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A scanning electron micrograph showing several large, spherical moss spores. Each spore has a highly textured, porous surface with numerous small, circular openings. The spores are arranged in a cluster, with some overlapping. The background is dark, making the light-colored spores stand out.

SEEING THE UNSEEABLE

At first glance, our cover photo could be mistaken for a new type of golf ball or the latest breakfast cereal. Actually, what you're looking at is the fine detail on the spores of moss magnified 46,500 times under the scanning electron microscope located in UBC's Biological Sciences Building. For more pictures, turn to Pages Six and Seven. Photo by Leslie Veto.

COMPUTER MODEL WILL EXPLORE

UBC is about to become the focal point for development of a unique computer model that will allow city and regional planners to test the effect of policy ideas on the Vancouver region. In future, the lessons learned in the project may be applied to other North American cities where urban problems are more urgent. UBC will cooperate with the City of Vancouver and the Greater Vancouver Regional District to develop the computer model, which will explore the future consequences of changes in population, land use, industry, recreation and other factors on the region as a whole. Some of the key figures in the project, seen against the background of downtown Vancouver, are pictured at right. At left rear is Mr. Drew Thorburn, senior associate in planning for the Greater Vancouver Regional District. At left front is Mr. William Curtis, assistant city engineer in the engineering planning and control division of the department of engineering of the City of Vancouver, and at center is Mr. Peter Leckie, deputy director of the finance department of the City of Vancouver. At right are two UBC researchers associated with the project — Dr. Michael Goldberg, front, and Prof. Crawford Holling, rear.



BY PETER THOMPSON
ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER, UBC

Polluted air, streets and highways clogged with cars, slums, overcrowding, garbage, de-personalization, sprawl.

This is the face of many North American cities today. From a planner's point of view these cities in the past were divided by local and often very different needs, quarantined into sections by individual urban problems.

But today many urban problems are common to all areas of a city. One area may have a higher air pollution index but others suffer from dirty air too. Smog, which used to return each year with the regularity of baseball, is now never out of season.

Cities have historically drawn people to them from the land. Federal housing minister Robert Andras said recently that Canada's population will double to more than 40 million by the year 2000 and will be concentrated in about a dozen cities.

Yet a small but persistent counter-movement is developing against the cities' magnetic attraction. People who are middle-class and middle-aged as well as the young are moving from the larger cities to smaller communities.

All this is prologue to one of the most critical projects undertaken so far for the survival of our society, a project initiated by a group at the University of B.C. Recognizing the threat some time ago, members of the group began working to solve some of the problems by organizing scientific and technological resources in a way that has never been done before. One person involved, Prof. C.S. Holling, director of the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology, became so concerned that he redirected his career four years ago. Trained as a biologist with a special interest in population dynamics,

he was so terrified of the ecological course of the world that he reoriented the work he was doing. He was involved in mathematical models of the relationship between predators and their prey when he realized that many of the patterns of this relationship can also be applied to man.

The project launched by Prof. Holling and Dr. Michael A. Goldberg, assistant professor in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, is to build a computer model, a mastermind of the entire Vancouver region. Its purpose will be to allow city and regional planners to systematically test the most likely social, economic, environmental and physical effect of policy ideas on the Vancouver region. It will explore future consequences of changes in population, transportation, land use, industry, recreation and other factors on the region as a whole. The model won't formulate policy. It will give the likely effect of policies submitted to it.

MISTAKES INEVITABLE

Until now planners could not evaluate the results of, say, a new expressway or a new industrial area on the entire region. Nor could they predict the future consequences on the region with any great accuracy. So cities were obliged to grow almost blindly. Changes were made because they had to be made. Their immediate and local effect may have been known but the larger consequences often weren't. Mistakes were inevitable.

One of the important reasons why the Ford Foundation approved the grant application for the project by Dr. Goldberg and Prof. Holling is that few

major mistakes have been made in Vancouver because of the city's relatively small population and young age. Vancouver still has many of its development options open and planning doesn't have to take into account major blunders committed in the past. This makes Vancouver an ideal city for the Foundation's purposes because it wants the lessons learnt in the Vancouver project to be applied to other North American cities.

The Foundation is putting up \$371,000, more than half of the financing for the project. Working closely with the UBC group will be officials from the City of Vancouver and the Greater Vancouver Regional District. The City is contributing \$167,000 and the Regional District \$49,500. UBC is contributing \$120,000 for a total of \$709,300. Most of the money from the City, Regional District and UBC will cover the salaries of existing staff who will be working on the project.

Dr. Goldberg stressed that the co-operation of groups at UBC and public organizations in the region is needed if the model is to be built. And once built, it will only be successful if individuals all over the region participate in the choices it makes.

Ideally, he said, the type of information to be coded and taped into the computer would include population statistics, family size, age structure, sex, labor force participation rate, occupation, net immigration, birth-death ratios, quality and quantity and location of sewage flow, parks and open space data, location and quantity of industrial pollution, regional climate data, miles of street by capacity, transportation flow characteristics, airport and railway and deepwater locations, land and water use data, total land available,

VANCOUVER REGION'S FUTURE



total vacant land, total shore line, water use and recreation data.

He said the simulator, when completed, won't be able to decide for itself how the city should be planned. It won't even outline major areas of difficulty or point to planning problems. It will supply projections only when qualitative information is fed into it.

SIMULATOR PREDICTS

For instance, if you want to see what Vancouver could look like in five or ten years if you opted for a city with low pollution, greater use of mass transit and industry concentrated along the western part of the Fraser River, you would feed these choices into the simulator and it would give you your answer in the form of graph or chart print-outs or as a projection on a television monitor.

If you don't like the profile predicted by the simulator — say a low income level for the general population or a greater commuting distance from home to work — you could rearrange your priorities and try again.

A major problem facing the people involved in the project is making sure that the simulator will be used democratically when completed. It should be the population of the Vancouver region generally that decides what priorities are eventually used rather than certain regions or groups with perhaps easier access to the model.

To ensure that the model isn't abused, the general

population must become as familiar with the project as possible

"This is a people project," Dr. Goldberg said. "It's exciting and new. Just getting groups in the area working together on something like this, apart from whatever the simulator will allow us to do, is a big step forward.

"But we want to make the project as close to the citizenry as possible and we want to make communication between the people involved as uncomplicated as we can. Without good communication the public won't know what we're doing and the chances of them participating in the planning choices will fall off."

Formally involved among the Vancouver groups financing the project are the Departments of Engineering, Social Planning/Community Development, Finance and Planning of the City of Vancouver and the Planning Department of the Greater Vancouver Regional District, and UBC's Faculties of Forestry, Commerce and Business Administration, Agricultural Sciences, the Schools of Architecture and Community and Regional Planning, the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology and the Department of Geography.

Also interested in the project are the Economic Council of Canada, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Science Council of Canada and the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research.

Both Prof. Holling and Dr. Goldberg have had previous experience with computer models. While at the University of California at Berkeley Dr. Goldberg was a management committee member of the San Francisco Bay Area Simulation Study (BASS). The BASS model

took 3½ years to build and has been used for a variety of planning decisions including open space planning, land use, transportation, water quality and urban renewal.

Prof. Holling was in charge of the building of the Gulf Island Recreational Land Simulator (GIRLS), a computer simulator of recreational land use in the Gulf of Georgia from the year 1900 to 2000. GIRLS used information on population and economic growth to simulate public demand for recreational land, the dynamics of the land market, the behavior of large and small land developers and their ecological consequences.

It was a project of UBC's Resources Sciences Center, set up two years ago as a committee of the Faculty of Graduate Studies with the help of a \$518,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. Major aim of the Center is to use computer methods and train a new breed of interdisciplinary scientists to manage natural resources. Prof. Holling is director of the Center.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECT

Dr. Goldberg said it is essential that the Vancouver project continue for five years. Much of the first year will be devoted to getting the project underway. The second and third years will probably be the busiest. This is when the bulk of programming will be done.

"By the end of the third year the simulator should be programmed and debugged," he said. "But the next two years will be the most critical. We will have to spend a lot of time refining it and applying it for the first time to actual problems before it is eventually turned over to public officials."

THE WAR MEASURES ACT-WHAT DOES IT MEAN?



PROF. REG ROBSON

ACT DISCUSSED BY PANEL

A panel discussion on the implications of the invocation of the War Measures Act originated live on the UBC NOW television series of Tuesday, October 20, over Channel 10, available to subscribers to Vancouver Cablevision.

The participants in the panel discussion were: Dr. R.A.H. Robson, professor of Anthropology and Sociology at UBC and executive secretary of the B.C. Civil Liberties Association; Mr. James G. Matkin, assistant professor of Law at UBC; Mr. Paul R. Tennant, assistant professor of political science at UBC, and Miss D.J. O'Donnell, a third-year history student at UBC. The panel was moderated by Mr. Fred Cawsey, a graduate

student in creative writing at UBC and a free-lance journalist.

The following is an edited version of the panelists' comments on the invocation of the War Measures Act. *UBC Reports'* readers are invited to submit comments on the content of the program by addressing letters to: The Editor, *UBC Reports*, Information Services Department, UBC.

UBC NOW is a series of weekly, half-hour television programs produced by UBC's Information Services Department and aired on Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. on Channel 10, which is available to subscribers to Vancouver Cablevision and affiliates. Readers are also invited to submit program ideas for future UBC NOW programs.

support of the move and in general public opinion seems to support the action by the government. Is it not possible then that you are fighting a losing battle, or one for which you have no support?

DR. ROBSON: I think that we don't fight battles only because we have support of other people. We fight battles for principles that we think are very important. I don't know how one can estimate how the population divides for or against the various actions that the government have taken. I would guess it to be true that probably the majority of people support the government in this. But then, people are, I think, in general, very prone to be willing for governments and other authorities to crack down on people with whom they disagree. Unfortunately, that is a sad thing to relate because of course once one group in the community is cracked down on by authorities I think it encourages them to do it to other groups. But I don't think that our association would not fight a battle because it was a minority view within the Canadian population.

CONTRADICTION

MR. CAWSEY: There has also been the suggestion that this invocation of an anti-democratic act to support a democracy is a contradiction in terms. I was wondering if Paul could answer that?

MR. TENNANT: I don't think it is a contradiction. In a literal sense democracy is simply rule by the majority of the people and as is quite clear in this particular case, the majority does approve of this. Now we have to introduce notions of the quality of the democracy. Is it a liberal democracy or people's democracy, whatever term we wish to use? Here we are in the much more abstract field of moral judgments. I would claim that as one looks around the world one can find a number of governments which are engaging in activities to protect their own existence which most people would consider immoral. Maybe that is a very biased judgment. I think there are other governments, other societies, in which there is sufficient justice, sufficient chance for peaceful social change that it is justified for the government or the authorities of the day to invoke measures such as we see here in Canada today.

MR. CAWSEY: For most people, I suppose, the invocation of the War Measures Act doesn't mean much, but for some people who are in a different position, it means a lot more. D.J., perhaps you could talk on this matter as your situation is different from everyone else's.

MISS O'DONNELL: That is definitely true. I am committed to a fundamental transformation in society, to complete economic, political and social liberation of the people in Vancouver, the people in British Columbia, Quebec and of the world. . . . I believe that Quebec is a colony of English Canada and

MR. MATKIN: I think it is important to understand that the War Measures Act is only an empowering act. It gives authority to the governor-in-council, or cabinet, to pass special regulations. It is the regulations that are the meat of the authority now exercised under the act. I think that it is important to realize just where we are in terms of the regulations as they change the present laws. The regulations make the FLQ an illegal organization and anyone who is a member of that organization or advocates or promotes its unlawful purposes commits a indictable offense for which he can be punished by five years imprisonment. It increases the powers of arrest which are given to police in order to determine people who have committed this offense. It gives the police the power to detain people for longer than under the normal criminal law, seven days without a special order from the attorney-general, and 21 days with a special order. And it does suspend the Canadian Bill of Rights in regard to the interpretation of these regulations. However, that is as far as the Canadian Bill of Rights is suspended. I wish to emphasize that we are now not in a situation where all the law in Canada is not subject to the Bill of Rights. It is only the regulations passed pursuant to the act that are no longer subject to the Canadian Bill of Rights.

MR. CAWSEY: I would like to ask Reg Robson if there is, in his opinion, any situation which would warrant suspension of civil rights?

DR. ROBSON: Yes, so far as our association is concerned, I think we would agree that one could conceive circumstances where it would be necessary for a limited time to suspend some of our civil liberties. But since suspension of our civil liberties is an extremely dangerous measure we do think that the situation in which these powers are invoked should be sufficiently grave as to warrant such an action. And in our judgment the present situation, so far as we've been given information about it by the Prime Minister, is not sufficiently serious to warrant the invocation of the emergency War Measures Act. We

think, as has been stated by other groups in Canada, that the powers that have been invoked by the government are far too broad and sweeping. We think that there are grave dangers in their being applied against groups other than the FLQ. For example, our own heroic mayor has already suggested that it should be used against hippies and youth and draft dodgers and a few other categories of people with whom he does not agree. We think also that the invocation of this particular measure is likely to create a disrespect for civil liberties, or lowering of the concern about civil liberties. It certainly, I think, creates a precedent for the invocation of this measure or similar measures in the future. It makes it much easier to do this. And, in our opinion, even terrorists have certain civil rights which are in danger of being overlooked in the psychology that is created by the invocation of this particular act. I do want to say, in case we are misunderstood, that we do not support in any way the terrorists' activities or organizations like the FLQ. Just in case there is any misunderstanding, we are certainly not supporting the kinds of activities that the FLQ have been accused of. But we do think it is necessary to deal hastily with the present situation and for the government at least to bring in legislation which provides that government with opportunities to acquire powers of a less sweeping nature to deal with crises of this kind. I would want to say finally that even this, however, is something that one should realize includes various dangers because if there is legislation which enables the government to acquire less sweeping powers, then there is the danger that they will be more inclined to invoke that more frequently than is the case with the emergency War Measures Act.

PROTEST ACT

MR. CAWSEY: Civil liberties groups all across the country have sent telegrams to the prime minister protesting the act but the prime minister's office says that 90 per cent of the incoming mail has been in



MR. JAMES MATKIN



MISS D.J. O'DONNELL



MR. PAUL TENNANT

has been oppressed for hundreds of years — for specifically a hundred years, under Confederation — and is dominated by the Canadian state and American economic control. On the other hand, I am involved in day-to-day political activity in Vancouver against certain repressive aspects of the system here. Against abortion, women's health questions, against Campbell's incredible anti-youth hysteria that he is building in this city. It seems very clear that there is a real possibility that the act can be used and I think the intention of the act in fact is to be used against groups other than the FLQ. Specifically, if not to throw them in jail then to intimidate them from taking a stand against their own oppression. Of the 300 people that were arrested in Quebec many, many of them had no association at all with the FLQ and didn't even particularly agree with its politics. But they were involved with militant activity in trade unions, student groups, in different areas of the community.

MR. CAWSEY: Has this had any effect here in Vancouver?

MISS O'DONNELL: I think people are aware of Tom Campbell's statement about the possibility of using that act against American draft dodgers and deserters...

MR. MATKIN: But isn't that statement sheer nonsense in terms of what the act really does? And how do you explain the fact that the act wasn't used against the 1,000 VLF who demonstrated in favor of the FLQ if really the intent of the act is as you say.

MISS O'DONNELL: I believe the intent of the act is primarily to intimidate dissent, to intimidate people who are struggling against their own oppression and ... whether or not I am ever incarcerated for six months without trial, whether or not that repression comes to that level, the effect of the act in Vancouver has already been to intimidate the hell out of people, to scare people from taking independent political action, specifically for instance militant trade unionists who don't even have the protection of a political organization as people, as I, do.

MR. CAWSEY: Is there not, Jim, the way it is set out specifically by Ottawa, a clause in which you have to be a member of the FLQ in order to come under this act?

MR. MATKIN: You have to either be a member of the FLQ or do some very overt thing in support of the FLQ. It does state, however, that if you speak publicly in favor of the FLQ that this will be evidence that you are a member; however, you may rebut this. This is a rebuttable presumption in law and I think that the courts will be very lenient in this regard.

MR. CAWSEY: To your knowledge, does this act give powers to the police that they already did not have?

MR. MATKIN: Certainly it does that. As I explained, the power that they had to arrest without warrant before the act was on reasonable belief that

an indictable offense had been committed. The law now is they merely have to have reason to suspect, so it has changed from belief to suspect. I am not sure whether that is much more than semantics but it does somewhat indicate that the power is broadened. And then, of course, the power of detention is increased from 24 hours to seven days or 21 days which gives the police an opportunity to ensure that evidence is able to be brought forward and to prevent the arrested person in a time of insurrection, which is what has been proclaimed, from making threats and continuing the insurrection.

DR. ROBSON: I think there is no doubt that the emergency War Measures Act does give the government and police considerably more power than they had before its passage. However, I think it is interesting to note that in terms of the behavior of the police and the government they have done very few things up to the moment which they could not have done before passage of the act. It is true I think that it has made the things they have done, like the arrest of a large number of people without warrants, easier than it would have been had the act not been passed but I think that one has to distinguish between what the act does enable the government to do if it wants to and what, in fact, it has done.

MR. CAWSEY: What do you see as the function of the act then? Are they just trying to make a grandstand play? Are they trying to scare people? Are they trying to suppress ideas as well as actions? What do you see it as?

DR. ROBSON: I think it is very difficult to be sure about motivation of a complex group of politicians but it is a matter of concern to me that the behavior of the government does not seem to be sufficiently different before the act was passed to justify the passage of the act. And I suspect that in part the prime minister is a little up-tight about the FLQ. He is, after all, a French-Canadian. He has very strong views, I think, about the place of Quebec in the federal Canada and so on. I think also that he is using it for psychological reasons, to create a certain atmosphere in the country which will be more conducive to the downfall of that organization.

SEEK LIBERTY

MISS O'DONNELL: I think that is definitely true. The War Measures Act specifically within Quebec is directed primarily against people who maybe think the FLQ is not such a bad idea, they want to fight for their own liberation. They are not sure in exactly what direction to go. They are not sure whether the Parti Québécois and the electoral process will give them genuine human liberation. They are not sure whether it is necessary to take more militant steps

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FACULTY ASSOCIATION STATEMENT

The following statement was issued Saturday, Oct. 24, by Dr. Peter Pearse, associate professor of Economics and president of the UBC Faculty Association. The statement was prepared by the executive of the Association.

"A recent Order-in-Council of the provincial government calls for dismissal of teachers and professors who support the FLQ or the violent overthrow of democratically-elected governments.

"The Order is unnecessary and unjustified in view of the emergency War Measures Act, and is an example of over-reaction of a kind that federal spokesmen and others have warned against.

"Our objection to this provincial order should not be construed as a criticism of the emergency measures taken by the Government of Canada nor as implying in any way support of the FLQ.

"The order has the effect of putting teachers and professors under double jeopardy. It singles out teachers and implies that they should be subject not only to the special restraints placed on all Canadians, but also, apparently, to summary dismissal. If instructors transgress the emergency legislation by supporting the FLQ or violent overthrow, they should be tried under a court of law like anyone else. There is no justification for making this group of people, who are particularly vulnerable to misrepresentation and unfounded allegation, subject to penalties which do not apply to others and which carry none of the guarantees of court justice.

"The legal status of the Order-in-Council is unclear. Obviously, the Universities Act cannot be altered in this way, and that Act clearly vests responsibility for hiring and dismissal in the University's Board of Governors, acting on the advice of the president and according to procedures concurred in by the Board and the faculty.

"These structures and procedures already provide for dismissal in appropriate circumstances and have been developed to

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See STATEMENT*



THE DIATOM pictured above, magnified 5,500 times by UBC's scanning electron microscope, might be mistaken for an inflatable life raft. Diatoms are microscopic, unicellular plants which abound in both salt and fresh water. When the plants die they form deposits of

diatomaceous earth which is extremely porous and absorbent. The earth is used for a wide variety of industrial purposes. The photograph above and those on the page opposite were taken by Mr. Leslie Veto, senior technician in UBC's electron microscope laboratories.

Many Groups Use Scanning Microscope

By PETER THOMPSON
Assistant Information Officer, UBC

Research at UBC which could lead to better jet engines and a cure for leukemia is possible through the use of electron microscopes, large and costly instruments which give man an awing glimpse into the sub-molecular landscape.

About three decades ago microscopic research ran into an impenetrable barrier: light. Paradoxically, light isn't so good for seeing with, at least at close range. Since optical microscopes use light as a source of illumination, they can't be used to study details shorter than the wave length of light no matter what magnification is used. The image blurs.

Science, it seemed, was limited by an insuperable fact of nature and the relatively new science of cytology — the study of cells — appeared severely hampered.

The only solution was to use a source of illumination with a shorter wave length than light. Thus the electron microscope, invented in Germany in the late 20s and put into wide-spread use after the Second World War.

Electrons have a wave length about one twenty-five-thousandths of light and electron microscopes are now commonly used to study molecules less than one billionth of a centimeter apart.

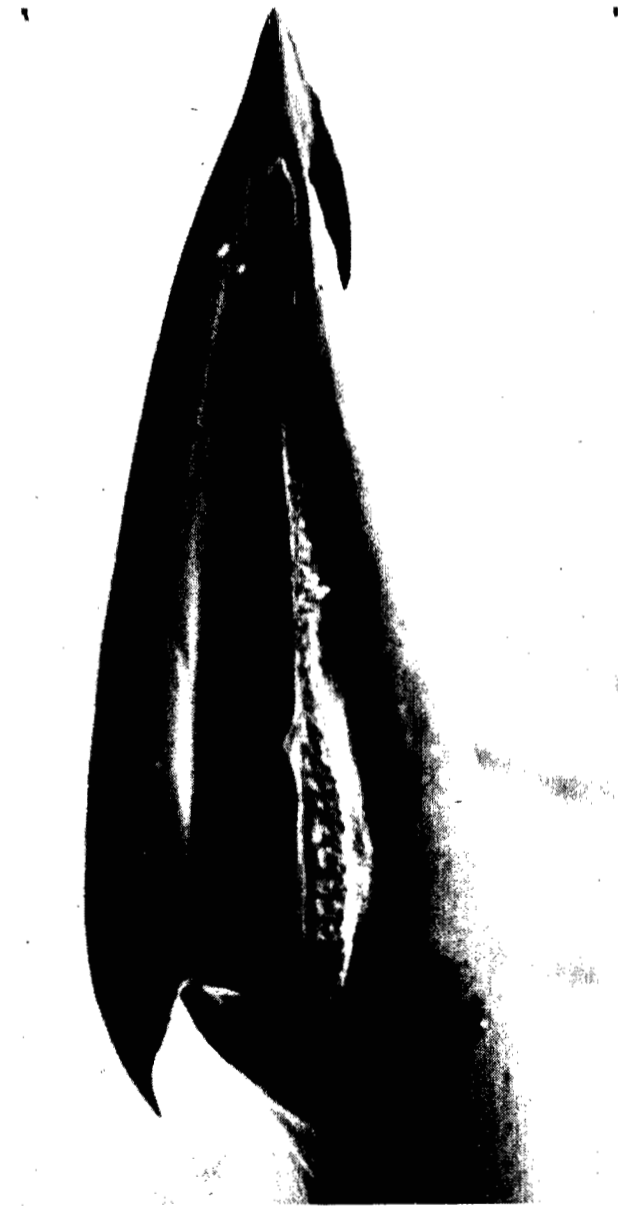
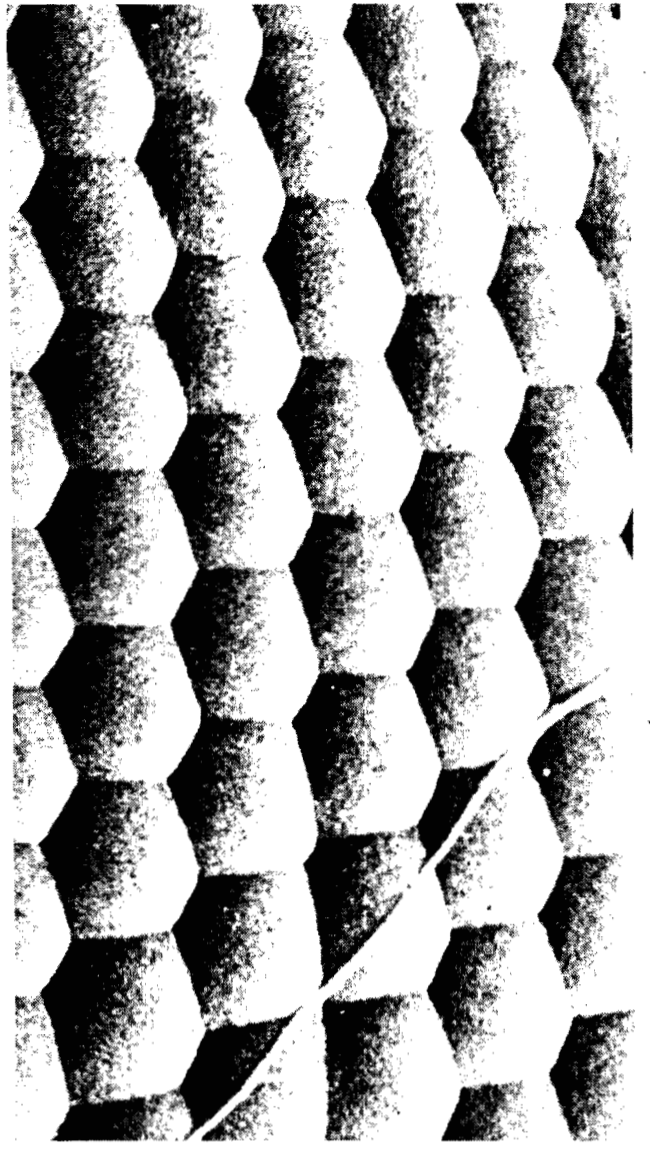
Electron microscopes work on the same principle as ordinary optical microscopes except

that they use an electron gun as a source of illumination. Instead of light shining on the specimen, a beam of electrons is shot through and around it. The beam is deflected by the specimen's magnetic field, focused and magnified by electromagnetic lenses.

Five of the University of B.C.'s 20 or so electron microscopes are located in the basement of the old Biological Sciences building and include the only scanning electron microscope on campus. Scanning EMs show the surface detail of specimens while transmission EMs, the other type of electron microscope, reveals their inner structure. A difference in the design of the two types of EMs is the voltage level of the electron gun. At higher voltages electrons will penetrate through the specimen and show details of the inner structure.

Three of the transmission EMs and the scanning EM were supplied by the National Research Council for research purposes. The other transmission EM was bought by UBC for teaching purposes. Total value of the instruments is about \$235,000.

The EM lab is used by many groups on campus, including forestry, agriculture, zoology, botany, metallurgy, geology, medicine, mineral engineering, civil engineering and food science, as well as by other universities in Western Canada and the U.S. North West. UBC groups account for approximately 75 per cent of the lab's use.



The sequence of photographs from left to right at top shows, at extreme left, part of the head of a wasp magnified 62 times by the scanning electron microscope. The central picture shows the sensory hairs on the wasp's antenna, which can be seen at extreme upper right of the first photograph. Central photo is magnified 5,500 times. At top right is a 1,450-times

magnification of part of the eye of the wasp, which is just below the antenna in the picture at far left. The wasp's eye contains many simple eyes, and each facet appears to have a sub-structure consisting of small ripples distributed over the surface. The lower sequence of photographs shows, at left, the poisonous tooth of a cone shell, found in tropical and

sub-tropical waters. The shell buries itself in sand and, when a victim passes over, injects the tooth into its prey. A toxin coating the tooth kills the victim. The two photographs to the right show detail at the top of the tooth, particularly the barbed tip that holds the tooth in the flesh of the victim. The magnifications, from left to right, are 150, 312 and 1,560.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE IDEA CATCHES FIRE

Eight years ago there wasn't a single community college operating in British Columbia. Today, eight such institutions are giving both terminal and university entrance courses to nearly 10,000 students in widely-scattered parts of the province. Dr. John Dennison, associate professor of Education at UBC, has followed closely the development of community colleges and in a series of studies has demolished a number of misconceptions concerning them, including the idea that they are second-class institutions. Free-lance writer Rosemary Neering describes Dr. Dennison's studies and summarizes his ideas about community colleges in the article that begins below.

By Rosemary Neering

In 1962, the entire higher education system of B.C. consisted of one major university, UBC, its affiliated college in Victoria and Notre Dame University, a small, liberal arts institution sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church in the Kootenay town of Nelson.

The great leap forward which started in 1962 resulted from the report entitled *Higher Education in B.C. and a Plan for the Future*, written by UBC's then president, Dr. John B. Macdonald, and a UBC research team.

In addition to recommending a new university for the lower mainland and offering Victoria College the option of establishing itself as a separate institution, the report called for a network of regional colleges throughout the province giving the first two years of University-level work as well as technical and adult education programs.

In the ensuing years most public attention has focused on the province's new universities, Simon Fraser in Burnaby and the University of Victoria, which opted to sever its ties with UBC. During the same period, however, the regional college idea has caught fire throughout the province to the point where there are now eight colleges in full operation with an enrolment of nearly 10,000 students.

But the establishment of these regional colleges hasn't meant their acceptance. Dr. John Dennison, associate professor of education at UBC, explains the problem:

"All kinds of rumors spread very quickly. As soon as you begin to talk about regional colleges as an alternative to the universities, the immediate assumption is that they will be second-class institutions, that they can't possibly be as good as the universities."

Dr. Dennison and Gordon Jones, an instructor at Vancouver City College, have spent the last three years taking a long, hard look at that assumption.

They have published a series of studies outlining the performance of regional college students who have transferred to UBC and Simon Fraser University after one or two years at the regional colleges.

DOING GOOD JOB

Their results suggest that the colleges are doing as good a job — and perhaps a better one — for their students as are the universities. They also found that:

- * Regional college students transferring to a university for second or third year do almost as well as students who came directly to university following high school, although nearly half could not have entered first-year university originally because of poor marks or course deficiencies.

- * Although there were fewer first-class marks among the transfer students, the proportion of students passing all their courses at university was higher among regional college transfer students than among regular university students in the same year.

- * Students who stayed two years at regional college before transfer did better than students who transferred to university after one year.

- * Mature students (those over 25), originally

thought of as a burden to the regional colleges, did significantly better than college-age students after transfer.

"The studies gave the colleges the boost they required," says Dr. Dennison. "They are now able to say that students do not suffer academically by coming to college, and that's all they needed."

In fact, says Dr. Dennison, "if someone said to me now, 'If your child were old enough to go to university, where would you encourage him to go?' I would have to think about that very seriously. I should think about how mature he is, irrespective of his grades, what his study habits were like, and so on. I might easily advise him to go to a regional college."

Dr. Dennison, an Australian who came to UBC in 1957 to take a master's degree in physical education, now teaches undergraduate educational psychology and a graduate program in higher education. He became interested in regional colleges while doing doctorate research on colleges in the State of Washington, and began his study on B.C. colleges after his return to B.C.

His main interest is in the broad role of the regional college as a comprehensive institution offering at a local level a variety of educational opportunities to high school graduates and adults, including academic and technical programs, with both diploma programs and short courses.

"I suppose you have to accept the fact that they are a feeder institution to the universities, but I hope they won't be looked on as purely this kind of institution. Unfortunately, many people do this, including the universities."

"UBC's Senate this year imposed enrolment restrictions at Point Grey by limiting intake to the first year for the first time to 3,400 students, and one of the pivotal arguments made for this restriction was the capacity of the regional colleges to absorb those who couldn't get into UBC."

"What I think should be emphasized is that this is not the chief responsibility of the regional college, but because the universities keep underlining this aspect, people tend to think this is their only role."

Far more important, he suggests, is the number of alternatives to the university that the regional college offers.

"Until recently, we've had just the universities. If you didn't make the university, the only alternative was vocational school. Either you were the academic type, or you weren't."

"But the comprehensive program of the regional colleges is one of their strongest recommendations. You can take the academic program, of course, but you can also take some kind of career program. Or you can take a full general education, shop around in the college, or take some kind of a remedial program."

Although the colleges have this potential, Dr. Dennison recognizes that they are not yet operating as a full alternative to the universities.

"They have been looked on as junior colleges in the sense of academic junior universities. I think the population at large and the government look on them this way; the idea of going to university has been



DR. JOHN DENNISON

oversold. Kids are making decisions to go to university at the end of the second or third grade. And many students are going to university although the chance of employment after graduation is minimal. The banks are full of tellers with B.A.'s in sociology.

"It's a question of status. The regional colleges are trying to get students to accept the idea that an academic goal is not the only goal, that there are many very highly-paid alternatives. Maybe not with the same status, but then status is not a very viable sort of thing."

Dr. Dennison cites the success of career programs at the B.C. Institute of Technology, usually full to bursting, as evidence that technicians are in demand. BCIT students, he notes, are frequently hired before graduation. Publicity that shows the need for such people could, he suggests, bring the technology programs at the regional colleges into a more prominent position.

SUMMER COURSE

Faculty members at regional colleges can help engender this acceptance. To aid them, the Faculty of Education at UBC offered a summer course entitled Introduction to the Community College, which enrolled 32 students this year. The Faculty also offers a course during the winter session outlining current developments in higher education. College presidents, says Dr. Dennison, report that faculty who have a strong orientation to the regional college idea do better at their jobs.

"You need in regional colleges faculty members who are committed to the comprehensive kind of program, who can tolerate the fact that first-year philosophy is being taught in one room, while right next door there's a six-week program for bus drivers in progress. If there's a need for a six-week program for bus drivers, why shouldn't there be a course and why shouldn't it be taught in a regional college?"

"Certainly the vocational programs don't carry the same status, but this is just another aspect of the college program, this wonderful comprehensive concept that has to be sold to the public, to the government, to college students and to college faculty."

There is another barrier to the colleges' progress — finances.

At present the total capital and operating costs are shared, the provincial government paying 60 per cent and the local school districts participating in the college paying the remaining 40 per cent. So far, local districts have resisted the capital costs, turning down referendums for permanent campuses. And some districts get upset over operating costs and attempt to pull out when they feel the bill is running too high.

It's not the actual dollar cost to the local taxpayer that is disturbing the taxpayer, Dr. Dennison suggests. "The cost per year for the regional college works out to about one mill on the local tax rate, about \$9.50 for a person with a \$30,000 home, which is minimal. But no matter how small the cost, people resist. They're always in favor of it philosophically — they

Regional Colleges Listed

B.C.'S EIGHT REGIONAL COLLEGES ARE LISTED BELOW TOGETHER WITH THEIR STARTING DATES, LOCATIONS AND THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS INVOLVED. ALL COLLEGES OFFER ACADEMIC PROGRAMS, WHICH PREPARE STUDENTS FOR TRANSFER TO UNIVERSITIES, AND TECHNICAL PROGRAMS AS WELL AS SPECIAL COURSES SUITED TO LOCAL NEEDS.

CAPILANO COLLEGE — opened September, 1968, located in high schools in North Vancouver, West Vancouver and Squamish, for the school districts of North Vancouver, West Vancouver and Howe Sound. Some specialties are programs in art, audio-visual techniques and methods and retail fashion. Projected enrolment 1970-71 — 800.

CARIBOO COLLEGE — opened September, 1970, in temporary quarters in Kamloops, for the school districts of Kamloops, Barriere, Birch Island, Williams Lake, Lillooet, South Cariboo. Some specialties are beef production, commercial art and recreation leadership. Projected enrolment 1970-71 — 450.

DOUGLAS COLLEGE — opened September, 1970, in temporary quarters in Richmond, New Westminster and Surrey, for the school districts of Burnaby, New Westminster, Coquitlam, Langley, Delta, Surrey and Richmond. Some specialties are law enforcement, fire science, cartography and mortuary science programs. Projected enrolment 1970-71 — 2,000.

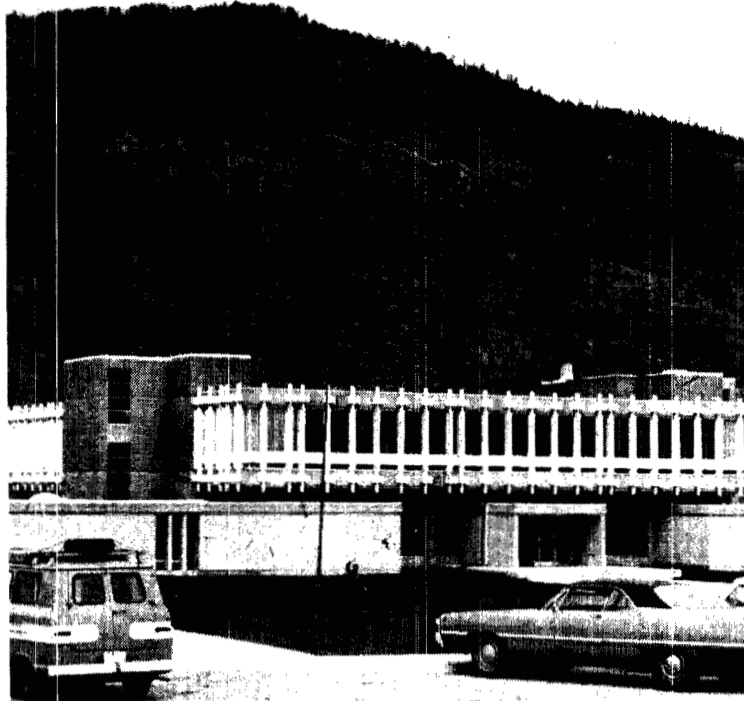
MALASPINA COLLEGE — opened September, 1969, in temporary quarters in Nanaimo, for the school districts of Cowichan, Lake Cowichan, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, and Qualicum. Some specialties are marketing and financial management, forest products technology and a program for welfare case aides. Projected enrolment 1970-71 — 800.

COLLEGE OF NEW CALEDONIA — opened September, 1969, in temporary quarters in Prince George, for school districts Smithers, Burns Lake, Vanderhoof, McBride, Prince George and Quesnel. Some specialties are programs in data processing, early childhood education and music. Projected enrolment 1970-71 — 400.

OKANAGAN COLLEGE — opened September, 1968, in temporary quarters in Salmon Arm, Vernon, Kelowna and Osoyoos, for the school districts of South Okanagan, Keremeos, Revelstoke, Armstrong-Spallumcheen, Vernon, Kelowna, Summerland and Shuswap. One specialty is business administration. Projected enrolment 1970-71 — 700.

SELKIRK COLLEGE — opened September, 1966, now in permanent quarters in Castlegar, for the school districts of Nelson, Slocan, Castlegar, Arrow Lakes, Trail and Grand Forks. Specialties include aviation technology and regional and community planning. Projected enrolment 1970-71 — 700.

VANCOUVER CITY COLLEGE — opened September, 1965. Has now moved to the \$5.5 million Langara campus. Serves Vancouver school district. Some specialties are accounting, food services, library, teaching assistant and journalism programs. Projected enrolment 1970-71 — 4,000.



SELKIRK COLLEGE AT CASTLEGAR

VANCOUVER CITY COLLEGE AT LANGARA

think the college is a great idea. But when it comes time to pay for it, they don't think of how small the cost is. They think that this is something extra on their already overloaded tax bill."

Dr. Dennison doesn't recommend complete provincial financing of the colleges. The provincial government is committed both philosophically and through the Public Schools Act to having local financial involvement in the regional colleges, and Dr. Dennison says this ensures the colleges will reflect local needs. But he would prefer a 75-25 per cent split on operating costs, and provincial underwriting of capital costs.

The rejection of a capital referendum can even have a beneficial effect, Dr. Dennison points out. The Okanagan district turned down such a referendum, "but you could take the view that this was the best thing that could have happened." Now there are three sites, albeit temporary ones, in Salmon Arm, Vernon and Kelowna and students can take courses with a minimum of travel.

"They've come to the realization there that they need the multi-campus idea. They're going to need it at Douglas (Fraser Valley West), and I think they're going to need the same thing at Malaspina (Nanaimo). I don't think that big capital costs for one building are going to be the answer."

Part of the answer may be forthcoming in the recent order by Minister of Education Donald Brothers that regional colleges amalgamate with vocational schools in their area. Dr. Dennison says this move will mean more use can be made of the vocational schools' often idle facilities, and will result in less duplication.

"I think the regional colleges, vocational schools, and adult education should be under one administration. It's cheaper, it's better co-ordinated and better use can be made of staff."

Dr. Dennison is convinced that despite their problems, the regional colleges will prosper and grow. He bases his prediction partly on doctorate research he did on regional colleges in Washington State, which have taken 45 years to reach their present state of development. B.C. colleges can learn from them, he suggests.

In B.C. we tend to compare ourselves with California. When the minister of education goes anywhere, he goes to California to look at the regional colleges. The State of Washington is much more comparable. It has a comparable economy, population distribution and so on.

"The Washington State colleges are very much like the B.C. colleges, with one major exception. The Washington colleges have gone to total state financing in the last five years. There are advantages and disadvantages to this. A lot of major decisions that used to be made at the local level are now made in Olympia (the state capital). But they're not living from year to year as they were before. They now have some sort of prediction on how they will be financially supported, and this is most important.

"I think it's important here in B.C. to get the regional colleges on the right track early. If changes have to be effected, they can be made now. We must

be able to learn from 45 years of Washington experience. If we can't, it's a great pity."

There are signs that the regional colleges have started a fair distance up the ladder to success. Dr. Dennison suggests that in some aspects of their operations, primarily teaching, the colleges are more competent than the universities.

The colleges are teaching-oriented, with research taking a back seat. And their small size makes possible small classes, none larger than 40 and some first-year classes as small as 12. Compare this, Dr. Dennison suggests, with some first-year university courses, 300 or 400 strong, taught by a professor who may be equally concerned with research and publication.

"Essentially, the colleges are staffed by people whose first commitment is to teaching. Therefore, first-year students are in most cases getting a better kind of education from the college.

"And the students are saying this. Those I've spoken to who have transferred to universities almost without exception speak very highly of the quality of teaching at the colleges. Certainly the universities are a great place for the intellectually mature. But for the intellectually immature, and this has nothing to do with ability, they're much better off at a regional college."

FURTHER STUDY

The next study by Dr. Dennison and Mr. Jones will attempt to discover just who does go to the colleges and who to the universities. They will investigate the academic achievement of students, the educational level and profession of their parents, the students' place of residence and so forth. They are trying to discover whether the regional colleges broaden the base of higher education, whether more first generation college-going students are attracted to the regional colleges and whether students have a better chance of survival at these colleges. They expect results some time in 1971.

They also plan to touch on some of the differences among the regional colleges. "This is the most attractive side of the colleges as far as I'm concerned," says Dr. Dennison, "The fact that every college is different. They all have different roles and they offer different courses, particularly in the technology programs. For example, Kamloops is offering a course in beef technology, while Selkirk (in Castlegar) goes in for mining and lumber technology.

"They're doing all kinds of interesting things at the colleges. You could go into detail about projects like the study skills center at Malaspina, which is a true study skills center, where a student with trouble in physics can sit down and actually get some coaching. "This is the wonderfully exciting thing about the colleges — they can offer the kind of programs that are needed in the local community. They are not hidebound by the traditions of the universities. They have a unique flexibility and they will retain it, and that's why they're exciting institutions."

ACT

Continued from Page Five

and proceed to non-parliamentary activity. These people may not be involved in any explicit political behavior to date that the War Measures Act is directed against but the effect of the act and the intention of the act, I believe, is to say to these people, if you act on your principles, if you allow a whole range of possible political activity to be open to you, you will end up like the FLQ. And the effect of it is in fact to intimidate ideas, to scare people. If in fact the possibility of advocating the unlawful purposes of the FLQ is abrogated it is impossible to explain and articulate the reasons why the FLQ has kidnapped those two men. Then the propaganda that has been put consistently through the censored press to the people of this city and of this country has no rebuttal. It is illegal to rebut the arguments presented in The Vancouver Sun about Laporte and Cross.

PRESS HYSTERIA

MR. CAWSEY: There is a question about the press there, that perhaps the press is responsible for any hysteria that is coming out of this as much as the act itself. In fact they ran a story in The Vancouver Sun on Saturday with a headline "Women and Children Next," and the next day they had a retraction saying the story was not true. And on Saturday night for just about an hour the CBC was saying that James Cross and Laporte were dead. Now I think that perhaps Reg could talk about this. He had an experience today much the same.

DR. ROBSON: Yes. It might seem trivial in comparison to the issues that you have raised. But I issued a press release on behalf of the B.C. Civil Liberties Association a couple of days ago and to my consternation I see in tonight's Sun the headline to the effect that "Trudeau gets support from civil liberties groups." It is rather interesting to note that the press release that I gave out was about 56 lines, of which 44½ were unfavorable to the government and only 11½ were favorable. The Sun printed the entire 11½ lines favorable to the government and just four of the 44½ that were unfavorable, with a banner headline, as I say, that we supported Trudeau. It was a gross distortion, in my view, of our press release.

MR. TENNANT: There has been another, more subtle action going on, I think, and that is the failure of the press to make the distinction — and this applies to the other media too — the distinction that Jim mentioned earlier between regulations passed under the act and the act itself. A lot of attention has been given to the very sweeping powers that the act would seem to confer yet as one reads the regulations it is quite clear that the regulation is directed very specifically to a certain group which is undergoing certain activities, and I think that had this distinction been much more clear there would not have been the legitimate worry in the minds of many people about just what this is all about. I know that among my own students there is considerable concern which I think would be allayed to some extent were these regulations better known. I think that is a most important point.

MR. CAWSEY: Historically, haven't we been under some sort of emergency powers much of the time since the beginning of the Second World War? The invocation of the War Act came in 1939 and I understand it wasn't revoked for several years after the war and it was followed by the Emergency Powers Act which lasted until 1959.

MR. TENNANT: The War Measures Act which was invoked in the beginning of the Second World War was not withdrawn until 1954, I believe the date was, and I think it is a fact that in those years following the Second World War until 1954 we Canadians did not suffer from any withdrawal of civil liberties. Now I would certainly argue that they should not have

kept it on that long. Then during the Korean War another act was passed. Jim knows more about this than I. But it is interesting that that particular policy of declaring the Emergency Powers Act was accompanied by a statement that it was not wise to use the War Measures Act in that circumstance. It seems a bit paradoxical that they proceeded to use the War Measures Act now and I think the major question is, what precedent does this establish. If we should get men whom I think might be less responsible than the present government, what sort of ideas would they have to suppress dissent which they see coming at them? Locally I think it is regrettable that our mayor has made this statement he has made. I think they are based as much on ignorance as on bad faith. But perhaps ignorance is worse than bad faith in some cases.

MR. CAWSEY: Could this be brought into effect in labor strife or things which are deemed to be of national importance? Bill 33 was brought in because of that. Is it possible that in a general strike situation they could introduce the War Measures Act to stop it?

STATEMENT

Continued from Page Five

ensure that governments do not interfere with the internal affairs of the University and that professors are free to discuss ideas, without threat of government reprisal. These principles of academic freedom have long been recognized.

"But while the Order-in-Council cannot supersede the Universities Act, it nevertheless puts pressure on University faculty and administrators. Instructors of courses dealing with French Canada, particularly, find themselves constrained in classroom discussion for fear of arbitrary dismissal procedures. The Order invites suspicion, intolerance and fear among teachers and professors which is repugnant and quite inconsistent with the federal policy of restrained application of the emergency War Measures Act.

"We appeal to the Provincial Government to rescind its order immediately."

MR. TENNANT: It's certainly possible. But let's not forget that in any country the basis for law, the basis for civil liberties, is the understanding, the training, the conscience of the politicians. This is what the real basis of liberty is anywhere. It is within the actions of the politicians. And I certainly feel that in Canada we have attained a greater degree of justice and fairness than in most other countries. With all respect to D.J., the FLQ and the VLF are very small groups. They have not succeeded through public persuasion to sway the majority. Now this leaves them in an awful dilemma. If they can't persuade the majority through peaceful means they are tempted to turn to other means. And surely this is where the government has to act. I would argue very strongly that in this case it is certainly very justified. I would like to see a more specific measure, as Reg has said, to allow a more specific action here and not to panic members of the majority into thinking there has been a greater threat than there has been, but given the present circumstances I think that fair enough has been done.

MISS O'DONNELL: I think it is important that we realize that what the War Measures Act has done is to say to people that the civil rights and civil liberties that a lot of people believed were basic and human rights, in fact are only concessions of the government and are given by the state when it is in its interests to give those concessions in order that people identify their interests more with the community. That when a crisis comes, when the crunch comes, and there is some sort of real possibility of a restructuring of the society, that those civil rights and civil liberties fall by the wayside.

MR. MATKIN: I think the act says just the opposite, D.J. I think that the act says that in our society we believe in rule by law, not rule by terror, and that we, as armchair generals, criticise the justification of employing such an emergency provision. But we have to remember the context in which it was employed. I think if society is going to be a free society we have to protect that freedom and

this is what was attempted, and I think in terms of the bona fide-ness of the government, one has to comment about their promise to enact specific legislation within the next month. This legislation, as I understand it, will be similar to the War Measures Act, and will be suspended for the ordinary occasion but will be brought into power only in an emergency, only when society, in order to protect its very being, asks for this help.

DR. ROBSON: I feel that the members of the opposition deserve some credit for the government's somewhat tardy recognition of the need for somewhat more restricted legislation. It is only very recently, after the act was invoked, that Mr. Trudeau indicated his agreement for passing more restricted legislation. I would like to ask Paul, and perhaps Jim too, what in the present situation they see as so dire as to warrant these particular emergency powers?

MR. TENNANT: I think it goes wider than the immediate legal question. I would agree with D.J. that one purpose of invoking the War Measures Act was to make people who were potential sympathizers with the FLQ think twice about what they were doing. In think in addition the invocation of the act was designed to reassure the majority in this country that the government was going to act with some firmness and consistency in this matter. I would hope that one of the purposes was to prevent fringe groups within the majority from taking the law in their own hands because any group that attempts to take the law into its own hands is very dangerous, whether it is the FLQ or some group in Vancouver. Both are equally to be feared and any evidence that I have seen so far suggests this has been most successful. There is no sign of an increasing support for the FLQ, nor with some very minor exceptions — and let's keep our own local situation in Vancouver in perspective — have there been indications of members of the majority going off half-cocked, so I would think that these are the wider reasons for the invocation of this act. If you want to be very blunt about it, it has been psychological politics which has been used. Psychology in politics is just as important as the law, in fact it is the psychological attitudes of people that makes the law what it is.

MR. MATKIN: I think there is more than just a psychological danger present here. I think there was a real danger. I think the dastardly murder by these bandits of a politician is one of the saddest travesties in the history of Canadian politics and the North American society, the western hemisphere. I think that this act alone causes us to hesitate before we too quickly see no justification and I think finally that you have to have some respect for the authorities who govern you. You have to rely on their good faith and in the end this is, as Paul has said, our only protection.

TELL SOMETHING

MR. CAWSEY: We are coming to the end of our time now. Earlier this afternoon, Jim, you were wondering why the prime minister invoked the act and you were thinking out loud that perhaps he is trying to tell us something. Maybe you could go into that.

MR. MATKIN: I don't know about the validity of this. This is very speculative. Isn't it rather interesting that we have in the present political climate juxtaposition of a war measures act with a concept of separatism and maybe really that the subconscious or unconscious message for us is that this is the way of separatism.

MISS O'DONNELL: Yes, I think there may be some basis to that and a lot of the activity, for instance of the Vancouver Liberation Front in the demonstration on Saturday, was precisely to say to English-Canadians, now, we shall not fight a war against our brothers and sisters in Quebec, we must respect the right of political and economic independence for those people, that we cannot wait until the government actually declares war and sends troops in to kill our brothers and sisters in Quebec before we come out in support. I think the government is moving towards a war of the Canadian state against the people of Quebec and I think our job as English-Canadians has to be to oppose that war and to support the right of the people of Quebec to economic and political independence.

MR. CAWSEY: We have come to the end of our time. I would like to thank the panel. I just hope that something good can come out of this.

LETTERS

Dear Sir:

Although my daughter is now in her 4th year at the University of British Columbia I have not until now taken the trouble to compliment you on *UBC Reports*, which my wife and I both enjoy very much as a means of keeping up to date with what is going on at the University. We also feel that the publication attempts to show both sides of some of the controversial issues which are bound to arise on campus.

In reading the issue (of Oct. 1) I note that approximately 44.86 million dollars of the University's income comes from the Provincial Government and it is indicated elsewhere that a major share of this is recovered from the Federal Government. As a matter of interest I would appreciate information, if it is available, as to what portion of this is contributed by the Federal Government.

Yours truly,
C.I. Maxted,
Courtenay, B.C.

The following reply to Mr. Maxted's letter was prepared for UBC Reports by Mr. William White, UBC's Deputy President and Bursar:

The grant from the Government of the Province of British Columbia totalling \$44,868,554 is made up of an operating grant of \$38,868,554 and the capital grant of \$6,000,000.

Under Section 13 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act 1967, the Government of the Province of B.C. receives from the Federal Government for each fiscal year commencing on April 1, 1967, an amount as determined by the Secretary of State equal to 50 per cent of the operating expenditures for post-secondary education in the Province for the fiscal year. In determining the operating expenditures Section 14 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act 1967 excludes certain items such as student financial aid, capital cost of lands and buildings, amortization of capital debt, depreciation of buildings, ancillary enterprises, etc.

We estimate that in the fiscal year 1969-70 the Government of the Province of B.C. would receive approximately \$26,200,000 in respect to the operations of The University of British Columbia. It should be noted that this figure is an approximation. The University of British Columbia has no hand in the preparation of the claim made on the Federal Government. This is handled directly between the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Dear Sir:

May I comment on the article which appeared in *UBC Reports* on Oct. 15 which stated that two Commerce students and a Commerce graduate were to be granted full voting rights on the Faculty caucus. I wish to point out that Commerce is not the first Faculty to have student participation at this level. For well over a year now students and faculty in Education have cooperated very successfully in the decision-making process. In this respect, Education is well ahead of other faculties. For the second year now the Faculty of Education has had student representation at General Staff meetings, which are very closely related to the Faculty Caucus in Commerce. A total of 15 students, with voting privileges, take part in the Education general staff meetings. As in Commerce, the final decision-making body is the Faculty Council, which neither we nor the Commerce students have representation on.

Yours truly,
Kerry Bysouth,
Internal Affairs Officer,
Education Undergraduate
Society.

UBC REPORTS

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UBC NEWS IN BRIEF

A COLUMN FOR UBC GRADUATES ROUNDING UP THE TOP NEWS ITEMS OF RECENT WEEKS. THE MATERIAL BELOW APPEARED IN MORE EXTENDED FORM IN CAMPUS EDITIONS OF 'UBC REPORTS.' READERS WHO WISH COPIES OF CAMPUS EDITIONS CAN OBTAIN THEM BY WRITING TO THE INFORMATION OFFICE, UBC, VANCOUVER 8, B.C.

Readers may note a change in the quality of the paper on which this edition of *UBC Reports* is printed. For reasons of economy, we have switched from the medium-grade offset paper used for the last two years to a lower grade and cheaper newsprint.

For 16 hours on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 15 and 16, UBC's Student Union Building was occupied by approximately 150 transient youths - both male and female - who had been evicted from temporary quarters at Jericho army base near the UBC campus.

The transients, a rootless group of young people who came to Vancouver during the summer, inhabited the Beatty Street Armoury in downtown Vancouver until early September when they were moved to Jericho.

The cause of the transients, and particularly their request for a permanent hostel in Vancouver, became an issue at UBC Sept. 23 when Students' Council, by a narrow 9 to 7 margin, voted to open the SUB temporarily to the transients if the Jericho hostel closed.

When students voiced opposition to this plan, Council called a special general meeting at which students voted to deny the transients the use of the SUB. On Oct. 15 the hostellers were evicted from Jericho and after a bruising collision with the Vancouver police riot squad marched to the SUB, which they occupied from 6:30 p.m. on Oct. 15 until 8 a.m. the next morning.

Overnight, many members of Students' Council, aided by students who volunteered their services, worked furiously to contain the occupation, prevent a confrontation between the hostellers and angry students and find alternate accommodation for the transients.

The hostellers departed the next morning at 8 a.m., but by noon many had returned to the campus. To prevent the possibility of the transients reoccupying the building and a possible confrontation with engineers who planned to use the SUB that night for a mixer, a decision was made to limit entry to the building to those who could produce Alma Mater Society identification cards.

The result of this move was to intensify efforts to find accommodation for the transients, who have a strong sense of solidarity and view any attempt to billet them in individual homes as a threat to the group.

By 5 p.m. on Oct. 16, overnight accommodation was found for the hostellers at the YWCA. By 5:30 p.m. the SUB at UBC was virtually deserted and the crisis had passed. (Edition of Oct. 22).

UBC students may be going to lectures at 8 a.m. in the 1971-72 session. UBC's registrar, Mr. J.E.A. Parnall, brought such a proposal to the Senate of Oct. 14, but it was referred to a faculty-student committee for further study. The aim of the proposal is to provide additional classroom space through more extensive use of existing facilities. The proposal assumes the continuation of a two-hour lunch period on Thursday and no Saturday lectures. (Edition of Oct. 22).

A transportation studies center has been formed at UBC to encourage and organize inter-disciplinary studies in transportation. It will be supported by a four-year grant totalling \$360,000 from the federal Canadian Transport Commission.

Eight research projects have already begun with funds from the Transport Commission grant. (Edition of Oct. 22).

The report of the Commission on the Future of the Faculty of Education, described as "a pioneering attempt to bring a faculty at a Canadian University up-to-date" when it was released by Dean of Education Neville Scarfe in November, 1969, is still alive and well.

The Faculty of Education has already adopted some of the 39 recommendations made in the report, chiefly those dealing with the Faculty's administrative structure.

Many of the major recommendations are still being discussed and will ultimately have to be approved by UBC's Board of Governors and Senate.

As a result of these discussions the faculty has rejected a proposed master of pedagogy degree to be awarded without research and the introduction of a "teaching associate" concept, which grew out of another recommendation calling for adoption of a single, five-year bachelor of education degree program, still under debate.

Included in the requirements for the new degree would be time spent in a teaching associateship in a school district under the close supervision of a faculty member. (Edition of Oct. 22).

Construction of stage one of a new Botanical Garden development is scheduled to begin on a 20-acre site to the west of Thunderbird Stadium on UBC's south campus in the spring of 1971.

The development is part of a 77-acre Botanical Garden which UBC plans to create during the ten-year period 1971-81 provided funds become available, mainly from private, trust and governmental sources. The total estimated cost of the development is \$5,058,974.

The development to the west of Thunderbird Stadium will include a research-administration center, greenhouses and the main gardens consisting of a wide variety of plant material from a variety of climates. At a future stage UBC will develop a 30-acre site on Southwest Marine Drive.

The main emphasis in the Garden project will be in the area of teaching and research, according to Dr. Roy Taylor, director of the Botanical Garden. One of its most important functions will be the accumulation of a plant bank from which courses will be developed. The Garden will also be an important link between UBC and the community, Dr. Taylor said. (Edition of Oct. 15).

LECTURE FOR NURSES

"Alternatives for Nursing," an examination of the possible directions that nursing may take in the future, will be the topic of this year's Marion Woodward Lectureship sponsored by the UBC School of Nursing.

Guest lecturer this year is Dean Dorothy Smith, College of Nursing, and Chief of Nursing Practice, The H. Hillis Miller Health Center, University of Florida, Gainesville.

The lecture will be held at 8 p.m. on Friday, Nov. 13, in the auditorium of the Old Arts Building, UBC. The lecture is open to members of all the health professions and to the public and is made possible through the generous support of Mr. and Mrs. P.A. Woodward's foundation. Admission is free.

The lecture is part of a continuing education program for nurses sponsored by the School of Nursing through the Division of Continuing Education in the Health Sciences.

The program consists of courses designed to help B.C. nurses keep up-to-date. They are open to all practising nurses in British Columbia and to any non-practising nurse who may wish to keep up-to-date on changes within the profession.

Coinciding with the Marion Woodward Lecture is a course on psychiatric nursing, Nov. 12-13. Other up-coming nursing continuing education courses include: general practice, Feb. 10-12; maternal health nursing, March 10-12; psychiatric nursing, March 24-26; acute illness, April 14-16; nursing service administration, May 31-June 2 and nursing education, June 8-11.

B.C. nurses are also encouraged to participate in interprofessional continuing education courses which include a course on pain offered in early February and courses on rehabilitation and mental retardation to be held in the spring of 1971.

Further information on nursing and interprofessional continuing education courses can be obtained by requesting a copy of the 1970-71 calendar from: Continuing Education in the Health Sciences, UBC.

Two members of the UBC faculty - Prof. Kenneth B. Harvey of the Department of Chemistry and Dr. John N. Sandness of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences - died in late September.

Prof. Harvey, who was also assistant dean of the Faculty of Science, died suddenly on Sept. 27 at the age of 42. Dr. Sandness, an entomologist and pesticides expert, died after a lengthy illness on Sept. 27 at the age of 30. (Edition of Oct. 8).

UBC ALUMNI Contact



ALUMNI phones in the Lower Mainland will be ringing Nov. 9 and 16 in the annual "Phonathon," part of this year's Alumni Fund program being

mapped out by campaign chairman, George Morfitt, BCom'58 (left) and Ian "Scotty" Malcolm, director of the Fund. See story at right. Bill Loiselle photo.

Alumni Fund Plans Phonathon

About 100 persons will stage a "sit-in" at the UBC General Services Administration Building on Nov. 9 and 16. But it will be a sit-in with a difference.

They're a group of UBC Alumni Fund volunteers who will be sitting-in to conduct a two-evening telephone canvass of UBC graduates who have not yet given to the fund this year. And the volunteers, including 12 students, have been kindly offered use of the facilities by the UBC administration. It's all part of the annual Phonathon and they'll be keeping the phone lines buzzing from 7 to 9 p.m. on Nov. 9 and 16.

"It's been a good year for alumni giving and we're hoping the Phonathon will give us the spurt we need to put our 1970 campaign into the home stretch," said Frank Dembicki, coordinator of the Phonathon. "Last year we raised about \$11,000 through the Phonathon and this year we've set our target at \$12,000."

UBC alumni have been canvassed prior to this by a massive mail campaign. They have donated so far \$115,000 compared to \$104,000 for the same period in 1969.

The main disbursements of Alumni Fund proceeds are directed towards support of scholarships, athletics, library, the President's Fund and various student cultural and intellectual activities. This year a record \$48,000 is being provided to support 146 bursaries and scholarships.

AN INFO '70 FEATURE

UBC Helps The Mentally Retarded

By ALEX VOLKOFF

Before 1967, UBC didn't offer much work in the field of mental retardation. Then the BCMRI came along.

The British Columbia Mental Retardation Institute is not a building or a place. It is a concept in the minds of eight faculty members in as many departments at the University. These eight are paid by the Institute with funds provided by both the federal and provincial governments, and their job is to develop training programs in the field of mental retardation in their own departments.

The whole idea began at a federal-provincial conference on mental retardation when it became apparent that the needs of the retarded were not being met anywhere in Canada.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

"As a result of this conference, and utilizing the notion of Centennial year, it was decided by the Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded to institute a series of Centennial demonstration and research projects in each province," Institute co-ordinator Dr. Charlotte David said. "The B.C. association met and came to the consensus that the major problem in B.C. is that professional people have not in the past provided the kind of services they should have been able to provide to the retarded and their families. We would certainly prefer to believe that this was because they didn't know how rather than they didn't want to."

To help correct this, it was decided something should be done at the level of university training for professional students and the BCMRI was born.

The Institute plays no direct role in determining how a faculty member functions and it does not choose the people; the University does this. Once the faculty member is chosen, all the BCMRI does is pay his salary. The eight departments at UBC involved in the program are Special Education, Recreation, Social Work, Nursing, Physical Education, Home

Economics, Paediatrics and, for the first time this year, Psychiatry.

The eight faculty members in these departments are expected to provide training in the care of the mentally retarded either by introducing material into the existing curriculum or by setting up new programs. But the Institute has a greater purpose in mind — the development of an inter-disciplinary approach to mental retardation at the training level.

"Because of the nature of mental retardation, no one professional group can take sole responsibility and, in fact, no one particular profession does," said Dr. David. "So in order to give good service it remains paramount that people from different professional groups should be able to communicate with each other to provide good continuity in the treatment."

"Therefore, it was felt every effort should be made, while people are in training, to provide opportunities for inter-disciplinary communication to develop some understanding for the roles other people play."

This Dr. David does by scheduling classes in different departments at the same time, providing practicum experiences for students of one professional school under the direct supervision of a person from another, and planning clinical demonstrations which students from all disciplines can attend.

The most recent inter-disciplinary program to have been set up in the University is a pilot project located in the Psychiatry Department under the co-direction of Dr. Roger Freeman and Mrs. Joyce Preston of the School of Social Work. This program, involving two senior social work students and two residents in child psychiatry based at the new Health Science Center, only started at the beginning of October. These students have started by working with three cases from the Special Education Department's pre-school for retarded children.

"At this time it is not a large-volume service program, but an inter-disciplinary training program which is incidentally providing service," said Dr. Freeman. "At times in the past, families of the mentally retarded have suffered from a stereotyped

approach. Our pilot project is training students to deal with such families on a more individual and flexible level."

The BCMRI has also established a one-year diploma program in the Department of Special Education, under the direction of Prof. Robert Poutt. Now in its second year, the program can only handle 12 students, although over 60 applied this year. It is open to anyone with a B.A. from a recognized university, and offers a professional teacher's certificate at the end.

"The emphasis on practicum is very heavy," said Prof. Poutt. "Each student spends his mornings, Monday through Friday for seven months, in seven of 12 different settings." These can range from an adult workshop or Woodlands School to a public school, diagnostic center or the home of a family with a mentally retarded child.

"In the afternoons, the students take 15 units of courses, although not necessarily all the same courses, and attend fire-side seminars with special lecturers at my home," he said.

FUNDS DECLINE

The concept of the BCMRI did not come from the universities, but it is hoped that when governmental funding ends in April, 1972, the University will take it over and develop it further. "On \$140,000 or less a year, we could further the multi-disciplinary approach in mental retardation," said Dr. David.

Right now the Institute is operating on the premise that there will be no funds when the five-year term is up.

"With the absence of both a permanent co-ordinator and a permanent building I have great doubts as to the possibility of continuing the multi-professional approach to training of the mentally retarded," said Dr. David.

"We have demonstrated this can be done without threatening the existence of individual departments and the specific contributions they have to make. On the contrary, in this case the whole becomes greater than the sum of its parts."