Toronto Deserts NFCUS
Bray Pleased With Decision
by Al Fureen

University of Toronto has withdrawn from NFCUS. Withdrawal of Canada's largest university Wednesday might be the "death blow" for the national student federation.

Council president Ron Bray told The Ubyssey today that he was "placed" at the reception move by U. of T. "crawlers" and "rottenness." The local NFCUS chairman, Marc Bell, said "That's the end of NFCUS. I don't see how the national office can function without the funds from Toronto." Bell pledged himself to "continue to work for a national federation and organization no matter what it is."

"This is a time of crisis," Bell said. "Leadership has to be shown. NFCUS is the one to show it."

"But a national student organization is still necessary," Commented Bray.

WISE MOVE
It is a wise move. It should help NFCUS's campaign to set up a national student union in NFCUS will go down the drain, right down the drain, at the general meeting Thursday, I hope," said Bell.

Toronto's Students Administrative Council told Bell to vote to secede at a stormy meeting in which charges of "efficiency" and "rottenness" were hurled at NFCUS. The vote reversed a sub committee recommendation to place NFCUS in a trial basis next year.

"Toronto's decision is final. It cannot be reversed by the incoming council in September," Bell said. "They cannot change NFCUS for NFCUS next year, removing 25 percent of NFCUS's financial responsibility." NFCUS national president Peter Martin attended the Toronto council meeting and called upon the incoming administration to "reverse the decision of the outgoing council." Seven of Toronto's 25 man council were absent when the vote was taken.

CHAOTIC
Bryan encouraged next year's AMS council to work towards an effective student union completely divorced from NFCUS." Bray said a "hopelessly rotten and chaotic condition exists within the national student organization."

"Next year's AMS president Don Johnson said Thursday he will take no stand at the AMS general meeting but said he would work to "push the new idea" of a student president's association in September if students voted against NFCUS.

"First number at large Bob McLean felt NFCUS "is still worth one more try." in spite of Toronto's decision to withdraw.

Bryan objected to McLean's stand on the grounds that only UBC's of Canada's five largest universities—Toronto, McGill, Montreal and Winnipeg re-mains in NFCUS.

'Veen classes
Discuss 'Human Rights'


GEORGE HESS, M.P. has been invited to address a panel of U.N. Clubs International on "Human Rights—An Illusion?" Noon today in Arts 109.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB members are at the Double Committee Room of the Brock at 12:00 today. George Hees, M.P. will present to meet the members.

SCM and MILLEI co-sponsor: Carmitar Lanrowick, Christian Bible student on his impressions of Israel in Hitler's Italy.

SO YOU THINK... Don't let it keep you from the SCM Discussion Group on "Why Christianity?" Noon today in the SCM club-room, Auditorium 321.

ASUS and CLASSICS CLUB presents Professor Frank E. Adams, M.P., today at 12:30 to lecture at the University of California. Subject: "Arteoracy in Canada," Noon today.

GEOGRAPHY CLUB presents Alfred Siemens with a slide lecture on urban and rural patterns in Italy and Greece. Noon today in FG 4101.

ARCHERY CLUB will hold its regular noon hour practice today in the Fieldhouse. New archery enthusiasts are welcome. Also Monday at 4:30.

MUSIC APPRECIATION Club invites everyone to hear a performance of the Danish composer Nielsen's Symphony No. 1. Noon today in the Brock stage Room.

CAMERA CLUB general meeting will be held today in Arts 204 for the purpose of electing new officers.

WAR REFUGEE CLUB meeting tomorrow noon in Arts 104. Dr. R. J. entertains on "The Racal Segregation Problem in Haiti and Concentration Camps." All welcome.

(Bound on Page 6) See CLASSES

THE UBappy

BLOOD DRIVE. Low prize winners are two dinner tickets and a LP record from Kay Hammerstrom, this year's Fresh Queen, Don Garrett and Kay Piek (right). And with 40'...
Twenty-Four Hours

In a recent address to the Marpole Community Club the Honorable P. A. Gagliardi stated that the problem of juvenile delinquency could be solved "within 24 hours without the help of any expensive, high flown, brains trust professors or politicians.

Apart from our wondering why Mr. Gagliardi could not spare 24 hours of his admittedly precious hours and rid the community of this very urgent problem, his statement is of interest. It typifies the too common ignorance regarding social problems. Mr. Gagliardi himself has an expert mind in an area in which he really knows nothing about. He fails to see that juvenile delinquency is but one aspect of a deeper and more widespread social malaise.

Juvenile delinquents cannot be transformed into well adjusted, contributing members of society in 24 hours. They have been conditioned to their dismal mode of behaviour by years of parental rejection and deprivation. No one can convince them in a day that the society that has been against them for years is in reality interested and cares for them.

There is no one answer to the problem of juvenile delinquency or any other form of social behaviour, simply because the causes of maladjustment are many and they vary from person to person. Parental rejection, inadequate finances and housing, lack of consistent parental discipline, these and many more factors all contribute to juvenile delinquency and other social problems.

When the problems of delinquency, marital difficulties and other social ills are fully studied, it becomes apparent that no one answer to the social problems can be carried out by people trained in the science of human behaviour can effectively cope with problems of such magnitude. Just as we expect our road and bridge building to be tackles by experts in the field of road building, the social problems to be handled only those possessing the necessary knowledge and skill.

The logical question arising from the above is why don't the social workers, the psychologists and psychiatrists make a better job of treating social problems. The answer is that not enough members of these professions are employed and not enough resources are available. For example, in the City of Vancouver at the present time, the average caseload of a probation officer is around 85. It is estimated that a probation officer can adequately cope with about 40 cases.

The answer to social problems does not lie in such proposals as Mr. Gagliardi featured this week. The answer is that no one answer will suffice. Only a comprehensive program will cope with the complex problems of today. No one can cope with the social problems.

Editor's Note: In this article, Social Work student Brian Wharf argues that, if a little more effort and a lot of cooperation, a number of experiments appearing in the United States today, dealing with various aspects of social work, could be introduced in Canada. Several of these programs have already been introduced in the United States, and their results have been encouraging. It is hoped that these programs will be introduced in Canada, in order to prove to the public that the delinquents, criminals et al can be helped to achieve a better social and emotional adjustment and to lead constructive and positive lives in the community.

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THE UBYSSEY

Friday, March 9, 1956

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Players Club Burns Effigy Of Mike Ames

Players Club, after consultation with the disciplinary committee, came to the inevitable conclusion that an effigy of Michael Ames should be burnt at the stake as the main mali.

They burned him at noon Thursday to the joy of all true lovers of culture and the drama.

No names were revealed as the disciplinary committee has their own reasons.

THE USTY
Friday, March 9, 1956

Proposed Amendments For General Meeting

1. BY-LAW III, 3) xv:

"The Treasurer will be required to present all contracts made by the Alma Mater Society to the Students' Council for ratification." EXPLANATION: This will assure that Council approves the nearly 50 contracts made by the Treasurer on behalf of the AMS each year. It merely sets down in the by-laws a procedure followed already.

2. BY-LAW III, a) lv:

"The P.R.O. shall be an ex-officio member of the University Radio and Television Society Executive." EXPLANATION: This will assure that Council is informed of the activities and finances of Radoasc, one of the major organizations under the AMS.

3. BY-LAW VIII, 5:

"The Treasurer shall deposit a sum calculated on 50 cents per active member of the Society in a fund known as the Brock Sinking Fund, such fund to be first charge on the revenue of the Society, to be applied at the absolute discretion of the Students' Council to the defraying of the depreciation of the Brock Memorial Building furnishings and equipment." EXPLANATION: As a Society, the AMS does not write off depreciation, and this amendment will in effect charge each year equally for the cost of maintaining, replacing and adding to the Brock facilities. In the past, such purchases have been made during heavy years and not at all during others, even though all years share the benefits... The Fund will assure that sufficient monies are set aside to properly furnish and equip the expanded Brock Hall without concentrating the cost in any one year.

4. BY-LAW VIII, 6:

"The Treasurer shall deposit a sum calculated on ten dollars to the Art Committee for the purchase of paintings by Canadian artists." EXPLANATION: This year, the AMS granted five hundred dollars to the Art Committee to start a collection of paintings by Canadian artists for Brock Hall. It is hoped that by setting up a permanent art fund a collection to rival that of Hart House at the University of Toronto can eventually be established.

5. BY-LAW XIX:

"Honorarium: An honorarium shall be granted to the Managing Editor and the News Editor of the "Ushqy" consisting of one hundred dollars, to be paid at the end of the first term. EXPLANATION: The Editors are the most important members of the old Students' Council and the Editor-in-Chief of the Publications Board that the amount of time and energy the two students spend editing the paper. The "Ushqy" contribute on behalf of the student body entitled them to an honorarium. UBC is one of the few universities in North America not so rewarding its newspaper staff. It is of interest that the students qualified to hold these positions are always capable of securing a job with a downtown newspaper as a campus correspondent at substantially higher salaries.
Social Workers Air Need For Scientific Care

Social Work Cases Reveal Need For Scientific Care

To concretely explain and illustrate the types of problems met and the work done by a representative of a social case agency, these cases are presented. These cases illustrate very effectively that delinquency and social maladjustment can be caused in many ways.

Both of the case histories are true in substance but names and places have been changed. These cases illustrate the topology and complexity of our social problems and the lack of staff and facilities to adequately cope with these problems.

CASE I.

M.M., now aged 22, was born three months after her parent's marriage. Her father was 21 at the time of her birth. He had completed grade seven and had worked in logging camps along the B.C. coast. During the early 30's no work was available for M.M. and he subsequently escaped. He was on her record, back to her old job a month after her birth. We had to call the police for a large tenement house. M. was staying there for free and had been there so long. Her father found work without a job too much. Having felt the clubs of the police in the Post Office riot he became bitter and hostile, spending much of his time at home.

She remembers her preschool days as a quiet time. She is bitter because of the many Bertolati her mother, the drunken brothers who frightened her and the frequent beatings she got when she cried. M. first encountered difficulty in school and was troubled frequently and failed fourth grade. Her father was overseas and she called another mother. Her mother worked in war industry and spent much time in the beer parlors. M. was on her record and her mother gave her plenty of money. M. went to M.I.C. in company with a fourteen year old friend. She got into a fight and was fined.$2. As far as Albertos, Detailed by Juvenile authorities there she was returned home and severely reprimanded by her mother.

A year later she again ran away. This time the police returned her. Appearing in court she was placed on probation. She stayed at home and attended school for a time and then her mother's current "boyfriend" started making advances. Again she ran away. This time she was return- ed and went to a "reformatory." She was described by the staff there as sullen, given to temper-tantrums and unable to get along with either the girls or the staff.

There were several A.W.O.L.'s in which the police returned her from skid row. On one occasion she became so violent that she was transferred to a hospital psychiatric ward and subsequently excused.

A year after M.'s release from the reformatory she appeared at a children's agency requesting help to plan for her expected illegitimate child. M. de- scribes her plan to stay in school but the birth of a little boy she changed her mind.

Within three months the family was ruined and each day wore her down. She was reprimanded by her mother.

CASE II.

M.'s mother was 18 when she tied to place her child for adoption. Like every student I know, she was interested in the "man'' s world." During some of her struggles in Alberta, M.'s mother came to realize the great, flat bosom of Saskatchewan. It was possible, she thought, to give M. a name. She went and took him home.

A year later she went back to her old job a month after her baby was removed from M.'s care. This caused a new series of incidents. M. was jealous and jealous again the last time she saw the baby. While in M.'s care she screamed and kicked M. in the face. The baby was in a hospital and M. went and cried. The police returned the baby to M.'s care.

M. was placed in a foster home and returned home. She was a long, hard fight at our financial position.

We first sorted our business into two piles. The one on the left contained all the letters ending on a cheering friendly note. . . . we trust that you will pay this account voluntarily. That was new. We trusted the staff. The sort of letters you keep and read over and over again. The pile on the right contained that much as it painted itself to do this, they were turned over to the solicitors. I counted the letters in this group and formed them into the file.

I mis a child that I used to know. It fit the smaller one I used to know. She was a girl that I used to know. If I was in the things of life. She often hangs back in the streets. I do not have a day and she has a decent place to live. I could tell her she is beautiful. I believe me to cheer her up.

My sister took a trip to the floor. She ran us to hell. Can't get blood from stones, you know." A cowardly grin lit up my face. She curled her fingers.
Emotional problems in children have been recognized for years, but treatment of these problems is difficult and at present one of the chief concerns of social agencies is the need for a new and form of care to enable continued treatment to be carried on. The philosophy of recent years has been that every child requires a family, and so children who could not receive care in their own homes were placed in foster homes. Up until the best plan has been discovered that there are a number of children who are unable to profit from foster home care.

In the literature on the subject it is very difficult to study the present treatment of this aspect of the problem in emotional disturbance. First, what is meant by emotional disturbance is not clearly defined. Is it emotional outbursts or explosive behaviour, or does it include also the more subtle and chronic disturbances that are often associated with thought processes? The child who does not understand his troubles and reactions or does not care to understand them is emotionally disturbed, but how is this child to be treated? There are many social agencies and institutions that are experimenting with various forms of treatment, but there is no consensus of opinion as to what constitutes the best treatment for the emotionally disturbed child.

As these children go from one home to another they become stranger to the people who understand them or cares what happens to them, and may, indeed, begin to feel that they are maliciously trying to make life hard for them. Driven further and further by the burden of their fantasies, these children see themselves as giants, tyrants, or perhaps powerful gangsters—or maybe just a sort of puppet child, able to crush or torture all those cold hearted strangers.

Neither those children, nor the families who try to help them, receive fair treatment, nor can mention the disaster to children who could benefit from the care and attention of these foster parents, many of whom have become too discouraged to open their homes again. The fact then is that emotionally disturbed children require treatment that can only be provided in a specialized treatment centre.

**FEELINGS**

It is not unusual to find that a child can describe his feelings better than anyone. This is illustrated by Dr. Bettelheim of the University of Chicago's Children's Research Foundation, who, in the treatment of emotionally disturbed children, when he tells us of Emily, who preferred counselor A "because she became more like me" counselor B, who "loved" her.

The child-invented word is perhaps as descriptive. Emily realizes her need for care but she is unable to accept the diagnosis of affection because something has happened to her which makes her feel like a stranger or a dis-likable. She can accept the adult who calmly cares for her needs without expecting or giving anything as has she known it. In this relationship the child finds satisfactions necessary to her, a period of rest from the day when she has been fighting with other adults, and a base from which she will later be able, with expert assistance, to begin making contact with others in place of withdrawing into her own exclusive personal world.

Many kinds of children require concentrated social, physiological and educational treatment. Some mildly disturbed children are not most accessible to treatment when in a group setting. Others are ill suited to group treatment because of the varied needs of the children. The child who is a member of a group may find it difficult to express his needs and feelings, and become frustrated.

**TREATMENT**

Several tell of children who believe themselves to be normal. Vancouver Children's Aid Society was asked to report for 1959 describes a child suffering abnormal appetite, enuresis and nightmares. He who have work in the field have known children whose personalities are depressive and destructive behaviour, others combined with unusual fascinations of themselves and of others, have made life in their own foster homes impossible for them. The child-invented word is perhaps as descriptive. Emily realizes her need for care but she is unable to accept the diagnosis of affection because something has happened to her which makes her feel like a stranger or a dis-likable. She can accept the adult who calmly cares for her needs without expecting or giving anything as has she known it. In this relationship the child finds satisfactions necessary to her, a period of rest from the day when she has been fighting with other adults, and a base from which she will later be able, with expert assistance, to begin making contact with others in place of withdrawing into her own exclusive personal world.

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**CONCLUSION**

One of the chief concerns of social agencies is the need for a new and form of care to enable continued treatment to be carried on. The philosophy of recent years has been that every child requires a family, and so children who could not receive care in their own homes were placed in foster homes. Up until the best plan has been discovered that there are a number of children who are unable to profit from foster home care.

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**SURVEY**

At present a survey is being conducted by a joint committee of the Community Chest and the Canadian Association of Social Workers to ascertain the number of children known to Vancouver social agencies as requiring treatment for emotional disturbance. The results will not be available for a few weeks. However it is known that in a two year period, one Vancouver agency serving children accepted 33 youngsters who would have benefited from placement in a treatment centre.

Two years ago, after a study of Vancouver schools, a Mental Health survey strongly recommended establishment of an instruction for treatment of children's emotional problems. The number of children in our correctional institutions, creating a good deal for custodian care should lead us to the conclusion that a large number of children suffering emotionally do not receive enough treatment, before the symptom of delinquency appears. These "delinquents," perhaps not receiving treatment even, will un on to unfruitful adulthood, very possibly continuing the delinquent pattern themselves, and teaching in their own children. Spending a few less years to help children in their early years would prevent larger expenditures later on.

The matter does not yet an unrecognized of educators, emotional people and many people in the community realize that new arrangements are necessary for the treatment of disturbed children. Gradually treatment programs in group living experimental programs are being developed. Treatment is a largely unexplored field it can be compared to the treatments of cancer and nuclear research and almost all the existing projects themselves to be in the experimental or study phase.

In the U.S., significant advances have been made by both private agencies and by University sponsored ones. A glance through the Directory of Psychiatric Clinics discloses that many Universities in the U.S. have some form of Child Study or Child Treatment centre. A few private agencies such as nearby Ryther Centre (Seattle) are also pioneering in this vital work.

The development of treatment agencies in Canada is slower. In Saskatchewan, Embury House, which can give temporary care to fifty children, is practising some of the concepts which have
Scarfe New Dean Of UBC Education

Dean N. V. Scarfe, distinguished Canadian educator was appointed Dean of UBC's new College of Education Monday by the University Board.

"We consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to place someone of Dean Scarfe's ability and experience both in Canada and the United Kingdom to join us in this interesting though difficult task," President N. A. M. MacKenzie commented.

Dean Scarfe, who will take over his new duties next July 1, is at present Dean of Education at the University of Manitoba. Four other appointments for the new College made at the same time were: Director of Secondary Teacher Education, Dr. J. R. McIntosh; Director of Elementary Teacher Education, Dr. H. F. Johnson; Director of Summer School, Dr. K. A. Gage; and Director of Student Teaching, present normal principal, F. C. Boyes.

The new UBC College of Education will begin operation in the fall of this year. It replaces the Fredericton School building at 12th Avenue and Cambie Street, which has been used to train elementary school teachers but has become overcrowded, and, the present UBC School of Education.

The college is the result of two years planning and study. Legislation putting all teacher training under UBC authority was passed in February, 1955.

The old Normal School building will remain in use until a new building is erected on campus. Courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education will be given at the new college.

Mr. Z. couldn't understand it. He'd always given B. everything he wanted. No, he'd never gone without a toy or a treat. But B. had never done anything for himself. Mr. Z. had raised B. in his own home and couldn't let him go.

Newly appointed Dean O'Brien will be at the auditon meeting of George B. Levy, editor of the federal Conservative Association, Friday.

BC Student Gets Tokyo Scholarship

A Japanese-Canadian UBC graduate has been chosen to continue foreign scholarship to spend a year doing cancer research in Japan.

Aiko Horii, 23, of Kamloops, will begin research work in Tokyo or Kyoto University in April with funds from the 20,000 yen Japanese government scholarship.

Miss Horii graduated from UBC with a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degree and has been a research assistant for the Nature Conservation Institute of Canada for the past two years, working in UBC's biochemistry department.

Terms of the scholarship provide for a study or research in Japan and Miss Horii has chosen to continue research work in the Institute of Cancer Research.

The policy for the new scholarship will be applied. The special joint meeting of the Vancouver Community Chest and Council and the Canadian Association of Social Workers. Miss Branschi studied the matter and recommended establishment of a centre for the treatment of 12 children away from home. It is estabished for a year of study or research in Japan and Miss Horii has chosen to continue research work in the Institute of Cancer Research.

If he lives in Vancouver no one calls around as there is no one to break into the school. He's always gone with friends or activities. The recreational agencies, the schools, the churches, the courts, the schools, the churches, the community centres, all are important and vital. People in these Community Services are interested and active. Much can be done through the help and support of every interested citizens in insisting on better rehabilitation and preventive services for their community.

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Summer Jobs Available
For Co-eds

National employment officers on campus announced Thursday that they have already a "limited number" of summer job opportunities lined up for co-eds this year.

Miss Frances Eason, in charge of the service for UBC co-eds, said that she has a number of openings for summer waitress work on the Pacific coast and also a limited number of telephone and office jobs available.

Other jobs likely this year would be hospital and sales work, Miss Eason said. "All these are paying attractive wages," she said.

Other reactions ranged from a serious "they shouldn't have a thing like that in a university" to stopping people sleeping and eating in the lounge," one student excused the artist, saying "It's so big he couldn't get close enough to see what he was doing," while another congratulated him, saying "he deserves commendation for his pains, man!"

TITLELESS
The fact that the painting is titleless inspired many aspiring young art critics to attempt naming it. Possible titles ranged from "Drunked Peacocks During Mating Season" to "Towel Contemplating Tangerine Orange."

Several students said that, due to a sign hung directly under the painting, they were under the impression that the title is "Lounge Will Be Closed at 1:00 p.m. Today."

But the artist has the undying gratitude of the Brock janitors. "For years we've been trying to stop people sleeping and eating in the lounge," one commented, "and ever since that painting was hung there we've had no problem on that score."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
37-44 Granville St.
MGR.: Mr. R. E. McKinnon

TRAVELLER'S CHEQUES

InKs
Everythin g
for th e
DRAWING ROOM

A. S. U. S.
GENERAL MEETING

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

MONDAY NOON
F & G 100
Back from what might have been an unsuccessful trip to California, Albert Ludwigs' Varsity rugby 13 resume McKechnie Cup action on Norwests in Varsity Stadium on Saturday at 2 p.m.

A combination of the North Shore All-Blacks and Kalo Norwesters 15 should feature a spell-binding, but tough and scrum-busting, contest. Both coaches hope "they'll fight amongst themselves." This will be the adventure of the Varsity Test for this year. Varsity coach, who recently defeated Victoria 24-6, Norwesters notched an unexpected win over Vancouver Harbs last week at Berkeley.

WHAT'S UP?

A question in the minds of UCBC rugby fans now might be: "What happened in California?" It appears the same question worries coaches Laithwaite and Howson.

After his first game, 35-26, declared Albert, "My apologies, I didn't know what to tell the boys, it didn't do anything, besides get upset." The contest, as the white-shirted UBC side was overwhelmed by the performance of the Varsity 15 according to Laithwaite, Da-Nease played well, along with centre Tom Antheru, who played steady, though not as effective as he normally does. Ted Hunt turned in a couple of impressive performances.

A combination of UBC mistakes, which resulted in penalties, and the use of one ball, the various Wardo's were the team's only offensive weapon in this game, the Bows' forwards in the line were.

BEANS AGAIN

On this note, Paul Howson's team may have been too little, too late, because the team appeared in the first quarter, 13 to 8, the second quarter, 13 to 5, the third quarter, 13 to 5, and the fourth quarter, 13 to 5, the final score.

The UBC 15 suffered three injuries in California. Hooker Dick McDonald had his left leg knocked on and received a possible fracture of a foot bone and sprained left ankle. Second half, Varsity's Tom Antheru, who had been playing defensive tackle, was felled by a knee-injury, the Bows' forwards in the line were.

The UBC 15's two games were against the University of California and Cal West Coast, with the Mavericks making the most of the opportunity to set up a home and home with the Bows, who have the advantage, a badly sprained ankle.

The "Big Red" are perennially, 'just their identity after the contest.

MINIMAL DEFENSE

Forwards John McKee and George Kootnekoff, the talented bench strength of the UBC 15, they will play in the B.C. Championship, and capture the Lower Mainland Series.

They have several players, who will be unable to make the trip will be set up a home and home with the talented bench strength of the B.C. Classic.

Forwards John McKee and George Kootnekoff, the talented bench strength of the team, will play in the B.C. Championship.

MINIMAL DEFENSE

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SPORTS NEWS

Intramural Sport Briefs

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