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UBC REPORTS CAMPUS EDITION

Steering Group Formed

A steering committee to guide implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission on the Future of the Faculty of Education will be formed by Jan. 15, according to Dean Neville Scarfe, head of the UBC's education faculty.

Establishment of a steering committee and approval in principle of the COFFE report came during a day-and-a-half of discussion by Faculty of Education staff members on Dec. 17 and 18.

Dean Scarfe said the faculty discussion was primarily an exchange of views on the wide-ranging recommendations made in the COFFE report. He said the resolution approving the report in principle and calling for implementation of as much of the report as is possible was approved by more than three-quarters of the staff members present.

Dean Scarfe will chair the steering committee which will be made up of five elected faculty members and five persons to be appointed by the dean.

He said the steering committee has been empowered to form a number of subsidiary committees to deal with specific matters recommended in the report. When the steering committee has dealt with each area of the report the entire faculty will meet again to approve their recommendations.

Dean Scarfe said most of the recommendations approved by the faculty would then have to be forwarded to the UBC Senate and Board of Governors for final approval.

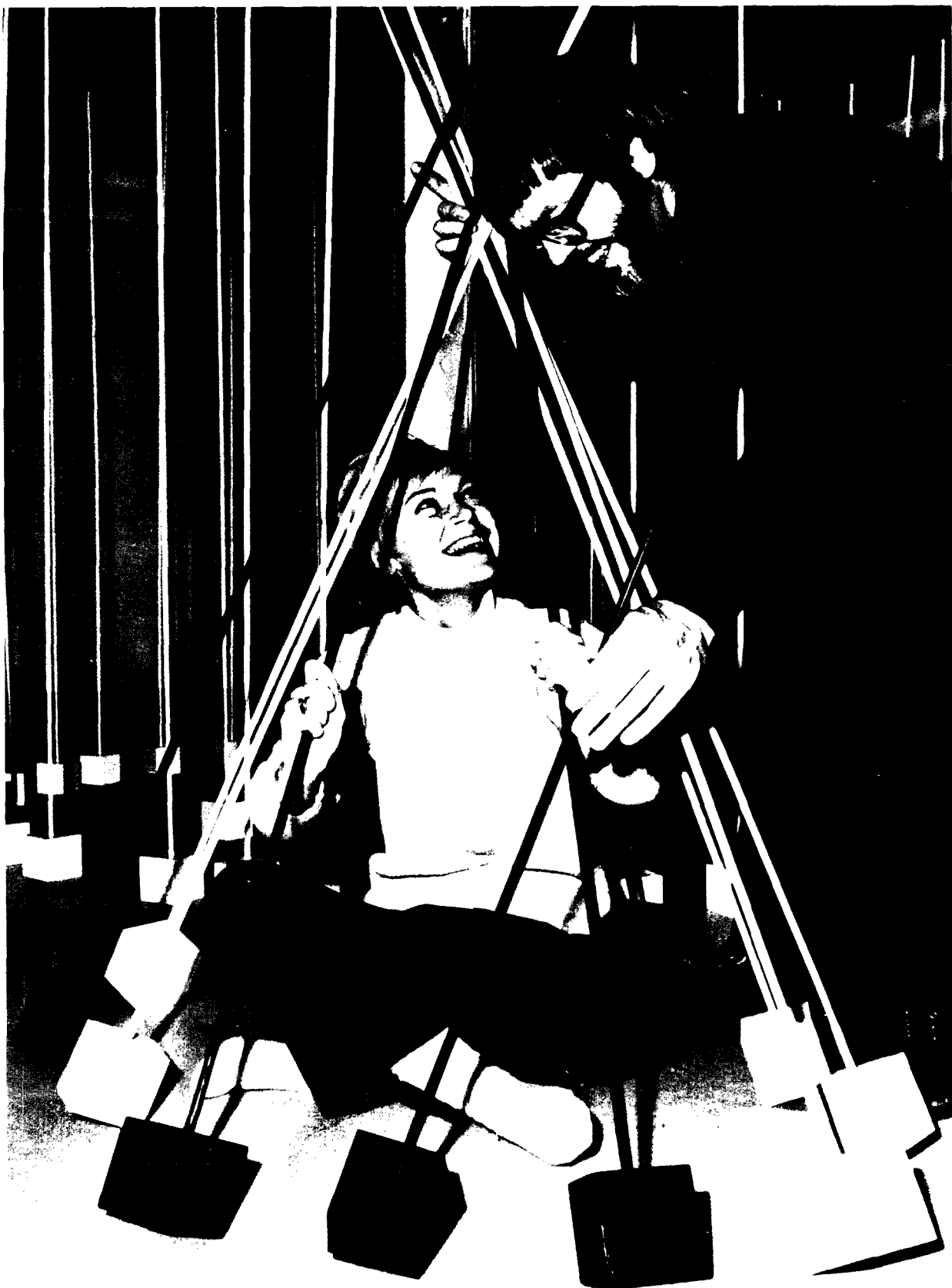
He said the discussion on Dec. 17 and 18 showed there was general agreement with the basic ideas set out in the report. "The chief task of the steering committee," he said, "will be advising on the practical problems of implementation."

Target date for full implementation of the report is the fall of 1973.

The 125-page COFFE report calls for top-to-bottom revision of the academic program and administrative structure of the Education Faculty.

Major recommendations call for:

- Adoption of a single, five-year Bachelor of Education degree program;
- Introduction of a "teaching associate" concept and abolition of the existing practice teaching method;
- Major changes and additions to the Faculty's graduate program, including a new Master of Pedagogy degree without thesis;
- Implementation of a new administrative structure involving creation of a Faculty Council and a Senior Administrative Board, which together would be the main policy-making bodies of the Faculty, and
- Appointment of an associate dean of development and planning to act as an "agent of change".



UBC's Festival of the Contemporary Arts gets underway this week with a Fine Arts Gallery display in the main Library of creations by assistant professor of fine arts Herbert Gilbert, shown above explaining one of his works, entitled "Spaced Out," to gallery assistant curator Ann Pollock. Some fifty events will

make up the 1970 Festival, which will include poetry readings, film showings and a number of ceremonial "happenings." A display of works by fine arts students embodying aspects of form, color and smell is currently on display in the lobby of the Frederic Lasserre building. Photo by Extension Graphic Arts.

FROM BOARD CHAIRMAN

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

The following new year's message was issued Dec. 29, 1969, by Dr. Walter Koerner, chairman of the Board of Governors of UBC.

The end of a year, and the beginning of a new one, cause us to reflect upon the achievements of UBC in the past 12 months. I am happy to say that, again in spite of an increasing student population with its unavoidable overcrowding in some fields, the high standard of learning at our institution has been maintained.

Awards made to faculty and students, for research and graduate study, have been of a high level, and very satisfactory. The President, Dr. Walter Gage, has the help of a dedicated administrative team, and the support of students, faculty and alumni.

The concern of our students this year has been directed to urgent problems in our society rather than to issues on campus. This generation of students, I am happy to say, feels called upon to solve problems of poverty, illness, war and rapid urbanization, and they need to be well prepared by our universities for this heavy responsibility. We, as citizens should have an understanding of

their deep feeling and concern for the challenge which confronts them.

Our society and our universities should not be content to lapse into an aging condition and philosophy. Instead, all our institutions including our University, must constantly and actively renew themselves.

Speaking for the University of British Columbia, I am determined that we shall do this. Our faculty, students and alumni, working through the University Senate, are already busy on this large-scale renewal project. We, in common with the other universities in B.C., have made submissions to the provincial government proposing educational reforms, and we hope soon to see some of these proposals implemented.

As Chairman of the Board of Governors of this University, and as a businessman in possession of the full facts, I want to assure the families of our students, and all taxpayers, that this University is giving full value for the money expended on it. It is not only one of the academic leaders in Canada, but also one of the most economically managed universities in this nation.



Is the radical student movement in North America falling apart?

The answer to that question is yes and no, depending on what you read or whom you talk to.

Speculation about the future of the radical youth movement became more widespread following the June, 1969, annual convention in Chicago of the organization known as Students for a Democratic Society, or SDS, a loosely-organized and decentralized international group which has served as the rallying point for student activism.

IS THE SDS

UBC REPORTS: The SDS, initially at least, served as a rallying point around which students who shared ideas about social and university problems could cluster. A great deal has happened to the movement in the 10 years in which it has existed and the impression one gets from reading the non-left press is that the movement has begun to disintegrate. Is this a distorted impression?

TOM WAYMAN: Yes, I think it's a distorted picture. The SDS always was a very loose but united front of individuals. The SDS chapters that I was in included people who considered themselves Marxist-Leninist and others who were openly anti-Communist. The things we were united on were opposition to the war in Vietnam, and the obvious faults in the American system.

In the classroom the student has a gut response to what is happening and that helped build the movement too. Students are asked by many teachers to sit through long, boring lectures and then suddenly regurgitate information back on exams. The student learns, in a sense, to put up with boredom, to lie, to respect authority figures that he really doesn't have much use for.

UNITED FRONT

UBC REPORTS: There seems to have been, particularly in California, a conservative backlash, which has been reflected in the support for Governor Ronald Reagan. Has the movement in California become more muted in recent months?

WAYMAN: No, and I think that goes back to your first question which I'm not sure I really answered. What's happened since Chicago is that the united front has really become more specific. Those in the movement have a clearer idea of how far they want to go with social change and what they want to do. And in some ways that's going to make the movement more effective.

Mike Klonsky, the leader of RYM II talks a great deal about a united front — about uniting the broadest number of people around an issue. I think an organization like the Friends of the Black Panthers is a good example of that. A lot of people say, don't back everything that the Panthers do 100 per cent but understand that they're a positive force in the black community, a force offering protection for black people from police harassment, offering free breakfasts for school children, free medical clinics, and not just trying to end the war in Vietnam.

UBC REPORTS: The Black Panthers are usually pictured as an extremist, gun-carrying group bent on war in the streets. This is a distorted view, in your opinion, is it?

WAYMAN: Yeah. To be a Canadian in the States and see the way the black and brown people are treated is really a frightening experience. Black people are subject to constant harassment by the police. By harassment I mean a policeman parking his car and stopping every black, brown or hippie person, hassling them, running checks on them, pushing them around, insulting their women. This goes on endlessly in the ghettos.

Photo by Extension Graphic Arts

Internal politics figured strongly in the SDS convention. Basically what happened was this: The Progressive Labor Party-Worker-Student Alliance, or W-SA, a Communist party splinter group, was kicked out of the SDS by the Revolutionary Youth Movement, or RYM.

Immediately after the convention the RYM itself split into two factions, RYM I, called "The Weatherman," headed by Mark Rudd, who claims to be the leader of SDS, and RYM II, headed by Mike Klonsky, a group which has its origins in the Bay area

of San Francisco. (RYM I takes its nickname — "The Weatherman" — from a line by folk singer Bob Dylan, "You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows.")

Was the SDS seriously weakened by this political in-fighting? The radical press has been of the opinion that rather than weaken the movement, the split will strengthen it by allowing the various factions to define their goals more clearly. The non-radical press and other commentators have tended to be of the opinion that the split has irrevocably damaged the SDS as a viable movement.

UBC graduate Tom Wayman, a former editor of *The Ubysey*, was at Chicago last summer for the SDS convention. Wayman, who says he tends to support the RYM II faction of the SDS, did graduate work at the University of California at Irvine, where he received the Master of Fine Arts degree, and taught last year at Colorado State College, where he was faculty adviser to the SDS chapter. *UBC Reports* talked to him recently about the convention and the radical student movement. An edited version of that conversation begins below.

ALIVE AND WELL-SOMEWHERE ?

The Black Panthers have simply said 'enough of that.' Their attitude is that if the police are going to carry arms and hassle us we're going to carry arms to protect ourselves. This led to escalation, I guess you'd call it, on both sides and the police, finding their power threatened, become insanely trigger-happy. It's a pretty happy society all together.

UBC REPORTS: It's been said that there is a widening gulf between the white and the black activist to the extent that the black protest movement is rejecting offers of assistance and help from the white community.

WAYMAN: Well, the Panthers have consciously and continuously fought against that. They say that the enemy is not white people but those white people or those black people who own the ghettos, who keep rents high, who keep people all jammed together. They fight continually against racism in reverse in their own ranks. But that attitude certainly does exist in the black movement, as one would expect.

Most white activists are willing to put up with that attitude to a certain extent because black people are the leaders in the fight against what oppresses everyone, black and white.

UBC REPORTS: You have been active in the protest movement both here and in the United States. You're probably aware that the movement in universities in Canada has suffered because it has imported issues from the United States. The activist movement in Canada now seems to be swinging away from American issues and focusing more on specifically Canadian issues. Are there any differences between the Canadian and the American activist?

WAYMAN: No, I really don't notice much difference. I think the reason Canadians are attracted to American issues is because a Canadian activist starts from the premise that Canada has locked step with America. The move in Canada to deal more with Canadian problems is good, but you'll also see that same development in the States. The movement can't afford to become isolated from the bulk of the American or Canadian people.

WORKERS NOT HAPPY

In the States more and more activists are being concerned with day-to-day problems. In Colorado for example, the problem is the small farmer who's being crushed out by large, corporate farms. The SDS has begun to talk to small farmers about issues that affect them every day. I think the same thing is happening in Canada. Not just Indian problems, but jobs for UBC graduates.

UBC REPORTS: One of the areas that the student activist movement has been turning to in recent years is an attempt to form some kind of an alliance with the industrial worker in the United States. The industrial worker these days often strikes one as being so fat and sassy that he's almost part of the Establishment. He doesn't want the boat rocked. Is there any possibility of an alliance with the industrial worker?

WAYMAN: I think it's a possibility with young workers, who are not really living for a house and car, who are the guys who had to fight the war in Vietnam and deal with the consequences of that war, such as inflation and higher taxes and so on without that cushion of union seniority and high wages. He's more approachable. At the same time, inflation and high taxes have made it possible to talk to working people. Union leaders keep saying their membership loves them, but when you talk to the rank-and-file workers, they're not so happy.

NOT MONOLITHIC

UBC REPORTS: To get back to what happened at Chicago and the aftermath of that affair — the impression one gets from reading the non-left press is that the SDS has practically dissolved.

WAYMAN: Well, it's a mistake to think of the SDS as a close-knit, monolithic organization. It began at a certain point in time, it evolved, it changed. What it stood for changed, who was in it changed and those people, as they learn more, as they experience more in society, continue to change and evolve. I never met a person in SDS who thought that SDS was going to last as long as General Motors.

Almost everyone would say that our loyalty is to the ideas that we're talking about and not to any organization. Just the name, Students for a Democratic Society, obviously showed that its days were numbered. It had to broaden out if it was going to be a real movement for social change. It had to involve blue collar workers, white collar workers, everyone. It had to be the student wing of something very much larger.

UBC REPORTS: What's the future of the movement?

WAYMAN: Well, in Canada it's my feeling that it will not develop on campuses, cut off from what's happening in the working classes. I feel that students are much closer to what's happening in the working class movement in British Columbia, where you can still meet and talk with militant trade union workers who have not forgotten that struggle. I think that in Canada the alliances among all working people — not just blue collar and white collar workers — and students will continue to grow and develop.

In the States, there will be many more things happening on campuses and in ghettos as the economy goes into a tail spin as a result of the collapse or the stepping up of the war effort in Vietnam. In either case, it creates a very unstable situation in the economy which has real effects on people's lives. Broader and broader areas of the community will be involved.

UBC REPORTS: Do you see the incidence of campus disturbances decreasing as the movement turns outward into the community?

WAYMAN: No, the incidence won't decrease, but the direction may be different, that is, the fight more and more will be against having the university as a playground for the elite. In the States, that is not a particularly radical demand. As unemployment rises there's only two places for young people to go: into the army or into the higher education system.

But at the same time it does change the nature of the university. The university professor is no longer there to provide culture to the elite or to train a small, managerial class. He has to begin relating to a wide variety of problems. In Canada we're not at that stage yet. The university is still largely the preserve of a small socio-economic range.

UBC REPORTS: One final question: has the SDS, the social protest movement, lost or do you think that it can still win? Do you think that the goals which the movement has set for itself are realistic and attainable in North America in 1970?

WAYMAN: I think they're not only attainable but that they will be reached. We don't draw lines in the protest movement the way the newspapers do by saying on this side are the crazy kinds and over here are the sane, sensible citizens. We draw the line to include everyone. The movement does not exist to make trouble for people who work hard all day long. It exists to join with them to build a better world. People have told us all these years in school that we're a fabulously rich continent. I believe it. I believe there's enough wealth for all and that includes everyone in the world too.

I think that the movement will broaden and deepen. As it does so it's going to set new goals and it may have to be redefined. It's no good yelling and screaming at the guy with a mortgage and a wife and a family that he ought to sacrifice everything for some fly-by-night revolution. He's not going to relate to that. What he will relate to is the idea of getting out of the dead structure, of living and working for something other than money and mortgage and debts.

IDEOLOGY REJECTED

UBC REPORTS: I take it that the goals that the movement has in mind don't involve an ideological emphasis. Do you think this will continue to be true?

WAYMAN: Let me put it this way: I think that the ideology which has been rejected is the ideology of capitalism, competition which says screw your buddy for a dollar, forget about the old people because they're worthless in terms of making a buck, forget about the poor people, forget about colored people all around the world. That's what's been rejected.

What has happened I think is that people are beginning to discover that social change is based on an economic way of looking at the world. The revolutions that have gone on in this century have been led by Marxists or people who have looked at the economy as the basis for how people relate to each other. And people relating to each other is what I mean by politics. So I don't think that it's quite true that the movement has rejected communism as an ideology. One poet calls it commune-ism, not some hippy commune sort of thing but in the sense of community.

How many people now go home and relate to the problems of their block? To the problems of their neighbor? And yet those problems are their problems. They'll have to deal with them sooner or later in terms of taxes, in terms of urban renewal.

UBC Reacts Sharply to Speech

Leading administrators at UBC have reacted sharply to suggestions that some faculties and departments should be moved elsewhere in B.C. and to criticism of the University for accepting research grants from the United States armed forces.

The rebuttals came following a speech to the Vancouver Institute Dec. 6 by Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, a UBC graduate who is now chancellor of Notre Dame University in Nelson, B.C. Dr. Keenleyside is a former top United Nations official and co-chairman of the B.C. Hydro and Power Authority. He has also served on UBC's Senate.

In his speech to the Institute at UBC Dr. Keenleyside asked: "But will someone tell me why the University of British Columbia in 1969 has been carrying on at least three research projects financed by the Pentagon? Is it for this that we provide facilities at Point Grey?"

Following the meeting Dr. Keenleyside said the U.S. Air Force was supporting two projects, one

called "Chemical Reactions in Frozen Substances," the other "Spectral Problems for Elliptical Operators." A third study on ocean turbulence, financed by the U.S. Navy, was also identified.

(UBC actually has five projects supported by the U.S. armed forces and one supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. See the box on this page for details.)

Earlier in the same speech Dr. Keenleyside said UBC's situation could be vastly improved by the

generally is supported by grants obtained by individual scientists on the University's faculty from a wide variety of sources."

"It is true that the work of a small number of researchers at UBC is currently being supported by various branches of the U.S. military. However, their work is basic research or 'pure science' with no direct military application, and none of it is secret."

His statement included details of the six projects being supported by the U.S. armed forces and NASA. "This support," he said, "amounts to \$129,759 out of a total of more than \$12 million being received from all sources for research."

He concluded his statement by saying: "The University's general policy is that research support from any fund-granting agency will be accepted only if the agency agrees to allow the researcher to discuss his work with his colleagues or in public, and to publish his findings in the appropriate journals. 'Classified' or secret research is thus ruled out."

Dean Michael Shaw, the head of UBC's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, who also attended the news conference, replied to Dr. Keenleyside's suggestion that training in agriculture and forestry might be moved off the UBC campus.

He said Dr. Keenleyside's remarks "did not reveal an up-to-date understanding of the nature of the modern multiversity, particularly with relation to the roles of faculties of agricultural sciences and forestry."

Such faculties, he said, are not merely concerned with teaching students the techniques of the past but with training and research which are closely tied in with the basic science departments of the University.

One of the basic strengths of UBC, he said, is the close relationships which exist between the faculties of forestry and agricultural sciences and the basic science departments.

This theme of interdependence of most graduate and professional training programs at UBC with other departments was echoed by the deans and heads of other departments mentioned by Dr. Keenleyside.

They also pointed out that if his proposals were carried out the cost of education in B.C. would escalate because the professional programs in their new locations would still require the services of basic sciences departments.

Dean Philip White, head of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, said the suggestion fails to take into account developments in management education over the past decade, in particular the interdisciplinary programs developed with other professional schools such as engineering, law, the health sciences, agriculture and forestry.

"Courses are given by members of the commerce faculty in all these areas," he said, "and many students from these areas come to us for training. There are also an increasing number of joint appointments and research projects as well as joint degree programs."

Dean Joseph Gardner, head of the Faculty of Forestry, said moving his faculty elsewhere would mean that some basic science departments would have to be duplicated. He said forestry students need a good grounding in mathematics, chemistry and physics and are also required to take courses in economics and commerce.

Dr. J.B. Evans, the recently-appointed head of UBC's mineral engineering department, pointed out that undergraduate students in his department receive only 25 to 30 percent of their instruction in mineral engineering.

"The removal of mineral engineering to a location other than Point Grey," he said, "would necessitate having the remaining 70 to 75 per cent of the course content at the other location."

NEW FEE PROCEDURES APPROVED

UBC's Board of Governors has approved new procedures for payment of tuition fees designed to cut down on red tape during registration week.

In 1970 students will be billed in advance for their fees and requested to pay them, preferably by mail, on or before the first day of lectures in the 1970-71 winter session.

As in the past, students will have the option of paying their fees in two installments. The second installment will be due on or before the first day of lectures in the second term.

Fee invoices will be mailed to returning students at the time their marks and eligibility notices are sent out in early June. Students enrolling for the first time will receive an invoice when their eligibility is established.

The UBC Board also approved a revised scale of incidental fees for such things as late registration, supplemental examinations and review of standings assigned by professors.

A flat fee of \$25 will be charged in future for students who wish to enrol after the normal period of registration. In previous years late registering students paid \$25 plus \$5 per day beyond the last day of registration.

Students who fail to pay their first or second fee installment by the end of the second week of lectures in either term will be assessed a late fee of \$25. In previous years there was no late payment fee in the first term, but a late payment fee of \$20 was charged after Jan. 15 and \$30 after Jan. 30 in the second term.

Any student who fails to pay his first or second fee installment by the end of the fourth week of lectures in either term will be required to pay a reinstatement of registration fee of \$25 in addition to the late payment fee. In previous years a reinstatement fee of \$10 was charged in the second term only.

The Board has also approved increased fees for supplemental examinations to offset increased administrative costs.

Here is the new scale of fees for supplemental exams with the old fees in brackets: supplemental exams at UBC - \$10 (\$7.50); supplemental exams at regular outside centers - \$15 (\$10); supplemental exams at special outside centers - \$30 (\$20); special examination where permitted - \$25 (\$20).

Students who wish to have their course standings as assigned by professors reviewed will also pay more in 1970. The fee per course for review has been upped from \$5 to \$10. Where changes in standing are made the full fee is refunded to the student.

UBC's Board also approved an increase in the Summer Session Association fee from \$2 to \$3. The additional dollar will be paid to the Alma Mater Society and in return the Summer Session Association will receive free use of the Student Union Building.

U.S. ARMED FORCES GRANTS NO SECRET

Listed below are the United States armed service departments which are supporting individual research projects at UBC. The names of the recipients of the grants and a brief description of the research is included.

Four of the projects listed below have been the subject of news releases by UBC to newspapers and other media in recent years and have also been reported in editions of *UBC Reports*. In all cases the source of funds for the project was included in the news release.

U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research - Dr. R.E. Pincock, Chemistry Department - Details of reactions-frozen mixtures of ice and alcohol: study the possibility of extending applicable theory to higher temperature systems.

U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research - Dr. C.A. Swanson, Mathematics Department - Application of functional-analytic techniques to extend the classical theory of eigenvalues of singular linear elliptic operators.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Dr. F. Bowers, Electrical Engineering Department - Construct model of portable tape recorder for testing under Arctic winter conditions.

U.S. Army Medical Service - Dr. D.M. McLean, Medical Microbiology Department - Collecting forest fauna, ticks and mosquitoes in area of Cranbrook, B.C. to ascertain the presence of viruses and attempt to devise a vaccine.

U.S. Navy - Dr. R.W. Stewart, Institute of Oceanography - Theoretical and observational considerations of the turbulent air flow with wave-induced motion in the air at the surface of the ocean.

U.S. Air Force - Dr. L. Young, Electrical Engineering Department - A study of the kinetics and mechanism of formation of thin films, especially high purity insulator thin films for printed circuits.

transfer away from the present campus of academic units which make little demand on specialized and expensive equipment.

Here is how he put it: "Commerce would be just as close to the business community of Vancouver if it were at Simon Fraser as it is at UBC. Surely the best residential area of the City of Vancouver is not the most appropriate spot to study agriculture and forestry.

"There might also be some advantage in having geology, mineralogy, mining and related activities closer to the mineralized areas of the province rather than to the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Training in educational techniques and home economics could be distributed in eight or ten provincial centres without adverse effects."

At a news conference following Dr. Keenleyside's speech, Prof. William Armstrong, UBC's deputy president, replied to the criticism that UBC is involved in Pentagon research.

He said the impression that UBC is somehow engaged in "war projects" for the United States armed forces is false.

His statement continued: "The University, as an institution, does not engage in research on behalf of the Pentagon or of any other agency. Research

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