave off a withdrawal of SUB's liquor permit which it feared would have occurred with almost no warning.

But McDonald said enforcement of liquor laws is different in Vancouver than in surrounding municipalities. The UEL, under RCMP jurisdiction, is a separate municipality.

Vancouver's system of enforcement "isn't an authoritarian dictatorship type system," he said.

"In the downtown areas, we have patrolmen who specialize in nothing but licenced establishments. We keep a pretty close check on some of these places so they can't get out of hand," McDonald said.

If there is a problem at an establishment, it will be watched closely for incidents, he said. "This only goes on once or twice and bang, we nip it in the bud."

The treatment of each problem depends on the history of a licence, he said. For instance, if the establishment has had a good history, the police and LAB will hold a "round-table discussion" to iron out the problem, said McDonald, or warnings can be issued to the owner.

But if warnings are not heeded, the problem is turned over to the City of Vancouver's standing committee on community services, headed by Ald. Harry Rankin, which would receive a report from the police or the LAB recommending removal of the licence, he said.

The committee then holds formal hearings at which the licence holder and his or her lawyers can give reason why the licence should not be withdrawn.

"It's a good system. It's a check on us, it's a check on the LAB, it's a check on the committee. Most of the owners support this system.

"They give out quite a few suspensions in Vancouver," he added, but most suspensions are for 10 days or two weeks to allow a change of management or elimination of problems.

Six-month or one-year suspensions are rare, McDonald said.

There is one important difference, however, between the Pit and downtown bars. The Pit has a specially-issued special occasion permit, which differs from a standard liquor licence.

Special occasion permits normally last for one day, but the Pit's permit lasts for one year and was the result of lengthy negotiations with the LAB. The Pit permit can be revoked at any time without notice.

— deryl mogg photo

EXERCISE IN FUTILITY is conducted by student collecting signatures for petition to re-open Pit. Petition needs 500 signatures to force referendum on Pit closure and received 285 in two hours Thursday. But there's a catch — referendum won't be any sooner than 21 days from now, and council could easily stall for another week . . . which would take it to Nov. 22, when Pit is to reopen anyway.

Law student keeps battling board

UBC law student Roger Schiffer denied Thursday he is being hypocritical by threatening to take the university to court to remove non-student Rick Murray from the UBC board of governors.

Schiffer has called for Murray's resignation because Murray is not taking any courses at UBC but continues as a student representative on the board.

But Schiffer himself held a seat on the Simon Fraser University senate when he enrolled in the UBC law school. He resigned the seat Oct. 1.

He also said he is still officially an SFU student so it was not improper for him to sit on the SFU senate in September.

He said a student need only attend or plan to attend two out of three trimesters to be considered an SFUstudent. He attended SFU for the past six trimesters.

And it was well known when he was elected to senate that he would be going to UBC in the fall and quitting senate at Christmas, because he admitted in his campaign he would be attending UBC.

Schiffer said his efforts to have Murray removed include a written demand to the secretary of the board to declare Murray's seat vacant.

"I suspect they'll act upon this and comply with it," he said. "If they don't I'll ask the Supreme Court of B.C. for a writ of mandamus."

Under such a writ, a judge determines if a person has a legal obligation to do something and then issues the writ ordering the person to do it, Schiffer said. In this case he hopes the writ would order the board of governors to declare Murray's seat vacant.

Murray was elected to the board last November, but did not return to UBC this term. Instead, he took a job with the Vancouver engineering department. Murray, who has the support of the student representative assembly, has refused to resign his seat.

Schiffer said he is most concerned about the principle of student representation.

"The franchise and right of representation is next to holy," he said. "What the administration needs to be taught is that the two positions of student board members are sacrosanct, and that it's better to have them empty than to have a non-student in them."

SCHIFFER
. . . not hypocrite

No run yet on Ponderosa

By JEAN RANDALL

If there's going to be a run on UBC's remaining liquor outlets because the Pit has been closed, it isn't evident so far.

Neither the grad student centre nor the Ponderosa cafeteria, which serves beer, experienced any increase in attendance Thursday.

Two undergrad students interviewed in the grad centre Thursday said the situation will have little effect on drinking habits.

"The Pit is an immature strange place, and there are probably a lot of idiots there. Closing it won't do anything. It's like a slap on the wrists. After it opens it will be the same animal show again," said Tim Runkle, fine arts 4.

"It was a juvenile stunt," added Andrew Wreggitt, arts 4.

Architecture grad student Al Sawchuck said the closure "is a bit drastic. It was obviously a political move by the student representative assembly. They overreacted to the threat of having the licence revoked.

"Instead, there should be more staff. More intermediary steps should be taken first. Just closing it down is a bit drastic—it should only have been taken as a last measure. Many people rely on it as a social meeting ground."

The grad centre is open from noon to 7 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and 4 p.m. until midnight Fridays and Saturdays.

There is a beer garden on Friday afternoons from 3 p.m. until 6 p.m.

Beer is sold at the Ponderosa from noon until 4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Although sparsely populated, there was one group having a few beer after class in the Ponderosa. Their reactions were as negative as those from the students in the grad centre.

"They've pulled juvenile detention on the students," said Ken Reeder. "More people will be driving from places like Gage Towers to the Fraser Arms in the evening, and coming home drunk.

"One good thing that may come out of this is that students will become habituated to drinking at other places, and the Friday night line-ups at the Pit will permanently decrease, maybe," said Mel Haber.

Booze vote tally

The vote to prohibit liquor in the Pit, the Lethe and at Alma Mater Society functions in SUB for the next month was approved Wednesday night by a 20-10 vote of the student representative assembly.

For the record, here's how your reps voted. Reps who are not named did not attend the Wednesday meeting.

For booze:

Gordon Funt, senator; Keith Gagne, senator; Dave Jiles, arts representative; Basil Peters, board of governors; Kim Roberts, law rep; Paul Sandhu, arts rep; Moe Sihota, social work rep; Pam Willis, arts rep; Don Meakins, dentistry rep and Stephanie Ensworth.

Against booze:

Bill Black, engineering rep; Lynne Braiden, rehab medicine rep; Bill Broddy, arts rep; Dick Byl, senator; Steve Creed, engineering rep; Bev Crowe, arts rep; Blake Fleming, science rep; Aksel Hallin, science rep; Glen Howell, librarianship rep; Susan Hoyles, senator; Anne Katrichak, science rep; Gary Moore, senator; Booth Palmer, recreation rep; Peter Quiring; John Russel, grad student rep; John Swainson, senator; Dave Theessen, SRA president and commerce rep; Margaret Urquhurt, nursing rep; Dave Van Blarcom, arts rep; Fran Watters, arts rep and Kerry Zoehner, science rep.

Education rep Carol Obedkoff and Jim Stephen both abstained during the vote.

Pizza parlor stays wet in dry SUB

Food services head Robert Bailey said Thursday he does not think students will flock to the SUB pizza parlor because the Pit is closed, nor does he think pizza patrons will emerge to vandalize the campus.

But local RCMP Sgt. Al Hutchinson, who has said he would recommend the Pit's liquor permit be suspended and spurred the student representative assembly decision to close it down—indicated he disagrees.

"The pizza parlor is still operating so it's not as if the campus was suddenly dry," Hutchinson said. "There is a very real possibility the damage will continue."

The student representative assembly voted Wednesday to close the Pit and the Lethe for a month and ban all liquor at events in the building for the same period.

Bailey said food services runs the pizza parlor—which serves beer and wine—mainly as a food outlet so there should be no problems with drunken patrons leaving the parlor and causing damage.

The parlor is the only liquor outlet left in SUB, but patrons must buy food in order to buy liquor.

"Under this principle, the administration doesn't see the problem as emanating from these facilities," he said. "Serving food changes the emphasis."

Bailey said the administration does not plan to stop serving beer at the pizza parlor or the Ponderosa cafeteria.

"These facilities are concerned with selling food," he said. "Since we don't feel that the problem comes from patrons of the pizza parlor or the Ponderosa, there is no reason to close them down.

"These things run in cycles. There is a rash of vandalism, and everyone automatically jumps to the conclusion that beer or liquor is responsible. But when something begins to fall apart, something has to be done, although I don't know if closing the Pit is the right answer.

"Even after the Pit closes, if vandalism continues, it will probably be traced to off-campus consumption of alcohol," he said.

Bailey said attendance at the parlor Wednesday night—the first night the Pit was closed—was normal.

These were the days

Forget all this nonsense of the last few days for a while. Instead of turning back the hands of time, let's turn them forward about 20 years . . .

Mary sipped dejectedly from her black russian. "You know, Phil," she said to the small, intense-looking slavic man seated across from her. "It's sometimes so depressing, working on the campus television station here. It's such a boring campus."

"You're right, Mary," the man said. "God — when I look at the videotapes from the '80s, man, they were so good. It must have been so exciting to work on the UBC-TV then."

"Yeah, Phil. People were actually doing things then. Remember the tapes about when the students impeached Kenny? And the guy they replaced him with! There were tons of good stories about him."

"And the station did such interesting things then. One time, they had a whole weekly series on the fact that the guy who'd been elected neurosciences dean hadn't told the voters that he'd opposed democracy at the university when he was in the government. That sort of thing just doesn't happen any more."

"Yeah, that's right. I remember reading those stories. What was his name again? McGeer? Anyway, if that happened nowadays, I get the feeling that people just wouldn't care. As long as they had their beer, they'd happily keep going to classes, no matter how outrageously reactionary the prof might be. Is there time for another black russian?"

"Better not. We have to start editing tonight's newscast in 15 minutes. But it's true; the '80s were the good old days. It's like the '70s now, the things students are interested in."

Phil turned in his chair and reached into a cupboard behind him, pulling out a large green volume. "Look at the kind of stuff the student paper was filled with in those days," he said, opening the volume at random. Mary read: "Pit, Lethe shut down."

"God. They took up a whole front page with that. Is that all students thought of?"

"Students were such kids then. They didn't give a shit about anything. They didn't mind shitty teachers; they didn't mind paying high tuition fees for something they should have expected as a natural right of anyone in the society. They didn't care that they didn't have any say in how the university was run."

"It must have been incredible. There must have been more than 20,000 people out there, all supposedly getting an education. But they didn't give a shit about what they were learning."

"All they cared about was getting a job when they graduated."

" . . . or, if they were women, about finding a husband."

" . . . or beer."

" . . . or skiing."

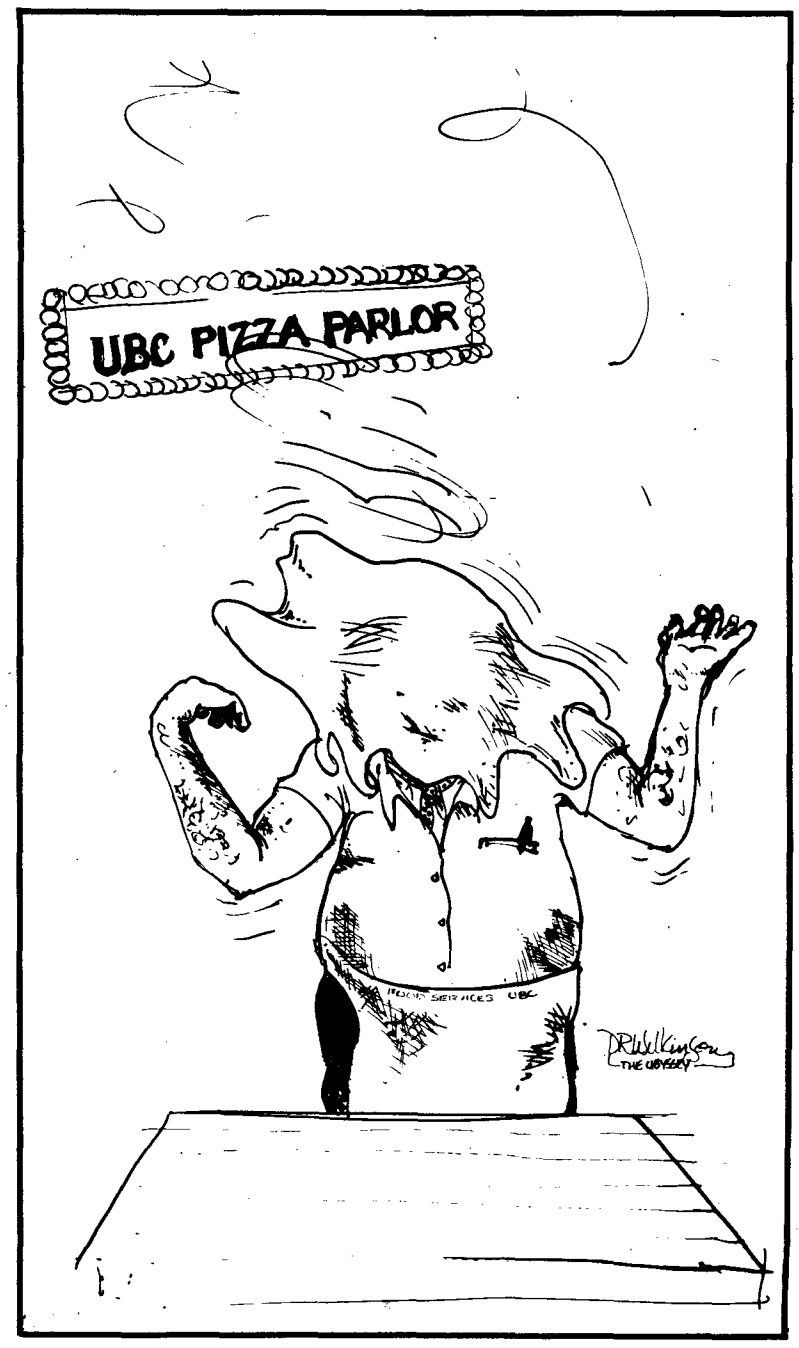
"What children."

"No kidding. Absolutely brainless. And I can't believe people nowadays are nostalgic for the '70s."

"But they are . . . I changed my mind. Maybe I will have another scotch. Another black russian?"

"Make it two."

Mary took another look at The Ubyssey from Oct. 21, 1976, then sadly, slowly closed the book and tossed back the bit of water that had formed in her glass from molten ice cubes.



Letters

Sober opinion

At last! Student involvement! We have shown conclusively that beer is the great equalizer on this campus.

It's a shame that all of this furor only serves to underscore the rationale behind the closure of the Pit and other liquor outlets in SUB. One of the major complaints of the local police has been students drinking excessively, and all of this ensuing bitching and frantic banging out of letters of protest to The Ubyssey is enough to give an outsider the impression that we are all a bunch of crazed alcoholics.

Sure, the whole damn thing is annoying, but if over two-thirds of your student reps voted in favor of the move as the most practical of several unpleasant alternatives, there must have been a very good reason for it. The issue was discussed for two and one half hours at last night's meeting of the student representative assembly, and everyone got a chance to express their opinion on it, but in the end the most reasonable course of action was to keep the matter in the hands of the students.

Having worked for the Liquor Administration Branch for the past five years, I can assure you that if they had gotten involved in this we'd really be screwed. The LAB bureaucracy makes UBC's look positively streamlined.

In conclusion, even though you may be convinced that your student reps would make an excellent Thanksgiving repast at Place Vanier, at least they took the initial step of getting involved with the way things are being run out here. Until you yourself are willing to make a similar commitment, quit screaming and try to appreciate that in their own, possibly misguided way, they are doing what they think most beneficial to the majority of students.

Kevin McGee
arts 4

Jobbed

The Alma Mater Society does have the right to close down the Pit, but I think that a greater degree of understanding is called for with regard to the employees.

Unfortunately, the expenses of these people, primarily students, will not stand still just because their paycheques have been temporarily cut.

I feel that the AMS should give all of the Pit workers full pay during the shutdown. Since they had little to do with the closure, they should not be penalized as a result.

Should the AMS fail to do this, my conclusion would be that they lack a sense of financial and moral responsibility, which makes me wonder why we should approve the proposed fee increase on Nov. 16, 17 and 18.

Does this way of dealing with people, never mind employees, really belong at UBC?????

Lennart Henriksson
arts 1

The Pits

The Alma Mater Society-sponsored prohibition was levied for three reasons, as stated in the advertisement in Thursday's Ubyssey.

1. Vandalism: The morons who are responsible for the vandalism in SUB will probably double their destructive activities in retaliation against the AMS action. They now have a cause to wreck for.

2. Drunkenness: Since when has cutting off one booze supply ever stopped alcohol abusing people from getting drunk? Where there's a will, there's a swill.

3. Drunk driving: Now instead of careening back to residence on foot in their drunken stupor, students in residence must now drive back from their alternate watering holes in their alcoholic oblivion. And off-campus drunks still must drive back from their alternate watering holes off-campus, as they must from the Pit.

It seems to me that the AMS is making a bad situation worse, as well as ignoring the real problems behind these disturbing goings on. The students at large are suffering inconvenience, higher prices at alternate drinking places and lost jobs (to name a few grievances) as a result of this feeble measure by the AMS.

The AMS is protecting their privileges as a student society. Who the hell is going to protect the privileges of the students from the privilege-protecting AMS?

Georgia Merry
arts 1

Yahoos

Never before in the field of campus drinking have so many been deprived by so few.

I talk of the members of the student representative assembly who voted to close the Pit, not the yahoos that vandalize the campus. There have always been yahoos on campus but now the situation has worsened, while the student population has risen drastically since the Pit opened, this establishment has not expanded. The pizza parlor is a poor substitute.

I do not condone the vandalism nor practice it but anyone who wants a quick beer and some conversation after studying, finding a one-hour lineup cannot help being displeased. And if he decides to wait the hour, he is not going to settle for just one. One beer an hour is poor return.

So my solution is to expand the Pit or raise the drinking age in it to 21. Both are viable alternatives to reducing the lineups and thus the vandalism. Another suggestion is to make the doors half glass and half something else, this would mean that there would be less glass to replace if they were damaged and they would be less likely to be damaged.

So what's going to happen on Nov. 22? Unless some thought is put to the alternatives then we will be back with the yahoos again.

Andy Metten
civil engineering 3

Sorry

After the recent events involving Harry Schwarz and a group of mental rejects I decided to make my feelings known in writing. However, I realized I could not possibly hope to inflict more damage to their cause than their performance did the afternoon of the meeting I attended, so I won't try.

But now I find myself in a picture on page 1 of Tuesday's Ubyssey pointing two angry fingers at one of the desk-beaters. And unfortunately your reporter/photographer identifies me as a "Schwarz supporter". Nothing could be further from the truth. My anger was not in defence of Schwarz, but in defence of the individual's right to freedom of speech. I thought you should know.

Lex Poulus
arts 4

THE UBYSSEY

OCTOBER 22, 1976

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays throughout the university year by the Alma Mater Society of the University of B.C. Editorial opinions are those of the staff and not of the AMS or the university administration. Member, Canadian University Press. The Ubyssey publishes Page Friday, a weekly commentary and review. The Ubyssey's editorial offices are located in room 241K of the Student Union Building. Editorial departments, 228-2301; Sports, 228-2305; Advertising, 228-3977.

Co-Editors: Sue Vohanka, Ralph Maurer

Shane McCune, Doug Rushton, Chris Gainor, Steve McClure, Ted Davis and Sue Vohanka dove to the ground as the reischbureaucrat swished his phlegm-ruler through the air. ,And that's just the beginning. Next you tiny minded peasants must write 100 inches each about the role of lupins in UBC student politics." Heather Walker cringed as Mike Bocking, Vicki Booth, Kathy Ford, Doug Field, Geof Wheelwright, Deryl Mogg, Matt King and Ted Davis dashed to their typewriters to fulfill the impossible demand of the diminutive dictator. Merrilee Robson, David Morton, Jan Nicol, Greg Strong, Mike MacLeod, Verne McDonald, Will Wheeler, Maureen Curtis, Amanda King and Lindsey Corbett goosestepped across the newsroom chanting "fascists have no right to speak, do da, do da." And Eva Flynn, Bruce Baugh, Ian Morton, Richard Currie, Les Wiseman sang Heil to the Chief.

Students set up TASC force

By KEVIN McGEE

TASC is here! Whoopee!

Sounds like something out of the computer centre, a bastard mutation of FORTRAN? Well, TASC is actually something which will benefit all of the students on campus someday, God willing and with a bit of interest and participation from all of you out there.

TASC stands for the Teaching and Academic Standards Committee, a group of students who are such losers that they have nothing better to do with their time than to get together and try to improve some of the goings on in this academic haven.

Their reasons for doing this are two-fold: they actually believe that they can do something to make this institution a better place to learn, and, if they can make enough changes and lean on a few people, they might actually be able to wangle their way through and graduate.

But we'll forget about the second reason for now. I thought I'd better be honest about things before the truth came out. One can't be too careful with those Ubyssey sleuths prowling around. I myself have to support a widowed parrot with a respiratory disease from smoking too many Tiparillos, so I have to graduate.

This year TASC is concentrating on three areas. The most important of these is the printing of a calendar supplement to be made available to students sometime next summer. In it will be evaluations of courses and their professors so that next year you'll have some idea of what you are getting into without finding out the hard way.

The important thing is that some profs may read it and try to improve on their weak points. That, after all, is the most important reason for TASC's existence, the improvement of teaching standards.

So, if during the year you are handed a teaching evaluation questionnaire, please treat it seriously and answer it thoughtfully. The results can only help you and future students.

The other two areas which TASC hopes to work on this year are student representation on decision-making bodies (namely tenure) and on an analysis of the present grading system and its inconsistencies. The policy of this university at the present time concerning tenure seems to lean toward having the proper credentials in terms of articles published, as opposed to actual teaching ability and communication with students. The marking system is very erratic, with different professors in the same department fluctuating between preferences for style over content, and vice versa.

Also, some profs teaching the same course will be much more harsh in their marking and doling out of higher grades than others, resulting in a grade average which often reflects more of the prof's marking preferences than the student's actual knowledge of the subject. There is a great deal which could be improved upon in both issues.

If any of the aforementioned subjects has an appeal to you, feel free to drop in on a TASC meeting anytime. They are held at noon Friday in SUB 230, and the members would appreciate all the help they can get.

Finally, there is one last important thing I would like to mention relating to our goals. Have you got a class where there definitely is something wrong? Does the prof address you with the warmth and empathy of Bill van der Zalm? Are their lectures as stimulating as Bill Bennett's home movies? Do they assign work loads as though theirs was the only course you were taking?

For assistance with these and other related problems, TASC strongly urges you to contact your ombudsperson, Iris Rich, and she will try to help you out. If it is a problem which cannot be resolved in the classroom, she will discuss it with the prof involved. If an agreement cannot be reached she will continue to present your case on your behalf at various other levels. She does not guarantee instant results, but she will act as a buffer between you and your prof. TASC will be actively assisting her whenever the situation would be benefited by their involvement.

So don't just sit there in class and suffer. Contact Iris. She can be reached in her office in SUB 226 or by telephone, 228-4924.

McGee, a fourth year political science student, is a member of the student representative assembly's teaching and academic standards committee.

Student drink-in set to protest dry SUB

From page 1

of the AMS's closure of the Pit was to show that students themselves are concerned about abuses of regulations that are taking place, and if the student body turns around and reverses that, it just defeats the whole purpose," he said.

However, one of the signatures on the petition protesting the closure of the Pit was that of AMS president Dave Theessen, who voted to dry up the Pit.

Van Blarcom said a student drink-in would be a "ludicrous" action, and wouldn't help at all.

"I hope the students will take this seriously and won't react with a knee-jerk response to have their beer taken away," he said.

The AMS will reconsider the Pit closure in a special meeting next week, he said.

Another vote on the closure will be taken then, but Van Blarcom doesn't think the Pit will be reopened as a result.

"What we will know is how long it is going to take to implement the changes that have been recommended," he said.

SRA president Dave Theessen speculated Thursday the Pit would be reopened Nov. 1.

Van Blarcom suggested students talk to their undergraduate society reps and find out why they voted the way they did.

"If nothing else, I think it's important that students realize why the reps voted the way they did. The arts reps voted 2-1 for closing the Pit. Even engineers, foresters, and other arts types voted to close," he said.

He said most reps thought it was a crisis situation that had to be solved within the next few hours. Most reps thought if they didn't close the Pit down when they did, the Liquor Administration Branch would close it down forever.

According to the AMS constitution, a petition must have 500 active students' names and student numbers before it will be considered for a referendum.

PANGO PANGO (UNS)—Eight hairy puce blorgs were found shot to death in an eastisde Dreck City garage early Thursday.

The eight are apparently victims of the gang-war that has been blazing through Dreck City since the Reichbureaucracy banned Nabisco shredded wheat two years ago. The two gangs have been grappling for control of the lucrative boxtop black market.

A Schutzstaffel spokesman Thursday speculated the eight may have been members of the Bent Tyrant gang and were shot by "hit men" working for the notorious Fake Blemish.

Recently, Blemish narrowly escaped being blown up when a bomb was planted by a member of Tyrant's gang in his enema bag. He only survived because he chose to skip breakfast that day.

Whaddya know, Joe?

Next week, The Ubyssey unveils its opinion page.

It is called I Am Joe's Opinion, and will be found on page 5 as often as we have space and an opinion to put in that space.

Your opinions—on absolutely anything—are welcome. They should be typed, triple-spaced and on a 70-space line, if possible. If you or your group wish to submit an opinion piece, please come in and talk to the editors, Sue Vohanka or Ralph Maurer, first.

Next week, I Am Joe's Opinion will have a member of the group that shouted down South African politician Harry Schwarz explain why fascists have no right to speak. A political science student will write why he thinks the Oct. 14 day of protest was important even though it was a qualified failure.

A student member of the board of governors will write that the student council reacted to pressure from the RCMP and others when it closed down the Pit and Lethe. And we'll have a letter from a medical student in South Africa.

See you next week.

IS YOUR MIND STILL ON BEACHES AND NOT IN BOOKS?

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Notice to Graduating Students in

ARTS

A meeting will be held in Room 104, Buchanan Building
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, at 12:30 p.m.
to hear a representative from the Placement Office
(Office of Student Services)
on the subject

Graduate Employment

MON. OCT. 25

Mr. Howard Stanislawski, Assistant Director of the National Canada-Israel Committee will speak on

"THE ARAB BOYCOTT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CANADA"

NOTICE OF POLL

Polls will be conducted for the TWO SENATOR-AT-LARGE VACANCIES at the following locations and times:

ADVANCE POLL

At The Three Campus Residences:

Place Vanier
Totem Park
Gage Towers

ON TUESDAY THE 26th OF OCTOBER
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 p.m. AND 7 p.m.

GENERAL POLL

In The Following Buildings:

Henry Angus
MacMillan Building
Civils Building
Buchanan Building
Woodward Library
SUB
Scarf Building
Sedgewick Library

ON WEDNESDAY THE 27th OF OCTOBER
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9 a.m. AND 5 p.m.

VALID A.M.S. CARDS MUST BE PRESENTED IN ORDER TO VOTE, AND EACH STUDENT WILL BE ALLOWED ONE VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE TO FILL EACH POSITION.

BOB GOODWIN
CHIEF RETURNING OFFICER
AMS ELECTIONS

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OCT. 25 TIL NOV. 6

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SPECIAL HALLOWEEN COSTUME PARTY
SAT., OCT. 30 PRIZES & SURPRISES

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SHOW LOUNGE CABARET

CABARET
Between Davie & Drake

1275 Seymour St. 685-3288

RCMP Sgt. approves of Pit closure

From page 1

He said he approves of the SRA's decision and does not consider it an overreaction.

He said he thinks the SRA closed the Pit to draw students' attention to the problem of vandalism and drinking on campus.

He said the drinking facilities on campus are a "privilege and a convenience".

"If students use them properly they'll be able to continue to use them. If they abuse them, they may lose the privilege," he said.

Hutchinson said he thought the SRA's main purpose in closing the Pit was to educate students.

"They'd like them to stop and think," he said.

Hutchinson said he does not have the authority to close the Pit.

He said the RCMP was responsible for the enforcement of liquor regulations, but does not have the power to close a liquor outlet.

He would not speculate about the possibility of the LAB suspending the Pit's permit in response to his report.

The SAC and SRA decided to close the Pit because of fears Hutchinson's report could lead to closure.

Liquor Control Board chairman Victor Woodland said he can close down any licenced facility at his own discretion.

He said he has had to do this before, generally for a few days to a few weeks.

He said in cancelling or withdrawing liquor licences the board looks for lack of control within the licenced facility, infractions of the liquor control and licencing act, and problems the facility is causing to the community.

These refer to excessive drunkenness and rowdiness, too many rules being broken by patrons, and general damage.

PANGO PANGO (UNS) — The Reichsbureaucracy has ordered a 30-day moratorium on common sense in this tiny island kingdom.

"This time it has simply gone too far," associate deputy Reichsbureaucrat Menling Krutz said in making the announcement.

THE VANCOUVER INSTITUTE lectures

PROF. THOMAS C. HALL
Director, Cancer Control Agency of B.C.

An international authority on cancer control, with a distinguished research reputation, Prof. Hall also holds a post in UBC's Faculty of Medicine.

TOPIC:
EMERGING UNDERSTANDING OF CANCER CAUSATION

SAT., OCTOBER 23

vancouver institute lectures take place on saturdays at 8:15 p.m. on the ubc campus in lecture hall no. 2 instructional resources centre
admission to the general public is free

OPENING CELEBRATION SUPER SALE

THE SOUND ROOM has enlarged its facilities for demonstrations of the best quality lines of stereo components. In addition, we have a number of new items to be unveiled at our special opening celebration sale. Come visit our new show rooms and help celebrate. We promise great savings, super sound on new products.

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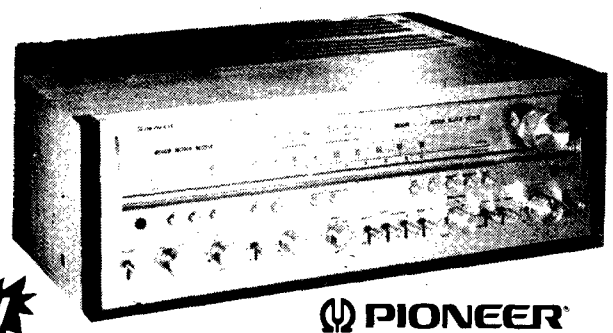

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Pioneer SX-550, 20wRMS per channel $239
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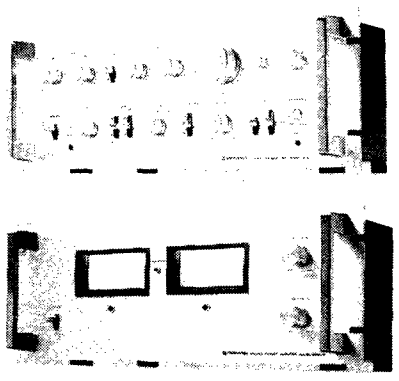

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Pioneer SA-6500, 25wRMS per channel $159
Pioneer TX-7500 AM/FM tuner $219
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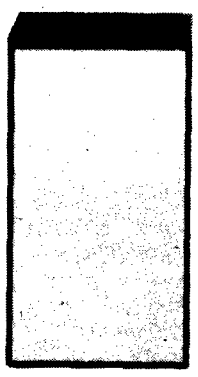

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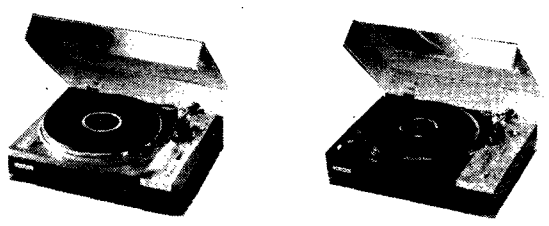

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Page Friday

the data on science research inside...

Villain rapes research

By MICHAEL MacLEOD

In the deep, dark places where UBC researchers live you can hear a horrible gnashing of teeth. A shortage of money has stopped the research gnomes from digging.

They are mad. Their ivory towers are under attack by their arch-enemy, the Canadian Economy that Can't, and all gnomes mustered to defend the towers are screaming for help. For the most part these screams are the high, shrill shrieks of a tender virgin. Let us sit back and see if she is raped.

Can the Canadian Economy that Can rescue her in time? Will Miniwac take a swipe at her attacker? Will our honorable leader Shrug-Shrug come to the aid of Miss Research? Or is he behing the villain, secretly slipping it to her?

The real villain is the federal government. Under its lead, Canadian research has become a paradigm: "me too"; jumping on the international bandwagon to study topics which often have little or nothing to do with Canadian needs and at which we cannot hope to succeed given our half-hearted financing. Through its granting agencies — the Medical Research Council (MRC), National Research Council (NRC) and Canada Council — the federal government encourages research projects that are often little more than public relations gimmicks to burnish our international reputation.

The little amount of money this country does devote to research is wasted in financing thousands of projects insufficiently. For example, in 1969-1970 the NRC spent an average of $12,000 per project. By 1975-1976 that average had slipped to the equivalent of $7,000. When scientific results are accruing most often to large, well-financed projects, why does Canada encourage the opposite?

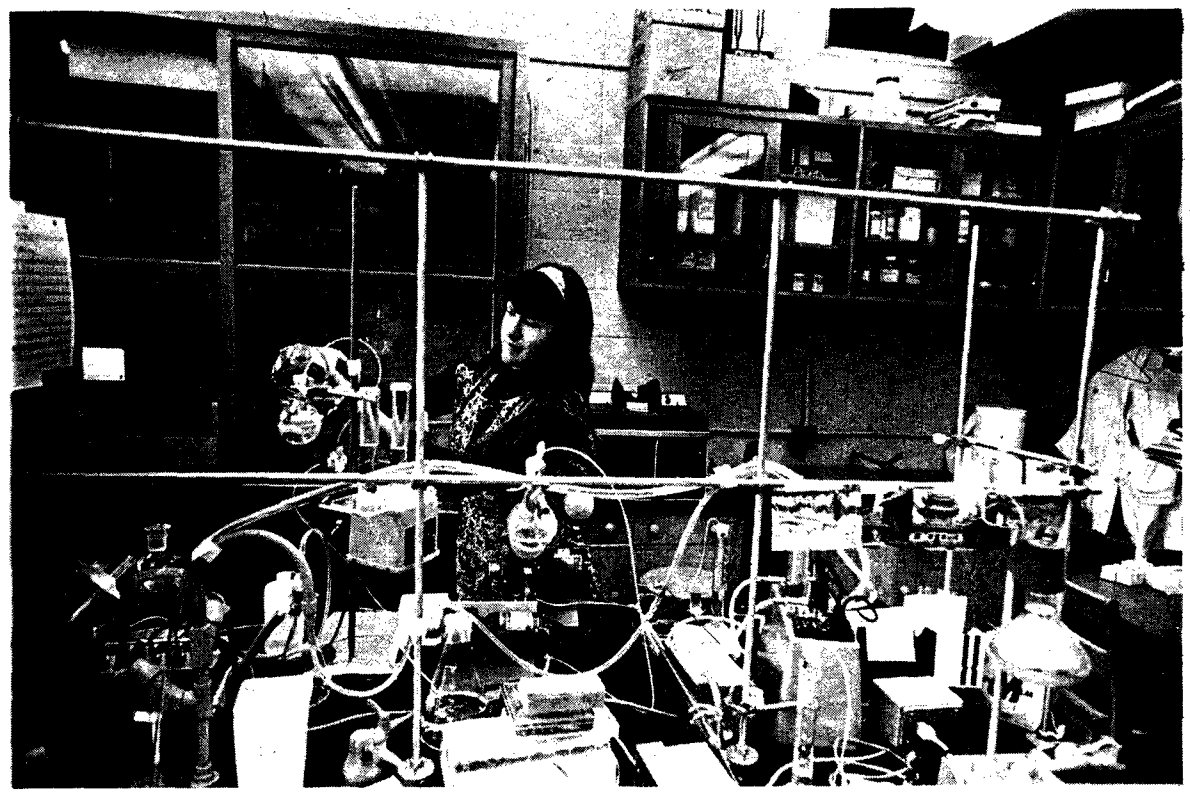
UBC dean of graduate studies, P. A. Larkin, says that this hesitant attitude characterizes Canadian research endeavors. Unlike the U.S., Canada does not play for keeps. This country is a nickel-ante player in a game of no-limit poker.

Larkin, who is also a member of the Science Council of Canada, says that Canada's contribution to science serves as a minimum deposit on a key to foreign discoveries. In other words, Canada smokes the cigars of the real gamblers for a token cost.

This sounds like a good deal, and it is, up to a point. Canada shares in the valuable discoveries of foreign scientists but because Canadian research emulates foreign investigations, this country garners few results applicable to peculiarly Canadian problems. Furthermore, the federal government seems to view research spending as a cost that can be trimmed in times of economic recession — ignoring that today's scientific discoveries ensure a strong economy in the future.

In other ways the federal government exacerbates the slump in Canadian research:

- The federal government gives no tax concessions for research and development. Hence, most multi-national corporations locate their laboratories outside Canada and do not commission research at our universities.
- Since a make-or-buy program went into effect in 1973, contracts from federal departments to universities have almost ceased. Under this program government departments are encouraged to contract out work to industry. University officials think that the federal departments are circumventing the intent of the program (namely to farm out in-house research to industry) by shifting the work formerly given to universities to industry, while retaining as many research functions as possible within the departments.
- Three quarters of all Canadian research is done in government labs which, unlike universities, are neither required to publicize their results nor submit to a review of standards.
- Complex problems like those of resource usage, urban transportation and pollution, which require inter-disciplinary study do not receive sufficient attention because the Canadian granting councils are poorly organized to support such research. For example, the Canada Council and the National Research Council will both reject the same application on the grounds that it comes under the auspices of the other. The NRC serves the physical sciences and the Canada Council serves the social sciences and the arts, but there is nothing working in favour of projects combining aspects of both areas.



GNOMES . . . gnashing their teeth and screaming — doug field photo

However, the federal government is not the only villain. The B.C. government does not support research at its own universities. Its record is "bloody poor", says UBC research administrator, Richard Spratley. "Victoria has never taken advantage of our research capability." In 1975-1976 the provincial government commissioned less research at UBC than U.S. sources did.

Despite slack research capacity at UBC this university does not advertise to industry. In a September 4th story the Financial Post tasked Canadian industry for failing to exploit research and development opportunities in campus labs. Surely the university shares equal responsiblity for this situation.

The decline in university research in Canada (at least 25% since 1969) has directly affected students. It means fewer students get part-time or summer jobs on professors' research projects. It means there are fewer places at graduate schools.

Students and research assistants have been struck harder than professors by this slow-down. The university pays professors' salaries. But the professors take only as many graduate students and assistants as their research grants will allow for. No grants — no graduate students, no research assistants.

Since 1969 when the slow-down began the number of doctoral candidates at UBC has fallen sharply. Last year there were 67 doctoral candidates in Chemistry versus 126 in 1969. In English 33 last year versus 55 in 1969. Mathematics: 27 versus 60. The roll goes on.

What do these figures import? Allowing the graduate schools to atrophy weakens undergraduate programs. Dean Larkin points out that strong graduate schools at a university strengthen undergraduate programs by initiating preparatory courses in the senior undergraduate curriculum, and gradually at earlier and earlier years. In this manner science courses which twenty years ago were taught at the graduate level are now taught in first and second year.

Another result of dwindling graduate populations will be a dearth of trained Canadians to teach at our universities. Once again, as in the sixties, Canadian universities will have to fall back upon foreign professors to fill positions that could go to Canadians. There is no reason Canadian universities should not hire excellent foreign professors but it only impairs the quality of our universities if large numbers of mediocre profs have to be airlifted in to fill positions that are empty owing to our own lack of foresight.

Whatever the gnomes say publicly about the deplorable state of research at our universities, they privately admit that the slow-down has produced some beneficial side-effects. University profs have finally had to go outside traditional sources for funding: UBC pediatrician Dr. Wah-jun Tze earned more than $25,000 for diabetes research as a result of a hot-line show he did to promote a bike-a-thon. Professors in UBC's health sciences have organized to call attention to individual cases of medical research failing for want of support.

The stir has caused the provincial government to commission a report on the condition of research in B.C. Roger Gaudry, formerly president of the Science Council of Canada, is expected to table his preliminary findings this month. He will likely recommend that the provincial government increase its contribution to university research. The provincial government could hardly do less than it does now. Last year it spent $250,000 on health research, compared to Ontario's $5 million and Quebec's $3.5 million.

From a long-term point of view the great research debate provides its own best justification. At last it is possible that ponderous political bodies will be prodded into action. (They operate on the theory that a lot of noise means something.)

Canadians can produce excellent research results, but we must be willing to gamble on areas of special interest. Of course, research must not be limited to forestry, fishing, mining and agriculture. We know all too well how to hew wood and draw water and suck for foreigners. But it should be more focused than at present, so that the more important research receives adequate funding.

Yes, this does mean that priorities for research must be established. A lot of people are going to scream. A lot of marginal and some good research is going to be scrapped, but that is the price of making Canadian research effective. Only when these tough decisions have been made should more money be put into research in Canada.

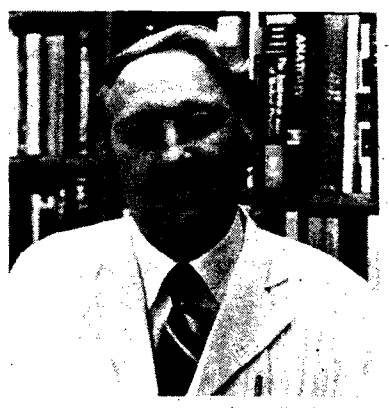
At the same time, other changes should be made: in the tax laws to encourage industry to do research in Canada; in the organization of the federal granting councils to permit necessary inter-disciplinary research; and in the amount of research the government does within its departments to see if it really is competitive. The provincial government should realize it is neglecting a useful resource in the pool of talent at B.C. universities. And the university must be taken kicking and bitching out into the real world.

So, next time you see a gnome give him a poke to make him scream even louder. Maybe, just maybe, the noise will rouse someone to save Miss Research. Meanwhile, let the screaming continue.

Research ethics reviewed

By WILL WHEELER

What does a scientist do? Can his research be judged as right or wrong? These questions have assailed men ever since Galileo was ordered to put aside his telescopes and Leonardo da Vinci ordered to stop his dissections.



— doug field photo

DR. HINKE . . . consent needed.

In recent years, research involving human subjects has come under increasing scrutiny by the judiciary and by society in general. At UBC, there are organizations known as ethics review committees which must review and approve all research.

The ethics review committee, or The Committee Screening Research Involving Human Subjects, as it is properly known was formed in the late 1960s, primarily in response to scientific and legal developments at that time. Changes in the civil code were made by the federal minister of justice, redefining invasions of privacy by doctors and the legal rights of patients.

New procedures such as organ transplants were posing ethical problems, creating the need for a legal definition of death.

UBC's ethics review committees (there are actually three at present) were, like many others across Canada, organized in response to lawsuits brought against several Canadian universities. In these suits, doctors were held responsible for conducting work of an experimental nature, without the consent of the patient. The universities in each case were found to share in the blame, since the work was done in their facilities. Ever since that time, universities have used committees similar to those at UBC to ensure that research, done under their auspices is morally and legally acceptable.

All research involving human subjects at UBC must be approved by one of these three: the Medical Committee, the Health Science Committee, or the Psycho-Sociological Committee.

Each committee is composed of approximately 10 persons who cover the fields of specialization which are to be researched. In addition, there are a number of people from outside the field who sit on the committee, including a lawyer, a university official, a psychiatrist, and a lay person.

These committees are primarily educational in function, publishing the guidelines to be followed by researchers. According to Dr. J. A. Hinke, chairman of the Medical Committee, the emphasis is directed toward ensuring that the informed consent of the subject is obtained. This means that the subject must know the purpose of the experiments, and the demands which will be placed upon him. Also, the subject may withdraw at any time, regardless of the effect on the experiment.

If a research project is rejected, it is sent back to the would-be researcher, with an explanation of why it didn't pass. The applicant is encouraged to re-submit the project in mofified form. In most cases, the researcher accepts his mistakes and modifies his experiment accordingly. Only very rarely does a researcher refuse to submit to the authority of the committee. In such a case the university holds the ultimate power of cutting off funds, thereby halting research.

UBC prof opens universe

By VERNE McDONALD

A unique discovery by a UBC astronomer has opened a whole new area of research in the relatively new field of radio astronomy.

The discovery, made by Dr. Phillip Gregory of physics dspartment, has led to the application of new techniques for studying stars. Until recently only the light that was radiated or reflected by celestial bodies was available for study.

Stars emit more than light. They radiate energy in many forms from x-rays to radio waves.

Light has the distinct disadvantage of being blocked by matter. Astronomers have no firm idea of the exact shape and structure of our own galaxy because they simply can't see far enough into it — there's too much in the way.

Radio waves are less easily blocked by matter and distorted by the earth's atmosphere, and 26 years ago scientists for the first time turned radio antennae to the sky to listen for the radio transmissions of stars.

Since then more than 30,000 radio sources have been detected and recorded, none of which involve little green men. Most of these are other galaxies, quasars, and other sources outside the Milky Way.

Of the 600 or so sources that can be identified with stars in our own galaxy, all but a few fall into two categories, planetary nebulae and pulsars.

Plenetary nebulae are thin shells of matter thrown off by a star, forming an expanding sphere of gas particles with a diameter a thousands times that of our solar system.

This gas is heated and ionized by the star within it and generates continuous radio transmissions.

Pulsars are radio sources that emit regular pulses of radio signals several times per second. These are extremely dense stars, very close to being "black holes", a kind of star so dense that light cannot escape its gravitational pull.

Dr. Gregory's concern is with the smallest group of radio sources in our galaxy, those that emit radio waves in varying amounts. These sources are a grab-bag of star and nebula systems whose activity is generally so weak that it is undetectable by any but the largest radio telescopes. Mostly they are binary systems, two stars revolving around each other, and this was taken to explain their variations.

In 1972, however, Dr. Gregory discovered highly variable radio emissions from a celestial x-ray source called Cygnus X-3, in the constellation The Swan, that in a few short days had gone from being a barely detectable radio source to one of the brightest in the sky.

It had brightened by a factor of 1,000 and speculation about the discovery and its meaning immediatley arose.

No radio source had shown a change of such magnitude and over such a period of time. The variations observed in Pulsars takes place in milliseconds, not weeks or months. What was the nature of Cygnus X-3?

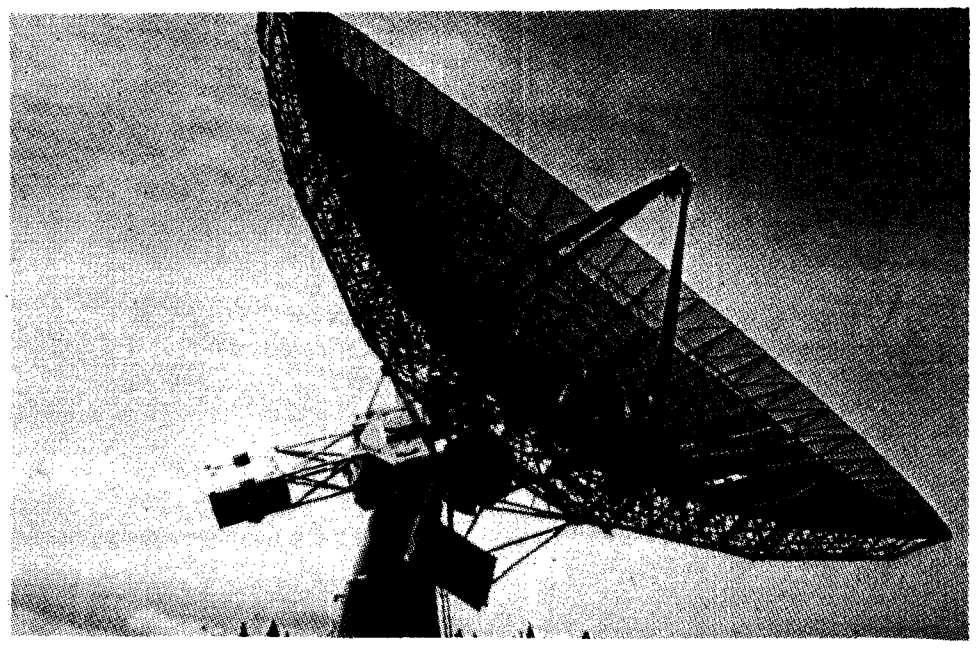
According to Dr. Gregory, the available observations suggest that Cygnus X-3 is a binary consisting of a sun-type star and a very dense star. These revolve around each other once every 4.8 hours, separated by a paltry few million miles.

The intense gravity of the dense star acts on the other, causing periodic explosions that hurl clouds of electrons and protons from the star into its magnetic field. They accelerate as they spiral along the magnetic lines of force, nearing the speed of light speeds, and resulting in a type of radio emission called synchrotron radiation.

But explaining how Cygnus X-3 transmits its message of existence to earth is only beginning. Are there other systems like it? Are there other kinds of variable radio sources which are only detectable at certain times and have not shown up in surveys undertaken so far?

To answer these questions Dr. Gregory has initiated a research project entitled variable Galactic Radio Sources. Together with Dr. Argyle of the Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory (DRAO) at Penticton, and physics honor student Alex Szabo, he is undertaking a survey of a small section of sky with daily observations over a period of three months.

This survey, centred on the Swan constellation where Cygnus x-3 has burst into activity more than 20 times since its discovery, will detect and identify any radio source that varies during the three month period.



RECEIVER . . . studies the stars

Since this kind of survey takes up large amounts of telescope and computer time, the project is the first of its kind to be attempted. "We don't know what we might discover . . . the possibilities are endless," says Gregory.

Nor is Variable Galactic Radio Sources the only project at UBC exploring the fascinating possibilities of radio astronomy.

Two other members of the physics department, Drs. Shuter and McCutcheon, together with Dr. Gregory, are constructing a radio telescope near TRIUMF which will enable UBC to become a centre for research in radio astronomy.

This telescope will incorporate the most sensitive receiver in existence for such work and will attract researchers from throughout Canada and the United States.

Some of the research envisioned for this telescope includes investigation into the molecules that make up dust and gas clouds in space.

By methods similar to the optical astronomer's use of spectroscopy, molecules can be identified with a radio spectroscope by the manner in which signals are emitted at characteristic wavelengths.

It was recent research in this very area that uncovered the existence in space of clouds of ethyl alcohol (booze) extending over light years of area.

Unfortunately it is too far away to help in solving the latest campus shortage.

Triumf : a science triumph

By MAUREEN CURTIS

It is common knowledge that Triumf is a meson facility located on UBC's South Campus. But few people know that it is one of three in the world. Triumf is the only cyclotron in Canada that can accelerate a proton beam to such a high energy that secondary particles called mesons are produced. The more expensive American facility can produce beams of higher energy, but it is a mile long. The Triumf cyclotron, in a building of modest size, does practically the same job by twisting the beam into a spiral.

Triumf has attracted visitors from all over the world. Currently scientists from the Universities of Tokyo and London are working with local scientists. In lieu of rent they have brought with them much expensive equipment. Recently a Soviet delegation inspected Triumf, as the USSR is planning a similar machine.

Triumf is the only meson factory in the world that can produce, simultaneously, several beams of varying energy. As a result, many kinds of research can and do go on at Triumf. But leaving, for the moment, the fascinating work being done by physicists and chemists, consider those aspects that are relevant to us all.

The biomedical team is developing new ways of treating cancer. A dose of negative pions can be concentrated in the tumor, damaging the surrounding tissue less. In comparison, some of the old methods were more like fixing a fine Swiss watch with a sledge hammer.

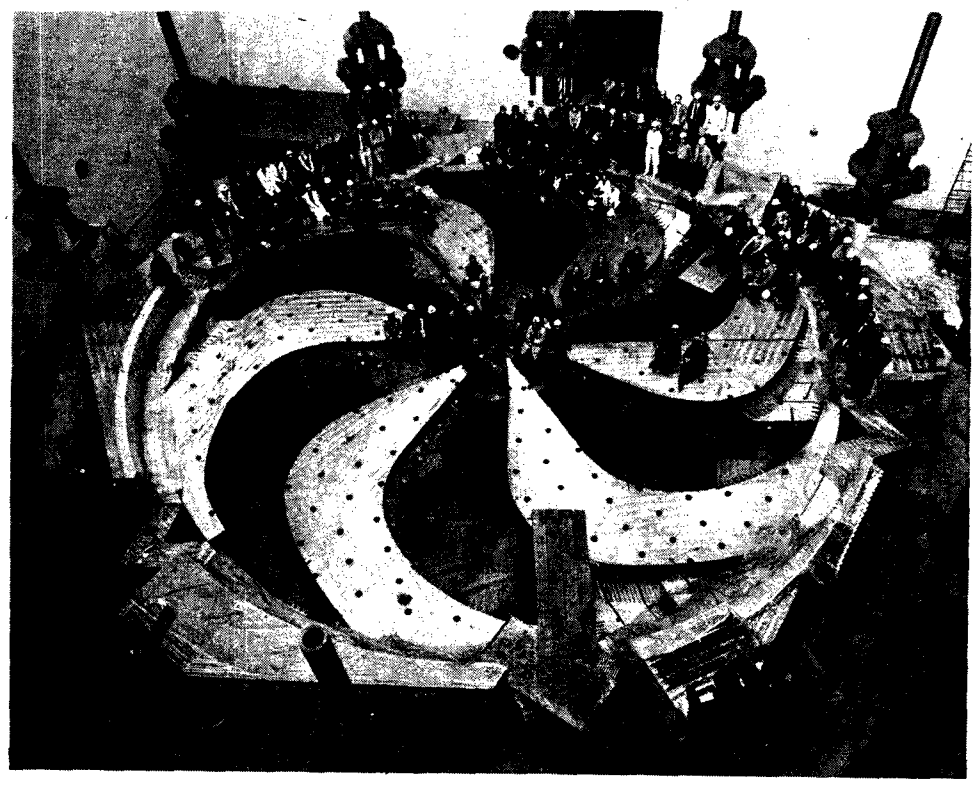
Unfortunately, a good deal of preliminary testing is necessary before cancer patients can benefit. So far scientists have managed to destroy living cells suspended in gel and to retard the growth of broad bean plants with the beam. But cells multiply so quickly that the intensity of the beam must be increased.

In 1977 when funds for extra shielding are released, Triumf plans to take its intensity to 100 microamps. Scientists hope to be able to treat people in two years. In the meantime, testing is about to begin on pigs.

Scientists do foresee one other difficulty. The pion beam emerges horizontally. The problem of positioning the patient to accommodate the beam, will have to be worked out.

On September 16, four patients were the first to drink a radio-isotope made at Triumf, Iodine 123. Iodine 131 is presently being used to diagnose thyroid malfunctions and cancer. However, iodine 123 diagnoses more accurately and gives the patient only a hundredth of the dose of radiation. Unfortunately, it is more expensive because it must be made in an accelerator. Dr. R.T. Morrison, Assoc. Pr. of Path., knows of 2,000 patients at the Vancouver General Hospital alone, who could benefit from its use.

If given the necessary development money, Triumf could cheaply provide all of Canada with the better nuclide of iodine. Iodine 123 is also difficult to obtain in the U.S. because of a law restricting public funded agencies, which produce the I-123, from competing with private companies that make the I-131.



TRIUMF . . . big magnet makes little things

But Triumf is primarily intended for the exploration of the tiny universe of the atom. The largest group of researchers are nuclear physicists investigating the forces that hold the nucleus together. One experiment involves the conversion of thorium into uranium 235, a nuclear fuel used in Canadian reactors.

This process, called electrical breeding, will allow us to consume nuclear fuel more efficiently, producing fewer wastes. If more funds were available, the beam could be used to cure a serious pituitary malfunction, and to replace the more harmful x-ray.

Pi-mesons, or pions, decay rapidly into muons. Some of our local chemists use muons to deduce the "internal field" in iron. This information, difficult to obtain by other methods, can, in turn, increase our knowledge of the magnetic properties of other elements.

Chemists combine muons and argon gas to produce muonium, which can masquerade in experiments as a light hydrogen isotope similar to deuterium. Comparative reactions are conducted to help scientists understand the role that mass plays in theories of isotope effects.

Triumf provides possibilities for many different kinds of research. Every year a list of experiment proposals is drawn up. Politicians decide how much money will be put into scientific research, and the National Research Council decides where the funds will go. Triumf receives a $4.5 million operation fund from the NRC, as well as additional money for new construction and experiments. This year about one third of the proposals Triumf made were funded. Triumf has not yet suffered cut-backs, but increases are certainly not expected. At today's inflationary rate, that's almost as bad.

Originally Simon Fraser University, The University of Victoria, and UBC collaborated to bring about Triumf; Tri-University Meson Facility. The name was kept, for obvious reasons, when the University of Alberta joined soon after. The four universities have paid for the buildings on the site. The federal government financed the construction of the $36 million machine. Hampered by strikes, its completion was a miracle in itself. Local companies got many of the contracts, although the 4,000 ton magnet was built in the east. Triumf was declared operational in 1974.

Triumf is an exercise in the cooperation of many men and several institutions. Understaffed, the research scientists often find themselves moving the facility's enormous equipment around. Cramped for space, some find themselves occupying trailers parked around the building. One man who has been sharing such quarters with experimental mice, must now relinquish the unit to several pigs. As for the expensive equipment, much of it is on loan from other research facilities.

Triumf will enable scientists to gather invaluable new information—both applied and theoretical. Although it is situated in a relatively out-of-the-way spot, its unique features have attracted interest from all over the world. As Karl Erdman, Associate Director stated, "Triumf is a world class facility".

Krypton found

By AMANDA KING

Astronomy is the science of conjecture. Too often there is no way to back an astronomer's theory with facts. Logical assumptions are made; a theory can be based entirely on mathematics, but how can we know we're right?

Until this century it was impossible for astronomers to be sure. The first concept of modern astronomy — Copernicus' theory that the sun is the centre of the solar system — is only four hundred years old. The first telescope was invented less than a century later. The earth-bound astronomer could do little more than gaze at the universe and speculate.

With the twentieth century came the space probe. Now an astronomer's theory can sometimes be supported. We are no longer completely earthbound. However, there are still many questions that may never be answered.

How was the universe made? How did our solar system come into existence? Is there order to the solar system?

Long ago it was thought the planets were randomly distributed. Now, many astronomers are finding reasons to disagree with this. UBC astronomy professor Michael Ovenden is one. A versatile thinker and writer, he is especially interested in the dynamics of stars and planets, how they move and interact.

The solar system, he says, is carefully arranged according to certain physical laws. The planets are not distributed at random around the sun; they will, in fact, space themselves as widely as possible so they will not affect each others' orbits. There is also a nasty gravitational effect between large and small bodies called Roche's limit. If a planet somehow ventures too close to a slightly larger planet, the gravitational stresses will tear the smaller body apart.

For these reasons all the planets are spaced fairly evenly; the smaller planets closer together than the larger ones according to their gravitational force. The one exception to this rule is Mars, the red planet.

According to Ovenden the red planet should be farther away from Earth than it is. Its present position can be explained by speculating that a tenth planet once existed between Mars and Jupiter. Twenty million years ago it exploded, and now Mars is moving outwards to fill the gap.

Ovenden calculated that a planet having about one hundred times the mass of Earth fits perfectly between Mars and Jupiter. He has named this planet after Superman's home world — Krypton.

Krypton's explosion may have had one dramatic effect on our solar system. Tom Van Flanden, a U.S. Naval Observatory astronomer, had the idea that the long-period comets might be debris from such an explosion. He devised a method to trace their orbits, and found they all began somewhere between Mars and Jupiter at about the time of the explosion.

Of all the planets, Mars was affected most when Krypton exploded. The small world, now too close to Earth for comfort, began to move out towards Jupiter.

According to probes there are strong indications that considerable amounts of free water once flowed on Mars. As the red planet crept outwards it passed a point of no return, where the sun's warmth could no longer thaw ice.

The rest is conjecture; Mars as we know it is certainly too cold and dry to sustain life. One point is worth noting: if it were possible to warm the red planet, water might flow again, and begin life anew.

GALAXY . . . Krypton exploding ?

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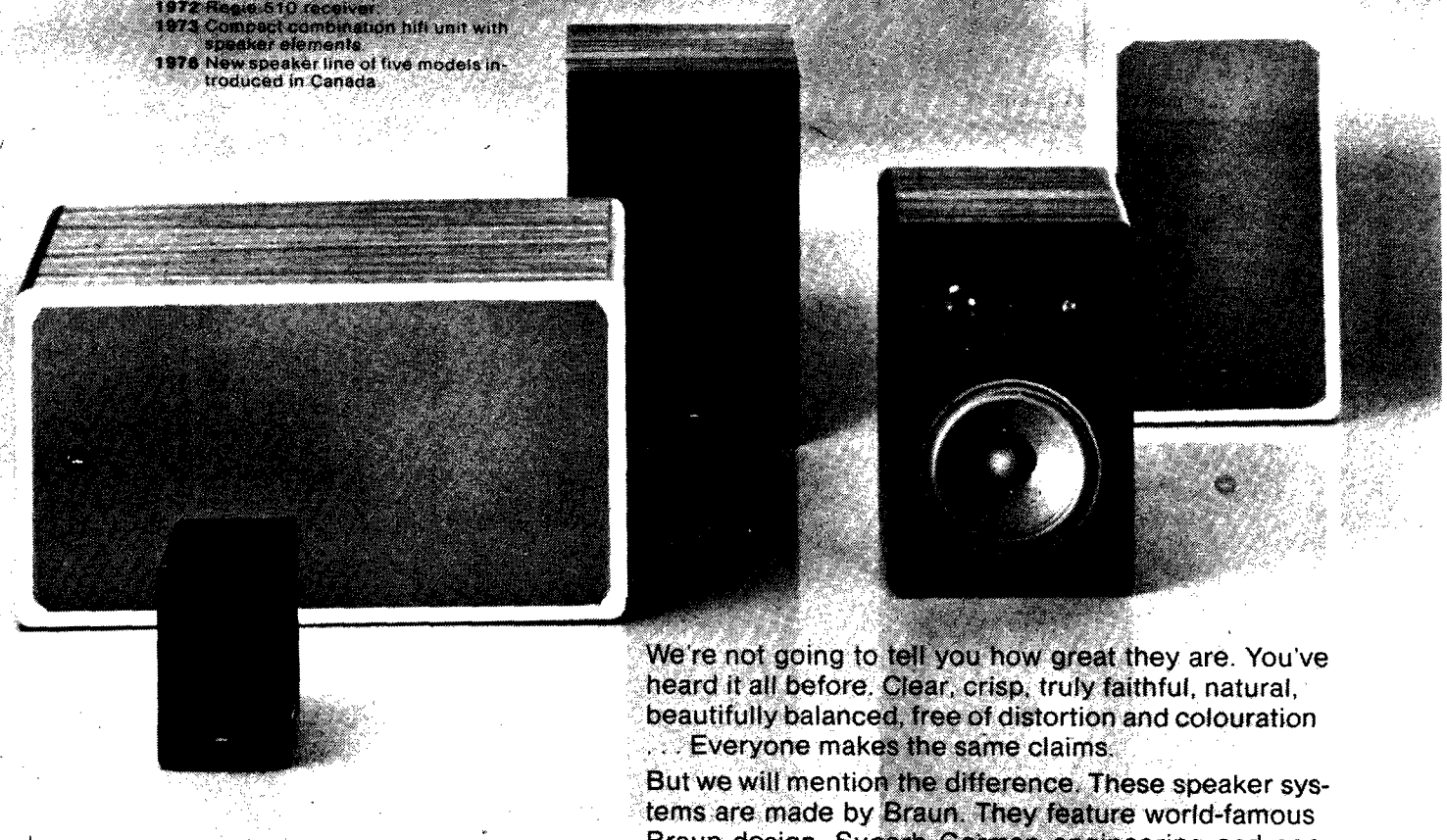

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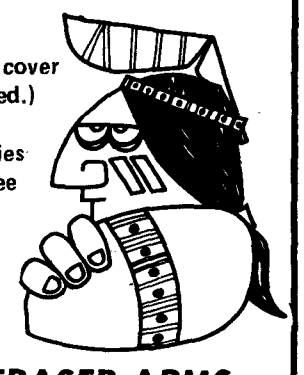

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Suzuki talks on morals

By GREGORY STRONG

In this issue, PF staffer Gregory Strong takes up the issue of science and morality with noted geneticist David Suzuki, science professor at UBC, onetime director of the B.C. Civil Liberties Association and an outspoken advocate for the publicizing of scientific knowledge.

The twentieth century has seen an ever increasing emphasis on scientific research and technological innovation in North America. Some of the results of this emphasis have been seen in the enormous strides made in medicine, such as the discovery of the so called 'wonder drugs', antibiotics and radiation treatment, in communications with teletype and satellite broadcasting and in transportation with sonic airliners.

But as scientific research becomes more complex and our insights increase, certain discoveries have been found to rock the foundations of our morals. Unanswered questions have been raised, such as, at what point is a human foetus an individual, what constitutes intelligence and life itself and, finally, are there potential weapons that should not be used?

PF: Do you believe that there is still such a thing as pure science?

SUZUKI: The question of whether there is pure science is a loaded one. The fact is there are all sorts of questions being investigated where we don't see any potential application, but the big change that's happened in the last few years is that the time lag between discovery and some use of that discovery has shortened.

In the past if you discovered gravitation it might take you 150-200 years before you made any use of that concept. But now that has changed.

That was the thing with nuclear fission. As soon as Fermier and his group discovered nuclear fission in 1939, physicists immediately realized it could produce energy, either in bombs or for peaceful uses. The time lag between application and discovery has changed the whole sense of responsibility in science.

PF: You think that control has been lost over direction in science?

SUZUKI: There never was control. In the past scientists were philosopher dilettantes, people who could seek after truth as a cultural activity. They either had a rich person sponsoring them or they had enough money to do it on their own.

What's happened in the last hundred years is that governments have taken over the job of being sponsors of science with the idea that not only is it a cultural activity, but it has the potential to be applied in industry, military or medicine.

Scientists are still being trained with the idea that we are seekers after truth; we are going to find out new knowledge about the world and the Universe. We're still training people as if we're 17th century scientists, but we're not. There's an enormous degree of responsibility that comes with being a scientist.

PF: Are you suggesting that a scientist should refuse to work on projects that he knows will be used for immoral purposes?

SUZUKI: I think that very few of us ever come into that clear cut an issue where results will clearly be used for bad reasons.

The bulk of knowledge in any area always has the potential to be used for evil purposes, that's just a fact of being human.

PF: Do scientists see their work as the raising of knowledge that is essentially neutral?

SUZUKI: I don't know about neutral knowledge, it tells you something about the world.

In my area of genetics, the thrust of thinking is that if we can manipulate genes in test tubes and introduce genes into people, it will be used for beneficial purposes, used to prevent genetic defects, cure or improve certain types of people or individuals. But by knowing how to manipulate genes in test tubes you could induce deformities in normal people.

PF: You've mentioned some of the uses of science weapons, where do you believe the major threat will come from?

SUZUKI: I still think that the major problem facing us is nuclear weapons and yet the U.S. continues to make three new hydrogen bombs every day.

Talking about the tools of war, you can't imagine the kind of inventiveness that is being applied by the military scientists. There is 'weather modification' which was tried in Vietnam and is now attracting a great deal of interest. If, as the CIA report says, there is a one degree drop in the average temperature in Canada, it will wipe out three quarters of the export food industry, eliminating millions of acres of land for use in raising wheat because the season will be too short. There is an enormous potential for this action and it could be done outside the borders of the country that you wanted to act on.

You can't expect scientists to provide the proper guidelines for themselves, anymore than you can expect the military to be responsible for declaring war, or for that matter, any other vested interest group to police themselves. And that's why I say that the third input should not come from scientists, but from the general public. The responsibility of a scientist should be to make sure that he is doing everything he can to de-mystify the scientific process.

Science is too important to be left to the military and private industry. The general public must be made aware that it affects them in everything they do.

I think that the general public is very fascinated by what goes on in science and they are becoming increasingly concerned about how the quality of their lives is affected. There is a feeling that scientists are delving into an area that ought not to be examined.

The whole controversy over abortion is a very complicated one. I think the 'Right to Life' people are responding in a very genuine emotional way to the sense that medicine and science have gone too far and so they take an indefensible position that the fertilized egg has a soul. For me that's not defensible but the response and emotional concerns and fears are real, we can't dismiss them with all of our intellectual arguments. We have to deal with that in some way.

I don't know whether education is the only way to control science but it's the only way I see of returning science to the people who are most strongly affected by it.

Scientists constantly look to Hiroshima and Nagasaki as the time when science lost its innocence. I don't regard Hiroshima as the big change, not if you think about the kinds of things that have happened in the last thirty years and the kinds of inventions that have been put out. Not only televisions, but DDT, polio vaccines, plastics, computers and the oral contraceptive which did more to revolutionize society than virtually anything you can think of.

SUZUKI . . . science PR man

If you go out and talk to children, which we did for a television show, and ask them to draw a scientist or describe one, the majority of them depict scientists as Frankensteins — a very telling thing.

PF: I guess your background has had a strong influence on how you see yourself as a scientist.

SUZUKI: I think the fact that I went through the war in a concentration camp and was strongly affected by it in my formative years ... so that in addition to the pain of just developing as a teenager, I had an added problem of my attitudes towards race, towards Whites and Japenese and that was reflected in my college years when I was very active in civil rights in the States.

My choice of genetics was a fluke because I had a teacher who excited me about it, but once I became aware of the potential misuse of genetics, I had to reassess the whole question of what it was to be a scientist.

PF: How much of human behaviour do you believe is made up of acquired characteristics and how much is environmental?

SUZUKI: I think an enormous amount of our behaviour is learned. There is a popularity of ideas that people are innately aggressive, innately territorial.

I think the environment is the overriding factor, though there is a genetic component to the limits of our intellectural abilities.

But one of the problems in talking about intelligence is that we don't know what it is. The I.Q. test was unfortunately called "intelligence quotient" test and though it may measure a component of intelligence, it certainly isn't an indication of intelligence. It was designed as a predictive measure to determine how well a child would do in future and as that it is a tremendously powerful device. I think it has been abused and is regarded as some immutable number. when we know I.Q. scores can change and are affected by the test situations.

If you take the I.Q. score itself, then you can do genetic studies and find that there is a strong genetic component to I.Q. scores.

And the most dangerous abuse of that kind of knowledge is the type of thing that Shockley and Jensen have been saying, that the average I.Q. difference between black and white is genetic — an impossible comparison to make. There is no question there is an I.Q. difference but there is no way to prove that it is genetic.

PF: And not cultural.

SUZUKI: Yes. Jensen and Shockley are claiming that this difference is genetic, a

See PF8: SUZUKI

Get your shit together

By LINDSEY CORBETT and EVA FLYNN

On Thursday September 30, two frosh reporters were spotted pulling into the gravel parking lot of the B.C. Research Centre. Clipboard and pen in hand, employing galoshes and conditioned g.w.g.'s,

— jon stewart photo

PIGS . . . they provide the poo

they proceeded to investigate the Waste Handling Pilot Project Plant. Accompanied by Dean Warren Kitts they entered the plant and met Professor Coulthard and Dr. Chris Cross.

The Waste Handling Pilot Project Plant was engineered by Professor Coulthard in 1971 to recycle and change the character of animal waste. Utilizing the waste of hogs, poultry, beef cattle and humans, Professor Coulthard and colleagues are working to find the nutritional value of waste. According to Dean Kitts, "Recycling waste eliminates two problems: it removes what would otherwise be waste pollutants and reuses otherwise useless material." The Pilot Plant consists of a dairy and beef cattle unit, a piggery and facilities for mink, sheep and poultry who serve as subjects for the necessary experiments in Waste Management.

The heart of the recycling plant is the digestor. It is fed via a 20 by 10 foot underground 'sump' which holds the liquid waste or 'continuous slurrey.' The digestor is an aerobic (utilizing oxygen) system which promotes bacteria growth essential to improving the nutritional value of the recycled waste.

A unique feature of the digestor is its thermophylic quality, which means that the digestor produces its own heat. The idea is to get the temperature high enough to kill pathogenic organisms such as round worms and tape worms common in hogs which would be detrimental to the final edible product.

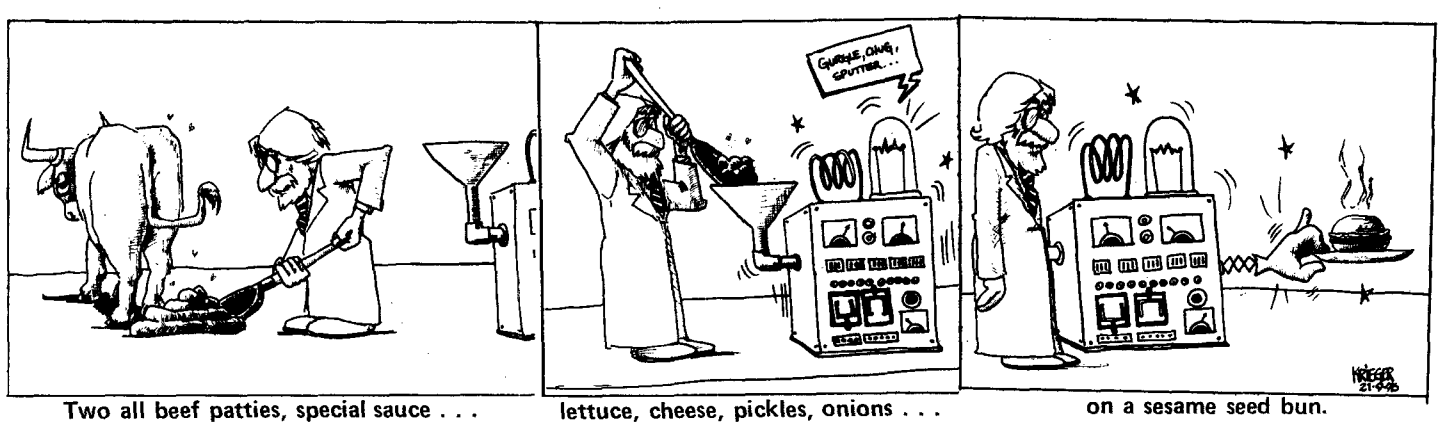
The final product is an odorless, tasteless, lightweight flaked substance. According to Professor Coulthard it has been fed in limited amounts to chickens, hogs, beef cattle and sheep with few dilatorious effects. Dr. Saben, who specializes in hog wastes is presently dosing proportional amounts of waste into the hogs diet and has successfully administered it into 30% of their diet.

The Waste Management Project began in 1970 as a result of the Canadian grain shortage. This occurrence sparked interest in Dean Kitts of Agricultural Sciences; a native Vancouverite and a graduate of U.B.C. His research work in this field originated in 1952 when he presented a theoretical paper on alternate feed for cattle, and was motivated to establish a campus pilot plant to pursue solutions for feed shortages. This project soon expanded to include the management of hog, poultry and human waste. The Iona Island Sewage Plant presently supplies the campus pilot plant.

A new larger plant has been instituted in Port Alberni and will be in operation within the next few months. This plant will have a 6,000 gallon as opposed to U.B.C.'s 3000 gallon digestor. According to Professor Coulthard, the plant will pay for itself in three years. Because of the large scale operations possible, the Port Alberni plant will have research advantages over the U.B.C. plant.

In line with similar progressive research projects, Dean Kitts commented that in Germany and Holland, generous government support has resulted in much more sophisticated operations that Canadian-born projects.

As to public reluctance towards this project Dean Kitts speculated, "People do not understand the value of this type of work — it may not affect them today but it will affect theirs tomorrow."



Two all beef patties, special sauce . . . lettuce, cheese, pickles, onions . . . on a sesame seed bun.

Hawk haunts roller rink

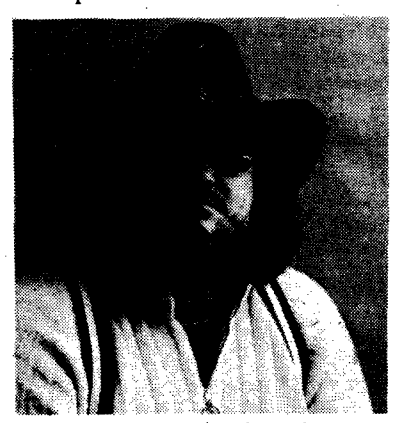
By BRUCE BAUGH

Ronnie Hawkins is one of the few musicians playing today who really understands what rock and roll is all about. Those who saw him at the Old Roller Rink in North Vancouver last weekend witnessed an incarnation of rock and roll history.

But this was not a rock and roll revival act. Hawkins has been playing since 1952. He has never attained much commercial success, but his music embodies all the influences that formed early rock: country, blues, R and B, swing and some folk music. The type of rock and roll that emerged from these various American music forms is called "rockabilly". Hawkins was learning this kind of music in his native state of Arkansas at about the same time as Elvis was developing a very similar style of music in Memphis. Hawkins has always played that early style of rock and roll. To call his act a 'revival' is nothing less than a slander.

The first hit single for Hawkins, Forty Days, came out in 1958. Shortly afterward he moved to Canada. Since coming to Canada, he has had two other hit singles, the Gordon Lightfoot song, Home From the Forest, and a bluesy number which featured the late Dwayne Allman on guitar, Down in the Alley.

Despite his lack of commercial



HAWKINS . . . Ozark rockabilly

success, Hawkins' influence on rock music has been by no means negligible. Roy Buchanan, now hailed by some as the world's greatest blues guitarist, played bass and then guitar in an early edition of Hawkins' band. All the members of The Band played with Hawkins. Levon Helm, a fellow Arkansan, was the first to join in 1958 and Canadian Rick Danko was the last in 1961. Robbie Robertson learned a great deal with Hawkins, starting off as a roadie and then working his way up to playing bass, rhythm and finally lead guitar. The Band's capturing of the quintessence of American music owes a lot to the wide experience of the idiom they gained with Hawkins. The Full Tilt Boogie Band, who played on Janis Joplin's Pearl album, also were at one time a backup band for Hawkins.

The line-up Hawkins had at his gig last Friday was in the fine tradition of his previous bands. The Hawk himself handles vocals and generally directs the proceedings. On blues harp and vocals he featured Richard Newell, "King Biscuit Boy", thought by many to be one of the two or three greatest blues harp players alive today. Dwayne English on drums and Jerry Young on Telecaster guitar have both played with the likes of J. J. Cale, Leon Russell and Charlie Daniels. Karl Mathers on fiddle and slide guitar, Jack De Kaizer on lead guitar and Greg Brown on piano and Jeff Jones on bass

With a rare blend of competence and raunchy enthusiasm, the band moved through a set that encompassed blues, folk, country and rock. The opening number, Statesborough Blues, featured Newell on vocals and harp and was followed by an energetic performance of Forty Days, a rocker a la early Elvis. A boogie number served as a showcase for Jack De Kaizer, who played so well on his red Gibson guitar that one suspects he may be yet another Hawkins discovery. Somehow, although he is in his early twenties, this guitarist has got all the Scotty Moore and Chuck Berry licks down pat.

It's a credit to Hawkins that he's still touring, and it's a blessing to his fans. After twenty-five years of playing, he knows that if the big break was going to come it would have come somewhere back along the road. Yet, Hawkins plays on. And we still enjoy, because places like the Old Roller Rink have the wisdom to understand that great artists are not always successful commercially.

Long live The Hawk!

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WOODY ALLEN AS "THE FRONT"
MATURE: Occasional coarse language. —R. W. McDonald, B.C. Dir.
Show Times: 12:25, 2:20, 4:15, 6:05, 8:00, 10:00
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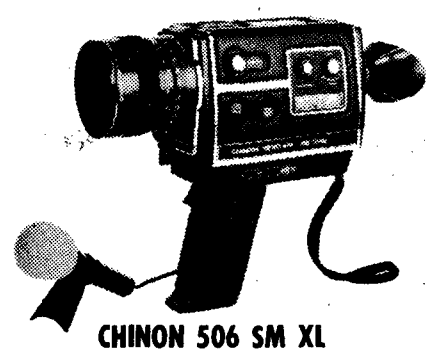

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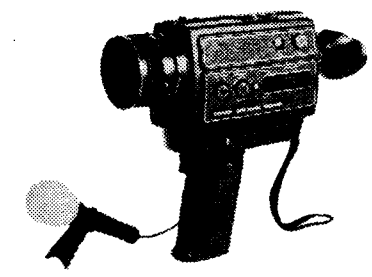

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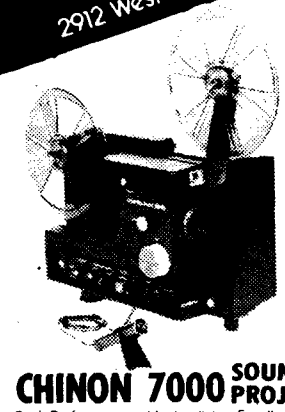

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Gauguin destined to a hole

By IAN MORTON

There is something sadly ironical in that a play as pure and fresh as Gauguin in Tahiti, which promotes perhaps the freest way of life ever known, should be so callously destined to such a hole on the earth as New York City. This production, which is, among other things, about the destruction of a glorious culture, must open in New York in November, and there make money.

Gauguin in Tahiti
a musical drama by Jean Erdman
with Kevin O'Connor
Theatre of The Open Eye, New York.

Passing through, the Theatre of The Open Eye of New York, made its North American debut last week in Vancouver, with Jean Erdman's Gauguin in Tahiti. A company of nineteen actors and musicians, many of whom were Polynesian, brought to Vancouver what it has rarely seen — an ambitious production of total theatre on its way to Broadway. It was a significant event for our isolated city, and one which may, hopefully, stimulate local theatres, and writers, to follow its suit.

What this company is, in fact, is an association which explores the mythologies of world cultures in "a unique blend of music, dance, dramatic action and song." No doubt it is a valuable concept to theatrically explore mythologies, especially if the "unique blend" is done delicately with a restraint of the over-melodramatic (which myth re-enactments are so prone to) and utilization of as much colour and vibrance which that mythology radiates.

This "exploration" of Tahiti as seen through the thirsty eyes of painter Paul Gauguin succeeds extremely well here, in spite of its several technical problems.

The play, though a romantic, touching tragedy, is lovingly played by the company and is rarely overacted. The production is actually carried off with a comforting degree of casualness. There are no jittery nerves, no stock characters and no scene stealers. In fact the majority seem to be living on stage for the audience, with as little pressure as could ever be felt in Old Polynesia.

Kevin O'Connor as Gauguin, who finds his source of artistic inspiration in Tahiti, plays with great dedication the role of the passionate, virile Frenchman, but with the control of a polished actor.

Without a doubt, the colour of Tahiti, through dance and music, is the most singularly striking aspect of the play. There is the traditional Tahitian dance interspersed with contemporary ballet that knits reality and dream in Gauguin's eyes, and does wonders for enriching the play theatrically.

It is a timely piece in its relevance to today. The Tahitian culture, being suffocated by the bureaucracy of colonizing France, is a story similar to that of our West Coast Indians, and natives all over the world tread on by foreigners.

Also amongst the riches is the tale of Gauguin and his art. Unfortunately many of his works were projected onto a skrim far upstage and did not reproduce well, so something was lost there. But the story of Gauguin, who, at thirty-five gave up a successful life as a businessman to pursue his painting, and his travels are fascinating.

He left his wife and five children to find peace in Tahiti, fell in love with the Tahitians (who wouldn't?) and was there inspired to paint the bulk of his greatest work. He left Tahiti after nine years (and meeting a talentless lunatic named Vincent Van Gogh) and returned to Paris.

However, he still could not sell his paintings and his wife didn't love him any more, so, thoroughly disgusted, he fled back to Tahiti. The final act shows Gauguin dying of syphilis, but as lively as ever, fighting for Tahitian freedom from the bullying French.

It is a tremendous story loaded with the passions of an artist oceans away from the home which pathetically recognizes his genius "amongst the honoured dead" while he still lives in Tahiti. It has the qualities of a great drama on its own without the rest. The dreamworld of the unspoilt, rejuvenating Tahiti contrasted to the harsh reality of whorish Paris, and Gauguin stuck in between, provides a great dramatic backdrop.

At his death, Gauguin comes to an understanding that the fame he wanted so badly in France means nothing when he is in Tahiti. "I am a savage. That's what makes my paintings great . . . But I have put something in motion. I dared . . . I may be forgotten. That's alright. But I think my work will survive. Maybe not, but that's alright too. Because then there is silence, the silence . . ."

It is impossible to fully describe such a rich piece of theatre. It is brilliantly presented with Tahitian music that moves with the changing moods and sends the production on its smooth flow. It was a very decent, important project, and Vancouver could not have appreciated its value enough.

Gauguin in Tahiti, if nothing else, satisfied me in showing a truly beautiful race of people. The cast of Tahitian men and women, with their clean brown skin, their languorous dark hair were, to say the least, enchanting. They seemed so unspoilt, so pure of white man's greed, industry and lust, that one felt quite removed in time. I have never been to Tahiti, but if it has remained a tenth the same as it is here depicted in Gauguin's life, it must truly be one of the last paradises on earth.

Perhaps I am mistaken in saying it is sad that these beautiful people should go to nasty New York and get dirt under their fingernails and Uncle Sam's dollars in their breechcloths, instead of keeping with their own special Nature. Perhaps I am wrong in thinking the Theatre of The Open Eye will increase the ruination of Tahiti with this "publicity".

KEVIN O'CONNOR . . . Gauguin in search of paradise

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VISTA

By RICHARD CURRIE

The current liquor embargo brings along with it the opportunity to explore nearby urban hinterlands. You might want to take a kite and a friend out flying. Vancouver winds are notorious for being shifty and sporadic but that is what life is all about. If you like window shopping then you may find a long walk down West 4th rewarding. And while you are in in the area why not explore the construction sites and the boardwalk in the False Creek area?

Perhaps you have Black Jack Schelac tendencies in which case you'd want to cut through the underbrush of Cypress Bowl and Hollyburn Mt. on the North Shore. It is a well known fact that sexual desire increases with fear, so rush over to the Lynn Canyon suspension bridge with the friend that you took kite flying and verify the results of countless years of hard scientific research.

You could always watch the fish climbing ladders near the Capilano suspension bridge. If the thought of fish spawning turns you off but you still like fish then there are plenty to be found at the foot of Campbell St. It's a place rife with the sights, sounds and smells of every fisherman's dreams — cheap fish too if you're not into the sensual side of the visit.

If you want to get to some of these spots but don't want to support an oil company then you might want to consider pulling the whole thing off on Sunday. Hydro offers a 50 cent bus pass on the sabbath for daytrippers.

The **Burnaby Art Gallery** has a Sunday afternoon music series at 2:30. This week Randy Rain plays folk, jazz and classical dulcimer. It's free and should be a unique experience. While you're there you can peruse wood sculpture by Peter Ochs and paintings and drawings by Don Portelance. The BAG is at 6344 Gilpin.

The Women's Interart Co-op multimedia presentation of music, ceramics, photographs, puppets, film, fibre . . . is at the **Helen Pitt Gallery** 163 W. Pender until Oct. 30, 11:00-5:00 Tue.-Sat. Evenings of poetry, film, and music are Fri. and Sat.

At the **Western Front**, 303 E. 8th, is Infinity Retrospective 71-76. Baron Infinity and his artistic fiends expose five years of work at Infinity Studio to the public. If you like obscure and amusing art be sure to catch this display.

The VAG continues its exhibits of ceramics and papier mache by Lynn Hughes, Ann Kipling's drawings, holography, Explorations of nine contemporary B.C. artists, not to mention an hilarious tour de farce by David Gilhooly entitled "My Beavers and I".

The Hot Jazz club sees the Lions Gate jazz band on Friday, Dave Roberts jazz band Saturday and Apex on Thursday.

Lots going on at the **Centennial Museum** complex. Within the Potter's House continues along with a new display Milltown. The traditional Hallowe'en Symphony is on several times, 26-28, 7:30, 29-31, 7:30 and 9:00. All seats are in the Planetarium theatre and are $1.50. The Beatles' Yellow Submarine is in the auditorium 22-24 at 8:00 p.m. admission 50 cents.

Sunday nights at the **Old Roller Rink** are devoted to local talent and the rare phrase "no cover charge". John Lee Hooker and Ellen McEllwaine are there from 19-23 f rollowed by Brian Auger and Oblivion Express from 26-30.

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Suzuki

From PF5

claim that no reputable geneticist will support.

PF: At the same time this idea of an inherited nature in Man or genetically acquired characteristics has been one of the negative effects of popularizing science.

SUZUKI: The idea has been promulgated for centuries. The difference today is that there have been reputable scientists publishing ideas about man's 'innate nature' that have become popular with large numbers of people. Konrad Lorenz is one scientist whose book just made the best seller list.

PF: Yet this mininformation is one aspect of popularizing science that has had bad effects.

SUZUKI: That's a good point. Scientists are often saying that the public will misunderstand science.

I think that there are lots of ideas that are truly repugnant to a large portion of the population. Some of the ideas brought by science are so new and even repugnant, but that's a reality we have to face.

PF: You seem to be making an assumption that people are essentially good or decent and will make the right choices, but if this is so why have the theories of Lorenz, that Man is innately aggressive and the studies of Shockley and Jensen gained so much popularity?

SUZUKI: True, but I think that only when large numbers of people are discussing these issues openly and honestly will we have a better society.

PF: But aren't you assuming that the average man will make the right choices?

SUZUKI: Yeah, but those are the same assumptions made by the government about the military and industry.

They have a vested interest but we assume that they have the best interests of the general public. All I'm saying is to broaden the base out to people in different positions and you'll come closer to decisions that are best for the largest number of people.

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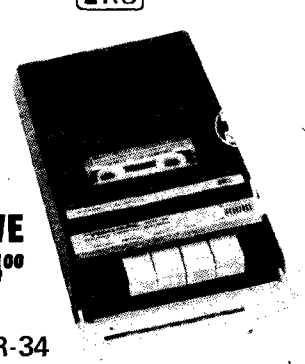

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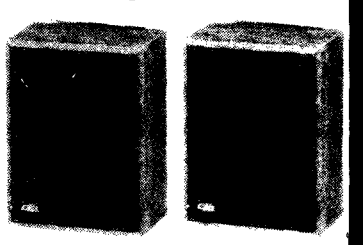

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For new UBC hospital

New financing formula

From page 1

its funds from other government sources, through the department of education."

The new facilities will be managed by the UBC health sciences centre, which operates the UBC psychiatric hospital. The centre will become a designated institution under provisions of the B.C. Educational Institutions Capital Financing Authority Act.

Capital costs for the hospital and for expansion of downtown teaching facilities will be borne by the provincial departments of education and health, the Greater Vancouver Regional Hospital District and the federal government.

McClelland described the financing formula as "a completely new development in public financing in Canada."

Allan Kelly has been appointed chairman of the project's co-ordinating committee, which will include representatives from UBC, the GVRHD and the education and health departments.

A sub-committee to "assess material and make recommendation to the project co-ordinating committee on all facets of medical teaching in the province" will include representatives from the same groups and representatives from the downtown hospitals and the BCMA.

Newspaper remains suspended

WATERLOO (CUP)— Disagreement and disorganization continue at the University of Waterloo where the student newspaper was suspended by the student federation.

At a meeting Monday called by staff members of The Chevron and attended by about 75 students, it was decided that reinstatement of the Chevron and an investigation of the actions which forced its suspension Sept. 30 are the only solutions to the conflict.

But a student council task force struck to propose changes in The Chevron operation had decided Saturday it would investigate the council action to close the paper first.

Chevron staffers had occupied their offices since the federation voted Sept. 30 to suspend publication for four weeks after charges that a campus group was taking over the paper.

The Monday meeting called by Chevron staffers was designed to challenge the federation to present "hard evidence instead of rumor" to justify its action in shutting down the paper.

Some staffers said only 75 students attended the meeting because posters advertising it were torn down almost immediately after they were posted.

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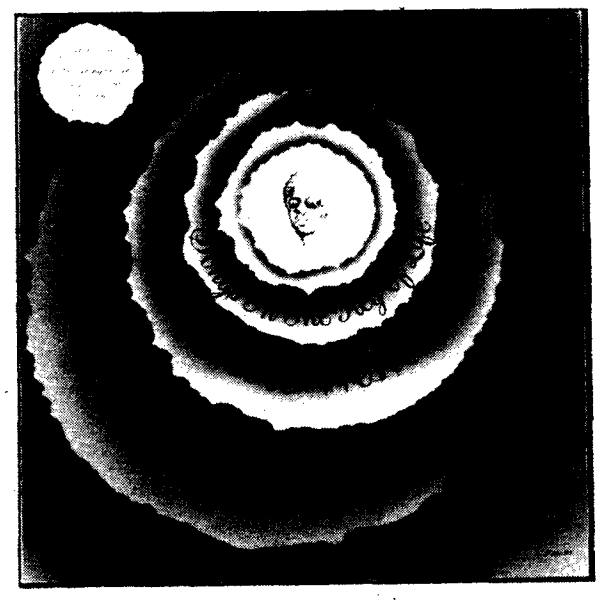

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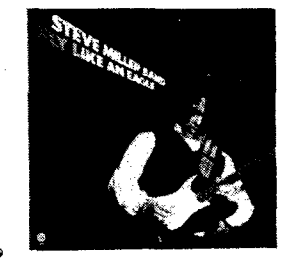

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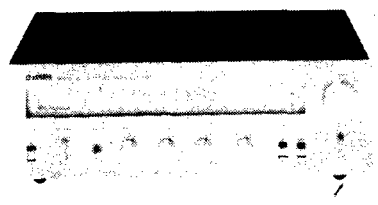

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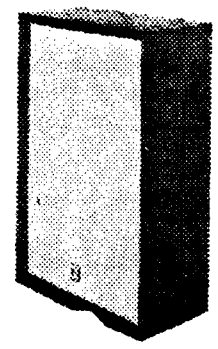

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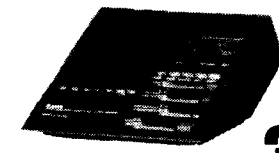

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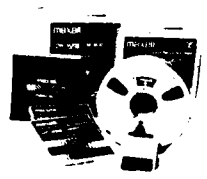

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