

UBC REPORTS

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UBC REPORTS CAMPUS EDITION

'69 Grads Will Get The Vote

The 1969 graduating class of the University of B.C. will be eligible to vote in upcoming elections for University Chancellor and 15 Convocation members of Senate.

It is the first time in UBC's history that a class has been able to vote in the triennial Senate elections in its graduating year.

Registrar J.E.A. Parnall said that up until 1968 Senate held five meetings in the academic year, with the last meeting taking place in May. The election of the Chancellor and 15 Convocation members took place the day of the last Senate meeting and the results announced to Senate that evening.

He said candidates for graduation were not presented to Senate for approval until the May meeting and thus did not become graduates and members of Convocation in time to participate in Senate elections.

The registrar said Senate has now approved a schedule of 10 annual meetings with the last one in June and graduates thus become members of Convocation in time to participate in elections.

Mr. Parnall said nominations will be called for in mid-March for the 23 members elected to Senate by the Joint Faculties with the election in mid-April.

He said individual faculties will appoint their representatives to Senate by the end of the current term. He said most other bodies appointing members to Senate will have completed this process by September 1, so that the majority of Senate members will be appointed by that date.

All terms on Senate, whether by election or by appointment, are for a three-year term.

The last day for the receiving of nominations of candidates for the office of Chancellor and for Convocation members of Senate is April 2, 1969.

The election will be held on Wednesday, June 25 and the results reported to Senate at its regular meeting that evening.

Nominations for the office of Chancellor must be signed by not less than seven persons entitled to vote in the election of the Chancellor. Nominations for candidates for membership in the Senate must be signed by not less than three persons entitled to vote in the election of the Senate.

The Chancellor and members of Senate elected by Convocation will take office on September 1, the first day of the 1969-70 academic year.

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A report to Senate says barriers to senior and graduate students enrolling for senior courses outside

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Dean of Agricultural Sciences Michael Shaw is chairman of the Senate committee to consider the student brief "Education at the University: Fair Weather or Foul?" The first report of the committee deals with student discipline. See story below.

New Court System Proposed

The University Senate has taken a first step toward strengthening the machinery and procedures for dealing with problems of student discipline at UBC.

The Senate, at its meeting Feb. 26, gave approval to the principle that "students be given as much responsibility as possible for their own discipline, that the University should continue to assist them in this task, that faculty should be associated with students when academic matters are involved, and that there should be rights of appeal and 'procedural justice'."

This principle was enunciated in the first report of Senate's Ad Hoc Committee on the AMS Brief, a 10-man body which has been meeting with students to discuss issues raised in the Alma Mater Society document, "Education at the University: Fair Weather or Foul?"

The ad hoc committee made specific proposals for a two-tier system of campus courts under which the existing Students' Court would try relatively minor charges and a new University Court would deal with more serious offences. Each court would have both students and faculty members, as would a new Screening Committee whose function would be to

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Senate Issues Warning

The UBC Senate has issued a warning to prospective students that they may in future need a Grade XII average of 65 per cent to ensure their admission to the University.

The Senate, at its meeting Feb. 26, adopted a new policy which guarantees admission to first year to applicants with a B.C. Grade XII average of 65 per cent or better, but which stipulates that those with averages ranging from 60 to 65 per cent will be accepted "only if the University has the physical, financial and educational resources to accommodate them."

The present policy is to admit all qualified students with an average of 60 per cent or better. However, for the past year the University has reserved the right to reject applicants on the basis of their overall academic records even though they might technically meet entrance requirements, and to limit enrolment if its facilities and resources should prove inadequate.

Enrolment at the University currently is 20,088. An additional 2,000 applicants are expected next fall, and a further 2,400 in the fall of 1970.

It is anticipated that about 800 of the applicants for the 1969-70 winter session, while admissible under present regulations, will have Grade XII averages between 60 and 65 per cent.

The Senate was told that there is no clear evidence that these 800 students could be accommodated elsewhere in B.C. Vancouver City College is overcrowded. Malaspina College in Nanaimo expects to open next fall but will not likely be able to accommodate more than those who want Grade XIII. Prince George College has been delayed and will not open next fall as planned. A new college for the New Westminster-Coquitlam area cannot open before 1970.

Senate's committee on enrolment policy, reporting to the parent body, said it saw no alternative but for UBC to try to accommodate as many of these students as possible. It said it was confident that the implementation of the new policy would turn away "very few students" from UBC this year.

However, to accommodate a total of 22,000 students next fall, the University's resources will be stretched to the limit. This will likely mean the institution of some unpopular but unavoidable measures: noon-hour lectures; a full schedule of classes up to 5:30 p.m.; perhaps more evening lectures and lab classes.

These proposals are based on a computer study which indicated that some academic buildings on the

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their major and honors fields are more apparent than real.

The report, requested by Senate at its October 2, 1968, meeting, was presented by Dr. Noel Hall, chairman of the curriculum committee.

Dr. Hall said the committee found that most faculties and departments were prepared to entertain a petition from students to enrol in courses for which the students did not have the necessary prerequisites providing the departments and faculties had a chance to warn students of the problems involved in taking such courses.

STUDENTS NOT AWARE

He noted that many students were not aware of the opportunities open to them in this area.

The committee made the following recommendations to Senate:

1. That where it is appropriate, faculties and departments include a statement in their section of the calendar calling the attention of students to courses in other faculties or departments that might be of interest.

2. That Senate urge all faculties and departments to give serious consideration to extending their course offerings for non-major, non-honours students particularly at the senior and graduate levels.

3. That Senate urge all faculties and departments to re-examine their calendar definition of prerequisites with a view to: (a) assuring themselves that the stated prerequisites are justified in terms of course content and prior knowledge of concepts or techniques; (b) indicate more precisely these courses where non-majors may enrol "with the permission of the instructor."

4. That Senate give serious consideration to introducing a system of "auditing" courses at the senior and graduate levels.

Recommendations one to three were approved by Senate without amendment.

The fourth recommendation was approved with the amendment that the committee on admissions, standing and courses be asked to consider the matter of course auditing.

In connection with the third recommendation dealing with prerequisites the committee's report pointed out that the prerequisite system serves a variety of purposes: It is a means of defining prior knowledge or technique assumed to have been mastered by the student; it is a means of defining the relationship between sequential courses through which the student is expected to progress from elementary to advanced study; as a system of advice or guidance for majors and honors students.

UNDERSTANDABLE FEAR

The report said there is an understandable fear that a large influx of students without adequate background would lead to a decline in academic standards. On the other hand, too few students are aware of the flexibility that does exist and opportunities are lost through misinterpretation of the purpose of prerequisites. The report said recommendation three was designed to overcome these difficulties.

During discussion Senate agreed there should be a statement in the calendar urging students to take the opportunity of discussing the possibility of enrolling in courses where prerequisites are required with instructors, department heads or deans.

Speaking to the fourth recommendation for an auditing system Prof. Hall said his committee was surprised to find that there was no formal system whereby students could audit UBC courses. He said he understood auditing takes place but no record appears on the student's transcript and he said the recommendation might be an invitation to the curriculum committee to make suggestions on this subject.

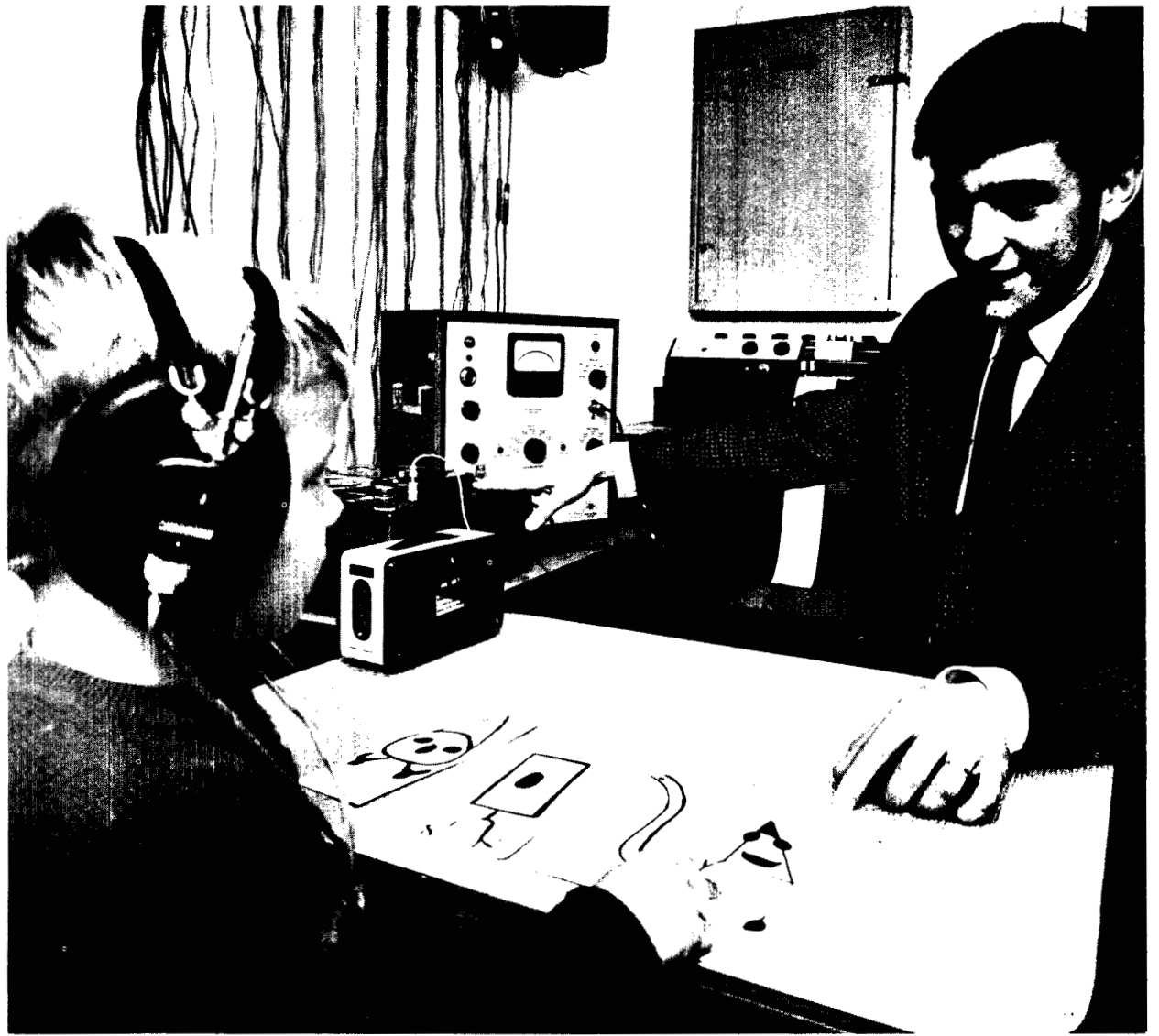
Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, dean of graduate studies, noted an auditing system has been in force for some time in graduate studies with a record appearing in the student's transcript. It was pointed out that the same applied to summer session courses.

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The Senate also gave approval to a new program in audiology and speech sciences which will be supported by a \$150,000 grant from the Kinsmen Rehabilitation Foundation of B.C.

The program will operate as a division of audiology and speech sciences within the department

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Dr. John Gilbert, shown in his paediatrics department laboratory testing a young patient, is head of the new audiology and speech sciences program in the faculty of medicine. See story this page. Photo by B.C. Jennings.

of pediatrics of the Faculty of Medicine. The Kinsmen grant will be used to support operating expenses for the new program. The bulk of the grant will pay the salaries of new staff members to be added over the next four or five years.

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM

Students enrolled in the new program will register in the Faculty of Graduate Studies for the degree of master of science in audiology and speech sciences.

Dr. John Gilbert, who will head the new division in the pediatrics department, said the program will be interdisciplinary and emphasize research, the training of audiologists and speech pathologists and university-level teachers in the general area of speech, language and hearing.

He said the fundamental purpose of the program is to bring together individuals with various interests and training for the study of human communication so that specific problems can be examined in a unified way.

Dr. Gilbert said there is a pressing need in western Canada for experts trained in the field of audiology and speech science.

"At present," he said, "experts in this area must be recruited from eastern Canada or other parts of the world." He said the only other universities in Canada which offer training in these fields are McGill and the University of Windsor.

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A proposal by the faculty of commerce and business administration for a program of professional training in accountancy has been approved by the University of B.C. Senate.

Senate, however, acting on the recommendation of its new programs committee, rejected a faculty proposal that the program lead to a bachelor of accountancy degree and suggested the faculty consider awarding a diploma on successful completion of the program.

The proposal from the faculty was for a program restricted to university graduates who have not taken accounting as a major area of undergraduate work. The program is designed to give such graduates an element of specialization in the discipline of accounting together with a basic core of business and related areas. The program proposed is for two years of study in residence, comprising 36 units of course work, with a reduction to one year and 18 units in the case of certain graduates with a bachelor of

commerce degree from UBC or its equivalent from a recognized university.

The faculty's presentation said a satisfactory five-year program is available for commerce students, and pointed out that it is desirable that graduates with varying academic backgrounds—arts, science, and engineering—should enter the accounting program. The faculty proposal said such persons are not likely to have a background in accounting and the new program is designed to remedy this deficiency.

NOT SATISFIED WITH REPORT

Prof. C.B. Bourne, chairman of the new programs committee, said the faculty was attempting to convince Senate that the proposed program was analogous to training a doctor, a lawyer or some other professional. He said this was not what was proposed. Prof. Bourne said the student entering the program would have one year of accounting and a second year of non-accounting subjects. When finished, the student would not be an accountant but would have taken the first step toward becoming one.

He said the heart of the committee's comment was that the work the student would be doing is work that now exists in the bachelor of commerce degree program.

Prof. Philip White, dean of commerce, said he was not satisfied with the report of the new programs committee. He said it was misleading to compare university programs by number of years of study. He said it was implied in the report that for an extra year's work the student could get an extra degree. This, he said, did not fairly state the case since one had to look at the total amount of university work involved.

NO PRECEDENTS FOR PROGRAM

Dean White said the degree program proposed would require more years of university study than any other first professional degree except medicine and a diploma would be totally inadequate considering the work involved and the admission requirement of a bachelor's degree. He said there were no precedents for the program which arose from the decision by the Institute of Chartered Accountants that from 1970 onwards a university degree will be a prerequisite to admission to the Institute.

An amendment by Dean White to delete that part of the motion recommending a diploma instead of a degree was defeated by Senate which approved the motion of the new programs committee.

A UBC PSYCHIATRIST IS MAKING THE FIRST IN-DEPTH STUDY OF DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS EVER ATTEMPTED IN CANADA. HIS AIM IS TO BREAK DOWN PRISON WALLS AND HELP A GROUP OF PRISONERS WHOSE PLIGHT NOW SEEMS HOPELESS

FORENSIC CLINIC URGED

Canada's first in-depth study of dangerous sexual offenders is now in its second year at the B.C. Penitentiary under the direction of Dr. A.M. Marcus, head of the section on forensic psychiatry and assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of B.C.

The study, which is being supported by grants of nearly \$25,000 from the Canadian Penitentiary Service, is hopefully the forerunner of a new deal for a group of prisoners whose plight now seems hopeless.

LOWEST STATUS

"No group of law-breakers," says Dr. Marcus, "offers more intractable problems to society than those who have been designated dangerous sexual offenders. Facing indefinite imprisonment and the slimmest chance of parole, their rock-bottom status within the prison means subjection to verbal and physical abuse by other inmates."

Since November, 1967, Dr. Marcus and Mr. Chris Conway, a senior classification officer at the Penitentiary, have been involved in intensive encounters with a group of dangerous sexual offenders.

"We are trying to gather together a vast amount of information related to the 'life-style' of each offender," Dr. Marcus said, "to establish the safeguards required if such a man is returned to the community."

In addition to meeting with the inmates, Dr. Marcus is analysing the personally recorded and written biographies of the prisoners as well as the

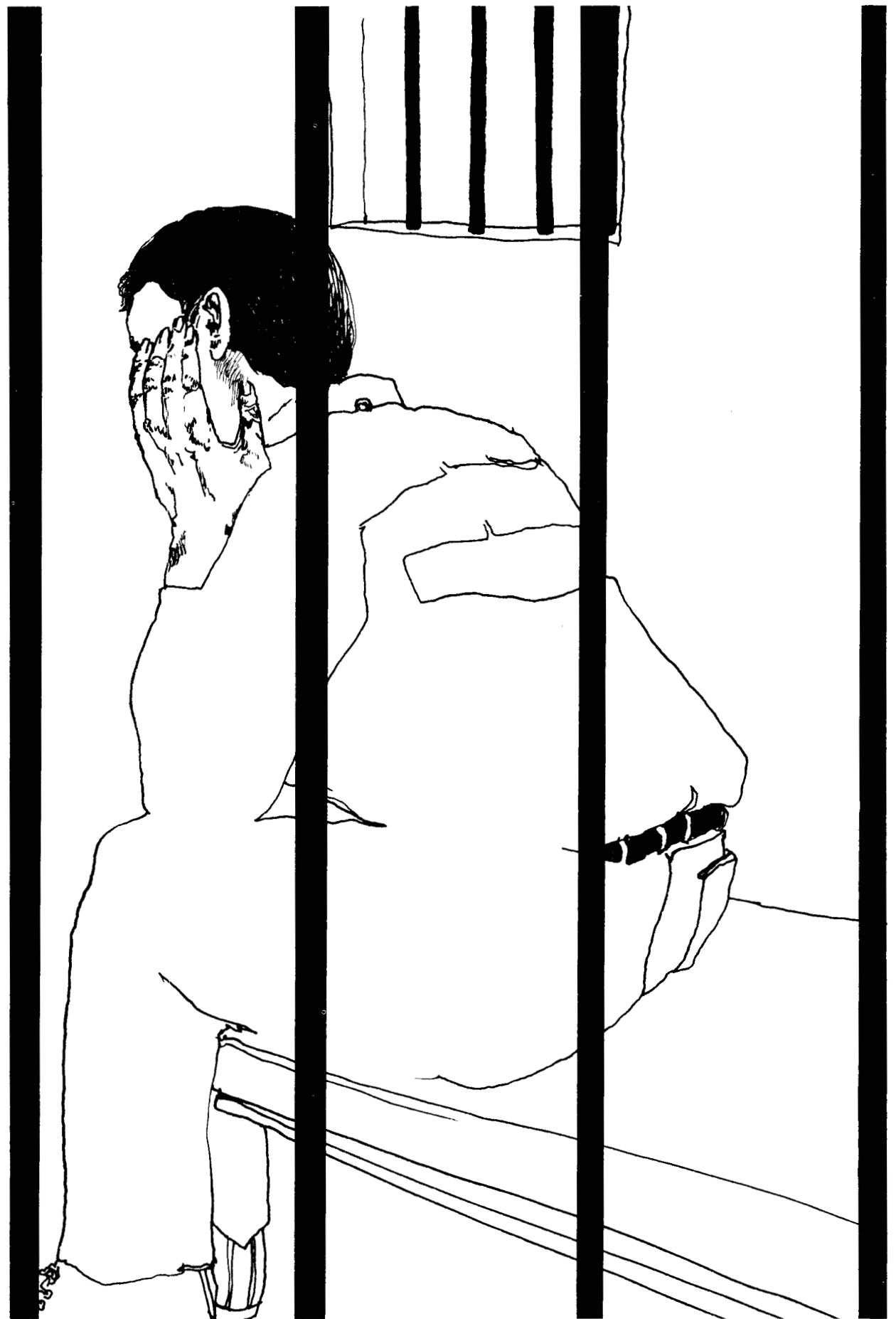


Illustration by Bob Field

results of psychological tests and social histories. He is also analysing videotaped records of conversation with the inmates.

Dr. Marcus frankly admits that some sexual offenders can never be returned to the outside world. "But some of them can and should be helped," he said, "and only through in-depth study and research can we obtain accurate data for deciding who can be helped and who cannot."

Another problem which Dr. Marcus is examining is the adaptation of the dangerous sexual offender to the prison environment.

"At present," he says, "these men are the lepers of the prison, social pariahs in and out of society and regarded with fear and contempt."

"Placed behind bars, the problems of the dangerous sexual offender are only intensified and their condition is bound to deteriorate, with the result that rehabilitation leading to release becomes increasingly remote."

Even segregation within the prison is not satisfactory, Dr. Marcus insists. "Segregation tends to intensify the sexual offender's problem," he said, "and our studies lead us to believe that it may be necessary to establish a permanent security treatment unit away from the prison environment."

Another urgent need seen by Dr. Marcus is for an expanded assessment and treatment clinic to provide an added dimension to the whole process of law and psychiatry.

The UBC forensic psychiatry clinic which Dr. Marcus directs is concerned with those who run afoul of the law for the first time and can receive help while still in the community.

He says that many of those who become entangled with the law have some emotional problem that requires psychiatric treatment.

TRAIN EXPERTS

"At present," he says, "the courts have considerable difficulty in deciding which offender should be referred to a forensic clinic for intensive assessment and treatment."

His UBC-based forensic clinic would not only provide such services but would also train a range of skilled personnel and offer exemplary patient service to a variety of community agencies and institutions.

Summing up, Dr. Marcus says: "The walls of the epileptic colony, the remote TB sanatorium and the isolated mental hospital have been cracked open to let in the community. The next walls to be breached are those of the prison."

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Contract Doubles Space

The University of B.C.'s Board of Governors has awarded a \$940,847.75 construction contract which will double the size of UBC's Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre.

The total cost of the project, including \$40,700 for foundation work already completed, will be \$1,113,193.75. UBC's administration will make an outright contribution of \$115,829.75 from capital funds to cover associated costs such as mechanical and electrical site services and grounds development.

The balance—\$997,364—will be provided from past and future operating revenues of the Sports Centre.

NEW SPORTS FACILITIES

Doyle Construction Co. Ltd. have been awarded the contract which involves construction of two full-size ice rinks, two handball and four squash courts and additional dressing room facilities.

Present facilities at the Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre consist of a single ice rink, a six-sheet curling rink, dressing rooms and service areas.

The additional ice areas are designed as twin rinks with removable divider boards which will allow the ice surfaces to be used as one for some events, such as public skating, as an indoor speed skating oval and for convention and trade shows. The new ice surface will measure 162 feet by 185 feet.

ICE MELTS RAPIDLY

Electrical under-slab heating will prevent permafrost buildup and allow the ice sheet to be used on a year-round basis if required. Normally, arenas require a three- to four-month period for permafrost to melt naturally.

A brine heater will melt the ice rapidly if the area is required for a "dry floor" event, and a more-than-doubled refrigeration system will restore the ice surface.

The Centre is operated jointly by the Alma Mater Society and UBC. A management committee, representing UBC, the AMS and the local community is chaired by UBC student Shaun Sullivan, a former AMS president.

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decide whether and in which court a prosecution should be launched.

The committee, headed by Agricultural Sciences Dean Michael Shaw, also recommended that a working party of Faculty Council members and students be established to draft proposals for the constitution of these bodies, for rules of procedure and "procedural justice," and for a code of discipline and conduct which would specify penalties for infringements.

None of the specific proposals was adopted by Senate. After a 45-minute debate, Senate decided only to approve the principle set out in the introduction to the committee's report, and to refer the body of the report to Faculty Council for consideration as to whether and how it could be implemented.

In its introduction, the Shaw committee said:

"Our concern was that there is no code or rules of procedure for Faculty Council and that the scope and

powers of student disciplinary machinery (Students' Court) were not wide enough. . .

"Also, we were concerned with the lack of knowledge about any 'due process' that may exist for the appeal of administrative and academic disciplinary decisions. The 'rights' of students for appeal are not known. Generally, no set procedure exists for the airing of grievances.

"Whereas it is our opinion that relatively few injustices occur, we nevertheless feel that guarantees against injustices (in the form of judicial procedures) should exist. . ."

In the body of its report, the committee said the proposed new Screening Committee should have four objectives:

1. To ensure that the charge is laid in the appropriate court.
2. To recommend alternative non-disciplinary action (e.g., psychiatric care or negotiation between parties) in the interests of the student.
3. To protect students from unnecessary litigation.
4. To inform students as to procedures and as to their rights.

It said neither Students' Court nor the proposed new University Court should have power to act unless the Screening Committee certifies that a prosecution should be proceeded with.

Students' Court now has jurisdiction over students for violations of the AMS Constitution, by-laws and code and of Students' Council regulations, or for "any behavior deemed unbecoming of a student of the University."

It has the power to fine students up to \$5.00 or to suspend AMS privileges for up to one year.

The Shaw committee recommended extending this court's jurisdiction and giving it power to suspend such administrative privileges as parking and such academic privileges as library borrowing and course registration for up to one year.

However, only the proposed University Court would have the power to apply wider academic sanctions such as suspension or expulsion which would affect a student's academic position and standing.

"Academic disciplinary measures are not to be applied as sanctions against freedom of speech, opinion, organization or political action," the Shaw committee said.

"This principle, however, does not absolve individuals or organizations from the laws of Canada or of British Columbia, or provide a protection from charges involving assault upon or restraint of others, or wilful damage to University or individual property."

University Court would hear appeals from decisions of the Students' court. Decisions of the University Court could be appealed to Senate and thence to the courts of Canada.

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campus are not being utilized as fully as they might be during every period of the day, even though they may be overcrowded at times.

Even though the supply of lecture rooms, seminar rooms and laboratories may be adequate for the coming year (given fuller utilization) UBC still will face shortages in other areas. There is a growing need for study space for the increasing student body, and of office space for the extra faculty members needed to teach them.

SCHEDULE MORE CLASSES

This summer UBC hopes to proceed with erection of \$1,000,000 worth of temporary buildings to help to fill these needs.

Dr. Robert Clark, director of academic planning, told the Senate that by scheduling more classes in the low-utilization hours, it might be possible for UBC to take in all prospective students, even those with 60-per-cent averages, this year. But he said that enrolment might have to be restricted in the 1970-71 academic year, and that by adopting the new policy statement now, Senate would be giving high school students more than a year's warning.

During the Senate debate a student senator, Stewart Rush, opposed giving any administrative official the discretionary power to decide where to draw the line on the 60-to-65-per-cent group of applicants.

SENATE RETAINS POWER

Acting President Walter Gage assured senators that this power would remain in their own hands. The Registrar would be authorized to admit automatically all those who met the 65-per-cent standard; those in the 60-to-65-per-cent bracket would be referred to the Senate Admissions Committee, where each application would be dealt with.

The Committee on Enrolment Policy told the Senate it was recommending the new policy "in an effort to keep student enrolment within the University's ability to provide high-quality education, and with the expectation of a greater degree of success among freshmen."

On this point, Dr. Clark said that a recent UBC study showed that 51 per cent of students entering with a 65-per-cent-or-better average achieved a record of "adequate" academic performance in their freshman year.

By contrast, he said, only 37 per cent of those in the 60-to-65-per-cent bracket performed adequately.

Student Senator Rush objected that the new Senate policy tended to make UBC an "academic elite," when it should instead be trying to extend its resources to a broader population base.

Prof. Fritz Bowers replied that a university ought to be an "academic elite," and that anti-intellectuals should be discouraged from enrolling.

UBC SHOULD CHOOSE

A Convocation senator, James Kearney, suggested it might be better for UBC to do its screening between first and second years, rather than between high school and university.

He suggested all high school graduates, down to a 55-per-cent average, be allowed one year in which to sample the University's educational riches and to demonstrate their ability to benefit from them. The high percentage who failed to record "adequate" performance should then be barred from proceeding into second year, he said.

Dean Gage pointed out that Senate had already taken steps to make re-admission to second year more difficult, as part of a general tightening-up of admission procedures.

'Community or Chaos' Topic of Symposium

A one-day symposium entitled Community or Chaos will be held Saturday, March 15, at the Student Union Building on the University of B.C. campus.

The symposium will begin at 9 a.m. and is sponsored by the Office of Interprofessional Education in the Health Sciences and by the UBC Alumni Association.

Purpose of the symposium is to examine the role of professionals in various fields in a co-ordinated approach to community problems.

Dr. Michael McGarvey, a member of the office of research and development, United States National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, will be the keynote speaker.

The program will also include a closed-circuit television discussion on community problems and the role of the professional to be moderated by broadcaster Jack Webster.

The registration fee for the symposium is \$1 which includes lunch and coffee. Registration can be arranged through the UBC Office of Interprofessional Education, 301 Wesbrook Building, or at booths located on the UBC campus.