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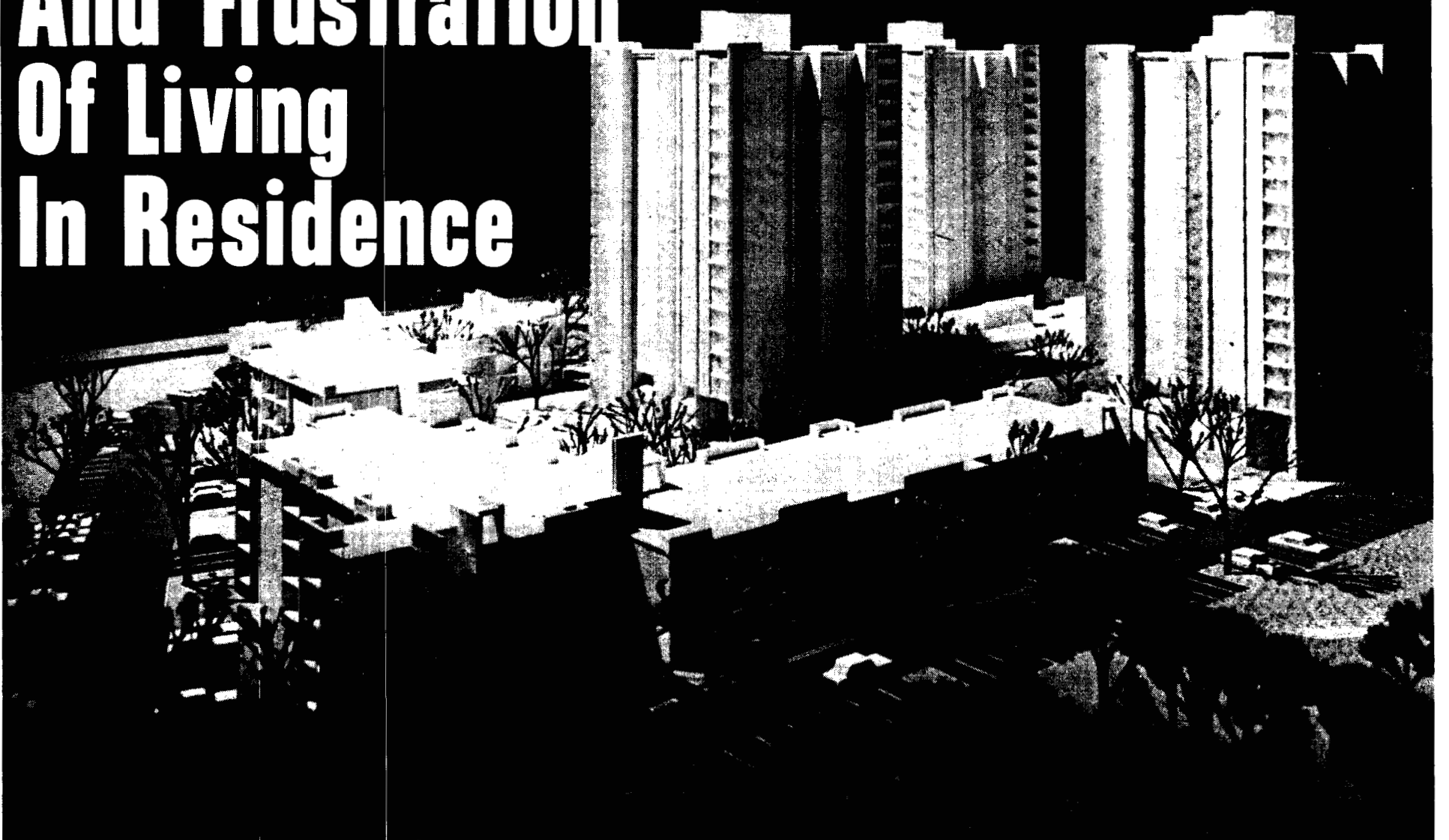
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The Freedom And Frustration Of Living In Residence

Some 3,000 UBC students live in campus residences, where the strict regulations of the past have been replaced by a simple statement of standards and students accept responsibility for running their own affairs. On Pages Two and Three of this issue, UBC Reports explores student involvement in residence life and the history of campus residences. And a student who left the residences explains why she found life there "unrealistic."



Model above shows UBC's first coeducational residence, now under construction. For details, see story on Page Three.

THE NEW JOURNALISM

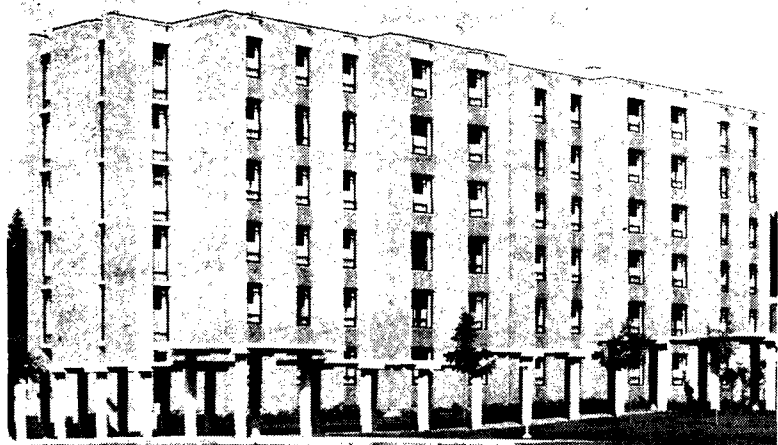
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UBC's ARTIST IN GLASS

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CAROLS FOR OLD UBC CAMPERS

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LIVING in residence on the University of B.C. campus means freedom, and sometimes frustration, for students. In the article which begins below, Michael Tindall, an Information Services staff member, describes how students take responsibility for governing themselves in residence, including imposition of disciplinary measures. On the page opposite, Mr. Tindall briefly describes the history of housing at UBC and the newest development — a coeducational dormitory — now under construction. At far right, a graduate student describes her experiences living in residence and explains why she decided to leave.

Simple Code Governs Life in UBC Residences

By Michael Tindall

For years, the mention of college dormitories and residence halls conjured up visions of stern ivy-clad buildings, strict adherence to disciplinary codes, and harsh penalties for those who disobeyed the rules. The accepted tradition was that the university or college acted "in loco parentis," in place of the parents, and students had little or no responsibility within their residence.

To say that these conditions still exist in many institutions throughout this hemisphere would be an understatement. Many colleges in the United States, for example, are either turning over the administration of their residences to external bodies, or getting out of the housing business altogether. Others find that the only way they can satisfactorily administer the dorms from the standpoint of both economy and discipline is by ruling with an iron hand. Are these the only answers?

Definitely not, according to UBC's Director of Housing Les Rohringer, the man who engineered what is perhaps the most innovative and successful reorganization of campus housing on the North American continent.

Soon after he was appointed housing director in 1967, Rohringer introduced the concept of student self-discipline and communal responsibility. The many rules and regulations which had previously applied in residence were scrapped and replaced instead with a pleasantly worded document called "Standards In Residence." This booklet, which is given to all new resident students, urges them to realize that they have a commitment to further their own intellectual development; to respect the private and personal property of both the University and other students; to reflect a standard of behavior suitable to a member of the academic community; and to co-operate in making the residence a friendly and relaxed place in which to live.

There was reluctance at first to relinquish what seemed to many to be an enormous amount of freedom to the students. But the freedom was not without a catch: responsibility.

Rohringer reasoned that if the students were to be given a free hand in many areas of residence life, then they ought to be responsible for the policing of those areas, and so encouraged the now popular and much admired system of resident student government.

The system is simple. Each year the students living in the various residences elect from among their

number a council consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and social, cultural, and athletic conveners. In addition, students elect a food representative and a floor representative. The former is responsible for receiving comments from students regarding food and passing them along to the dietician, the latter for maintaining appropriate standards of behavior.

The councils are advised by Resident Fellows and Dons, senior students chosen for their academic and leadership qualities, who live in residence and act as "Big Brothers" to students. They are not professional counsellors since that service exists elsewhere on campus. Rather they are there to lend a helping hand or a sympathetic ear to students with problems, to inform residents of meetings and activities, and to act as liaison between the student officers and the University counselling services.

To deal with problems of sub-standard behavior, each council appoints a standards committee composed of students drawn from its area. The committee is charged with the responsibility of hearing such cases and then bringing a judgement against the student or students involved. Since the committee is judging its peers with whom it must live all year, punishment is usually quite fair, and often results in the guilty students having to perform some activity such as cleaning up an area.

Only serious misdemeanors are brought to the attention of the Housing Office, and only then does disciplinary action come from outside the residence. One measure of the success of the new policy is the fact that each year very few cases of this nature transcend the internal disciplinary committees.

Another area in which students have been given greater liberty is within their own rooms. They are encouraged to decorate them individually and develop their own territory in the belief that this will give them a sense of belonging. The only stipulation is that the rooms must be returned to their original state before the students leave. They usually are.

Further proof of the success of the policy can be found in a comparison of the damage levy, before and after the new standards were introduced. The levy is assessed students at the close of the academic year to cover the cost of repairing or replacing furnishing and fittings within their residence. It exists because the residences are operated as an ancillary service — that is they are entirely self-sustaining, paying all their expenses from revenues realized from student rents, and during the summer months, from convention groups who use some of the residence facilities on a hotel basis. There are no tax monies applied to residence budgets nor are there any hidden subsidies from the University or from the government so all repairs must be paid for by the students in whose residence the loss or damage occurred. Three years ago the average annual levy was \$5.00 per student. Now it is 56 cents.

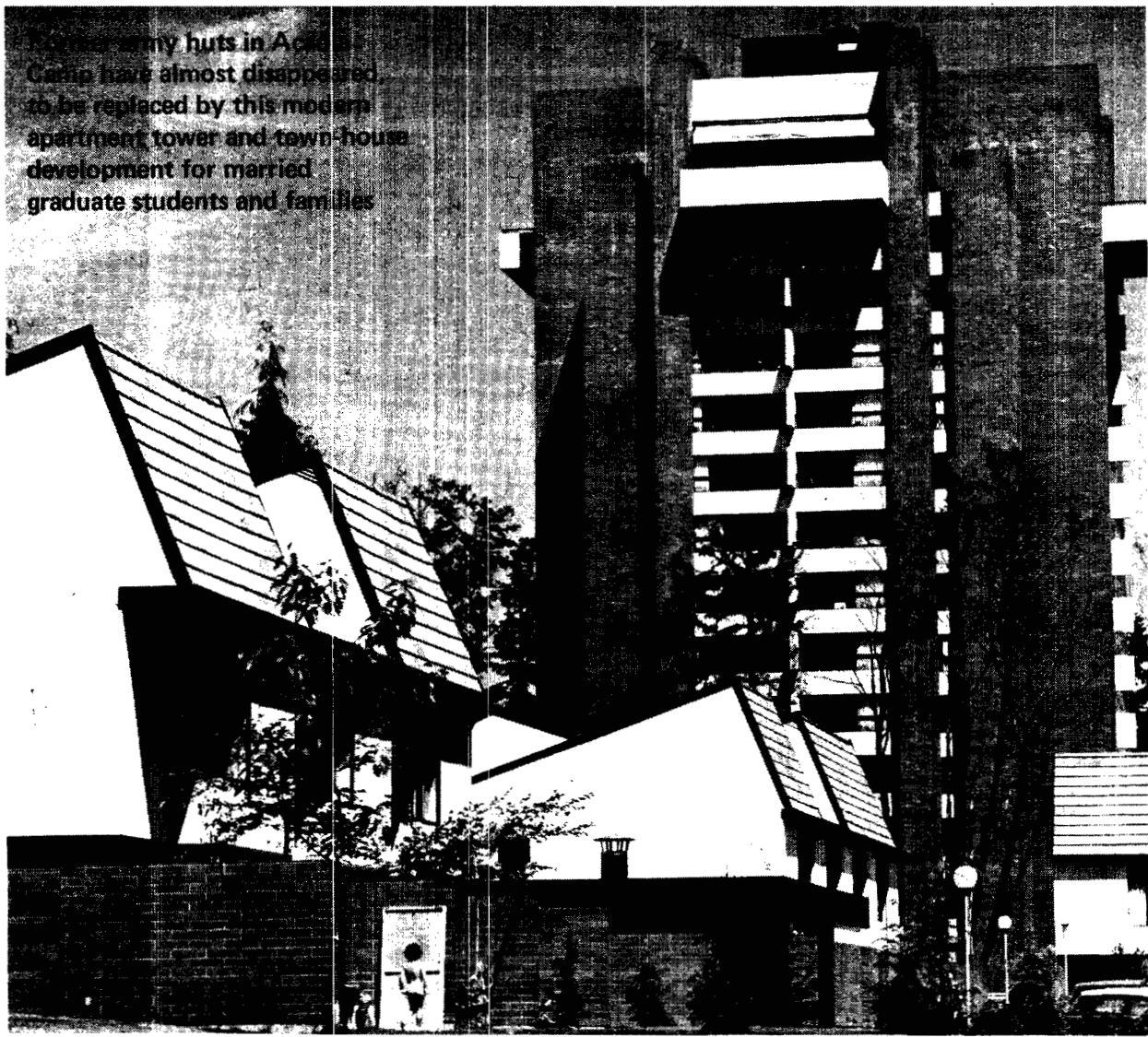
The use of some residences by convention groups during the four summer months when students do not normally occupy the rooms is an attempt to keep residence rates at the lowest possible level. Since mortgage and other payments do not cease during this period it would otherwise be necessary to charge the students a rate that would take into consideration the fact that there are no direct revenues through this period, and student rentals would consequently be higher than similar accommodation in off-campus housing. An added benefit is the fact that food staffs can be kept on in April rather than dismissing them and then going through the costly and time-consuming process of re-hiring each fall.

A full-time convention manager is retained to solicit convention business during the academic year and to manage the residence convention center during the summer, when a concerted effort is made to employ as many students as possible in operational and maintenance positions.



Residence lounges are a quiet retreat for reading and listening to records.

my huts in Acadia Camp have almost disappeared to be replaced by this modern apartment tower and town-house development for married graduate students and families



The history of residences on the Point Grey campus is relatively short. When the Second World War ended UBC's enrolment more than doubled when returning veterans, many of them with families, returned to the campus to begin or complete their education.

This fact, coupled with a local housing shortage, forced UBC to make a special effort to provide residence facilities for students and an expanding faculty.

In 1944 and 1945 the refurbished military barracks of Acadia Camp and Fort Camp were acquired and turned into student residence complexes. These facilities were supplemented with army huts, obtained and brought to campus in large numbers, and with the creation of Westbrook Camp, which housed married students and faculty members, on the south-eastern fringe of what was then the University's agricultural field area. Additional accommodation was leased at Little Mountain and on Lulu Island and these five camps proved adequate to handle the housing shortage.

By 1951, veteran enrolment had dropped to slightly more than 300, and the leased buildings had been given up. The provincial government, however, had been so impressed by the post-war need for housing and the sincere efforts of the University to meet the demand that they approved the use of one-third of a 1948-49 supplementary capital grant to UBC for the construction of women's residences. As a result UBC gained Anne Westbrook Hall, Isabel MacInnes Hall and Mary Bollert Hall, its first permanent residences, adjacent to Fort Camp.

Today, approximately 3,000 students are housed in residence in various locations on campus. Fort Camp is still in operation and is much prized since students are allowed to remodel and redecorate the old huts more or less as they please. Acadia Camp has all but disappeared and replaced by Acadia Park, a complex for married students which consists of a high-rise tower for couples and town-house style low-rise dwellings for families.

The four- and six-storey buildings of Totem Park and Place Vanier on Marine Drive appeared in 1961 and eased the housing situation for several years but demand has again grown to the point where there are more students expressing a desire to live on campus than there are rooms to house them.

This strain is eased somewhat by the theological college residences and by the fraternity houses in the Westbrook Crescent and Agronomy Road areas which offer rooms, or room and board, with students not needing to be members to qualify.

Perhaps the greatest relief will come however, from the University's latest student housing project, on which construction has recently begun. This is the Wireless Station Complex, on the site of the former

federal government wireless towers at Westbrook Crescent and SUB Road.

Stage one, consisting of two 16-storey towers, will house nearly 800 students when completed. Stage two, to be constructed when mortgage funds become available, will house an additional 600 in a third tower and two low-rise structures.

The project is unique in several aspects. It is the first residence to be built under the negotiated contract process whereby a cost ceiling is established early in the planning stage and contractors are then requested to bid on the basis of a minimum guaranteed fee. Provisions for shared savings are also included in the contract so that if the contractor finishes the project for less than the fixed maximum price, the savings are divided between contractor and University on an agreed basis.

The design of the towers is also unusual. Each floor is divided into self-contained quadrants, each quadrant containing accommodation for six students in the form of six private rooms for study and sleeping. These are coupled with communal lounge, kitchen, dining, and bathroom facilities. The common block, a part of stage one, includes lounge and study facilities as well as administrative areas.

Perhaps the most innovative aspect of the new residence towers will be the fact that they will be coeducational. Each of the self-contained quadrants will be occupied by groups of six male or six female students. The move toward coeducational residences is not new — it has been successfully carried out at a number of North American universities.

Finally the complex is unique in that it was designed from the inside out. Students were consulted as to their likes and dislikes and as to particular problems they may have encountered in other residences due to the design of the buildings.

Adult students, to whom the residence will be restricted, indicated that they did not wish to have meals at set times, so meals will be available in a coffee shop, with meal tickets in the dining room, from a delicatessen, and from vending machines.

The students said they liked moveable and up-to-date furniture, so less furniture in this residence will be fastened down, and more important, the various pieces are designed to be completely replaced within 15 years rather than 50 which is the accepted practice.

Perhaps most significant is the fact that four students sat on the clients' committee and made suggestions as to the decoration and internal design of the buildings.

Here was concrete proof that the Housing Administration was prepared to practice what it preached: a belief that given the opportunity, students could and would take a responsible part in the planning and upkeep of what are, after all, their residences.

DISSENT

Residence living proved to be a disappointing experience for Miss Christian Cross, a mature graduate student engaged in studies leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy. She left the Totem Park Residences in January of this year because she found the experience "unrealistic." She explains why in the following article.

BY MISS CHRISTIAN CROSS

I am a graduate student, engaged presently in experiments leading to the writing of a Ph.D. thesis.

I wanted, therefore: 1. to live close to the lab and library facilities of the MacMillan Building; 2. to live in an atmosphere conducive to study and quiet and, 3. to live among people not necessarily of my own training and background, in order to share with them in the little time available (usually meal times), ideas and experiences outside my own field.

During the previous term I had lived on the top floor of Shuswap House, Totem Park, with a group of senior and graduate students, and had made many interesting and stimulating friends. The atmosphere had been relaxed and the students considerate of one another's needs. Having definite goals, we had worked hard, and although we had come from diverse backgrounds and were pursuing widely varied subjects, we had found much to discuss and enjoy between study times. The Don, although not intruding into one's private life, had offered her friendship and concern, dropping into the students' rooms from time to time and inviting the students into her apartment. I should add that I found the physical facilities of Shuswap House very convenient and well planned, and that I continue to be amazed at the relatively high standards the Food Services manage to maintain if they are, in fact, operating under a minimum budget.

I returned to residence, therefore, full of anticipation that what I had experienced in the spring might be continued in the fall. I was, however, disappointed to find a completely different student atmosphere in the fall from what I had left in the previous spring. In trying to analyze the situation as I found it and as it developed during the fall term, I find myself returning again and again to the word "unrealistic."

Residence living seemed to me to be unrealistic in these ways:

1. By accepting first- and second-year students with only a very few from the more senior years, the Housing authorities had further stratified an already artificial society. (I use the word artificial in the sense that University students can not reflect a natural society where all age groups are represented in the same way that they are outside the University).

I have no desire, and indeed am not competent, to discuss the cost of residence living, but it is obvious that most first- and second-year students were receiving substantial support from their parents or elsewhere in order to meet residence fees. In living with these students I gained the impression that most of them came from that part of our society which enjoys a fairly high income, and again I concluded that only a small strata of society was represented in the residences and that it was being concentrated in an unreal situation.

2. It is inevitable that in such an artificial society, the natural constraints found both in family life or, on a wider scale in town or city life, are absent. By abolishing all rules in the expectation that young people, however admirable in so many ways, are going to consider others before themselves with respect to such diverse needs of society from the care

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DISSENT

Continued from Page Three

of community property, to a preservation, at least at some hours of the day, of quiet for those who wish to study or sleep, again seems to me to be unrealistic.

Perhaps I am generalizing too much, for there are those young people who go out of their way to conserve what, for want of a better term, I would like to call an "academic and residential environment," but they are at an age where for the sake of following the crowd, most students prefer to submit their judgment to the more vociferous "party types" or, alternatively, quietly remove themselves from residence living.

3. This brings me to the question of leadership. Floor leaders appeared to have been elected within the first few weeks of term, on what basis I do not know. (I arrived a couple of weeks late, having been in England). As far as I could gather, these floor leaders were the only people in residence who were empowered with any sort of authority. I remember the attempts of the leader on my floor at a sparsely attended floor meeting when she tried to suggest that quiet hours be instituted for those who wished to study. She was quickly opposed by a few who stated that those who wanted to study could go elsewhere, and that they intended to do what they liked when they liked.

This few were strong in their opinions and virtually set the standards for all, with no opposition. The attitude at that meeting towards wide-open visiting hours was that if the students could not get permission from housing to have them legally they would simply ignore housing's wishes. How this affected students living in double rooms I do not know.

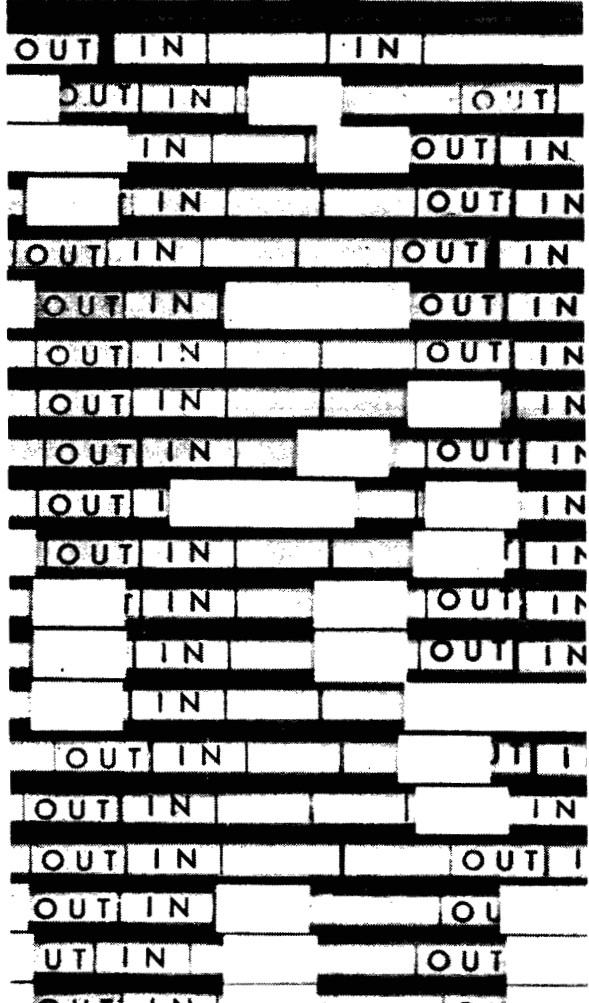
Weekend recreation, again for the vocal strong minority, and especially in the men's residences, seemed to consist of "getting stoned." If people want to escape from the demands of life in this way I cannot agree with them, but I would not go out of my way to stop them. On the other hand, I object strongly to being awakened, along with the other members of the residence, at 3 to 4 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday mornings, by carousing, glass-breaking youths performing either inside or outside the building.

Organized extra-curricular activities seemed to fall into two categories: sports and parties. As I took part in neither I cannot comment on their effectiveness in creating what was referred to as the spirit of residence living. I saw only the fruits of this spirit which did not appear to include a pride in keeping the building clean or in caring for University property.

4. The final point of unreality which I should like to mention is that of the anomalous position of the dons. Endowed with no authority whatsoever, and changing from year to year so that no continuity of policy is apparent, I often wondered just why they were there. I rarely saw the two dons in my building during the fall term of 1970. I understand they were both highly recommended because of their interest in social work and counselling, and I presume were placed in a position where they might gain experience in these fields, but I could not help wondering if undergraduates in difficulties would benefit more from a person with experience in dealing with young people, rather than in a senior student, however keen, with little experience.

In conclusion, I moved from residence in order to leave an environment where I found both study and regular sleep impossible and where, mainly because of a generation gap, I had little in common with other students both in conversation or activities. I could not, in conscience, recommend to my friends who are parents of young people reaching university age that they should encourage their children to live in residence because I do not feel that residence life as it is now organized does much to prepare young students to face either the immediate stresses and strains of an academic career or the future demands of the world which they are being prepared to serve.

DENE



UBC REPORTS

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THE NEW JOURNALISM



MR. NATE SMITH



MR. MICHAEL FINLAY

Contemporary student newspapers are often accused of bias, distortion and bad taste through the use of four-letter words. Student editors, on the other hand, are scornful of the standards of the so-called "commercial" press, which they claim is nothing more than an apologist for the establishment. *UBC Reports* talked recently with two editors of *The Ubyyssey*, the student-produced newspaper which appears twice a week on the UBC campus. Nate Smith is editor of the paper in the current academic year and Mike Finlay was his predecessor during the 1969-70 winter session. They explain why a campus newspaper reflects the opinions of the staff which produce it.

UBC REPORTS: Students newspapers have always been the target of a fair amount of criticism from the general public, the alumni and even the student body. This criticism seems to have intensified in recent years at the very time that there seems to have been a shift in thinking on the part of student editors about the purpose of a campus newspaper. Student editors, these days, seem to want to reflect the opinions of their own editorial staff rather than the opinions of the various populations which make up the university. Is that a fair statement, or does it distort the way that contemporary campus editors feel about their newspapers?

MR. MICHAEL FINLAY: One of the things which you have to keep in mind when you are talking about student newspapers is that they operate in a different frame of reference from commercial newspapers, such as those published in Vancouver. You are dealing, on student newspapers, with volunteer labor by students who are carrying a full program of studies and who have to attend classes each day in the same way that students who do not work for *The Ubyyssey* do, and for the students who elect to work for student newspapers there is no salary, there are no honorariums worth mentioning. They are doing it strictly for the love of it.

NOT UNDER GUN

In addition, student editors have nothing to do with the advertising content of their paper and so are not under the gun from advertisers. If the ad manager tells an editor that an advertiser has dropped out of the paper because a nasty word was used, the editor simply says, "That's fine, that's your worry, not ours."

Student editors are concerned strictly with the editorial content of their papers and you have to put student newspapers in that kind of context when you are talking about them.

UBC REPORTS: In saying that you are not concerned with what the advertiser does you are surely posing a unique set of circumstances that is quite out of the ordinary, quite different from the set of rules that govern a metropolitan daily newspaper.

MR. FINLAY: I agree that the student press is unique. The commercial newspaper is out to make money and can't afford to lose advertising. The student press is not out to make money but I can see that there might arise a situation where we lost so many advertisers that we could not afford to put out a paper. Then, of course, we would be in trouble.

UBC REPORTS: Let's assume for a moment that *The Ubyyssey* was in desperate trouble. We'll assume that advertisers by the dozen decided that the paper, because of its editorial policies, was not the kind of medium in which they wanted their message. This has resulted in serious pressure from the Students' Council and your advertising manager, who has a budget which assumes that advertising is going to defray a certain proportion of the costs of publishing. In such a situation, would *The Ubyyssey* consider altering the way in which it handles the news to conform more closely with the public opinion about the way newspapers should appear or the kind of

newspaper it should be?

MR. NATE SMITH: I don't think that could be done for a practical reason. There is no way a paper with a staff of 50 people could decide that it was going to represent the opinion of more than 20,000 students. Our view is that we can only represent our own opinion. We operate on a very different set of circumstances from the commercial press, as has already been pointed out. There was a time when student newspapers tried to be an imitation of the commercial press in Vancouver, but we feel it simply can't be done and isn't desirable.

UBC REPORTS: One of the reasons why students of the past felt they should be a close representation of the Vancouver commercial newspapers was perhaps the idea that there was something called the public consciousness which newspapers have always claimed they strive to reflect. This is certainly one of the philosophical bases on which large metropolitan dailies have always operated — that they reflect public opinion and that the powers of government, municipal, provincial and federal, take notice of this public opinion. To carry this one step further, the press has, to some extent, assumed that those who make decisions assess this public opinion and alter their policies as a result of it. From what you have said, it is my understanding that contemporary student editors have rejected this idea and that you have some other basis for determining how you will handle the news on a university campus. Can you be more precise about this philosophical difference? How do you see the news, how do you make decisions about how you will handle the news?

MR. SMITH: The commercial press may say it operates on a philosophy of reflecting public opinion, but I don't think it reflects the opinion of the society in which it operates any more than *The Ubyyssey* reflects the opinion of the microcosm that it operates in. One of the Vancouver papers recently ran what it implied was an impartial analysis of labour-management problems in our province, which turned out to be the address of the vice-president of a large steel company speaking to a Rotary Club. I don't think that reflects public opinion. They are reflecting the opinion of the people who operate that paper and of their advertisers. We look at the newspaper as a prime means of communication and of getting across to our readers information which they may not have had at their disposal or ideas which may not have occurred to them.

DESCRIBE INDUSTRY

UBC REPORTS: Can you give some specific examples of the kind of thing you have just dealt with in terms of the 1969-70 newspaper, or perhaps some of the things you are planning for *The Ubyyssey* in the current year?

MR. SMITH: Well, last year I wrote a very lengthy article about the forest industry in B.C. The idea was to describe how the industry is controlled — how this industry, which dominates about 40 per cent of the

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See REFLECTING



SIMPLE TOOLS MAKE COMPLEX EQUIPMENT

Pictures and Story
By Kim Gravelle

The tools of his trade, compared with those in other fields of the sciences, are not very glamorous — most often a torch and a carbon rod.

What makes John Lees a master of that trade is not an ability to press buttons on a machine.

Mr. Lees is a glass blower, one of about 40 professionals in Canada, and instructor in physics at UBC. For the last 21 years, he has been responsible for production of the thousands of varied glass instruments and apparatus needed by the Physics Department to carry out its work.

He is both technician and artist — reasons why some of his laboratory work has ended up all over the world; why some of his tiny glass objects of art have been exhibited in such places as the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

The glass blower's agility makes an immediate impression: quick with his hands (seemingly too large to do the delicate operations they must sometimes perform); quick on his feet ("Some people will tell you that the only reason I'm here is to play tennis during the lunch break"); quick with a smile (countless interruptions during his daily routine don't seem to disturb him).

"After you've been around for more than 20 years, people begin to think you know where and what everything is," he commented. "And I get innumerable calls from dear little old ladies who want to know how to cut the tops off bottles or drill holes in them for lamps."

Lees has been blowing glass for more than 35 years. In his spare time, he delves into a miniature world; an inch-high angel playing a harp with strings so minute they're barely visible, or a glass menagerie of tiny figures done with infinite patience. Work, whether for science or art, is equally demanding.

"First, you have to understand," he said, "that I don't spend all of my time at UBC blowing glass."

"A great deal of time is spent in consultation, in research, and in determining exactly what is expected of a new piece of apparatus and how it must work. In glass blowing, at least in a research environment, there is very little that can be classified as 'ordinary.'"

Much of the work is experimentation for him, as well as for the individuals who need a piece of equipment for their own experimentation.

If equipment for the department had to be

purchased, costs would be enormous, even if delivery time and breakage in transport weren't considerations. Breakdowns in apparatus can be repaired immediately, as well, instead of waiting weeks for a new piece to arrive.

Much of the glass work must withstand extreme variations in temperature, from a high of 1,300 degrees Centigrade to a low of almost absolute zero, -273 degrees Centigrade. Some apparatus must be made to flex, to stretch, to join to other types of glass, or to withstand high or low pressures, ranging from 1,500 pounds per square inch to one billionth of a millimeter of mercury.

Fortunately, dramatic changes in glass have been developed in the past half-century to cope with such demands: glass which varies in hardness and composition, in thermal and chemical properties.

Equipment in the lab, however, has changed little. Besides a torch (oxygen and natural gas) and a carbon rod to shape the heated glass, Lees uses a lathe, annealing oven, polariscope, and a diamond or carborundum saw. The lathe allows pieces too large for hand manipulation to be turned or joined with a uniform motion while being heated by a variable heat source from several gas jets. The polariscope uses polarized light to detect strain in the glass. From almost melting point temperature, an annealing oven cools so slowly that what strain remains in the glass, after annealing, is evenly distributed, ensuring more strength to the finished product.

Strain is a key word in glass blowing, and is usually produced during a cooling process. By arranging the distribution of thermal strain, it is possible to produce some interesting results. A glass tube can be made strong enough to hammer a nail into wood — yet will shatter when a pin is dropped into the inside.

"We used to make Prince Rupert drops, which worked on the same principle, by dropping blobs of molten glass into water. They are very strong, but when the tail is broken off, they shatter into a mass of tiny particles, something like automobile safety glass. In the old days, it was a favorite trick of the glass house apprentices to throw them on the sidewalk behind passersby. They would break with a bang like a firecracker, but leave no apparent trace."

Every three years, at UBC's Open House, Lees has an opportunity to demonstrate his skills to enthusiastic audiences in the Hebb Theater. "I've

made a number of musical instruments of glass, such as a xylophone and a trombone with a moveable slide. There is also a 50-foot Alpenhorn, made in sections for convenience in transport, but blown as one unit. And a glass blowgun which is accurate enough to hit a bell every time across the 400-seat Hebb Theater — well — almost every time."

Lees's miniatures are always attractions at Open House. They include the graduated set of 100 (now 103) glass elephants produced for the 1967 Canadian Centennial. The smallest of these measures less than an eighth of an inch in height, and the largest is over five inches. Besides the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, his work has been shown in the R.B.A. Galleries in London, the Chicago Art Institute, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and the Corning Museum of Glass in Corning, N.Y. Then, of course, there are a number of glass miniatures in a special display case in the Physics Building.

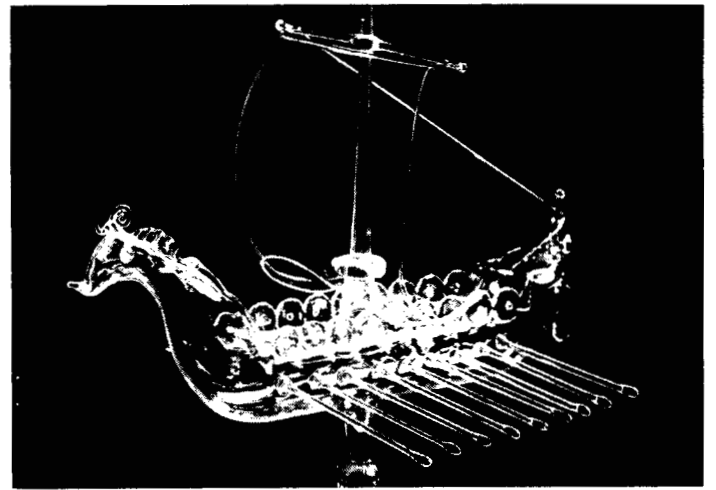
"I did some of the things because at the time, they seemed impossible to do, some just for fun, and some for science."

Some years ago, he cooperated with Dr. S.M. Friedman of the Department of Anatomy in making a new type of glass for use in potassium ion specific electrodes. By what he calls "accident, luck and good fortune" the glass turned out to have an unusually high sensitivity to potassium, and small samples of that first batch were sent to other research labs in many parts of the world.

Lees recalls presenting a technical paper on those electrodes and the events which took place during the making of the glass. The molten glass fell on a polished floor, from which it was scraped up, and then re-melted in the furnace. This gave rise to the claim, made for the benefit of some somber-faced representatives of major glass companies in the audience, that "the scientific evidence shows clearly that one of the essential constituents of the glass is the floor polishing compound." In technical reports, he maintains, it is important to record the problems and mistakes, and not just the successful results.

Lees has a distinctive philosophy about his work, almost too idealistic, in that he refuses to believe something can't be done.

"Whenever it seems to be impossible to do, it often pays to try it anyway. Sometimes the impossible proves to be just a little tricky."



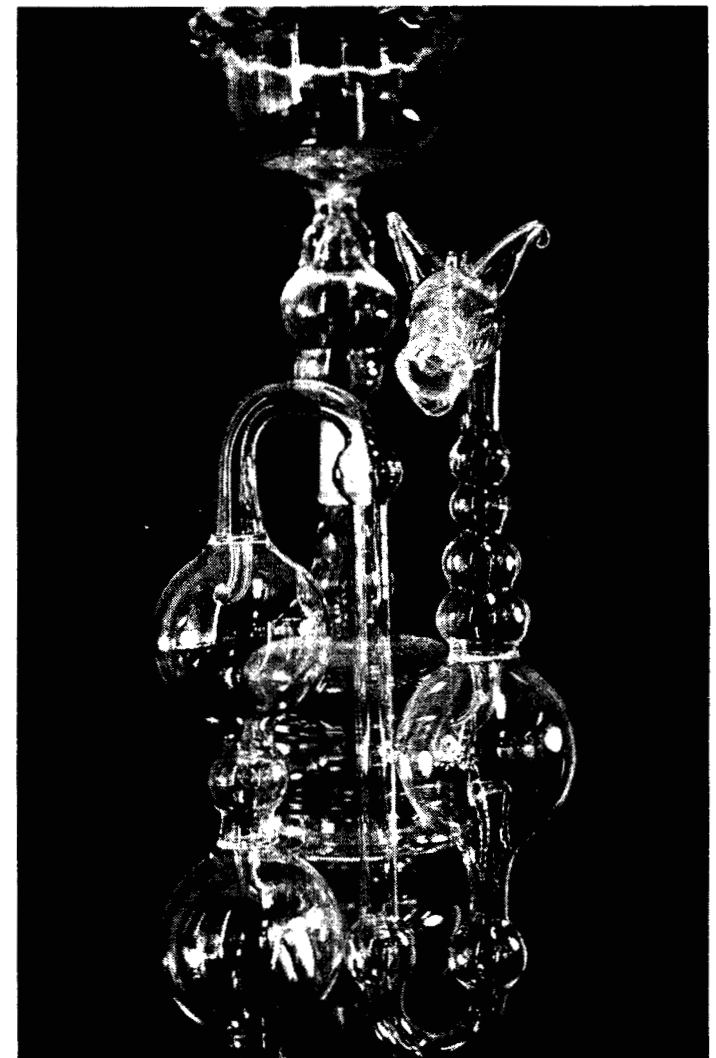
A complex piece of scientific equipment takes shape under the skillful hands of John Lees, seen on the page opposite shaping a piece of heated glass on a lathe in his Physics Department shop. Mr. Lees has been making glass equipment for UBC scientists for 21 years.

A tiny glass elephant takes shape at top left on this page to add to the set Mr. Lees created in 1967 to commemorate Canada's Centennial. The largest elephant is five inches in height, the smallest an eighth of an inch. Collection now numbers 103. Photo courtesy Vancouver Sun.

At the top of this column is a glass Viking Ship created by Mr. Lees. It is on display in a glass showcase in the Physics Building.



Two complex pieces of equipment made by Mr. Lees in his Physics Department shop are shown at lower left and below. Mr. Lees holds a MacLeod Gauge, used for measuring pressure. On his right is a hookah, a device used in the Middle East for smoking tobacco, which Mr. Lees made for UBC's recent Open House. Detail of the top of the hookah can be seen in the picture at the bottom of this column. Tobacco is placed in the receptacle at top and after travelling through the apparatus is drawn out of the mouth of the horse at right.



'REFLECTING PUBLIC OPINION

Continued from Page Five

economy of British Columbia, is in the hands of so few companies and how most of these companies are, in fact, owned and controlled by parent companies outside Canada.

Now, whether people read the article and agreed with it and decided something needed to be done about that situation, which was my intention, or whether they will read it, think about it and say they don't agree with it, is beside the point. At least we got a large number of people thinking about this problem.

UBC REPORTS: One of the problems with the article was that it was unclear whether you regarded the situation you described as being good or bad. You seem to adhere, in that case, to the very thing which your critics accuse you of having rejected, objectivity.

NOT OBJECTIVE

MR. SMITH: I certainly didn't write it with the idea in mind of being objective. I wanted to make some points about the forest industry in B.C. on the question of monopoly control and foreign ownership. I certainly intended that the reader should feel that I had a viewpoint on these topics. I didn't feel it was necessary to throw around words like "exploitation" or "imperialism." The facts of that particular situation speak pretty much for themselves.

MR. FINLAY: I would like to make another point in connection with the article which Nate wrote last year on the forest industry as it is related to this question of objectivity. We were not objective to the extent that we did not include statements of rebuttal by the forest industry. This is something which a commercial newspaper would feel it had to do. We simply don't feel it is necessary to do that sort of thing. In fact we like to be in the position where we can tell the forest industries to go to hell.

UBC REPORTS: That attitude seems to be a rejection of what has been a traditional tenet of commercial newspapers, that at least you allow the other side to have their say, even if you know it is going to be a public relations puff. In allowing the other side to have their say, you at least have both points of view on record and the public is in a position to accept or reject the viewpoint of the parties to a dispute. It seems to me that the student press has rejected that attitude.

MR. FINLAY: There is one situation where newspapers do have an obligation to print rebuttals, and that is where errors of fact are involved. When I was editing the editorial page of *The Ubysssey* I always adhered to a few simple rules. One of these was that letters criticising the paper and its contents were always printed, partly because I was convinced that the newspaper's point of view was right and no harm could be done by someone criticising the paper. In addition, not printing the letters of readers leads to even more criticism. The reader simply feels he is not being listened to. Another rule to which I always adhered was that errors of fact that were pointed out to us were always corrected.

But when it comes to expressing matters of opinion you are dealing with one of the basic reasons why a student chooses to work for a campus newspaper. In working for *The Ubysssey* students have the opportunity to express their opinions, to communicate, to tell people what they believe to be "the truth." I also happen to believe that one of the main reasons people choose to work for the campus newspaper is simply to have a good time, in the same way that a student who joins the sailing club or the debating society chooses to have a good time by participating in those kind of activities.

MR. SMITH: I would like to add something to what Mike has just said. I don't think anyone would want to spend 30, 40 or 50 hours a week working on a campus newspaper and perhaps sacrificing high marks in courses just for the sake of putting out the campus bulletin board with details of which club is doing what. Unless student journalists have the opportunity to express their opinions and say what they think, there is simply no point in indulging in this kind of activity.

UBC REPORTS: Last year, Mike, you put up a good defense of *The Ubysssey* at a public meeting. 8/UBC Reports/Nov. 26, 1970

You were quite blunt and straight-forward at that time about the function of *The Ubysssey* and those who write for it. You said on that occasion that the opinions of the people who go down and put out the paper on a day-to-day basis are the opinions that should be reflected in the paper. Do you still stand by this statement?

MR. FINLAY: I don't think it can be any other way. A worthwhile newspaper should reflect the opinions of the staff which produce it. This is one of the major problems with the commercial press in Vancouver. Most of the people on the staff disagree violently with the editorial policy of the newspapers and this results in administrative chaos and a great deal of hostility between staff and administration. In trying to reflect public opinion the commercial newspaper is simply operating under a self-imposed handicap.

In a way, the contemporary student journalist is returning to what is generally referred to as the period of yellow journalism which was pioneered in the United States by men like William Randolph Hearst. He didn't pay any attention to public opinion. He did his own thing, but he did it for different reasons than contemporary student editors. Hearst indulged in yellow journalism to promote his own political ambitions to become president and he did it to manipulate people and money and to make money for himself. He even went so far as to make up stories to sell the newspaper and to make himself look great. We like to think that we don't do that. Student journalists in Canada today are not politically ambitious in the conventional sense.

UBC REPORTS: It seems to me that what you have just said implies that student newspapers want to lead or to change public opinion. Is that the way you saw it when you were editing the paper last year? Were you attempting to change the opinion of students and other groups on the campus?

MR. FINLAY: No. I may have had that idea when I began, but my point of view changed pretty quickly as the year went on.

UBC REPORTS: What changed your opinion?

MR. FINLAY: The aim that I settled on was that of reflecting the state of existence, the way things are. And that does not mean public opinion. Reflecting public opinion, to me, simply means confirming the prejudices of the reader and that simply means a dead newspaper.

UBC REPORTS: Nate, can I ask you how you see this question? How do you, as the editor of the paper in the academic year 1970-71, see the paper functioning? Is it a paper that reflects the viewpoint of Nate Smith and a small group of people who run the paper, or will it be otherwise?

MR. SMITH: To some extent it reflects my opinions and those of the other members of the staff. We are attempting to dig up facts, stories and other material which deal with issues that people may not be aware of and which we think they should know about. Our aim is to put our opinions on the record and try to convince people that they are valid. And if we can't convince them, at least we are forcing people to think about them.

EDITORS AWARE

UBC REPORTS: But you are not concerned with reflecting campus opinion?

MR. SMITH: I don't feel there is any way we can do that. You can't go out and take a poll of what people think and write an editorial based on it. We can only reflect our own opinion. At the same time we don't have any illusions that an article in the student newspaper is going to result in widespread changes. It would be nice if, on certain occasions, that sort of thing would happen, but we know it won't always work that way. At the same time, in presenting subjects which our readers may not have been aware of in the past, it is our hope that our opinions and views will lead to some kind of change in campus opinion.

MR. FINLAY: Any article which appears in *The Ubysssey* is based on a certain amount of personal knowledge and investigation of facts and a number of opinions about what is happening. This is partly what I mean by the state of existence — the editors are aware of what is happening. Theoretically that alone should be enough to make other people see things the



Ubysssey editor Smith presides over a cluttered

same way you do. If people don't believe the facts, what are they going to believe?

MR. SMITH: At the same time there is no point in claiming that we can print 100 per cent of the facts concerning a certain story. No paper, be it a campus newspaper or a commercial paper, can do that. We also admit that there is a subjective choice of facts involved. But where we admit that there is a subjective choice of facts the commercial press tries to cover this up.

UBC REPORTS: What you have just said raises the question of definitions of the words objectivity and fairness. There is no question that the use of the word objectivity is largely a red herring. The mere fact that newspapers have front pages and a decision has to be made about what goes on those front pages constitutes a form of censorship. But there is the other question of being fair to all the points of view involved in a specific issue. One of the criticisms which has been levied at *The Ubysssey* is that it has not been fair in allowing individuals with differing viewpoints to have their say in the columns of the paper. You have already admitted that you make no pretense to being objective on most matters. You said that you have a viewpoint, a bundle of prejudices held together by an editorial policy. Do you make every effort within the terms of those statements to be fair to all the parties concerned when it comes to dealing with a specific issue?

MR. FINLAY: Prejudice is the wrong word. We would prefer to think that our opinions are founded upon some sort of knowledge and investigation of the facts. We try to be as fair as possible, but no newspaper is ever completely unbiased and no newspaper is always fair. In some cases, I am sure our own opinions will cloud our view of a certain matter and someone else's opinions are not going to be reported as adequately as they might be. But I do not think that very many cases can be pointed to last year in which we could be called biased and unfair.

I can think of one situation last year in which I could have been deliberately biased and perhaps unfair. A group of students sat around in the Student Union Building last year playing a kind of war game involving a deck of cards. The idea was the elimination of major cities with 20 megaton devices and the opposing side retaliated with other megaton devices — this sort of thing. I wrote an editorial criticising this bunch of fools and someone did write a letter back which I published, a letter which tried to claim that playing war around a table is not equivalent to killing Vietnamese women and children.

MEANS A DEAD NEWSPAPER'



busy newsroom in new Student Union Building

There was no need for me to publish the letter. As far as I was concerned the organizer was a stupid fool by definition because he was playing a silly game using the terminology of war. It was simply a silly thing for a university student to be doing and I will claim that there is no justification for his having organized such a game and there is no justification for allowing him to rebut that in the columns of *The Ubyyssey*. In my view the space in the paper is much more valuable than that.

In the final analysis there was a question of good and bad taste involved here and to me a game of that sort was in very bad taste. I did allow the rebuttal, however.

UBC REPORTS: Since you have brought up the question of good taste and bad taste, one of the criticisms which is periodically made of *The Ubyyssey* is its continued use of four-letter words and other words which offend public taste. What have you to say about this?

USED SPARINGLY

MR. SMITH: First of all I think it should be pointed out that such words are used in the newspaper very sparingly and my view is that it is in better taste to use a particular four-letter word to convey what you mean than it is to indulge in a euphemism which attempts to explain what it is you are really talking about. I think most of the criticism on this question stems from the final issue of *The Ubyyssey* in the last academic year. Part of this issue each year is a parody on something which we feel needs to have a little fun poked at it. Last year we did a parody on the *Georgia Straight*. I suppose there was excessive use of four-letter words in that issue, and the reason was that this is the kind of thing that the *Georgia Straight* does. It uses these words just for their shock value, for the hell of it. On earlier occasions we used four-letter words for the simple reason that it was a lot easier to use them rather than indulge in euphemisms.

MR. FINLAY: It is part of the English language and you use the language for the greatest impact, for the aim that you are trying to achieve. One of the most hilarious experiences that a commercial newspaper reader in Vancouver can have is to read a columnist who is struggling desperately to use a four-letter word without actually having it printed in the newspaper. Most columnists trying to deal with this subject spend the bulk of their time

euphemistically trying to explain just what word they are attempting to use.

Where these words have been used in *The Ubyyssey* I will claim that they have been used in a specific context and only on occasions when their use can be justified. I used four-letter words in editorials on a couple of occasions and in opinion pieces. But on the whole, I don't like to waste words and I avoid using the four-letter ones unnecessarily.

The business about the words is really a hang-up. The revolutionaries, for instance, have used the word imperialist so often that it has come to mean absolutely nothing. The same thing applies to poetry. I dare anybody to write a poem in which they refer to an azure sky. Keats and Shelley did that to death and the contemporary poet simply can't do it anymore. Much the same thing applies to the four-letter word.

UBC REPORTS: One of the areas that is least defined within the context of student government is the relationship of the student newspaper to the Alma Mater Society and the Students' Council. There is an old adage that he who pays the piper calls the tune. The man who pays in this case is the student, but you have rejected the idea that the student who pays the piper should call the tune. Over the years *The Ubyyssey* has defended this position very well but there has always been a hazy area of the responsibility of *The Ubyyssey*, which is paid for by student funds, and the Council, which is responsible for allocating funds and for decisions about the way in which student money is to be spent. How do you, Nate, see this relationship between yourself and the Council? For instance, I don't think you, as editor of *The Ubyyssey*, hold yourself accountable to Council.

MR. SMITH: No. In the first place, the group which is paying the piper, the AMS, often doesn't know which tune it wants in any case. We certainly don't see ourselves as a mouthpiece for Students' Council. Council has tried on a couple of occasions to change the system so that the paper is accountable to them but this has consistently been rejected by the students, most recently at a general meeting. I think it is pretty clearly understood on Council that we are the ones who make the editorial policy, if for no other reason than the fact that we are the ones who spend our time putting out the newspaper.

MR. FINLAY: To extend your analogy, if the student pays the piper and we are the piper, the student has the right to join the band any time he wants to. If the student or the AMS feel they know how to play the pipe they are welcome to come down and play it in our office. However, in most cases students and the AMS don't know how to play the pipe so if they want any kind of tune at all they have got to have musicians who are prepared to play the music. We are simply the musicians.

UBC REPORTS: Mike, you have had several years' experience on UBC's student newspaper. What particular areas do you see as being weak and where do you think the strengths of the student newspaper lie?

MR. FINLAY: I think the major weakness in Canadian student newspapers now is their failure to be honest with themselves. Many student newspapers are buying copy on a syndicated basis on subjects which are faddish or happen to be part of a current craze. Even the radical element in Canadian student life today has an establishment who consider themselves radical and to preserve that image they are forced to use a lot of material in their newspapers which has absolutely no bearing on Canadian campus life. It's the same old question of importing issues from the United States just so they can fit into the picture of being radical.

For instance, last year we ran a piece on women's liberation and women's rights which I thought was a terrible piece of journalism. I did not see the material before it went into the paper and if I had it would not have run because I thought that a great deal of it was simply garbage, although it did make a couple of good points.

The strength of the student press has to lie in its independence and the lack of subservience to advertisers or students' councils or university administrations, the general public, the downtown community, the alumni. It is essential that the campus newspaper maintain absolute independence from any outside pressure group.

MR. SMITH: I have to agree with most of what Mike has said. The issues which campus newspapers deal with have to be written within the context of our own campus environment. Editors have got to stop transplanting issues from other countries. This is a lesson which some campus radicals still have to learn.

MR. FINLAY: If my viewpoint shifted at all last year it was simply that I tried to become more honest with myself in writing editorials that conveyed the state of existence rather than succumbing to the manipulations of the establishment, whether it was the university establishment or the radical establishment. At the same time, looking back, I wish now that I could have exerted more control over the material that went into the papers and I regret some of the editorials that I wrote, not because I feel they may have offended people but because I feel that I got sucked in by the various establishments.

UBC REPORTS: One final question. Most of the students who work for *The Ubyyssey*, at least the ones I talked to, are planning careers quite unrelated to journalism. It seems to me that many years ago *The Ubyyssey* was a training ground for metropolitan daily newspapers both in Vancouver and elsewhere in Canada. The newspapers of Canada are littered with people who began their careers on *The Ubyyssey*. This seems to have altered quite radically in recent years. Can either of you offer any explanation to me why students should not be planning careers in journalism?

MANY PROBLEMS

MR. FINLAY: This is one of the questions which was brought up when the Special Senate Committee on Mass Media, chaired by Senator Keith Davey, came to Vancouver to get the low-down from the working journalist. The problems are many. For one thing, the newspaper is generally an apologist for the establishment, because it's the establishment that runs newspapers. The big-money advertisers keep it in business — and I mean business in the foulest sense of the word — and you can't bite the grubby old bourgeois hand that feeds you. Consequently, the student journalist is faced with joining a paper that is generally more interested in making money and presenting establishment views than it is in getting good stories and working for reform.

Secondly, the chain ownership of newspapers has emphasized even more the business aspect of it. There's no longer any competition. And the men who run the chains are businessmen, not newspapermen. What do they care what goes in the paper, as long as it makes money?

Thirdly, it's just not very exciting work. A reporter on a contemporary Canadian daily is basically a technician, a mechanic who puts facts into English. You get your assignment and you do it in standard form. There's little room for imagination or freedom. Most of the time, when you try something different, it gets shot down. So eventually, you give up.

Canadian newspapers are in bad shape. As businesses, they can only survive as a narcotic, a habit the public can't shake. But they won't be interesting, exciting or informative. And they certainly won't be progressive. I've never much liked the idea of mouthing someone else's ideas and this, coupled with the dullness of the job, is why the newspaper business is unattractive to me.

MR. SMITH: No one ever really knows how badly off he is until he sees a concrete alternative. In the past, student newspapers aped the commercial press and the move from one to the other was fairly natural. The journalism of *The Ubyyssey* and the journalism of *The Sun* were one and the same thing, so most of the people involved never considered whether it could be anything else.

Today, however, the contrasts point out the deficiencies of the commercial press. The freedom that the student journalist has points out the lack of it for his commercial counterpart. Our willingness to innovate draws attention to the professional conservatism in the commercial press. The fact that we have rejected certain journalistic principles the commercial press cherishes, and are getting along very well without them, is enough to prove that those principles are invalid or outdated.



CHRISTMAS CAROLS FOR OLD UBC CAMPERS

Few institutions in the history of the University of British Columbia have been more conducive to the development of lasting friendships and nostalgic memories than the converted army huts that made up Fort and Acadia Camps.

The huts, brought to the campus after the Second World War, provided lecture and laboratory space and served as homes for hundreds of veterans who returned to UBC to complete their University careers or begin them. As humorist Eric Nicol once wisecracked in his column: "UBC's army huts have seen more service in the war against ignorance than they ever saw in the war against Hitler."

Most of Acadia Camp, pictured above, much of which housed married students and faculty members and their families, is now gone and the former inmates are scattered all over the continent. An anonymous

graduate sent to the editor of *UBC Reports* three mimeographed sheets of "Christmas carols," which were sung to traditional melodies in days gone by in the campus.

The carols are interesting because they reveal that many of the problems that beset students and faculty members in the late 1940s are still issues on the campus. There were protest meetings in those days (see "O Little Town of Bethlehem"), Christmas exams were a bugbear (see "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen") and promotion and tenure were potent factors in those days too (see "Santa Claus is Coming to Town").

The editors of *UBC Reports* hope that all our readers, and especially old campers, will find the carols amusing. To all of you we wish a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

Tune: "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen!"

God help you, young instructor; you're right to feel dismay.
Remember all your marks are due before this Christmas Day.
The registrar wants to send out without undue delay
His tidings of comfort and joy, comfort and joy,
His tidings of comfort and joy.

You've got two hundred papers, subjective every one,
And if you don't keep at it, there'll be no Christmas fun,
No holidays or jollity until you get them done,
Nor tidings of comfort and joy, comfort and joy,
Nor tidings of comfort and joy.

Check your addition every time, re-read all failures twice.
Note down the names to interview and offer good advice.
Your reading must be careful, your discrimination nice,
Or they'll hold it against you, my boy! against you, my boy!
And in that there's neither comfort nor joy.

Tune: "O Little Town of Bethlehem"

O little hut of long ago, we turn our thoughts to thee
And all the joys and woes we knew in Shrum's dear slummary.
Time, like an ever-rolling stream, may bear all else away,
But memories, like those huts, will last until the Judgement Day.

Remember the protest meetings? The night the tires went flat?
The witch's brews concocted in barrel, crock, and vat?
The line-ups in the laundry? The transportation strike?
And Stan Read licking ice-cream cones while riding on his bike?

The New Year's Eve of '48 when the water-pipes all froze?
And who jumped into a swimming pool while wearing all his clothes?
The "New Look" contest Sally won? The mud, the tar, the chills?
And, most of all, the altitude of those electric bills?

"Our woes will serve for sweet discourse in times that are to come."
Said Shakespeare, and we must agree, "You said a mouthful, chum!"
We may not have the bounce we once possessed in such great store,
But we can celebrate in song the days that are no more.

Tune: "Away in a Manger"

Away in Acadia, no room for their beds,
The faculty children lay down their wee heads.
With Mummy and Daddy, and Auntie and Gran,
We stack them in layers wherever we can.

They bless dear Dean Shrum as they go to their beds
For providing a roof to go over their heads.
Acadia children in thy tender care
Only wish that you, too, had to live with them there.

Tune: "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas"

I'm dreaming of a down payment
Of slightly less than one percent.
I'd sell my soul to the devil
For a six-room split-level,
And pay off the mortgage just like rent.

It needn't have a picture window
Or be absolutely new.
I'm more interested in space
Than architectural grace.
I'd even do without a view.

I'm tired of communal living,
Tired of no place to put my books,
I'm tired of slumming
With incomplete plumbing
And bedrooms the size of breakfast nooks.

I'm dreaming of a down payment
On a small house in West Point Grey.
Dear old Saint Nick,
Do the trick,
And send a cheque on Christmas Day!

Tune: "Santa Claus is Coming to Town"

You want to get out of camp? Well, what a surprise!
Then, here are the rules, if you want to rise.
The merit-meter marks it all down.
Give public lectures whenever you're invited.
Stand up for principle, but don't get too excited.
The merit-meter's marking it down.

Don't let it catch you sleeping;
Let it know when you're awake.
It knows if you've been bad or good,
So be good for tenure's sake.

Don't go away on summer vacations,
Remember the importance of public relations.
The merit-meter marks it all down.
Do your full share of administration,
Add every year at least one publication,
The merit-meter's marking it down.

Don't get caught leaving your class in the lurch
But remember your primary job is research.
That's what the meter marks down.
For cheap popularity you shouldn't be reaching
But see that no student objects to your teaching.
The merit-meter's marking it down.

Material gain should not be your obsession.
Remember that yours is a privileged profession,
Even though your hut may be damp.
Seek for the truth and to hell with the dollars,
Remembering that this is a community of scholars,
And you *may* make it out of this camp.

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.

Some UBC graduates living in the Vancouver area received two copies of the issue of *UBC Reports* dated Oct. 29 and others received no paper. This was the result of an error in the machinery which prepares address labels for the paper. Graduates who did not receive the edition of Oct. 29 are invited to write to UBC's Department of Information Services for a copy.

Library Contract Let

UBC's Board of Governors has awarded construction contracts totalling nearly \$7,000,000, including one for the new Sedgewick Library to be built under the Main Mall of the campus.

The \$3,306,000 contract for the Sedgewick Library, which will seat 2,000 students and house 180,000 volumes when complete, has been awarded to Cana Construction Co. Ltd.

Also awarded were contracts for:

• A 12-storey office-seminar room extension to the Buchanan Building to contain 267 faculty offices and nine seminar rooms, each seating 15 students. Frank Stanzl Construction Ltd. will build the extension at a cost of \$2,596,754 on the site of the former Women's Gymnasium.

• A new Civil and Mechanical Engineering Building to be built on Stores Road between the East and Main Malls. A \$1,057,000 contract has been awarded to Biely Construction for the one-storey building, which will provide shop and laboratory facilities as well as some faculty offices.

The design of the Sedgewick Library by the Vancouver architectural firm of Rhone and Ireçale is an ingenious solution to a seemingly insoluble problem: creation of a new library facility where studies show it ought to be — immediately west of the existing Main Library — without destroying the traditional character of the Main Mall and the adjacent lawns.

The solution arrived at makes it possible to preserve all but one of the 40-year-old northern red oaks and the vistas they frame along UBC's Main Mall.

A second aim of the architects was the creation of an appropriate environment for learning, which has been achieved by designing the Library so that its east and west faces will open onto landscaped courtyards in front of the Main Library and the Mathematics Building.

Eight concrete caissons — each 30 feet in diameter — will be built around the roots of the oaks lining the Main Mall and incorporated into the building. The future Main Mall will have staircases leading down to Library entrances and a double skylight will offer a view down into the Library and serve as a light beacon at night.

The new Sedgewick Library, which will be complete in 18 months, is designed to correct a critical lack of Library space for undergraduate students. (Edition of Nov. 5, 1970).

Pollution Report

UBC faculty members in many varied disciplines are currently involved in pollution teaching and research and additional courses and meaningful research projects are in the planning stage.

These are the main findings of a four-man committee on pollution established by President Walter H. Gage as the result of a Senate resolution in January of this year.

The committee report, submitted to the regular monthly meeting of Senate in November, also points out that "the overall problem of pollution as a long-range problem of mankind should be approached

on an interdisciplinary basis so that all aspects of the problem and the possible effects of a suggested course of action may be considered."

The committee, chaired by Prof. F.E. Murray, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, said in its report that many faculty members, in replying to requests for information, made comments on what they felt the University should be doing about the pollution problem.

"As expected," the report said, "the applied scientists felt that an expanded program in technology was required, the ecologists felt that a better understanding of ecology was required and the social scientists felt a greater social science input was required."

The report describes three interdisciplinary projects underway or in the formative stage on the UBC campus and said that a number of individuals had expressed the feeling that a meaningful interdisciplinary approach to pollution research was a definite requirement.

In response to a request for information the committee received 23 replies from faculty members which indicated "a very broad spectrum of individual interests and of individual involvement in the pollution field."

A total of nine campus departments — the bulk of them in the Faculties of Applied Science and Agricultural Sciences — are engaged in "substantial technical work in the field of pollution control" with two or more faculty members involved in teaching and/or research, the committee found. (Edition of Nov. 19, 1970).

Campus Graphics

One of Canada's top firms of graphic designers is behind a series of new entrance pillars and street signs that are the harbingers of a program designed to help visitors and students find their way around UBC's sometimes confusing campus.

Paul Arthur and Associates, the Toronto firm which has worked out the program in conjunction with a UBC committee, has not only designed similar programs for United States universities and colleges but was the firm behind the graphics at Expo 67, often held up as an example of clarity and simplicity.

The new program is a response to complaints from a variety of people — visitors, students and faculty members — over a long period of time about the poor quality or absence of signs on the campus.

The first phase of the program, which will be completed over a period of four years providing funds are available, involves the erection of 18-foot-high entrance pillars, a series of 12-foot pillars which direct visitors to four control kiosks where maps and information about UBC are available, and 9-foot-pillars to indicate street intersections.

The next step in the program will be the creation of a series of information centers at heavily-trafficked campus points where visitors will be able to consult maps and where notice boards for University and student events will be located.

A key feature of the plan is the division of the campus into color-coded zones. Seven such zones have been designated so far and all graphic elements within each zone — entrance and information pillars, street intersection pillars and building signs — will involve the use of the color assigned to that zone. (Edition of Nov. 19, 1970).

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

As a graduate of Sir George Williams University, Class of '62, Montreal, I read with interest the panel discussion on THE WAR MEASURES ACT — WHAT DOES IT MEAN? The panel participants appeared to be intelligent, well-informed and concerned and it was only when I came to Miss O'Donnell's final comment that I burst out laughing.

Miss O'Donnell states, and I quote from UBC Reports, Oct/'70, "That we cannot wait until the Government actually declares war and sends troops in to kill our brothers and sisters in Quebec." It would seem that Miss O'Donnell has not fully realized that the only people so far who have killed their brothers and sisters in Quebec are the F.L.Q.! They have also maimed some brothers and sisters and have been stealing and storing weapons and dynamite for years. Just for fireworks?

I happened to be not far away from one of the

Two Appointed

UBC's Board of Governors has appointed Prof. A. Donald Moore as head of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Prof. Ben Moysl as acting head of the Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics.

Prof. Moore, who has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1949, has been acting head of electrical engineering since the death on Aug. 1, 1969, of Prof. Frank Noakes.

Prof. Moysl, who will serve as acting head of the Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics until a permanent director is named, has been a UBC faculty member since 1947 and will also continue to serve as assistant dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, a post he has held since 1966.

The new Institute will coordinate advanced teaching in statistics and applied mathematics and promote the growth of interdisciplinary research activity in these fields. (Edition of Nov. 5, 1970).

UBC Research

Reduced federal government spending meant an increase of only \$227,733 for research at UBC in the 1969-70 academic year. This increase is in sharp contrast to increases which UBC received in previous years.

The 1968-69 increase over the previous year was \$2,527,804 and the 1967-68 increase over 1966-67 was \$1,834,406.

Despite the federal government's cutback, UBC research expenditures of more than \$14.4 million in 1969-70 are of the same order of magnitude as the University of Toronto, which spends about \$16 million on research.

Almost 75 per cent of UBC's research funds come from the federal government and the two faculties which spend the most on research are Science and Medicine. (Edition of Nov. 5, 1970).

Trees Available

British Columbia is renowned for its tree-sprouting climate but never quite like this.

The University of B.C. has successfully grown seedlings from the sycamore tree under which Hippocrates, father of modern medicine, is believed to have taught 2,500 years ago on the island of Kos.

The seeds were brought to B.C. three years ago by Dr. Oscar Sziklai, associate professor in the Faculty of Forestry. He and Prof. William Gibson, head of the Department of the History of Medicine and Science, want to use the seedlings to help construct a \$300,000 east-west meeting center for world medicine being built on Kos by the International Hippocratic Foundation.

The Hippocratic Tree on the Greek island is about 50 feet high and seven feet in diameter. It is almost hollow. Its enormous and ancient branches are supported by marble columns and wooden sticks.

Readers wanting a few seedlings, which grow from one to three feet a year under west coast conditions when planted in moist, well-drained soil, should phone 228-2727 or 228-2273 not later than March 31, 1971. There will be no charge for trees picked up at UBC. But any small donation will go towards the east-west medical center.

post boxes that were blown up by the F.L.Q. terrorists in 1963. If I had been much nearer, I'd have been in tiny fragments like the post box. The apartment house across the street had all its windows blown in. Later, the same day, a "brother," who was trying to defuse a bomb in a mail box, was horribly maimed for life.

I agree with Miss O'Donnell that the citizens of Quebec are our brothers and sisters in the family of man. They are also our fellow Canadians. This includes the F.L.Q., who obviously need, in some enlightened way, the help and understanding of us all. Meantime, I believe the sternest measures of restraint were necessary. The Mayor of Montreal, the Premier of the province of Quebec and the Prime Minister of Canada all thought so too. They are men worthy of respect and they are all believers in, and guardians of, our civil liberties.

Toronto, Ont.

Marion Catto

UBC Reports/Nov. 26, 1970/11

UBC ALUMNI Contact



Students squat on SUB ballroom floor intently discussing lecture heard earlier in PEOPLE program,

which aims at helping students develop more open and honest relations with others.

Fund Honors Frank Noakes

The UBC Alumni Fund organization has taken on the task of coordinating the *Frank Noakes Memorial Fund* campaign for UBC's Department of Electrical Engineering.

This is a specialized appeal directed at UBC graduates in electrical engineering and members of the public interested in electrical engineering education. The fund has been established in memory of the late Dr. Frank Noakes, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering and acting dean of Applied Science until his death in 1969. The intention is to set up a fund of \$10,000 to be used to provide bursaries to needy, academically qualified students in electrical engineering in the expectation they will feel a responsibility to reimburse the fund at a later date.

Fund-raising is currently well underway. It was launched with a \$500 gift from the UBC 1970 graduating class and \$100 from the Engineering Undergraduate Society. Recently Selkirk College contributed \$500 to the Frank Noakes Memorial Fund as an expression of thanks for assistance Dr. Noakes rendered the college in developing its electronics program.

The PEOPLE Program

HUMAN RELATIONS TAUGHT HERE

BY ALEX VOLKOFF

There are so many people sitting on the floor you can forget about trying to cross the SUB ballroom. There is a large wooden stage in the center with half a dozen microphones leaning out towards the expectant hundreds. The lights are typically dim and electricians rush around trying to straighten the jungle of cords. Every Monday is different and not even the speaker knows precisely what will happen. About half past seven, late as usual, the fourth session of PEOPLE begins.

Last time, Dr. Lee Pulos, noted behavioralist, led almost 1,000 students in a mass sensitivity session which he titled "An Encounter In Honesty." This time, Dr. Ferdinand Knobloch, a new member of UBC's Psychiatry Department, will take the experience a little further and try to verbalize it.

But whatever this Monday holds in store, it is not just a sex education program or a mass encounter group. PEOPLE is an experience in human sexuality.

"The program is on human interaction and relations, with sex as a major part, instead of being a sex education program with other things thrown in," says Rob Newmarch, a second-year Arts student and one of seven members of the PEOPLE executive.

"Too often, sex education is thought of as little more than dealing with the genitality of human beings. PEOPLE deals with a much broader concept involving the physical, emotional and social aspects of human relationships."

The idea for the program arose several years ago out of the recommendations of the steering committee on health education established by the provincial Departments of Health and Education. Acting upon the submission of that committee to the Board of Teacher Education, Dean Neville Scarfe, of the Faculty of Education, asked the faculty and students to come up with a program.

"The faculty didn't seem interested, so two years ago the education students took it on in an attempt to provide something to students no other course on campus is doing," said Sean McHugh, a fourth-year Science student, who is the director of PEOPLE. "It started purely as a sex education program, but since then we have broadened our perspectives to include

all human relations. Our bias is that people are alienated out here on campus, unable to share their feelings, even in seminar groups. Basically we want to create an atmosphere that is conducive to open and honest exchange of ideas."

We have just finished walking around the ballroom with our eyes shut, bumping into people and forming groups of eight. "How many of you think you can tell others what you find good about yourself?" Dr. Knobloch asks. Less than half raise their hands. One group climbs on the stage and he repeats the question.

One girl stands up and says she likes people, is continually trying to improve herself, is unselfish, and "believe it or not, I'm modest." Are you nervous saying these things to a crowd of 1,000? "No, not in the least. I left my contact lenses at home, and I can't see a thing."

"The mass lecture-experience in the ballroom is supposed to provide stimulation and material for the discussion groups that follow," says Sean. "These are really the most valuable part of the program." Led by group leaders chosen in September, these may contain five to 12 members who meet either on campus or in someone's home. Some continue well past midnight.

The group leaders range in age from 17 to 47 and few have any experience in leading groups of this sort. For this reason the emphasis is on discussion rather than sensitivity, but the decision as to the nature of the group experience is made by each individual team.

"We had hoped that through the discussions every person who participates is going to learn the value of every other person as a unique individual, but everyone has a right to their own 'space' and no one else has the right to interfere with it," said Sean. This means that the leaders do not force anyone into encounters who doesn't want them, but let the nature of the group develop from its members. This puts the responsibility for the success of the program on the participants themselves. We don't guarantee anyone who signs up a good discussion group; that's up to them."

Our discussion group has nine people today. Some are disappointed at having to come back to the old

groups because they had just started getting somewhere with the one Dr. Knobloch had had them form. Our leader has brought a candle and some wine and we sit in a small circle somewhat at a loss. "I'm really annoyed that some groups walked out in the middle of the ballroom experience," one says. We all agree discussions are easier after lectures rather than after sensitivity sessions.

The people who probably get the most out of the program are the group leaders. They were chosen before the program got underway after they had answered notices put up around the campus and been interviewed.

"The group leaders this year are far more representative of the whole campus," says Sean. "Before they were mostly in Nursing and Medicine, but there is at least one leader from almost every faculty. We were looking for people with an open mind, who were flexible and who didn't think they knew it all. The leaders we have this year are generally very open and genuinely interested in working with people."

The 69 leaders received their training at Camp Potlatch over Thanksgiving weekend. There they experienced sensitivity sessions led by trained sociologists, and more important, developed into a closely-knit group. All seven members of the executive are group leaders to insure they see first-hand how the program is developing. As well as the initial training, group leaders meet every week to discuss their progress and new ideas.

The budget for the program is just under \$10,000, only part of which is covered by the \$3 fee for participation. The rest is raised by associations on campus, such as the medical and teachers' associations and the deans. The UBC Alumni Fund has contributed \$800 and this year there was also a grant from the president. Most of this goes towards group leader training and gifts for speakers.

"But we want this to become a University-financed project because it is something desperately needed on campus," said Sean.

Afterwards, group leaders meet in SUB to discuss this week's session over a bottle of beer. "Did you have a satisfying experience?" Every answer is different.