

UBC REPORTS

Vol. 17, No. 6/March 11, 1971/Vancouver 8, B.C.

UBC REPORTS CAMPUS EDITION

Disruption 'Deeply Disturbing'

The presidents of the UBC Faculty Association and the Alma Mater Society Tuesday issued a joint statement deploring the disruption of Saturday's Vancouver Institute meeting at which federal Minister of Justice John Turner was prevented from delivering a prepared speech. (See story at right).

In their statement, Faculty Association President Peter Pearse and AMS President Tony Hodge said the incident "represents an alarming interference with the principle of free expression which we can only hope will not recur."

Here is the full text of the statement:

"The disruption of the speech by the federal Minister of Justice on the campus of the University of British Columbia last Saturday evening is deeply disturbing. As President of the Faculty Association and President of the Alma Mater Society, we can only deplore the actions of those who attempt to obstruct the free expression of ideas within the law.

"We emphasize that this meeting was an activity of the Vancouver Institute, which is not a part of the University; and therefore the University is not responsible for what happened at the meeting. We are concerned not just because the incident occurred on the University campus, nor because the obstructed speaker was an elected Minister of the Crown; although these circumstances sharpen our feeling of outrage. The academic community has a special interest in protection of the right of free expression — a right which we have consistently insisted upon for ourselves, and which we shall continue to defend for all.

"The faculty and students of the University of British Columbia are justifiably proud of the tradition of free expression and lawful dissent at this University. The incident of last Saturday evening is regrettable in itself, but it represents an alarming interference with the principle of free expression which we can only hope will not recur."



HECKLERS prevented Federal Minister of Justice John Turner from delivering a prepared speech Saturday to a meeting of the Vancouver Institute, a non-University organization which meets on campus. Demonstrator in front row holds a placard which has written on it the slogan which was chanted by the dissidents throughout the

meeting — "No free speech for the Quebecois, No free speech for Turner." Attempts by Institute President Patrick Thorsteinsson, a Vancouver lawyer, and Turner to get the meeting started proved futile. Meeting broke up 45 minutes after its scheduled start at 8:15 p.m. Photo by David Margerison, UBC Photo Department.

Minister Silenced At Chaotic Meeting

By INFORMATION SERVICES STAFF

The disruption of Saturday's Vancouver Institute meeting at UBC was a classic demonstration of the dangers of which Justice Minister John Turner had planned to warn his audience.

"We hear the distraught voices of those who would tear down all that we have built," Turner had written in his prepared text (see *The Speech That Never Was*, Pages Six and Seven).

VERBAL VIOLENCE

But the "distraught voices" howled so loudly for 45 minutes that he finally gave up attempts to read his speech.

"We live in an age in which violence has almost become respectable," Turner had planned to say.

But he was prevented from reading those words by verbal and physical violence in the eminently respectable setting of the Vancouver Institute. (The Institute is a non-University organization which meets weekly on campus during the winter for a series of lectures designed to improve "town-gown" relations).

"Protest and turbulence everywhere overwhelm our senses," Turner had written.

And the senses of everyone at the meeting were overwhelmed by turbulence and protest, including one fist fight and several other threatened assaults as well as slogan-chanting.

"It is all too easy for demands for dialogue to give way to disruption and for participation to yield to provocation," read Turner's text.

And his planned dialogue was replaced by disruption; participation by many members of his audience from the very beginning was provocative.

"There can be no doubt," Turner had planned to

say, "listening can no longer be a passive activity."

But for the 50 or so demonstrators who broke up Turner's meeting, listening was not merely not a passive activity; it was an activity that they were simply not prepared to engage in.

The demonstrators — including some students from UBC and Simon Fraser University, women's liberationists, hippies, Yippies and assorted street people — had not come to hear Turner.

They had come, under the aegis of the Free Quebec Free Canada Committee, to make it impossible for Turner to voice his prepared defence of his actions and those of the federal government in the handling of the "apprehended insurrection" in Quebec last fall.

The radicals had made no secret of their planned demonstration.

Both the *Georgia Straight*, Vancouver's underground newspaper, and *The Ubysey* made special mention of the Vancouver Institute meeting earlier in the week and reported that demonstrators would gather at the Student Union Building an hour before the 8:15 p.m. lecture.

FOCAL POINT

The focal point of the demonstration was the War Measures Act and the regulations passed under it as well as the subsequent Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act, which Turner said in his undelivered speech "were specifically drawn to meet the FLO threat in Quebec — and only that threat."

"No free speech for the Quebecois," the demonstrators chanted at intervals throughout the meeting. "No free speech for Turner."

Perhaps it was the title of the lecture — "Law and

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See ATTEMPTS

Senate Gets a Flag

UBC's Senate is now the proud possessor of a Canadian flag, thanks to the Students' Council.

The flag was presented to Senate Feb. 24 by a group of 24 students, most of them members of Students' Council, led by AMS President Tony Hodge.

The good-natured interruption of Senate

Three Science Heads Resign

Three department heads in the University of B.C.'s Faculty of Science have resigned effective June 30, but will continue as full professors in their departments.

They are Prof. G.H. Neil Towers of the Department of Botany, Prof. W.H. Mathews of the Department of Geology and Prof. William S. Hoar of the Department of Zoology.

Prof. R.F. Scagel will relinquish his appointment as associate dean of the Faculty of Science on June 30 to succeed Prof. Towers as head of Botany. Prof. Scagel's new appointment was approved at the UBC Board of Governors' March meeting.

In an open letter to faculty, staff and students, Prof. Hoar said his decision to resign as head wasn't based on a sense of frustration and no one should attempt to give it mysterious or devious interpretations.

He said he has been part of UBC for a quarter of a century, during which it expanded from a small college to a major university.

"I believe it (the period of expansion) is essentially finished and that the next period — one of consolidation — will require a new and different type of decision-making which should be faced with the fresh ideas of a younger man.

"I am also conscious," he said, "of recommendations of several national and local study groups with respect to advisable terms of headship in large departments such as ours.

"The consensus is that a desirable term is five to ten years with a review at some intermediate point. I subscribe to this view and can see cogent reasons why my decision should not be delayed for another year or more."

Prof. Hoar said that he put aside several projects when he took on headship of the department in 1964 and is anxious to get back to them.

Prof. Mathews, a UBC graduate and member of the faculty since 1952, has been head of the geology department since 1964. He plans a year's leave of absence in 1971-72 to undertake an air photo study of two major ice sheets in northeastern B.C. and the Northwest Territories.

Prof. Towers joined the UBC faculty in 1964 as head of the Botany department. He is currently on leave of absence doing research at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England.

Prof. Robert Scagel, who succeeds Prof. Towers, is a Canadian-born UBC graduate who joined the faculty in 1952. He was named assistant dean of science in 1965 and associate dean in 1969.

Tests Voluntary

The writing of a series of aptitude and achievement tests, which has been compulsory since 1961 for all students entering UBC for the first time, has again been placed on a voluntary basis.

UBC's Senate voted Feb. 24 to end compulsory testing on the recommendation of Mr. A.F. Shirran, director of the Office of Student Services which administers the tests.

Mr. Shirran told Senate that compulsory testing was introduced in 1961 because of a failure rate of 32 per cent in the first year. UBC's first-year failure rate has now been reduced to 12 to 13 per cent, he said, and many students regard the compulsory tests as an imposition.

This results in antagonism toward the counselling service and may retard the work of counsellors, Mr. Shirran said.

Placing the tests on a voluntary basis means that those students who seek assistance will get more intensive service from counsellors.

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proceedings by the students came shortly after Senate had approved a motion on Canadian content in UBC courses without debate.

Mr. Hodge told Senate, in a short address, that the group had come to present "a gift we hope will bridge the gap of generations and at the same time remind the Senate where it is geographically located."

At the conclusion of the flag presentation President Walter H. Gage, as chairman of Senate, remarked that Senate was "about ten minutes ahead of the students," since it had already passed the Canadian content motion.

Various versions of a motion on Canadian content in UBC courses were debated at two previous meetings of Senate. At its January meeting Senate asked President Gage to establish an ad hoc committee to draft yet another motion.

FULL TEXT

Here is the full text of the motion passed on Feb. 24:

"Whereas members of Senate are concerned that students, in their academic progress, should have broad opportunities to understand the Canadian heritage and to assess the future of Canada:

"Senate recognizes our continuing commitment to encourage Canadian as well as international outlooks and urges faculty to renew its concern to ensure that Canadian content and illustrative material are available to students where appropriate to the academic objectives of courses offered."

What follows is a partial text of Mr. Hodge's address to Senate:

"It is indeed our pleasure this evening to visit with the Senate, such a grandiose and auspicious collection of some of the most verbal ladies and men in Canada.

"Indeed our intentions are of the highest calibre and we hope our brief intrusion into this parliament is not taken as the beginning of the revolution, but . . . as an indication of an ongoing interest in the business of this University's governing academic body.

"This evening we come to offer a gift of good will, a gift we hope will bridge the gap of generations and at the same time remind the Senate where it is geographically located.

"We do not wish to prejudice any debates that may be taking place now or in the future for . . . the academic must be constantly reminding himself to look at both sides of the story and come to *no* decision wherever possible.

CANADIAN FLAG

"On behalf of all the students of UBC we have the pleasure to present the Senate of this University with the flag of Canada.

"We, Students' Council, by the grace of God rulers of the UBC student body, to Senate, by the same grace our fraternal partners in University government and petty politicking, present greetings and brotherly love.

"As our ancestors, namely, the founding fathers of Confederation and landed immigrants, established a distinctive nation loyal to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her august successors, with its own distinctive cultural traits and paradoxes;

"And as we abhor the pernicious influence of creeping republican influence from the south, a nation known to have perfidiously rebelled against His Majesty King George;

"And because we believe that Your Love and Nobility share our concern for the preservation of our great nation's cultural magnificence and balmy climate;

"So do we urge your Serenity to deign to decree that all shall be exerted and all ventured to promote Canadian studies where it is academically appropriate.

"To further express our brotherly love and inestimable esteem, we present you with the renowned colors of our nation, that they may henceforth adorn your walls as a reminder of our terrible and magnificent nation's manifold destiny.

"Given on the fourth day before the Kalends of March, in Universitia Endowmentia, by unanimous will of Students' Council, with joy in Christ, to the greater glory of God, Canada, and the Queen, Chimo!"



DR. MURIEL UPRICHARD

Nursing Director Appointed

Canadian-born Dr. Muriel Uprichard has been appointed the new head of the University of British Columbia's School of Nursing.

The appointment was approved by the UBC Board of Governors at its March meeting and is effective July 1, 1971.

Dr. Uprichard comes to UBC from the School of Nursing of the University of California at Los Angeles where she was senior lecturer in nursing and associate research psychologist. Before joining the faculty of UCLA in 1965, Dr. Uprichard was associate professor at the University of Toronto's School of Nursing.

At both universities Dr. Uprichard lectured on such subjects as "Theories of Learning in the Teaching of Nursing," "Curriculum Building in Schools of Nursing," and "Teaching in Schools of Nursing."

Dr. Uprichard did post-doctoral studies in public health at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. She holds a doctorate in educational psychology from the University of London Institute of Education and an M.A. from Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Born in Regina, Dr. Uprichard completed her honors B.A. degree Magna Cum Laude at Queen's University in Ontario. At that time she was awarded several scholarships to permit further study and in 1944 she became a British Council Scholar. One student is chosen annually from all Canadian university graduates to receive this honor. Dr. Uprichard is a life member of the British Council Scholar's Association.

Among other honors which have accrued to Dr. Uprichard is a citation in 1952 by the West German Red Cross for outstanding service to displaced children.

In 1964-65 she was consultant to the Royal Commission on Health Services of Canada. Dr. Uprichard was responsible for the section of the report dealing with the improvement of patient care through more effective utilization of nurses.

Dr. Uprichard was also honored for her teaching ability in 1969 when she was nominated by students and staff of the UCLA School of Nursing for the alumnae award for distinguished teaching. In 1970 she was invited to be a member of the board set up to study the implementation in California of the Report of the National Commission for the Study of Nursing and Nursing Education.

Dr. Uprichard has published widely and is a frequent contributor to such Canadian professional journals as *The Canadian Nurse* and the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*. In 1969 on the occasion of the 14th Quadrennial Congress of the International Council of Nurses she contributed an article entitled "Ferment in Nursing" to the *International Review of Nursing*.

GET RID OF RANK



PROF. WALTER YOUNG

Picture by UBC Photo Department

Professor Walter Young, head of the Department of Political Science, argues in the brief below that rank serves no useful purpose in the University and should be discarded in favor of the universal designation "professor." The brief has been in the hands of members of UBC's Faculty Association for some weeks and will probably be debated at an Association meeting today.

Although by tradition it would seem that rank has always been with us, not in recent times have we examined its utility, its purposes and its consistency. It is the argument of this brief that rank serves no useful purpose in the University, that moreover it is inconsistent with the goals of the University, engages an unjustifiable amount of faculty time, and is a constant source of rancor, suspicion and mistrust. And, at the present time, it bears no relation whatsoever to the salary scale.

Presumably rank indicates, in a public way, the University's recognition of a faculty member's abilities and service as a scholar, teacher and University citizen. The presumption is that professors are qualitatively better scholars, citizens and teachers than associate professors who are, in their turn, better than assistant professors, who are better than instructors. In fact, of course, this is not so. Promotion is as much a function of length of service as anything since, clearly, no one who is kept on faculty and granted tenure is presumably deficient in the three categories and most, if not all who stay will, in the fullness of time, become professors. Perhaps this was not always so; it is the case now.

CRITERIA SET

Not infrequently attempts are made to establish sets of criteria for promotion such that a given rank will presumably reflect some measurable difference from the rank below it. Despite the earnestness of these efforts and the apparent good will of the committees attempting to apply the criteria, the result is more labor, more invidiousness. The criteria masquerade as quantifiable, as if this is justification: number of books, number of articles, number of pages, percentage of student support in teaching evaluation. Yet anyone who examines the results of the system across the University will see that fairness has not been achieved and pragmatic considerations — market, compassion, favoritism — have not been eliminated. The assertion of standards and steadfastness in their application is illusory. Moreover, were this not so, the relevance of rank to the goals of a university would remain unsubstantiated.

If we were to grant that rank did in fact indicate qualitative differences, it is manifest that the relative importance of various aspects of each of the three areas of service, and of the areas as between themselves, varies markedly from faculty to faculty and, within faculties, from department to department. What earns a professorship in one faculty would only just merit an associate professorship in another, while in some departments would be considered only a basis for tenure. Yet the public accolade of promotion makes no such distinctions. A professor, it is assumed, is a professor.

If in fact it was possible to assess service equitably across the University there would still be no serious justification for rank. Presumably, in the pursuit of knowledge, all are colleagues, all are students. Scholarly investigation gains no validity from the rank of the investigator. It must stand on its merits as scholarship. Truth is not more true by virtue of its issue from the pen of the full professor rather than from that of the assistant professor. Scholarship, teaching and service to the University community are intrinsically meritorious; they do not benefit in any sense from being performed by men of a particular rank.

It is equally clear that the notion that scholars, teachers and citizens need to be rewarded by promotion for their achievement is specious. The "publish or perish" dogma has been soundly condemned by officials of this University often enough that further condemnation hardly seems necessary. But though this University officially denounces the dogma, it nevertheless enshrines it in the system of rank, for it is an established fact that without an "adequate" publication record, promotion is denied. Recent events have made it clear that scholarly production is a necessary condition for

promotion and tenure. Rank, it has been argued, is good for productivity. Yet this must be confronted as a corrosive doctrine. One does research because one is a scholar, one teaches because one believes in education, one participates in the University community because one accepts the responsibility to do so. These done from ambition are reprehensible and suspect.

There is nothing that is properly the purpose of the University that is better done because of the system of rank. It can, indeed, be argued that because of rank some things are much less well done.

At the present time the administration of the system of promotion consumes a wholly unwarranted amount of faculty time and energy. The process begins in September at the departmental level, there involving meetings, evaluation of colleagues, preparation of lengthy dossiers and the soliciting of opinions from faculty at other universities. At this level the procedure sows discord, acrimony and suspicion. Faculty members who are considered but not recommended naturally view their senior colleagues with something less than warm respect. Those recommended but ranked low are equally distressed. The department head, seldom a figure of universal affection, burdened with the paperwork, is often subject to countless hours of argument and caustic analysis by the parties concerned.

The next stage involves the dean of the faculty and an advisory committee. Dossiers are read and debated and hours consumed. Heads whose lists have been truncated harass the dean and flood his office with further evidence.

The final stage is the President's senior appointments committee, where essentially the same procedure is followed. The amount of time involved in what can only be seen, at best, as a fruitless adventure in pursuit of the irrelevant, is vast. And A, who did not make it this year, will probably make it next; B, who did, is no better off than before and C will harbor an unscholarly dislike of his colleagues for some time for excluding him from the department list for reasons which, to him at least, will stand no close analysis.

There was a time when rank and salary were linked. That is no longer true. Today, rank and salary are separate. Then, at least, promotion meant a substantial pay increase. Today, rank means no more than the successful transit of three levels of University bureaucracy, no mean feat admittedly, but an exercise devoid of any intrinsic value and fundamentally at odds with academic goals. And if salary floors are to be re-established, it makes more sense to base them on years of service and experience than on rank.

At the present time there is no explicit relationship between rank and tenure although it is customary to appoint full professors with tenure. The proposal in this paper is not directed toward the procedures concerning granting or denying tenure. They are properly a separate question.

ABANDON RANK

The University should abandon the present system of rank, having in its place the occupational designation "professor," which is what the public at large recognizes in any case, such fine distinctions as are made of assistant, associate and full being lost upon the coarser mind. One is hired by this University to perform the function of professor . . .

That other more ancient institutions still cling to rank is no argument in defense of the status quo. Some have done away with their Senate and so far we eschew that particular example. This University is both large enough and well enough established to determine its own style and set an example for others.

I would move that: this body recommend to the Board of Governors that the present system of rank be abandoned and that it be replaced by the occupational designation "professor" to be applied to all full time academic employees of the University.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 70s

The development of UBC's Library during the 1960s is detailed in the 1969-70 report of Librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs to the UBC Senate. What follows are excerpts from the concluding section of the report, which deals with the outlook for the 1970s.

Through its functions of teaching, research and publication, the University is at one time the creator, user, recorder and transmitter of knowledge. Nothing short of a global disaster seems likely to slow the rapidly increasing growth of knowledge, and its consumption by greater and greater numbers of people. A comparison of the University's Calendars for 1960/61 and 1969/70 should be enough to convince anyone that this University is responding well to the universal process of intellectual development, and that this process will result by 1980 in a curriculum even more comprehensive and diverse.

The Library acquires, organizes, preserves and disseminates knowledge, and is thus deeply involved in this process. The implications of present trends are clear enough: there will be higher levels of demand from more people for an even more massive body of information. The Library will be expected to guarantee access to this recorded knowledge, and as knowledge becomes more complex and abundant, to provide more simple methods of access.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

This formidable assignment may be further complicated by a diminution of financial support. If the next decade followed the pattern of the last, the University's operating budget would be about \$163,000,000 by 1980, and the Library's about \$22,000,000, which would represent nearly a doubling of support in terms of University budget over 1970; this is probably too much for either the University or its Library to hope for.

If it can be assumed that the University and the Library will be expected to do more with less, ways must be found either to limit demands or to increase benefits while lowering costs. In the past year, the University took steps to control at least one aspect of its future: it set a limitation on enrolment of 27,500 students during its two major terms. In setting this figure, it established a higher than present ratio of graduate students to undergraduate students, 5,500 to 22,000. By defining its ultimate student body, the University greatly simplified the task of planning its future.

Accommodating student users has been one of the most difficult of the Library's problems in the past decade, and it is a problem that is not yet solved. However, the enrolment limitation facilitates Library planning in this its most expensive aspect, for library patrons are the greatest consumers of space in library buildings. Using the accepted standard of 35 per cent seating for undergraduate students and 50 per cent seating for graduate students, a requirement of 10,450 places is indicated when the enrolment limit is reached.

Presently, in all libraries, reading rooms and study areas, there are almost 5,000 seats. A new Sedgewick Library is under construction; a new Law Library is in the planning stages; these, together with the libraries for the sciences, fine arts and education, already proposed to the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs; together with increased seating in the Main Library following upon the removal of the Processing Divisions; and together with a few anticipated reading rooms, will come acceptably close to the University's hopefully permanent requirement for seating.

By comparison, planning is complicated by the continuous increase in recorded knowledge. No end to this process is in sight. The demand for access to the Library's store is similarly increasing, with no hint of diminishing. Thus it is extremely difficult to discern the ultimate nature and dimensions of the Library's collections, and to determine how these may be arranged and controlled. However, some

trends can be examined as possible indicators.

During the 1960s, it was frequently speculated that the physical volume, the book, was destined to disappear. At the beginning of a new decade, this seems far from likely. It is now commonly recognized that the centuries-old format has many advantages in convenience of use, portability and economy. Book production rates are escalating the world over, and confidence in the future of the book is evidenced by the enthusiasm of investors, from conglomerates down to individuals, for the stock of publishers; it has recently come to public attention that foreign capital regards even Canadian publishing as a reasonable investment.

The appetite of consumers for books and magazines is not waning, despite early warnings that television would compete for public time. At the University, faculty members provide longer and longer lists of readings for their students, who have established new rates of use which, if they continue to rise, will attain 6,000,000 loans per year by 1980. It would be reasonable for the Library to assume that the conventional printed volume will play a major role in its future, as it has in its past.

On that assumption, the Library will hold 2,500,000 volumes by 1980, even if its purchasing power is not increased over 1969/70. If the collection grows at the rate established in the past decade, it will contain 3,000,000 volumes, and yet this figure would represent a proportionately smaller share of the world's information resources. In fact, a 3,000,000-volume collection is not remarkable in 1970, and will be much less remarkable in 1980.

Among North American university libraries, nine have collections of over 3,000,000 volumes, including the University of Toronto; 11 more have collections of over 2,000,000 volumes; and 38 have collections of over a million. In the Association of Research Libraries list of 58 libraries, UBC's Library stands fiftieth. It is highly probable that the Library will grow past the 2,500,000 mark and approach the 3,000,000 mark in the next decade.

While the physical book rests secure in its future, it is also unquestioned that it will be joined by a variety of other media or knowledge-carrying formats in the Library, or in close association with it. Some of these formats, such as sound recordings, microforms and computer tapes, are already familiar, some are unfamiliar, and doubtless there are others yet undiscovered and unknown. Again, some trends may be detected: developments in microphotography, sound recording and computers share a trend toward miniaturization, with its corollary of portability; and with this new compactness costs are declining. Both the machines necessary for using recorded materials and the recorded materials themselves are becoming smaller and less expensive to reproduce.

LINK LIBRARIES

The eventual integration of the technologies of electronics and photography could result in cassettes carrying libraries of fundamental readings, playable on devices as convenient and cheap as a transistor radio. The linking of libraries to computers with the capability of swiftly accessing massive memory banks will further revolutionize the use of information. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the Library itself will play a major role in developing the necessary new products to support these systems, or, as some people have thought, in hindering their development.

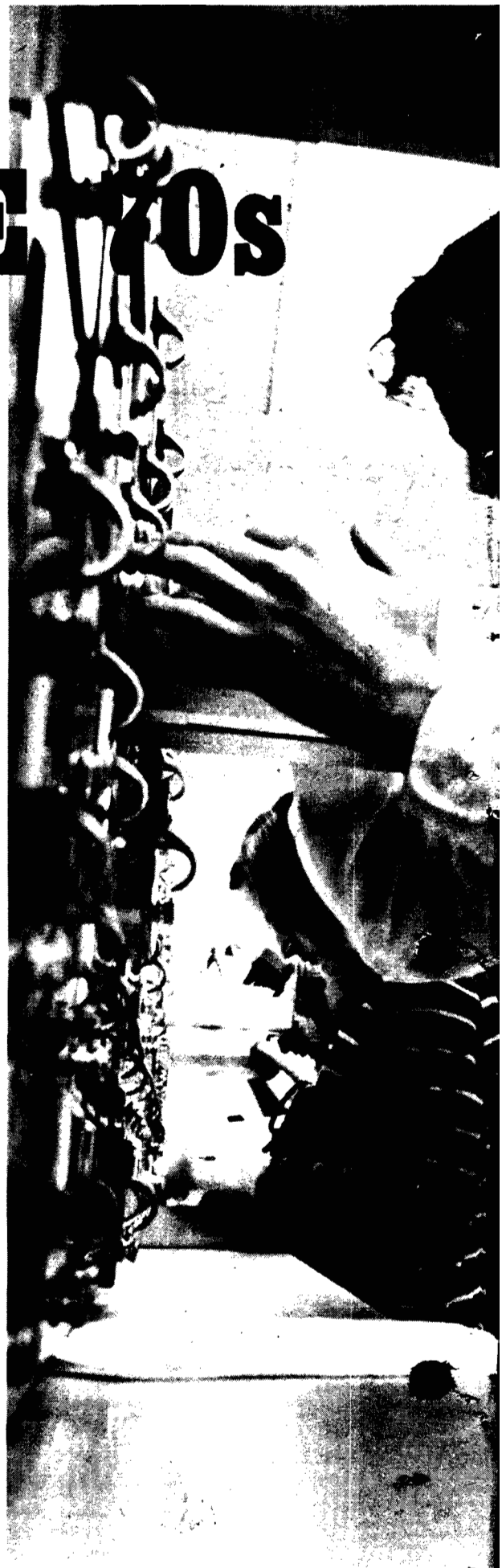
As with the Library, the final test will be at the level of the user, and in an attempt to satisfy him, manufacturers will invest, and are now investing, vast amounts of capital. The Library's role, as in the past, will be to remain alert to the possibilities of all new means of storing and using information, and to incorporate them into the existing collections.

Despite the vagueness of the future, planning for the collections must proceed. The accommodation

required for physical volumes can be easily estimated; space for a collection of 2,500,000 volumes has been requested in the submission to the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs. . . . The implications of future developments in information handling point toward buildings of great flexibility, capable of constant readaption of space, and equipped for the installation of a variety of equipment.

If the University is to accommodate library users and collections in the 1970s, it must commit itself to a continuous program of library construction. It should be noted, however, that the proposed buildings, while they will provide for the projected numbers of users, will not hold physical volumes in excess of 2,500,000; any increase in purchasing power above the present level will thus mean that additional space for collections must be provided. This raises the question of the eventual size of the collection, and where it might be housed when it reaches three million volumes, then four, then five.

There is a growing realization that libraries can no longer follow a course of exclusively independent development. The creation of centres of bibliographic information linked with efficient means of transmission can maximize the use of regional and national resources and provide opportunities for





Picture by UBC Photo Department

multi-institutional acquisitions policies, with attendant financial economies. The librarians of British Columbia's three public universities are now exploring ways and means of achieving these objectives, by means of which some of the outcomes of unhindered and unregulated collection growth can be avoided.

PERSONAL TIME

From the point of view of the user, what has been called the information explosion is imposing heavier burdens in terms of the use of personal time. Responses to this situation can be seen in many quarters. Witness the development and growing popularity of speed-reading courses; the increasing sales of outlines and digests of individual books and whole subject areas; learning aids, ranging from flash cards and recordings through to teaching machines; and at the extreme, experiments in learning even during sleep.

The Library must respond by going farther in helping the user to locate as swiftly as possible only the material which is relevant to his purposes; the whole Library apparatus, from subject catalogues to physical arrangements, must be made more efficient and more comprehensible. At the same time, the

Statistics Reflect Library's Growth

The impressive growth of UBC's Library in the past decade is reflected in the numerous statistics cited by Librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs in his 1969-70 annual report to the UBC Senate.

Here are some of the more interesting ones from the report.

LIBRARY LOANS

"In 10 years, loans increased by 320.9 per cent, from 443,888 items in 1960-61 to 1,868,466 items last year. This is no mere reflection of an increase in student numbers: enrolment has grown by 78.7 per cent. The explanation for the discrepancy lies in the fact that students now use the library more intensively, borrowing an average of 89.7 items per year, compared with 38.2 items a decade ago."

LIBRARY BUDGET

"University operating expenditures stood at \$16,225,972 in 1960-61 and \$51,397,650 in 1969-70, a 216.7 per cent increase. Library operating expenditures, by comparison, increased by 470.9 per cent, from \$677,369 to \$3,873,988, and from 4.2 per cent of the total University budget to 7.6 per cent.

"In a list of budgets of North American research libraries, UBC stood in 32nd place at the beginning of the decade; at the end it ranked 19th.

"Expressed in terms of student support, whereas the University spent \$53.28 per student on over 11,000 students for library service 10 years ago, it spends \$186.49 on over 20,000 students today.

"Yet surprisingly, this last figure is one of the lowest in Canada. Simon Fraser University spends \$426.54; the University of Victoria \$311.73;...The University of Toronto \$216.60;...McGill University \$222.48;...In fact, only Sir George Williams University, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Manitoba spent less than UBC in 1969-70."

THE PHYSICAL LIBRARY

"Specialization and decentralization of library collections and services, under a centralized administration, was the story of the 60s. Within the Main Library, over a period of a decade, new divisions for maps, government publications, microforms, recordings, collection development, orientation and systems were set up.

"Around the campus branch libraries were organized for mathematics, ecology, social work,

forestry and agriculture. In 1963 the Law Library and the Biomedical Library became part of the developing network, and in 1969 this system was extended to include over 30 departmental reading rooms, operated jointly with the departments concerned through a Reading Rooms Division."

HOURS OF OPENING

"Ten years ago, during the winter and spring terms, libraries were open for 79 hours per week. In 1969-70 this has been increased to 100 hours a week for major branches; all branches combined offered services for a total of 947 hours in a single week."

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

"It has been pointed out that in a decade loans have increased by about 321 per cent. Interlibrary loans have increased by 866 per cent...Whereas in 1960-61, UBC's Library filled about three requests for every one it made, it now fills five. Of the over 20,000 requests filled in 1969-70, over 12,000 were received from four provincial institutions: Simon Fraser University, the University of Victoria, the B.C. Institute of Technology and the B.C. Medical Service Library."

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

"In 1969-70 the library was spending almost \$1,000,000 more on books and magazines than it was in 1959-60; over 10 years the budget for the purchase of library materials has increased by 390.3 per cent, not taking into account the depreciation of the dollar in respect to rising costs of books and journal subscriptions, estimated at six to seven per cent per year..."

"In a decade, a total investment of \$7,938,390 was made on library materials; the size of the collection, measured in physical volumes alone, increased by nearly 150 per cent."

LIBRARY PERSONNEL

"The 103 staff members of 1960 had become 394 by 1970; of that number only 18 could be counted as veterans, having joined the staff before the beginning of the decade. There has been a three-fold increase in the number of professional librarians, from 33 to 100, and over a four-fold increase in supporting staff, from 70 to 294. After Toronto, McGill and Alberta, UBC's library staff is the fourth largest in Canada today.

"The improvements in service described...in this report were reflected in the ratio between students and library staff: 113 to 1 in 1960, 53 to 1 ten years later."

Library will have a larger role to play in equipping students to deal with information, for the ability to keep abreast of developments in one's specialty will become critical to one's survival in this age of technology. No less important, if the age of technology is to be humane, will be the Library's function of providing access to and encouraging familiarity with the world's cultural inheritance, in such forms as literature, art and music.

While it is not possible to foresee all of the changes which will take place in the Library in the 1970s, enough can be predicted that it becomes possible to sketch a rough portrait. Certainly the Library will be larger in terms of its own collections, but these may have reached a practical limit in terms of size and format, with older and infrequently used materials being relegated to various kinds of storage.

The Library, despite the limitations of its own immediate resources, will have access to vast repositories of material through co-operative regional bibliographic centres, joined to national and international systems of information gathering, indexing, and preservation. Great distances may be involved, but the time required to locate and transmit desired materials will be diminished.

The requirements of users will be heavier, more

pressing and more refined, and these will be met by higher levels of reference and public service, involving greater numbers of specialized library staff members, with access to more sophisticated systems of information retrieval. Users will have the benefit of a variety of media, from books to videotape, greatly enriching the quality of education.

Some have questioned the ability of the conventional library to survive. In nature, the failure to adapt leads to extinction. UBC's Library will have no such fate, given the willing support of the University, because it is today a flexible and responsive organization, staffed by inventive and industrious people, for whom the future presents a stimulating challenge.

SUPPORT SOUGHT

But in meeting this challenge, the Library must have the support of Senate and of the University, particularly in respect to its physical requirements; for if these requirements are not met, the Library is destined to become an inefficient and unmanageable barrier to education. The University will be the loser, and will have thrown away the investment of 55 years of effort and expense.

In the interests of fair play, UBC Reports herewith prints the entire text of the speech entitled "Law and Order: What Does It Mean?", which was to have been given at a meeting of the Vancouver Institute March 6 by John Turner, Canada's Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

We live in an age in which violence has almost become respectable. We see it every night on television. Through the electronic wizardry of modern communications we become *participants* — not mere observers — in turmoil around the globe. We go into battle with American troops in Vietnam. We are part of armed confrontations in Belfast and Londonderry. Protest and turbulence everywhere overwhelm our senses.

In self-protection we erect a defence mechanism — a psychological numbness to shock — that dulls our sensitivity to violence. We blur clear issues in order to be able to cope with these distasteful aspects of modern life.

It is our defence mechanism which provokes our habit of using words very loosely to disguise meaning, to invest words with our own definition. This gloss of private, subjective definition deprives much of our vocabulary of universal meaning.

WORDS MEAN LESS

Some words have meaning only to ourselves. Words mean less and less. We talk to ourselves because the lack of objectivity in our speech makes it more and more difficult to talk to others.

The simple phrase, "Law and Order," has suffered more than most from lack of precise definition. And yet, we use the words time after time without recognizing that each of us attaches a meaning that most closely suits our own personal purposes and the requirements of our individual psyches. In a way, the more we respond in personal terms to the threat of violence in our world, the more we color those words "Law and Order."

HISTORICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF VIOLENCE. How much "order" under law do we need and how do we decide? Certainly we should seek guidance from our past. By any standard, Canada has not been a violent country. We have known no civil war. We have not suffered racial confrontation. We have been spared, until recently, political assassination.

Not that we have not had turmoil. The dramatic and bitter struggle that surrounded the Winnipeg general strike led to a riot on June 21, 1919; order was restored only after the intervention of the military, and strike leaders were subsequently convicted of seditious conspiracy and were sentenced to prison terms ranging up to two years.

In November, 1944, the government ordered 16,000 conscripts into the European theatre of the Second World War. The action led to riots and general social unrest in Quebec, and only the end of hostilities prevented the issue from escalating.

When we hear of the terrorism of the militant black organizations in the United States, or the confrontation politics of the New Left, we should not forget the Doukhobor burnings perpetrated by the Sons of Freedom. When we read of the tragedies at Kent and Jackson State Universities, we should recall our own campus violence at Sir George Williams.

But it was the events of October and November that brought the phenomenon of contemporary violence home to us. Some said we came of age. Were these isolated events? Do they signal a new norm? We must anticipate at least the possibility that we will continue to face for some time the threat to society that the use of violence entails.

If this be so, we must *anticipate* it. No longer can we simply wait for a situation to develop and then take action in a time of crisis. Today, the growth rate of problems is exponential and the reaction time available too short. We must work ahead of our problems or be overtaken by them. The law must never lag behind the changing system of values that make us what we are. To allow this to happen would be an abdication of any government's mandate for *leadership*.

THE ROOTS OF VIOLENCE. How do we explain this new contemporary threat? To understand any complex concept, we must look deeper than the superficial trappings. We should not mistake the symptoms for the disease. To analyse violence and our reaction to violence, we must be aware of the deep causative factors.

We are becoming a society that enjoys material

THE SPEECH TH

affluence unknown in history. Yet as individuals, we find little job satisfaction, intellectual gratification or feeling of personal worth. And the gaps between rich and poor grow wider.

We live in a world where events are accelerating to such an extent that co-ordinates of time, space and consciousness are sacrificed in favor of statistics, punch cards and computer programs. Alvin Toffler has coined the phrase "future shock" to describe the shattering stress and disorientation that is induced in individuals when they are subjected to too much change in too short a time. The important variable is the *rate* of change, a parameter that may bring about more far-reaching implications than the more visible and tangible measures that are the *results* of change. We have become victims of "future shock," a disease brought on by the premature arrival of the future.

We are bombarded by words and images and sounds. Distance or isolation no longer protects us. We are everywhere in the world and we must cope not only with our own problems, but with everyone's problems.

We are dwarfed by bigness and remoteness in government. We sense that we can no longer control or direct our own affairs. We search for a meaningful part to play.

Is it affluence or poverty? Is it future shock? Is it the immediacy and universality of communication? Is it a sense of alienation and frustration?

The causes of violence run deep. We must seek to understand before we act to correct. We must diagnose the illness before we prescribe the cure.

THE THREAT TO THE RULE OF LAW AND SOCIAL ORDER. The institutions of authority, including those of law, are undergoing searching inquiry and criticism. We struggle to resolve conflicts between young and old, between competing lifestyles, between structured education and free thought, between labor and management. The family, long a bastion of stability, is under unprecedented stress. Some no longer look upon it as the basic unit of society. Marriage is becoming only a transitory state for many couples. Our institutions, as presently structured, have been conditioned by other times. Some have not kept pace with the society they serve. There is hunger for renewal and reform.

Reform we must have. But some would go further — and destroy. We hear the distraught voices of those who would tear down all that we have built. Some would corrupt the legitimate urge for reform by the call for anarchy. It is all too easy for demands for dialogue to give way to disruption, and for participation to yield to provocation. Slogans replace solutions. Dissent becomes destruction.

I am disturbed by those who stretch the right of dissent to bring within its orb confrontation politics. It is now a classic technique of revolution to advocate the use of violence, to attempt to bring about situations of confrontation where authority and governments are forced to take inflexible positions. This intransigence is then used by revolutionaries as further evidence of the need to use violence to bring about the destruction of the social structure.

CHAIN REACTION

Yet a society, to protect itself, *must* react. The danger is, of course, that in meeting a threat, authority may resort to measures of "overkill" — measures that result in a paralysis of middle-of-the-road, moderate opinion and a polarized population. If every confrontation is met with force, and force with greater force, government fuels a chain reaction that, once started, is beyond control.

THE REJECTION OF VIOLENCE. How then should a society respond to an anticipated threat of violence? First, on the plane of philosophy. Priority must be given to debase any theory that advocates violence as a viable vehicle of social reform. To achieve this, we must do something more than express our disgust and our sense of outrage. An emotional rejection will not suffice. We must meet head-on the arguments put forward to support violence and we must be prepared to neutralize these arguments with the slow, calm and ordered logic that is the anathema of revolutionary emotionalism, false rhetoric and propaganda.

Let us honestly admit, first of all, the historical fact that violence has at times resulted in some ultimate benefit to society in times where other remedies were non-existent or ineffective. Against that, we must

present the historical counterbalance that, in recent times, the overwhelming majority of the reforms that have advanced civilization and the public welfare has been brought about by peaceful means in times of institutional stability and through the exercise of conventional, and for the most part, democratic means. And so, *violence has no patent on social reform*; peaceful alternatives have been and continue to be more productive.

A second argument that is put forward by those who advocate violence is that it is the right and, indeed, the duty of every free individual to overthrow an oppressive government. In the American context, this argument might be labelled the "Boston Tea Party Syndrome." Let us not dismiss the argument out of hand, but recognize that its validity is restricted to those narrow situations where the normal legal remedies are exhausted.

Under our present democratic system of government in Canada, avenues of recourse and reform are wide and unencumbered and there is no excuse for violence. If we continue to redress the imbalance in the relationship between the individual and the state, violence is unnecessary, inefficient and unjustifiable.

A third argument for violence that must be discredited is that the state itself uses force and thereby legitimates its use by others. "The government uses force and thus so can I; the policeman carries a weapon and so shall I!" This thesis fails to distinguish between the use of force by authority and the use of raw power and violence by dissidents seeking change.

AVOID FORCE

My own personal conviction is that force should be avoided by everyone if at all possible, regardless of whether or not one carries the mandate of society. But it is intellectually dishonest to equate the use of force by authority with the use of power by self-styled revolutionaries. The use of force by authority finds its sanction in the complex fabric of human association, and in the collective ethic of civilized man and the instinct for social survival.

In my rebuttals, I hope that you will not find me guilty of employing the psychological defence mechanism that I mentioned earlier. It is admittedly a very subjective game to attempt to convey universal meaning by such words as "repression" and "legitimate." But if we are to communicate at all, there must be some understanding between us. Perhaps that understanding will never come by way of agreed definitions — perhaps we will have to rely more and more on a higher sense of perception — a higher order of communication — when words fail us. In the end, we may have to trust what is felt in the stomach, what we see in each other's eyes, and what we perceive as the innermost force of will that a person wishes to express. But there can be no doubt: listening can no longer be a passive activity.

A REASONED RESPONSE. Once we have philosophically rejected violence as a means to bring about social reform, we must direct our thoughts to control mechanisms that will restrain violence. Any reasoned response must contemplate the criminal law and the use of the criminal sanction.

Whatever the phrase "Law and Order" does mean, it should not become the rallying cry of bigots, nor the facade of those who would impose measures that interfere unjustly with personal freedom. What, then, is a reasoned response?

Prof. Herbert Packer of the School of Law at Stanford University has postulated two models for the criminal process: the Crime Control Model and the Due Process Model.

The basic value assumption of Packer's Crime Control Model of the criminal process is that it is the job of the police to find people who contravene the substantive provisions of the criminal law, that the police are an expert, professional body performing this task and their good sense should be trusted when they evaluate the methods and the social costs that are required. The accent is on speed, efficiency and finality.

The second of Packer's two models, the Due Process Model, uses as its central theme the primacy of individual freedom and the limitation of official power.

Packer postulates that the two models provide two poles of opinion and that, in reality, any particular application of the criminal sanction will fall somewhere between the two poles. Indeed, Packer points out that

AT NEVER WAS

"a person who subscribed to all of the values underlying one model to the exclusion of all of the values underlying the other would be rightly viewed as a fanatic."

As between the individual protected by due process and the society protected by crime control, I lean instinctively to the former — and so indeed do most of us. The balance between liberty on the one hand and the security of the state or maintenance of public order on the other requires the most difficult human judgments that men and women are called upon to make. I have publicly stated that it is my belief that the personal freedom of the individual should be interfered with by the state *only* where such interference can be proven by the state to be necessary to protect the larger interests of society as a collective whole.

I believe that it is not sufficient to establish a position somewhere between the two poles postulated by Packer and stubbornly to refuse to modify that position. As our



John Turner makes a vain attempt to begin his speech at Saturday's Vancouver Institute meeting. Photo by David Margerison, UBC Photo Department.

world becomes more complex — as change becomes the only thing that retains the attributes of permanence — we must discard any absolutist theory. We must be prepared to shift, to modify and react to meet new situations as they arise and to do so in a knowing, calculated way and not in haste, in panic or by way of preconditioned reaction.

Any modern concept of the criminal process must be one that is flexible — a conceptualized system that has the capacity to grow, to learn and be conditioned by the past, yet pliable enough to meet and solve the problems of the future.

I was interested to read the criticism of Packer's analysis of the criminal process by Prof. John Griffiths of the Yale Law School, published in the January edition of the *Yale Law Journal*. Prof. Griffiths points out that both of Packer's models can be visualized as a single concept — one that sees the criminal process as a "battleground" between those who control and direct the criminal process (the legislators, the police and the judicial process) and those that are brought within its web — the criminal suspect, the protestor, the fraud artist or the terrorist.

Griffiths criticizes the Packer models on the basis that both rest upon the unarticulated premise that the criminal process is nothing more than an adversary system, a process that emphasizes *polarization*. He gives as a third alternative a Family Model of the criminal process.

Griffiths states that society has been conditioned to think of law purely as a social control device which divides the righteous from the criminal, that pits the police against the criminal element in society, and finds

the prosecutor in a verbal duel with Perry Mason.

He would reject this concept in favor of one that recognizes that law or the Rule of Law plays a necessary part in the *totality of our social organization*, not just a rearguard action to control crime. Just as we punish a child for an act that disrupts family order, traditions, or safety, so the criminal process acts to order our larger existence as a society. And yet we view the reprimanded child in a light different from the convicted criminal. The child is retained in the family and continues to learn, mature and be free; the criminal is banished to an institution where he is cut off from society, robbed of all responsibility and given little chance to learn so that he may once again be integrated into the society he has offended.

I am convinced that we must work toward a more comprehensive understanding of the criminal process and how it interacts with society as a whole. Our understanding of the real nature of the criminal sanction will be crucial to our response to violence.

THE RESPONSE IN ACTION: THE FLQ CRISIS. In October and November of 1970, Canada faced a serious and unprecedented problem. The terrorism of the FLQ demonstrated an arrogance and a degree of inhumanity that our ordinary democratic processes could not tolerate. Intimidation of governments and of the public by means of kidnapping and murder were their *modus operandi*. The government of the Province of Quebec and the authorities of the City of Montreal asked the federal government to permit the use of exceptional measures.

The threshold of violence had been crossed and there was a challenge to the existing social order. A response was clearly indicated. It was a time for decision.

On October 16, the War Measures Act was proclaimed. It was my duty to support that proclamation and later to introduce the Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act that replaced the regulations made pursuant to the War Measures Act.

Those who criticized the actions of the government felt that the response exceeded the threat. They felt that events in Quebec did not justify the action the government took.

What the critics missed, in my opinion, was the extent of the threat and the nature of the response.

First, let's deal with the threat. The threat was not only in the form of kidnappings and murder, and governments held to ransom. The threat was a far wider scenario including an erosion of public will, escalating calls to violence, and the tenseness of a city beleaguered. I am convinced that to have let matters run for more hours or days might have been disastrous. One should never forget that the Government of Quebec and the City of Montreal called upon the federal authorities to meet an "apprehended insurrection."

BLUNT INSTRUMENT

It's easy now to say that there was never a threat because nothing happened. That's the type of argument, based on hypothesis, which is difficult to rebut because it forces us to say that nothing happened because we acted. A negative is always difficult to prove.

Second, the response. The response was measured, specific and precise. True, the War Measures Act was a blunt instrument, as we admitted. But what the critics chose to ignore was that only the regulations passed under the War Measures Act had the force of law. The full force of the act itself, with all its potential power, was never brought into play. Only the regulations had the force of law. The regulations and the subsequent Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act were specifically drawn to meet the FLQ threat in Quebec — and *only* that threat.

The regulations and the later act gave certain extended powers to the law enforcement authorities. These additional powers — a wider power of arrest without warrant, the suspension of bail, a power to detain without charge for a limited short period of time — all were directed solely against the FLQ or allied organizations having as their object the use of force as a means of accomplishing governmental change within Canada with respect to the Province of Quebec or its relationship to Canada. The regulations were revoked when the Public Order Act was passed and that act will automatically terminate on April 30. Our response was pinpointed to the threat and was a temporary amendment to our laws. In all other respects, the ordinary criminal law of the land, including the right to counsel and the presumption of innocence and all the

other protections for the individual applied and still apply.

I suppose that unconsciously I weighed Herbert Packer's models in my mind — "crime control" on the one hand and "due process" on the other. I weighed the rights of the community against the rights of the individual. And so I am sure, did every other member of the government. The decision to act and to act as we did was a human value judgment. It was a judgment that involved an assessment of all the available facts viewed against the total background of events in Quebec, events that formed a continuum of change in the social fabric of that Province.

RISKS RECOGNIZED

We refused and still refuse to admit the possibility that democracy alone, of all forms of government, is prohibited by its own principles from ensuring its own preservation. We did not view our action simply as a method of crime control, for we recognized the risks involved in any possible overkill that might in turn provoke counter-reaction, polarize Canada into two bands of opinion and erode the moderate opinion of the country. We de-escalated the response as soon as we could by revoking the War Measures Act, when Parliament passed the Temporary Measures Act. And the latter act itself will lapse automatically on April 30, or sooner, if the underlying facts warrant that action.

May I say in parenthesis that what we did in October and November, we did with determination, but with great reluctance. Here is what I said in the House of Commons on November 4, 1970:

"We did what we did because it had to be done. Some of the measures we have had to adopt in the short run and for a short term are philosophically abhorrent to us. We intend as soon as we can to turn once more to the road of law reform and the continuing enhancement and protection of civil liberties."

I have fulfilled that undertaking. We have turned again to law reform. The Bail Reform Bill is now before Parliament. I intend soon to introduce legislation prohibiting unauthorized wire-tapping. I hope to present a further package of criminal law reform that will continue to bring the law closer to contemporary attitudes and to improve the machinery of protection for the innocent, first offenders, and for those whose only crime is being poor in public.

When we look back on October, the FLQ crisis and the government's action will be recorded as a turning point in Canadian history. History indeed will judge whether we were right or wrong. But the crisis will be measured and analysed, not in terms of the number of people arrested or convicted, or the number of weapons seized, but in what it meant to Quebec and to Canada as a nation. What has it meant to our maturity and our collective ability as a family of citizens? What has it done to our resolve to reject the violence of those who would divide us?

During the next few months, this country will have to debate how it should respond in the future to threats of organized violence. Are additional powers needed in this country to anticipate and prevent this type of violence when it becomes incipient or imminent? When it threatens or intimidates governments, what techniques should be used? What should governments do to reverse the immobility of public opinion and to regain "control of the action?" Should additional powers for controlling our streets be sought? Should additional powers of arrest and detention be available to be brought into play to meet future emergencies? How do we ensure that in the future our response is flexible enough to meet the threat, but not to exceed the threat so as to amount to overkill?

This will demand a deeper understanding of the limits of the criminal sanction — how it should be used in a modern society to protect that society from the threat of violence without at the same time destroying freedom or dissent.

CONCLUSION. How we use the criminal process and the criminal sanction may well determine the quality of the life that we lead and the limits of the freedoms we enjoy as individuals.

We must come to see the danger in using the criminal sanction to prosecute for what people *are* rather than for what people *do*. We must see to it that the criminal law is not abused to enforce what is thought to be a community moral standard. We must use the criminal process only if we do so in the full knowledge of what the results will be in terms of costs and benefits to both individuals and to society. We must carefully weigh each application of the criminal sanction ever mindful of Lincoln's words:

"If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author."

Attempts to Start Meeting Futile

Order: What Does It Mean?" — that precipitated the protest.

In his speech Turner had planned to warn of the difficulty of using just such emotionally charged phrases as "law and order."

"Each of us attaches a meaning (to these words) that most closely suits our own personal purposes and the requirements of our individual psyches," he had written. "The more we respond in personal terms to the threat of violence in our world, the more we color those words 'Law and Order.'"

The disruption of the Turner lecture was made easier for the protestors by the no-longer-silent majority at the meeting. By trying to shout down the demonstrators, Turner's supporters added to the din and prolonged — and perhaps exacerbated — the uproar.

The split among the audience was not, as might have been expected, entirely on generational or class lines. Many of Turner's most vociferous champions were younger than some of the demonstrators. And although the Vancouver Institute audience is generally a middle-class one, the anti-Turner people also sprang from the same background.

The confrontation was simply a political one, a perfect example of the kind of polarization that Turner's speech warned against.

"I am disturbed by those who stretch the right of dissent to bring within its orb confrontation politics," Turner had planned to say.

"It is now a classic technique of revolution to advocate the use of violence, to attempt to bring about situations of confrontation where authority and governments are forced to take inflexible positions... The danger is, of course, that in meeting a threat, authorities may resort to measures

of 'overkill' — measures that result in a paralysis of middle-of-the-road, moderate opinion and a polarized population.

"If every confrontation is met with force, and force with greater force, government fuels a chain reaction that, once started, is beyond control."

Every seat in Buchanan 106, which holds 275 persons, was filled at 8 p.m. on Saturday. At 8:15, when Turner entered the room escorted by Institute president Patrick Thorsteinsson, they had to pick their way through people sitting in the aisles.

SLOGANS CHANTED

Before the meeting started, one of the demonstrators marched to the blackboard at the front of the room and chalked up the slogan "Free Vallieres and Gagnon." A second demonstrator generated one of the few moments of light-hearted laughter during the evening by adding a grave accent to the first "e" in Vallières' name.

For 40 minutes Thorsteinsson, a Vancouver lawyer, and Turner himself attempted to persuade the radicals to cease their chanting and heckling so the meeting could begin.

The response from the radicals was a renewal of the chanting and slogan-shouting, which led to rebuttal from Turner's supporters and contributed to the general uproar.

"We've got about an hour-and-a-half to put in here. It depends how you want to do it," Thorsteinsson told the demonstrators in making one of his vain attempts to get the meeting underway.

"We've got nothing else to do," one demonstrator countered. "We've got no jobs to go to," a second shouted.

Turner supporters countered with: "Go home,

then," and "Why don't you find a job, then?"

The demonstrators then returned to chanting slogans such as "Free Quebec" and "No free speech for Québécois, No free speech for Turner."

The uproar was further increased when a small group of demonstrators pushed their way part way down one of the room's aisles. In the midst of the group was a person clad in a gorilla costume who pranced up and down, waving his arms at the crowd.

After Thorsteinsson made two futile attempts to introduce Turner, Dr. Gordon Shrum, chairman of B.C. Hydro and former dean of Graduate Studies at UBC, suggested over the hubbub that the demonstrators should have "five minutes on the microphone," and then allow the meeting to start. His suggestion drew shouts of derision from the dissidents.

Turner himself then attempted to address the meeting. "A few people here are using slogans instead of logic," Turner shouted.

A demonstrator countered with "Vive Québec Libre."

"Am I going to get a hearing here?" Turner said. "No," roared the dissidents. They shouted a similar reply when Turner asked: "Are we living in a free society?"

Throughout Turner's attempts to get the meeting started his supporters continued to remonstrate loudly with the demonstrators.

At one point a brief fist fight broke out near the front of the room where the bulk of the demonstrators were concentrated.

It happened during a shouted exchange between Turner and Mordecai Briemberg, a suspended member of the faculty of the Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology Department at Simon Fraser.

An angry young man forced his way into the group of demonstrators around Briemberg and struck him on the side of the head.

When the scuffle subsided, Turner made additional fruitless efforts to begin his speech. Finally, at 8:55 p.m., when the demonstrators broke into the song "When the Saints Go Marching In," the minister broke off his attempts to start his address and many of the audience rose and left the room.

TOMATO HURLED

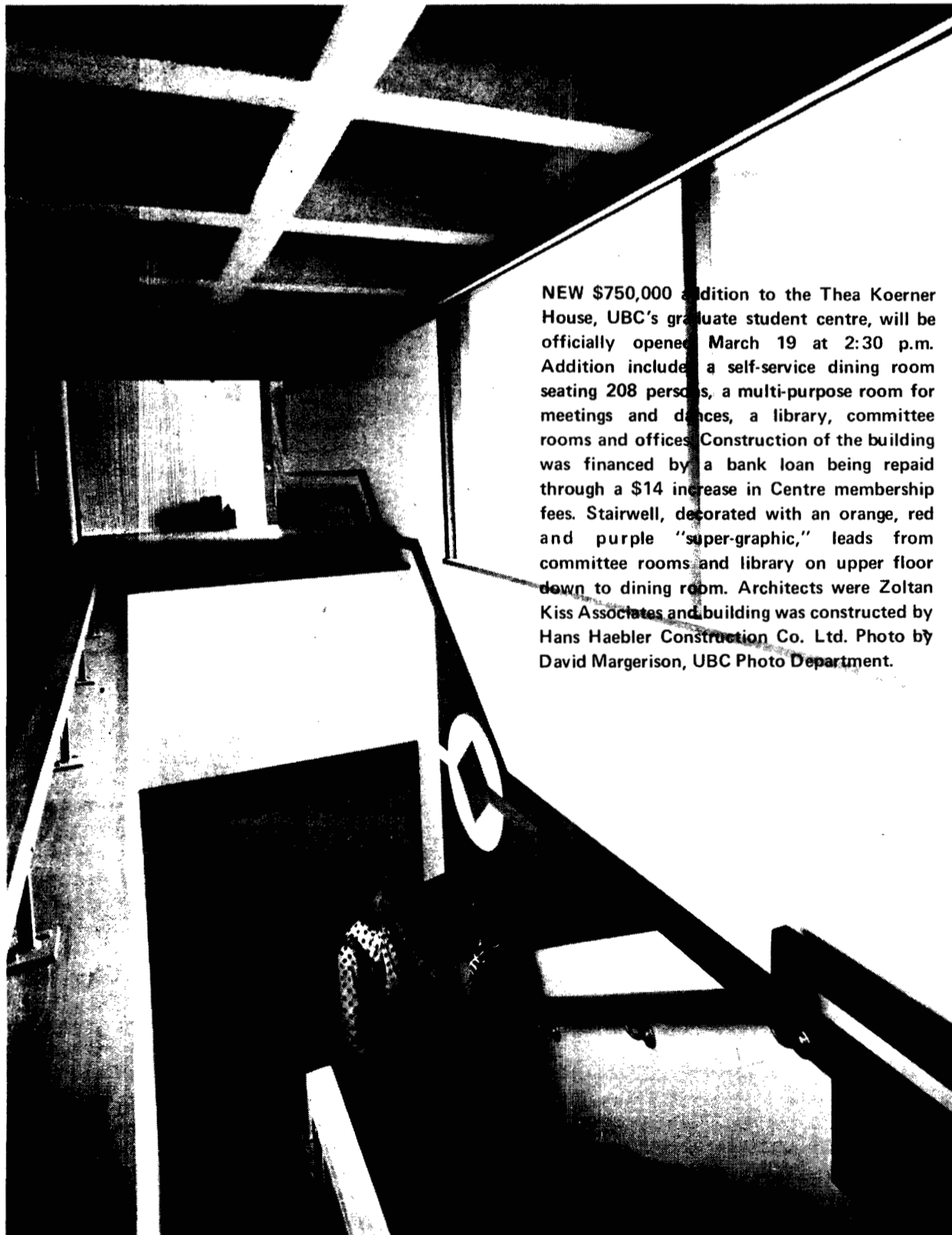
As a final gesture, a demonstrator at the back of the room rose and hurled a tomato in Turner's direction. It struck a UBC graduate, Miss Alex Volkoff, who was at the meeting to report Turner's speech for the *Vancouver Sun*.

Turner remained at the lecture table for an additional 35 minutes, talking to radio and newspaper reporters and a handful of radicals. The bulk of the dissenters huddled in small groups among the desks throughout the lecture hall and did not leave until Turner departed at 9:30 p.m.

Topics discussed by Turner and members of the audience after the meeting broke up included the War Measures Act, the bail reform bill now before the federal Parliament, division of powers between the federal, provincial and municipal governments, legal aid and marijuana.

Asked if he would legislate against incidents such as the one he had just been through, Turner replied: "I wouldn't want to legislate against something like this. This is one of the necessary risks of free discussion."

Turner told newsmen he was disappointed that he had not been allowed to speak. He said he had spoken at several eastern universities in the wake of campus incidents, "but this is the first time I've not only been unable to finish a speech but to even begin it."



NEW \$750,000 addition to the Thea Koerner House, UBC's graduate student centre, will be officially opened March 19 at 2:30 p.m. Addition includes a self-service dining room seating 208 persons, a multi-purpose room for meetings and dances, a library, committee rooms and offices. Construction of the building was financed by a bank loan being repaid through a \$14 increase in Centre membership fees. Stairwell, decorated with an orange, red and purple "super-graphic," leads from committee rooms and library on upper floor down to dining room. Architects were Zoltan Kiss Associates and building was constructed by Hans Haebler Construction Co. Ltd. Photo by David Margerison, UBC Photo Department.

UBC Volume 17, No. 6 — March 11, 1971. Published by the University of British Columbia and distributed free. UBC **REPORTS** Reports appears on Thursdays during the University's winter session. J.A. Banham, Editor. Linda Adams, Production Supervisor. Letters to the Editor should be sent to Information Services, Main Mall North Administration Building, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.