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THE HOUSING OF STUDENT VETERANS

DURING THE POST-WAR PERIOD

A Social Survey of the Temporary Residences
at the University of British Columbia

by

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ABSTRACT

After the Second World War had ended, the University of British Columbia, faced with thousands of returning veterans and a general shortage of accommodation in the Vancouver area, first accepted the responsibility of providing housing facilities for students. For this purpose, five former army camps were altered and expanded; Little Mountain, Lulu Island, and Wesbrook Camps to house married students, Fort Camp to house single men exclusively, while Acadia Camp accommodated single men, single women, and families.

The development of these temporary residences from 1945 to 1949, when they housed approximately 775 single students and 550 families, is traced, with emphasis on the administration of the camps by the University. Student Government within the Camps is also discussed, with particular attention being given to the Little Mountain, Acadia, and Fort Camp Councils.

By means of questionnaires, student opinions of certain features of the camps for single students was sought, both among the residents of these camps, and among the general student body of the University. An analysis and discussion of the answers obtained is included, and will, it is hoped, be of assistance in the planning of permanent residences. A preference for living in a residence, rather than boarding in a private home is indicated, and the location of the residences for men and women students in the same general area, with common dining and recreational facilities, is favoured.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
Chapter I The History of the University Camps.	1
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">The influx of veterans, and the inadequacy of housing facilities. The construction of Acadia, Fort, Lulu Island, Westbrook, and Little Mountain Camps.</p>	
Chapter II The Administration of the Camps	21
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">The administration during the first two years, the formation of the President's Housing Committee, and the Housing Administration. The administration of the Camp Dining Rooms.</p>	
Chapter III Services Provided by the University	46
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Living conditions, utilities, maintenance and protection services, dining room services, and counselling services.</p>	
Chapter IV Self-government in the Camps for Married Students	67
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Little Mountain Camp Council and its achievements. A comparison between Little Mountain and the other camps for married students.</p>	
Chapter V Self-government in the Camps for Single Students	83
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Acadia and Fort Camp Councils and their achievements. The Camp Councils as self-disciplining bodies. The Women's Organization at Acadia.</p>	
Chapter VI Social and Recreational Aspects of Residence Life	106
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Social life and student relationships; recreation and sports.</p>	
Chapter VII Student Views on Mixed Residences	121
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">The opinions of the residents of Acadia Camp, Fort Camp, and other students not residing in the Camps. Conclusions and recommendations.</p>	

(a) TABLES

	page
1. Preference for a Private Home	108
2. Preference for a Mixed Residence	109
3. Contribution of the Residence to the Development of Personality	112
4. Opinions on Entertaining in the Rooms	114
5. Recreation as Affected by Location and Composition of the Camp (Fort)	117
6. Distribution of Replies Among Faculties	119
7. Age of Students	119
8. Length of Residence	120
9. Desirability of Mixed Residences	123
10. Effect on Certain Forms of Behaviour	124
11. Should Women Students Have Their Own Executive?	125
12. Type of Residence Preferred	132
13. Type of Self-government	132
14. Type of Residence Preferred	135
15. Type of Student Government	135
16. Views on Faculty Councillors	136
17. Age of Non-resident Students Replying	137

(b) CHARTS

1. Suggested Administrative Plan	143
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CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY CAMPS

No residences for students were provided by the University of British Columbia until the years immediately following the Second World War. Prior to this, the limited funds available were required for buildings essential to the operation of the University, so that, while the need for student residences was recognized and space allocated in the plan of the campus, construction was postponed indefinitely. Moreover, had it not been for the influx of veterans attending University under the Department of Veterans's Affairs Rehabilitation Grants, it is likely that the University would have continued to operate without residences. During the pre-war years, most of the students were residents of the Greater Vancouver area, consequently, the remainder could usually obtain lodging within a reasonable distance of the campus. The Office of the Registrar compiled lists of boarding houses, but no supervision of living conditions was maintained except in those places boarding women students. The Dean of Women personally visited each of these houses and interviewed the landlady to ensure that required standards were met.

Housing shortages which resulted from an influx of

population, both civil and military, into the Vancouver area during the war years, effected a profound change. Because of the proximity to the military establishments at Jericho Beach, rooms in the Point Grey district were at a premium, and the student tenants in the large boarding houses were gradually replaced by military personnel and their families who occupied the space on a twelve-month basis. Students were thus forced to seek room and board in private homes, both within the immediate environs of the University Lands, and in the Dunbar, Kitsilano, and adjacent districts. Within a few years the whole pattern of student lodging was radically, and, it appears, permanently altered. This situation made the inspection and supervision of boarding homes more difficult than ever. More important than this, however, was the loss to the student of the profitable and stimulating experience of living with, or near, contemporaries whose interests, aims, and ideals were similar to his own.

While the university registration steadily increased during the thirties, it was to some extent predictable, increasing in no one year by more than two hundred thirty-five, and in many years by fewer than one hundred registrations. As the demands of war were intensified during the early forties, more and more students were drawn into the services and war industries, so that in

the year 1943-44 the enrollment actually decreased slightly. The following year saw the beginning of the flood of veterans which was almost to quadruple the university population in the space of four years, and to make the University of British Columbia second in size among the English-speaking Canadian universities.

When the Dominion Government, through the Department of Veteran's Affairs, announced as one phase of the programme of rehabilitation, the granting of educational benefits, thousands of service men and women signified their desire to take advantage of the scheme, with the result that university facilities throughout the country were taxed to the point where most institutions were forced to limit registration. From the outset, however, the administration of the University of British Columbia announced a policy of acceptance of any individual whose entrance qualifications met the required standing. Three special sessions for veterans were conducted; the first, being attended by two hundred seventy-eight students, immediately following the termination of the regular 1944-45 session. When registration at the 1945 Summer Session was found to be almost double that of the previous year, and when enquiries and applications for admission to the university began to pour in from all parts of the country, it became apparent that the university must take immediate

steps to enlarge the faculty, to provide extra lecture rooms, and to assist students and faculty alike to secure accommodation within a reasonable distance of the University.

Appeals, which were directed particularly towards those residing in districts adjacent to the university, were made to the public through the press, requesting that householders give consideration to the plight of the students. In spite of the generous response to such publicity, students were forced to reside under conditions which placed them at a decided disadvantage in the pursuit of their studies. Some found accommodation in the old Hotel Vancouver, which, under the Emergency Shelter Administration was converted gradually to a housing project for single and married veterans. A few secured beds in the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. dormitories. Others, unable to find suitable lodging within the city were forced to live in Burnaby, New Westminster, Richmond, across the inlet in North and West Vancouver, or even in the Fraser Valley. Some of the married couples were able to live with parents or other relatives, but such arrangements were far from ideal. Only a few were so fortunate as to locate rooms or suites where they might bring their families, while the remainder were put to a great deal of expense in

maintaining households in other less crowded areas, the husband boarding in Vacnouver during the session. It is not to be thought that such condtions could be conducive to the attainment of a satisfying university experience and this was quickly recognized by Administration and student veterans alike. One of the first activities of the University Branch of the Canadian Legion was to set up a Housing Committee to assist members in obtaining suitable accommodation, with the problem of those with two or more children being given particular attention. Representations were made to both the Dominion and Provincial Governments for aid in financing a project of prefabricated dwellings, but planning in this direction had to be abandoned when further investigations revealed that high costs, together with a shortage of materials, made its fruition impossible of attainment. Concurrently the administrative body of the university began to plan constructive action. Erection of new buildings, as noted previously, was out of the question as being too lengthy and costly an undertaking. It was therefore necessary to investigate all other possible resources.

Acadia Camp

In the pre-war years, the old forestry camp at the southern extremity of Acadia Road, less than a mile from the centre of the campus, had been used for short periods to

accommodate young people from rural areas taking short courses conducted by the Extension Department under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan. During the war this camp was taken over by the Department of National Defence, and used as an R.C.E. Signals Corps Barracks. When, in 1944, the hutments were vacated by the army, and General Pearkes, G.O.C., Pacific Command, suggested that the University might wish to use them, the idea was greeted with some dubiety by the Board of Governors. Not only were the huts old and in a poor state of repair, but they appeared to be definitely unsuitable for the accommodation of students. More than half of the dozen buildings were small structures more suitable for conversion to one or two-bedroom dwellings. Nevertheless the decision was made to investigate the matter, and the University entered into negotiations with the Provincial Government Department of Lands under whose jurisdiction the administration of the University Endowment Lands falls. Under the agreement reached the University was to have the use of the buildings and the land on which they stood, together with a sizeable area surrounding, for an indefinite period of time. In November of 1944 the University formally took possession by fulfilling the stipulation of insuring the buildings for \$10,000., that being the valuation placed upon them by the Provincial Assessor. It was also agreed that accommodation would

be provided for women as well as men veterans.

The first occupants were a group of eighteen or twenty young men, members of the Students Co-operative Association, who took over some of the buildings on the first of November at a monthly rental of fifty dollars plus a proportion of the heating, electricity, and other overhead costs. They found the accommodation quite satisfactory, and remained until the end of the session. The remainder of the buildings were used intermittently for Extension Department courses and one was loaned to the Thunderbird Soaring and Gliding Club for use as a club room. During a part of the summer of 1945, the University Camp, as it was then called, was made available to the Department of Forestry for the Junior Fire Wardens' summer camp.

No more intensive use of the Camp was envisaged at this time, but the acute housing shortage led the administrative authorities to re-assess the value of the camp in the terms of the providing of living accommodation for at least some portion of the deluge of incoming students and faculty expected in the fall of 1945. The primary concern of the administration was to house newly-engaged members of the faculty who were requesting information and direction regarding the securing of living quarters for themselves and their families. Accordingly, in the

late summer of 1945, work was commenced on the conversion of a few of the huts into three-room suites which were to be available for occupancy in the fall. At the outset little interest was shown by prospective householders in this type of accommodation, the general attitude being one of disbelief that such quarters could be adequate or comfortable. However, once demonstrated, the demand for housing at the University Camp grew to such an extent that, despite the expansion which took place over the next year, the waiting list grew increasingly.

Currently with this development went the setting up and enlargement of facilities for providing room and board for single students. The University was reluctant to embark upon such an undertaking, but if it were to extend the best possible service to the some six thousand registered for classes in September, 1945, there seemed to be little or no alternative. Only two or three of the huts at the camp were suitable for partitioning into rooms, but, through the War Assets Corporation, surplus army huts from various camps around the lower Mainland were being offered for sale at a fraction of their original cost. Careful investigation revealed that the purchase of such buildings and their removal to the desired site was the only practicable means of solving the problem of enlarging dormitory space at the Acadia Road Camp, and, incidentally,

of providing extra classroom and laboratory space at the University.

In August of 1945 the acquisition of huts for Acadia Camp began, with the purchase and removal of several buildings from the Chancellor Boulevard Ack Ack Camp less than a mile away. By autumn these were set up on the Acadia Road site, but only two could be used for rooms for single students, while one was to be fitted for use as the Camp kitchen and dining hall. To fill the ever-growing requests for accommodation, huts were purchased and moved from army and air force camps at New Westminster, Burnaby, Boundary Bay, Abbotsford, Sea Island, North Vancouver, and even as far away as Tofino on Vancouver Island. Within a year and a half, the dozen or more huts grouped around the disused parade square had been augmented to number eighty of all sizes and shapes.

Fifteen of these, located in the centre of the Camp, were partitioned into rooms to accommodate single men and women desiring board residence, while the remaining buildings were converted into self-contained family suites, a few light-housekeeping suites for single faculty members, the camp dining room, lounge, and recreation hall, storage huts, and ablutions buildings for the two trailer camps. In addition, there was constructed at one extremity of the Camp a new unit for the Youth Training

Scheme comprising living, training, and recreation facilities for more than one hundred persons.

The opening weeks of the residence for single men and women were chaotic ones for the Administration, nevertheless an orderly and efficient organization emerged. The number of students requiring accommodation was far greater than the number of rooms available at the time, so that makeshift arrangements of a very primitive character had to be instituted. Within three weeks of the beginning of the term, and with only three huts ready for occupancy, about eighty students were officially in residence, the completed huts being occupied by the thirty-five or forty women students while the men slept on mattresses laid on the floor of the large hut which later became the Recreation Hall.

Cramped and crowded, with no storage space for clothing, no washing facilities within a hundred and fifty yards, no room to study other than the University Library, forty or fifty men lived for two months awaiting completion of the dormitories. When the special winter session commenced after Christmas, the Recreation Hall was again filled, a situation continuing until well on into the term. Adding to the initial discomfort and inconvenience was the fact that, owing to shortage of equipment and personnel, the opening of the Camp Dining Room was

delayed for three weeks. This meant that residents had to walk the mile to the campus cafeteria, and there, more often than not, stand in interminable line-ups waiting to be served. The opening of the cafeteria at Acadia did not completely eliminate these line-ups, for facilities for the cooking and serving of meals were of the most elementary character, and far from adequate to provide good service for the steadily growing number of residents who filled new huts as fast as they were completed. By the end of the first year of operation, however, great progress had been made in eliminating, or at least alleviating these problems, and the success of the undertaking was shown by the large number who returned for the following and subsequent years.

Fort Camp

While Acadia Camp was developing as a residence area of a heterogeneous nature, a residence to accommodate male students exclusively was organized on land adjacent to the Point Grey Fortress, and hence became known as the Fort Camp. In July, 1945, the University commenced negotiations with the army for the use of the huts of this encampment, which was located on about three and a quarter acres of land allotted to the Department of National Defence. Within a month it was arranged that all but a few huts should be made available to the University

on a loan basis, and permission was given to partition the buildings into rooms. In return the University contracted to meet all service charges on the huts on loan, plus the total charges for light and water, including those for the huts still in use by the army. Eight buildings were remodelled at that time, and a dining room operated on the cafeteria style similar to that at Acadia Camp set up, so that board residence for about one hundred forty-five men was provided during the 1945-46 session.

When it became evident that the Fort Camp would have to be expanded in order to absorb the demand for housing for single men, it was felt that the basis of tenure of the buildings should be altered. Negotiations with the army were re-opened, with the University requesting that the buildings in use, together with any others which could be declared surplus to army requirements, be sold outright. This brought up the question of tenure of the site on which some of the huts were situated, and it was decided that since the exact location of the land made available to the Department of National Defence was not of prime importance, it would be more feasible to re-plot the allotment of 3.26 acres rather than to move the buildings. This was done in part, though at the date of writing, a final agreement has yet to be reached. Owing to a fortunate error on the part of army

engineers, however, a large part of the camp was situated on land which in fact was part of the University campus, thus simplifying the problems of transfer immensely. Nevertheless the negotiations were lengthy and it was a year later, in June 1947, before the purchase of huts was completed, and November of that year before the last link with the army was cut when all electrical installations of the camp were connected with the university system, and the University served notice that it would no longer be responsible for the power used by the small army encampment remaining.

Meanwhile, during the previous summer, Fort Camp was doubled in size by the addition of nineteen huts from Tofino Airport on the west coast of Vancouver Island. This was one of the most interesting and complex projects of all. Four complete camps were purchased, and more than eighty huts were dismantled, loaded onto barges, and transported around the southern tip of Vancouver Island, and from Vancouver harbour to the University for reassembling. This extensive job was undertaken by the University itself, in contrast to the other moving jobs which were contracted by business firms.

In June 1946, twenty-seven men were sent to Tofino under the supervision of a student, who in turn was responsible to Dr. Shrum, Head of the Extension

Department. The isolated location of the camps was the source of many problems. The men were fed and housed on the site. Added to the difficulties of shipping in fresh food when freight shipments arrived only twice a week by boat, was the problem of obtaining sufficient quantities of the rationed foods - meat, butter, and sugar - to keep the men satisfied and the cooks appeased. Retaining labour was a constant worry in days when a man could obtain work very easily in the city, and in order to provide some entertainment for the crew, films were sent from the Extension Department Library. These, being mainly of an educational nature, did not prove too popular however. Natural causes played their part too, for considerable delay ensued when the severe earthquake which shook Vancouver Island at the end of June damaged the wharf from which the barges were loaded. Despite these complexities, the work went ahead steadily, and the last scowload left Tofino towards the middle of September.

Wesbrook Camp

Besides augmenting dormitory accommodation at Fort and Acadia Camps, huts from Tofino were used exclusively to construct an entirely new camp situated on the south-east side of the campus. Because this was the

only camp which was planned and constructed from its inception by the University, and because its location facing the main thoroughfare to the University buildings necessitated greater attention to appearance, Wesbrook Camp, though the smallest, is the most attractive of all the housing developments. Sixteen huts of uniform construction were converted into thirty-two four-room suites, each of which was occupied immediately it was completed.

Lulu Island Camp

While Wesbrook is the nearest and most permanent of the residence areas, the camp on Lulu Island is the most distant and the most temporary. The transaction leading to the acquisition of the vacant camp began shortly after the organization of Acadia and Fort Camps commenced. A survey conducted by the University Branch of the Legion showed that there were more than one thousand married veterans, one-third of whom had one or more children, in attendance at the University. The housing shortage, particularly for couples with families, was so serious that it was evident that the inconvenience of commuting twenty-five miles daily would not deter prospective tenants. Accordingly, in October, the Administration approached the G.O.C.-in-Chief, Pacific Command, suggesting that the huts be loaned to the

University in much the same manner as those at Acadia and Fort Camps had been. Many obstacles had to be overcome and long delays ensued. First of all, the army was not sure that the buildings could be released. When they were, it was decided that the University must buy them. The transfer by sale was all but completed when this decision was reversed, and the huts were made available on a loan basis. There were additional complications with regard to the land, which was part of the Brighthouse Estates and was leased to the Crown on a yearly basis. In addition, the Municipality of Richmond was concerned about school fees to cover possible attendance at Richmond Schools by children of the student tenants. Finally, there was the question of financing the undertaking, which was expected to cost about thirty thousand dollars.

Early in March, the University was notified of the army's decision to retain the two buildings which had been the officers' and sergeants' quarters, thus reducing the accommodation by at least four suites. Later that month, however, the Administration was able to acquire the former Ack Ack Camp at Ross Road on Sea Island, and to move these buildings to the Lulu Island site. The work of conversion then went forward, and by August, 1946, thirty-three families were in residence, only four of

which had no children. When the army authorities decided that the buildings which had been withheld would not be required, the camp was enlarged to its present size of thirty-seven one- and two-bedroom suites, a recreation hall, and a children's playroom.

Little Mountain Camp

By far the largest project both in terms of area and of population is the Little Mountain Camp situated in the centre of the city's residential area, about eight miles from the campus. Like those at Wesbrook and Lulu Island, the camp at Little Mountain is limited to the provision of quarters for married couples. By August 1946, there was a total of one hundred suites constructed or near completion at the Acadia Road and Lulu Island Camps with thirty-two planned for Wesbrook. It seemed that the greater the expansion of accommodation, the greater grew the demand for the suites. Faculty members were given priority at Acadia and Wesbrook, and a large proportion of the married veterans were still unable to find suitable housing, particularly if they had small children. Financial worries, the strain of living with in-laws, difficulties with landlords, or enforced separation, were factors threatening the stability of many marriages, and a number of the veterans were forced to consider the advisability of giving up their university

education. The Legion, continuously deluged with requests for aid in housing problems, made a fruitless appeal to the Provincial Government for help in constructing low-cost housing. Subsequent to the failure of this endeavour, the Legion and the University worked in close conjunction in seeking a solution to this all-important problem;

With the experience of the Lulu Island Camp behind them, the arrangements to procure the vacant huts at the Little Mountain Barracks were much more rapidly brought to a successful conclusion. The decision of the War Assets Corporation to make available the buildings on a loan basis was reached without prolonged delay. At the same time, arrangements with the C.P.R., owner of the land on which the camp was situated, for extension of the lease under which the army had occupied the land, were concluded successfully. The construction of fifty suites in the huts no longer required for military purposes was begun in the fall of 1946. Once the basic arrangements were completed, the camp grew rapidly, since with the contraction of the military establishment, further huts were declared surplus and turned over to the University with very little delay. By February, 1947, more than fifty families had moved in, and the construction of eighty additional suites was in the planning stage. Quickly as the camp grew, the waiting list of

applicants for accommodation grew more quickly, and it was clear that all possible facilities would have to be used. When the regular session closed in May, one hundred thirty-five families were in residence; by September, this number had risen to two hundred forty-five, with further expansion envisaged.

During the winter, an additional thirty suites were completed, but when consideration was given to converting the last few buildings, it was found that increased building costs made it impracticable to continue the programme of expansion. It was decided therefore to make available to students the plans for the twenty-five projected suites which had been draughted. To those men with a little capital, some carpentering ability, and sufficient spare time, this offer proved most advantageous, and more than twenty suites were taken up on this basis.

The Trailer Camps

An unique feature of the residences remains to be discussed; the Trailer Camps attached to Acadia, Westbrook, and Little Mountain Camps. The first was set up at Acadia during the 1945-46 session, and a second was added the following summer, this increasing the total trailer space from twenty-three to forty-seven positions. Number Three Trailer Camp adjoins the suites at Westbrook,

and was ready for occupancy in February, 1947. This camp is slightly different from the others in that in addition to space for eighteen trailers, eleven one-room huts, with facilities similar to trailers, were erected for rent by the University. The fourth trailer camp, situated at Little Mountain, was designed to fill the overflow demand from the other camps, and provided space for seventeen trailers.

The construction and organization of all four camps is similar. For a small monthly rental, the owner of the trailer may be connected to the facilities for electricity and water provided by the university, and is free to use the washing, bathing, and storage facilities provided in the large huts around which the trailers are grouped.

While designed primarily for married couples in the first instance, the trailer camps have become heterogeneous. In some cases, couples with children have chosen to live in a trailer, either because of the scarcity of housing, or because of the long-run inexpensiveness of the accommodation. A few single students too, both men and women, preferred the somewhat austere and cramped quarters, having found that living in more orthodox accommodation of comparable cost elsewhere would force them to reside in a less desirable area.

CHAPTER II

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAMPS

It is apparent from the foregoing that the University authorities had no conception of the proportions to which the temporary housing projects were to develop, when the first tentative plans were made to use the facilities at the Acadia Road Camp to fill the overwhelming demand for accommodation. Consequently, no separate administrative machinery was set up or even contemplated at that time. Informal planning conferences called by the President included Dr. Shrum, who, as Director of the University Extension Department, had charge of the disposition of the buildings. His personal interest in the veterans together together with his experience as an organizer and administrator, and his wide connections with the army, made him the natural choice to supervise this and the subsequent undertakings.

Following the negotiations for land and buildings briefly described in the previous chapter, came numerous problems in connection with converting these shells from barrack-type quarters to suites and dormitories. The letting of contracts, the securing of priorities, the location of scarce building materials and plumbing equipment, the purchase of furnishings, the financing and insuring of the projects, and the setting

of rental and board rates, all posed problems of varying magnitude. The ensuing delays often resulted in inconvenience or outright hardship to many. That the means were found to overcome or circumvent the many obstacles was due largely to the work of Dr. Shrum, for, vitally interested as the President was, solving the problems attendant upon the expansion of the University itself left Dr. Mackenzie little time to devote to the housing projects.

While the burden of work connected with directing and planning construction was heavy, and increased tremendously throughout 1946 and 1947, the completion of units brought new problems in the determination of policy and of procedures. The first consideration, however, was always to accommodate those who were homeless, and "red tape" was never permitted to interfere with this. But applications, particularly for family accommodation, far outnumbered vacancies, and the task of deciding on what basis allocation should be made was a troublesome one. Urgent as was the need of student families, that of faculty members coming from other regions had to be given prior consideration. Indeed, many would have refused appointments without the assurance that housing for themselves and their families was available. Thus, priority was given to faculty members at Acadia, and at Westbrook, and a large proportion of these suites has continued to be

occupied by members of the teaching staff.

The remainder of the married quarters was allocated to student families, priority being determined by a somewhat subjective determination of need. Although lists were kept with a view to giving those who had applied early the opportunity to occupy the suites as they became available, it was found that in many cases those at the top of the list had made other arrangements in the meantime. In practice, therefore, the severity of the need as evidenced by the number of children, financial status, the nature and location of currently-occupied housing, and persistence in requesting accommodation, became the criterion. This process of evaluation, and and the determination of the needs of applicants in relation to the size, type, and location of accommodation available consumed much time, since personal interviews with the applicants were necessary. However, the value of this procedure has been demonstrated by the general satisfaction manifested, and by the small number of complaints received from the householders.

Because of the interest and activity of the University Branch of the Canadian Legion in initiating the project at Little Mountain, and because of the first-hand knowledge of the members of the Legion Housing Committee, it was decided to leave the assignment of accommodation at the Little Mountain Camp to the

discretion of that group, subject to final approval by Dr. Shrum. All inquiries about suites at Little Mountain were directed to the Legion, which maintained records of applicants and made all preliminary arrangements in connection with the original allocation of suites, subsequent transfers or moves within the camp, and departures from it. Prompt notification to the Extension Department office ensured that the master record would be kept up-to-date.

The procedure followed in allocating rooms to single students was much simpler, there being no problem of varying degrees of need, or of fitting families of different sizes into accommodation suitable for them. Male students were given a choice in location if there happened to be vacancies in both Fort and Acadia Camps at the time of their application. More often, however, a student took the first vacancy which occurred in either camp and then proceeded to the dormitory to make the acquaintance of his room-mate and near neighbours. A few of the early comers who were willing to pay a slightly higher rate obtained single rooms, and in some instances friends were able to arrange to share a room but in general there was no effort to determine whether the men assigned to share a room would prove to be compatible. Except for the fact that accommodation was available only at

the Acadia Road Camp, the procedure for assigning rooms to single women was exactly the same at this time. The assignment of positions at the Trailer Camps was more nearly based on priority in application than was the allocation of suites, for this was the only equitable way in view of the considerable investment made by the student. Similarly, when the Little Mountain Trailer Camp was constructed to deal with the overflow from the camps within the University area, the occupants of this camp were given priority in filling any vacancies which might occur in those which were more conveniently located.

By the end of the 1946-47 session, when the oldest camps had been in operation for almost two years, the University was providing accommodation for approximately 670 single men, 90 single women, and 350 families, 275 in suites and 75 in trailers. Construction was continuing at the Little Mountain Camp. The amount of accounting and record-keeping had long outgrown the staff, space, and facilities of the Extension Department, and work of an executive nature had increased greatly. These factors together with the lack of any organization to co-ordinate the services of the other University offices concerned with housing, made it imperative that a separate organization be set up to deal with housing matters.

The President's University Housing Committee

The President's University Housing Committee was formed in 1947 to introduce some regularity of procedure and formality of organization into the directing of housing affairs, and to ensure that the operation of the camps was being carried out in an efficient manner. The Committee consisted of the heads of the various departments or offices concerned with housing matters - Dr. N.A.M. MacKenzie, the President of the University; his Executive Assistant, Professor G. Andrew; Professor Buck of the Horticulture Department; Mr. Lee, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds; and Mr. R. Bagshaw, the Bursar. Its Chairman was Dr. Shrum, and its Secretary, Mr. A.R. Baird, appointed to the newly created position of Housing Administrator. Recently the membership has been increased by the addition of Dr. Dorothy Mawdsley, Dean of Women, and Dean Eagles, Head of the Food Services Committee.

Meeting once a month, or at the discretion of the Chairman, this group constitutes the policy-making body. Thus the University Housing Committee, on the basis of financial statements submitted by the Bursar, sets rentals and board rates or alters existing rates, regulates the extent of the services to be given and the number of persons to be employed to carry out those services, outlines policy in connection with the general upkeep and repairs to the buildings and the camp areas, and reviews

the camp budgets.

The Housing Committee acts as the final board of appeal in considering requests from both single and married residents, through their elected representatives, for alterations in accommodation, services, or rates. These petitions and representations vary greatly in nature and have encompassed such individual matters as the request by a student with a large family of small children for the installation of a bath-tub, and such matters of group concern as the request by the residents of Acadia Camp for the provision of a paved walk between the Camp and the University. All reasonable requests are given careful consideration and are rejected only after thorough investigation has revealed that to comply with them would be too costly or otherwise impractical.

The Housing Committee ordinarily deals with the purely business aspects of operating the camps. In no way is it a disciplinary body except insofar as the lives of the students or the property of the University may be endangered by actions of the residents. Thus this body makes fire regulations as recommended by the University Fire Committee, whose Chairman was also Dr. Shrum. At the request of the residents it also promulgates orders regarding traffic and parking restrictions and regulations. The enforcement of these orders is delegated to the University Fire Department, and the Commissionaire force

employed as watchmen.

The Duties and Responsibilities of the
Housing Administrator

The position of Housing Administrator was also created in 1947. In general terms, this official handles all routine matters connected with the operation of the housing projects, and acts as the channel of information from the University Housing Committee to all University offices which carry on any business in connection with the camps. Specifically, the Office of the Housing Administrator acts as a Housing Registry for all students.

The Housing Administrator attends all meetings of the Housing Committee, to which he reports on the demand for accommodation. He makes suggestions with respect to procedures and methods of accomplishing business between University offices, and presents complaints or requests, or any other issues which have arisen from the resident level.

In addition he acts as Secretary of the Housing Committee. In this capacity he prepares the agenda for forthcoming meetings in conjunction with and under the supervision of the Chairman. Besides the reports from his own office, there are those from the Bursar's Office covering revenues and expenditures,

from the Office of Buildings and Grounds covering requisitions for large expenditures, and from reports from the Home Economics Department showing the breakdown of income from and costs of operating the Camp Dining Rooms.

Notification of the date of the meeting and of matters to be discussed is sent to each member of the Committee, and following the meeting, a copy of the minutes is forwarded.

The minutes serve not only as a record of decisions made and regulations laid down, but also as an official confirmation of orders to the offices serving the camps in any way. Thus the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds carries out the policies in connection with maintenance and repair work as directed in the minutes, as does the Bursar's office with respect to the dates and amounts of board and rentals payments, the granting of refunds, and the issuing of meal passes to residents of the dormitories. Should any alteration in the rate for board or rent be made, the auditors require that the Bursar be in possession of a special letter of authorization. Any rulings or regulations which affect the students directly are transcribed from the minutes and forwarded to the business representatives of the University on the camps whose responsibility it

is to bring them to the attention of the students.

All applications from single men for rooms at Fort and Acadia Camps are dealt with by the Office of the Housing Administrator. If there is no vacancy at the time of application, the student may, if he wishes, complete a form which is filed for reference so that he may be notified should vacancies occur during the term. Preference is given to veterans, although during the past two years, with the decline in the veteran population of the university, many non-veterans have been admitted after all outstanding applications from veterans had been filled.

Accommodation for women students has never been handled by the Housing Administration Office except during the summer months. Just prior to the creation of this office, the filling of vacancies in the women's section of Acadia was taken over by the Dean of Women, it being her responsibility to ensure the well-being of all women students. Some non-veteran students had been accommodated when the camp first opened and these women were permitted to re-apply for accommodation, but were admitted only after all applications from veterans had been filled. When vacancies are filled, the Dean of Women's office notifies the Housing Administrator of this together with the date the student is expected to take occupancy.

There has been little change in the method of allocating accommodation for families. Final control over the assignment of suites at Acadia and Westbrook has been retained by Dr. Shrum in accordance with the policy of giving members of the faculty priority at these camps. Although the activity of the Legion in housing affairs has declined considerably in recent months, the Housing Administrator has, until the present time, been relieved of much of the work of placing applicants in suites at the Little Mountain Camp, so that only for the thirty-eight suites at Lulu Island has he had full responsibility.

During the early period of his tenure of office much of Mr. Baird's time was taken up in acting as the business agent of the University. Many of the students had taken possession of the suites without having signed the necessary yearly leases. Others had experienced serious financial difficulties and their accounts were many months in arrears. Helping families to plan their financial affairs so that these arrears could be paid off was a major task, but the University made no evictions, and allowed the students as much time as they found necessary, in view of their limited winter income, to repay these debts. Helping graduates to find suitable housing outside the camps was another matter which was handled by the Housing Administrator, for it was essential that

those who had graduated vacate their suites before the end of the summer to make way for applicants on the waiting list. Liaison was accordingly established with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and arrangements made for the Housing Office to be notified of vacancies as they occurred in any of their housing developments. In this way the University avoided evicting those tenants who no longer had any claim upon the accommodation designed for student families. Another question which arose concerned families who wished to vacate their suites during the summer months, the student having found work out of Vancouver, and to return in the fall. A system of sub-leasing was laid down by the Housing Committee, and it was the duty of the Housing Administrator to see that tenants complied with these rules. In all, a very large proportion of the time of the Housing Administrator has been occupied by the rather complex situations arising out of the provision of married accommodation.

Until recently, the Housing Administrator's duties did not include the allocation of trailer space at the four trailer camps. Until the late spring of 1950, this function had been retained by Dr. Shrum, in part because of the location of three of the camps in the Acadia and Westbrook areas, and in part because of Dr. Shrum's

personal interest in the operation of these projects. Also, the trailer camps present some problems peculiar to them alone because of the fact that the actual accommodation is self-owned, and the University has been anxious to take all steps to protect the investment of the student. Consequently, date of application has been the principal consideration in granting space and even when the trailer-owner has moved out, he has been permitted to retain this space provided he could rent his trailer to another student. In the event of his selling the trailer, the purchaser, if a student, was given prior claim to the trailer position. Only in one respect has the policy pertaining to accommodation in the trailer camps been changed during the past four years, and that at the request of the trailer residents themselves. Finding that single students, single women in particular, were unable or unwilling to carry out all the necessary duties in connection with maintenance of the central hut, only in exceptional cases are single women permitted to rent or purchase trailers. No action, however, has ever been taken to effect the removal of those few who were already established in the camps.

Finally, the Housing Administrator conducts a housing bureau for all students, particularly those who have applied for entry into one of the camps, but

for whom no accommodation was available. Campaigns are launched periodically through the University Public Relations Office to obtain accommodation for students and student families.

Replies received by the Housing Administrator, together with listings obtained from the Kitsilano Rental Bureau, a commercial organization serving areas adjacent to the University, are classified according to the type of accommodation offered, and made available to students. On occupation of any of the accommodation listed, a student is requested to notify the Administrator, a request with which few comply, thus impairing the value of this service.

Administration In The Camps For Single Students

The administrative organization at Fort and Aoadia Camps is very similar. Differences do exist, but these are minor, and are due in part to the difference in composition of the camps and in part to the differences in the personalities of the officials in charge. Each camp has an office presided over by a Camp Porter who is an employee of the Buildings and Grounds Office but whose main responsibility is to the Housing Administrator.

The Porter has many duties and his efficiency is essential to the smooth operation of the camp and to

the comfort and well-being of the students. He acts as the representative of the Housing Administration on the camp and carries out instructions from the office of the Housing Administrator. It is his responsibility to ensure that the buildings are kept clean, warm, and in a state of good repair. In addition, he performs many services for the students, some of which are laid down by the Administration as falling within his area of responsibility, but many of which are not.

The most apparent of the Porter's many functions is that of maintaining a record of all residents and all vacancies. The names of all incoming students are forwarded by the Housing Administrator's Office to the Porter, together with the number of the room to which each has been assigned. Upon arrival at the camp, each student registers by signing for his bedding which he receives at the Camp Office. Similarly, upon returning his bedding the student receives a receipt clearing him of all obligations at the camp itself. A complete record is thus maintained at all times, making possible immediate notification of the Housing Administrator's Office of any vacancies.

As a member of the staff of the Buildings and Grounds Department, it is the Porter's duty to supervise the work of the maintenance staff which consists in each

camp of four janitors, two stokers, and one night watchman, and to advise the Superintendent of the amount of work and its equitable distribution. The need for replacement of equipment or cleaning supplies is reported to him; the necessary requisitions are made out and forwarded to the Office of the Housing Administrator, who passes them to the office concerned, ordinarily the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds or the University Purchasing Agent. Should the requisition be one which involves extraordinary expenditure, it is put aside for consideration by the Housing Committee.

During the periods when the Youth Training Camp is in use for Extension Department courses, the Acadia Porter, performs these duties for this residence.

It is possible that a student could reside at the camp and have no contacts with the Porter other than the superficial ones of signing in at the beginning of the term, and signing in and out at the beginning and end of the Christmas vacation. But this would be unlikely, for the Camp Office serves the students both directly and indirectly in many ways. Not only does the Porter arrange for the laundering of all bed linen, but, for the convenience of students, he also acts as an agent for certain selected laundry and dry-cleaning companies.

He also receives and distributes registered mail, parcels, and periodicals. The office is open for these services for about three hours daily, in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, and for an additional two hours weekly for the changing of bed linen.

The Porter is available at these hours to receive any complaints in connection with the accommodation or the service, and to listen to any requests from students. These latter are ordinarily concerned with requests for a change of room in the event of a vacancy occurring in a more desirable room. Only in very unusual circumstances are students permitted to move into another room or to switch accommodation in order to share a room with a friend, for the Housing Administration is concerned lest this be carried to such extreme lengths as to make the keeping of accurate records extremely difficult.

The end of the regular session is the busiest time for the Porter. At that time he personally interviews all students, usually in the meal line-up in the dining-room, in order to ascertain their future plans regarding accommodation. All students are requested to give their probable date of departure from the camp at the end of the term, and to indicate whether they intend to return in the fall. Those men who are returning are

asked to state their room preference for the following year, and the name of the man with whom they would like to room. Where more than one person asks for the same room, or where there are more requests for single rooms than can be filled, those who have the longest residence in the camp are given priority.

The purpose of these questions is twofold. Firstly, they give the Housing Administrator some idea of the accommodation which will be available to new applicants in the fall, while allowing former residents some choice of room and room-mate, and secondly, it enables the Administration to make plans for the use of the accommodation at Acadia Camp for the period between University sessions.

It has now become usual to close one of the camps to students from May until September, although for the first three summers, when there were many veterans attending Summer School, both were opened during the six-week Summer Session period. Until recently Acadia Camp has remained open because it can accommodate both men and women.

The duties of the Porter increase during this period, since the camp takes on many of the attributes of a transient hotel, with a continual change of occupants. A few are students on course at the University. Some are students working for the summer in the city or at the

University, and some are graduates or undergraduates who have not yet secured work. Finally there are delegates attending conferences held at the University.

When the latter are too numerous to be accommodated at Acadia Camp, Fort Camp is opened to house the overflow.

- Accommodation is rented to these three groups on different bases according to their needs. Those on course, whether it be the short surveying course of the Second Year Engineering students, or the regular Summer Session, must pay full board residence entitling them to a meal pass good for meals in the Camp Dining Hall. Those who are staying in the camp while working or holidaying may pay full board residence if they wish, but most elect to pay for their room only and purchase their meals individually in the Dining Hall. This concession is necessitated by the fact that many of those whose place of employment is at some distance from the camp, or whose hours of work are irregular, find it impossible to be present at the regular meal hours. Delegates at conferences pay a flat amount for room and meals but at a higher rate than do students, and in return receive maid service, arranged by the Porter, in their rooms.

The routine of accounting and book-keeping is much more complex during this period, for both the Housing Administration and the Bursar's Office must be

notified of every arrival and departure. In addition, the Porter handles considerable sums of money, since the accounts of conference delegates are paid at the Camp Office, and many students who rent a room, finding it impossible to go to the Bursar's Office during regular office hours, also pay their accounts to the Porter.

However, the duties of the Camp Porters are less onerous than they were in former years. Until the 1949-50 session it was the Porter's job to be present in the Dining Hall to ensure that all those who did not possess meal passes paid for meals obtained, and to account for and forward to the Bursar's Office all cash taken in the Dining Room. The relief from this and other minor duties which have either been eliminated or passed to other departments, and the higher degree of organization now existing, has been effective in reduction of responsibilities of the Porters.

The Camps Providing Accommodation For Families

Because of the fact that the population of these camps is relatively stable, and that the services provided by the University are at a minimum, there has been no need to maintain a Camp Office with a full-time employee such as is found at Acadia and Fort Camps, except in the case of Little Mountain, where the caretaker functions

in the dual capacity of a representative of the Housing Administration, and a maintenance worker of the Buildings and Grounds Office. At Lulu Island and the Trailer Camps which are relatively small projects, the Housing Administration is represented by a student. Known as the Camp Manager, he is appointed on the recommendation of the residents, and in return for his services receives his suite or trailer space rent free. At Acadia and Westbrook Camps the Acadia Porter functions in this capacity in addition to his other duties. When a vacancy in one of these camps is filled, the camp official is notified, and it is his responsibility to book in the new arrival and sign out the departing tenant on forms provided by the Administration, which are then forwarded to the Office of the Housing Administrator. The camp official send in requisitions for all repair work to be performed, equipment to be replaced, and, in the case of the Trailer Camps, cleaning supplies to be ordered. In his capacity as liaison officer between the Housing Administration and the householders, he relays complaints or suggestions from the tenants to the Housing Administrator, and notifies the residents of all rules and regulations laid down by the Housing Committee which pertain to their particular type of accommodation. Since policies are now firmly established, and since few new problems have

arisen in the past year or two, the amount of time required to perform these functions has declined.

The Administration of the Camp Dining Rooms

While the equipping and organizing of the dining rooms at Fort and Acadia Camps was carried out at about the same time each was placed under a different management. At Acadia the supervision and planning was undertaken by a qualified dietician on the faculty of the Home Economics Department. The Fort Camp dining room was operated on a contract basis by the Manager of the University Cafeteria.

Even with the aid of priorities and with help from the War Assets Corporation, obtaining essential equipment for the dining rooms presented a problem. Staffing the kitchens, too, was difficult, both because of the general shortage of labour, and because of transportation difficulties, particularly during the early hours of the morning. This was solved to some extent by the provision of living quarters in each of the camps for some members of the staff, and by the employment of students for such tasks as dishwashing, cleaning and serving.

From the beginning, the Dining Rooms have been administered with a minimum of supervision from the Housing Administration. Policies were evolved through

informal conference between the Housing Administration and the Dining Room managements, and supervision of facilities and services effected through casual visits of inspection by Dr. MacKenzie and Dr. Shrum. Financial reports were submitted periodically, but no stringent controls were exerted during the early stages of development.

Although the need for economy in operation brought about more formal methods of accounting and reporting and stricter attention to budgets after the formation of the Housing Committee, there was no change in structure at this time. However in the fall of 1949 a major re-organization was effected in the administration of all dining facilities operated under the auspices of the University.

This move toward integration was accomplished by the formation of a Food Services Committee which, like the Housing Committee, was intended to act as the policy-making body controlling all food services. Coordination between the two committees was achieved through the appointment of the Chairman of the Food Services Committee to the Housing Committee, and the inclusion of three members of the Housing Committee on the Food Services Committee. Four members sit on both committees, the remaining members of the Food Services Committee

consisting of two members of the Department of Home Economics and the Director of Personnel Services.

Responsibility for the efficient operation of the dining rooms has been delegated to a member of the Home Economics Department, who, in addition to her other duties, acts in an advisory capacity too, and supervises the work of the two dieticians employed in each of the two Camp Dining Rooms. She receives from them reports on the costs of operation, the menus offered, questions connected with staffing and equipping the dining rooms, and suggestions or requests from residents, and in turn reports on such of these matters as impinge upon the formulation of policy, to the Food Services Committee.

The results of this re-organization appear to have been most satisfactory, for the integration of services has facilitated the economies in rotation of staff and bulk purchasing of food and other supplies, and has introduced a uniformity of standards which it was impossible to achieve under the previous loose form of organization.

The construction of the housing projects, the procuring of furnishings and equipment for the residences for single students, the allocation of accommodation, and the supervision of personnel, were carried out under the

direction of Dr. Shrum during the first two years of the operation of the camps. By 1947, the rapid growth of the projects and the resulting increase in work necessitated the organization of a separate administration. The President's Housing Committee was formed as a policy-making body, and a Housing Administrator was appointed to deal with matters of a routine nature. No change was made in the administration within the camps where a Camp Porter functioned as representative of the Housing Administration in each of the two camps for single students. In 1949, the administration of all the campus dining facilities was re-organized by bringing them under the direction of the Food Services Committee, some members of which also served on the Housing Committee.

CHAPTER III

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE UNIVERSITY

With the exception of the Wesbrook Cottages and the area adjacent to the President's house at Acadia where lawns were sown and a few flowering shrubs planted, little effort has been directed toward making the external appearance of the site attractive to the passer by. The accommodation itself is strictly utilitarian, the "camp" - as the name itself suggests - has never been considered as constituting anything but temporary emergency housing. Nevertheless, there was a steady accumulation of the essentials for reasonable living conditions, and all necessary measures have been taken to protect lives and property against loss by fire or violence. In spite of the physical deficiencies, each camp has become a community within itself, having some degree of self-sufficiency with its own stores, postal, recreational, and other facilities. Some of these services have been provided by the university, some by the students, and some by co-operation between the two; but in no two camps has the end result been the same. Such facilities as have developed have grown out of the particular needs of the residents, and have been dictated by the location, nature, and composition of the specific camp.

Living Facilities

All the camps are recognizable as former army

encampments except the Wesbrook project. Acadia Camp in particular presents a heterogeneity of buildings placed in a random fashion throughout the camp area. The typical family accommodation here and at Wesbrook is in duplex form, and consists of a four-roomed suite. At Little Mountain large buildings are divided into six suites of about the same size. At all camps, there are some small suites of two or three rooms. All have a kitchen or kitchenette with standard plumbing fixtures and storage space, and a private or shared bathroom with full plumbing, although generally they are equipped with showers rather than bathtubs.

Arrangements for cooking and heating vary from camp to camp. At Acadia and at Wesbrook, few suites have chimney openings in the kitchen, so that most tenants cook with electricity. At Little Mountain, Yukon chimneys have been installed allowing the use of wood, coal or sawdust for cooking. For heating coal or oil circulating heaters are used, each tenant being free to choose his own method except in some of the buildings at Little Mountain where a central heating unit serves all the suites. Each householder in the building is responsible for stoking the fire at certain times, and the fuel costs are shared equally between all residents.

Proper laundry facilities are the only major essential lacking in the suites, for none is provided with laundry tubs, and, although many tenants have their own washing machines, the problem of organizing washday to avoid confusion in a small home is one which perplexes most housewives. Only at Acadia is a community laundry room available to the tenants, where they may sign for their turns in using either the washing machine or the coin-operated Bendix, and may hang their laundry on the drying-racks provided.

The buildings used by single residents at Fort and Acadia Camps are drab in appearance, and vary in size and shape. Only a few huts have been painted, and many have tarpaper as the exterior finish. In each camp, the Camp Office and the Porter's living quarters are at the entrance to the camp, and the dormitory huts are clustered asymmetrically around the dining hall. At Acadia Camp, the half-dozen huts occupied by the women students are situated to the north and east of the dining hall, while the men's quarters are to the south and west.

The rooms also vary greatly in size and shape, the largest of the single rooms being only slightly smaller than the smallest of the double rooms, while some of the double rooms would provide more space for three people than others do for two.

Initially, essential furnishings, consisting of beds or a double-decker bunk and a table and chair for each student, were obtained from the War Assets Corporation. Wall lockers

with poles for hanging clothes were provided in most rooms, but in some there were not even hooks upon which to hang clothing, and the usual practice was to suspend hangers from the water-pipes of the heating system. Some students bought book-cases, dressers, or chests of drawers, but the majority constructed makeshift storage facilities from orange crates, apple boxes, or odd pieces of lumber culled from some construction project nearby. A few enterprising male students earned pocket money by building small book-cases.

By the end of the 1948-49 session, however, all rooms had been furnished with chests of drawers or "under-the-bed boxes". The latter, having two large drawers, were especially constructed from a design submitted by the students, and were intended to fit under the beds in rooms where there was insufficient space for a dresser of the ordinary type. Some shelf units to be attached to the walls were made up, but, since there has never been a sufficient number for one to be placed in each room, considerable ingenuity has continued to be exercised by the occupants in order to make their rooms as comfortable and as attractive as possible.

This has been particularly true of the women students, and the first few weeks of the term have found them busy painting furniture, putting up curtains, covering orange crates, tacking pictures to the walls and covering lampshades. Thus, while the temporary nature and the flimsy construction of the huts has in many ways spelled inconvenience

and discomfort for them, students have been permitted a freedom in carrying out their own ideas in decorating and furnishing their rooms which could never be allowed in permanent buildings where nail-marks in the walls could not be tolerated.

Nor would the student boarding in the average home enjoy the advantage of almost unlimited amounts of hot water for laundering and bathing; for each hut had its own washroom, with showers rather than bathtubs, laundry tubs, and in some, an ironing board. Here again, the facilities varied widely from hut to hut, the smaller huts being relatively much better equipped than the larger. The smallest hut in Acadia Camp, which accommodates ten women, has two laundry tubs and an ironing board, while the forty-eight men in the largest huts share like facilities. However, the fact that many of the men either send their laundry out or make use of the coin-operated Bendix equalizes this situation to some degree.

The trailer camp residents lead a more communal type of life than any other group in the University Camps, for the central hut plays a large part in making family life more tolerable than the constricted space of a trailer permits. The trailer provides for the essentials of living - sleeping, cooking, and dining, and is connected with the University electricity and water. In return for a small monthly rental, the trailer occupant is entitled to use the facilities provided in the community hut which includes separate washrooms for men and women, laundry tubs and a washing machine, a drying room, locker and storage space, a common lounge and

recreation room, and last but not least, a parking area for baby buggies. The area around the communal hut is paved with asphalt, and narrow paved walks lead to each trailer.

As have some of the householders, many of the trailer-owners have planted small flower gardens around their front entrances, while some cultivate an allotment in the plots prepared at Westbrook, Acadia, and Little Mountain, for the growing of vegetables.

While the provision of living accommodation was the primary objective of the University, the need for recreational facilities was fully recognized, and in each of the camps except Westbrook, one building - or in the case of the trailer camps, one room of the central hut - was reserved for recreational purposes. At Acadia and Fort Camps, a few easy chairs and chesterfields were provided as well as billiard and ping pong tables. In addition, for the use of the women students at Acadia, one of the smaller huts was set aside as a lounge which was furnished through the Office of the Dean of Women with surplus chesterfields and chairs from the Women's Common Room in the Arts Building.

Little provision has been made for outdoor recreation at any of the camps, since the students may participate in organized sports at the University. However, in response to requests from the residents, an asphalt tennis court was constructed at Acadia during the 1947-48 session. Residents of Fort Camp share the tennis court built near the Faculty Club, across the road from the camp.

Utilities

The feasibility of the economical provision of such services as electricity, water, telephone communication, and sewage disposal, was a primary factor influencing the decision to develop a housing project in a given area. Particularly was this true of the Lulu Island and Little Mountain Camps, which, being at a greater distance from the University, and located on privately-owned land, would presumably have short lives. At both of these camps, facilities were complete, and only minor alterations were needed. The main expense was in the installation of a separate electrical meter for each suite, for the University had learned that it was not advisable to include electricity as well as water in the rental charge.

When Acadia was first utilized, it was impossible to obtain electric meters, and no extra charge was made for electricity. When it was realized that most of the rent was being swallowed up by the cost of electricity, the decision was made to approximate a charge for electricity on the basis of the number and type of heating appliances owned. The Camp Porter was required to make a house-to-house survey, and residents were requested to report any changes in equipment to the Porter so that adjustments could be made. This system was not only expensive for the University to operate, but inequitable for the tenants, and as soon as meters were available in quantity, they were installed in all suites.

A similar situation existed with regard to the electricity consumed in the dormitory buildings at Acadia,

and only recently has the separation of the Acadia account from the general University account been achieved through the installation of a new transformer.

Fort Camp presented its own peculiar problem, for here the University for two years paid for the electricity used by the ~~army~~ camp residents. At Westbrook and at Westbrook Trailer Camp, these problems did not exist since meters were available at the time the buildings were erected.

A large capital outlay was also necessary at all the camps within the University area, for the expansion of water and sewage mains to handle the increased load at Acadia and Fort Camps, and for the installation of mains in the Westbrook projects. Because Acadia Camp is built on a hill, two water towers have been constructed to produce sufficient water pressure to serve the new community adequately.

During the post-war years, the shortage of telephone facilities was particularly acute. The telephone company gave priority to those whose calls were likely to be of a business or emergency nature, so that most of the faculty householders were able to obtain services. Few of the married students would have been able to afford the luxury of a telephone. However, telephone facilities have always been inadequate at the dormitories. When the camps were first opened, the University made arrangements for the installation of two pay telephones at each camp, but, as the population of the camp increased, this proved inadequate. Despite urgent requests from the students at both camps, by the end of the

1949-50 session there were only three pay telephones at Fort Camp to serve nearly four hundred men, while at Acadia there were four for nearly three hundred men, and one for ninety women. While recognizing that the requests were justifiable, the telephone company maintained that, for the present, no further expansion of services was possible.

Maintenance and Protection Services

The only current service provided by the University to all the camps alike is to maintain the buildings in good repair. As outlined in the previous chapter, requisitions for work or materials originate with the University's representative on the camp, and are forwarded from the Housing Administrator to the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds who dispatches the requisite workmen. Should there be any doubt as to the advisability or necessity of complying with the request, the Housing Administrator will, at his discretion, lay the matter before the Housing Committee. Minor repairs at Little Mountain and Lulu Island are performed by the caretaker and a resident, respectively, this being much more economical than sending out highly-paid workmen from the Buildings and Grounds Office.

Besides carrying out repairs to the buildings, and to the plumbing and heating equipment, the Buildings and Grounds Department repairs and surfaces roads, constructs parking lots and erects all traffic, parking and other signs.

Because of its high cost, painting has always constituted a special problem in the maintenance of the camps,

and the administration found itself faced with the two alternatives, neither of which was desirable. It could either cease re-decorating even those suites which badly needed painting, or the rents could be increased to an amount which would cover the cost of painting. Conferences with the student executive at Little Mountain and Lulu Island brought forth the suggestion that the University provide the paint to any tenant who was willing to perform the work himself. This system was adopted and has been most effective in reducing maintenance costs. At Acadia and Westbrook, where rents are higher, and where many of the suites have been occupied by faculty members, the University has continued to employ painters, as it has at the camps for single students.

The danger of fire, in buildings constructed entirely of wood and situated in such close proximity to one another, has been a matter of concern to landlord and tenant alike, and all possible precautions have been taken to minimize this danger. The University Area Fire Department answers calls only to those camps within the University Endowment Lands area, nevertheless, it has been very active in conducting a general educational programme on fire prevention, including the use of fire-fighting equipment provided by the University. Because the day-time population of the Lulu Island Camp was wholly feminine, and no municipal fire protection was available, light-weight hoses were especially procured and the students' wives trained in their use.

In other camps, fire hydrants were installed in strategic positions, and fire extinguishers installed in all buildings.

By far the biggest job of the Fire Department, however, has been the inspection of the camps for potential fire hazards. Periodic routine inspections are made, fire-fighting equipment is checked, and interviews concerning safety measures are held with householders. On this score, "squatters" at the Little Mountain Camp proved exceedingly troublesome, often refusing to carryout the recommendations of the Fire Department.

It is a tribute to the efficiency of the Fire Department and to the co-operation displayed by the householders and single residents that there has never been a major fire attributable to carelessness. The one serious fire, which occurred in one of the men's dormitories at Acadia, was caused by a defect in the heating system. Prompt action by the students saved most of the resident's property and the fire was checked so quickly that the damage was repaired and the hut ready for occupancy within a few weeks.

Police protection and fire-watching services are provided through the Buildings and Grounds Office. One member of the Commissionaire force is employed at each of Acadia, Fort, and Little Mountain Camps between the hours of twelve mid-night and eight A.M. to patrol the camps and to report any untoward incidents to the appropriate authority. At Little Mountain this would be the Vancouver City Police

or Fire Departments, while the other camps are served by the University Fire Service and the local detachment of the Provincial Police.

Postal Services

The provision of reliable postal services is of particular importance to students. Mail for residents of Little Mountain and Lulu Island is handled in the ordinary way by the post office, although no street delivery is provided. Until 1947 all mail for Acadia and Fort Camps was delivered to the University itself, where it was sorted and delivered to the appropriate Camp Office. Here it was sorted by the Porter and placed in open mail racks. With the expansion of Acadia and Fort Camps and the development of the Westbrook project, the volume of mail increased to such an extent that it became a burden upon the University facilities. Accordingly, all streets in the three camps were named and each suite or dormitory was numbered, following the system used in the residential area of the Endowment lands. A letter-box provided with lock and key was constructed in each dormitory hut, all residents were notified of their new postal addresses, and street delivery was commenced. Parcels, registered letters, and periodicals for single residents were still delivered to the respective Camp Offices for the students to claim in person.

Although adequately warned by the advance posting of notices, many of the students, particularly among the men, considered this system unsatisfactory. They argued that

locking the mail boxes was a senseless gesture when the key was kept in full sight for anyone to use, and that a multiplicity of addresses within one camp was not desirable. Representations were made to return to the old system, but the University remained adamant. However, because the boxes were being left unlocked, the Post Office refused to make delivery to the huts, and distribution was again made through the Camp Office for the remainder of the term.

No change back to delivery to the huts was made at Fort Camp, the Porter continuing, at the request of the residents, to sort all the incoming mail. However, the commencement of the following fall term, hut delivery of letters was again instituted at Acadia. A mail rack was placed in the Dining Hall and by means of small printed cards the students were notified of laundry, parcels, or registered letters, which are being held for them at the office.

Students are requested to complete a change-of-address card and forward it to the Post Office when leaving the camp, although many neglect this, and it is the Porter's responsibility to forward any mail which arrives for students who have left.

Janitorial Services and Heating

The dictates of economy, and the shortage of labour, established the pattern for the type of janitorial services to be accorded the dormitory residents. Each student is responsible for the cleanliness and tidiness of his own room, and for the exchanging of his bed linen weekly at the Camp

Office, though the usual practice regarding the latter is for one student to collect and exchange the linen for the entire hut.

The janitors, each of whom serves approximately ninety students, do not normally enter the rooms excepting once in four or five weeks when the floors are washed and waxed. The occupants are notified of the impending "scrub-out" and pile all movable objects - suitcases, boxes, typewriters, chairs, etc. - on the beds to facilitate the cleaning. Otherwise, the janitor is responsible only for the sections of the hut used in common by all students. He sweeps the halls, washroom, and laundry room (if any), and cleans the washbasins and toilets daily. Once a week the halls and washroom floors are washed and waxed, the showers and duck-boards scrubbed and disinfected, and the shower-curtains changed by the janitor. He also performs such minor repair jobs as do not require the work of a plumber or carpenter, although the nature of these is limited by union regulations. The women's janitor in particular performs many small services, such as helping to move heavy furniture or trunks, assisting in putting up shelves, and so on.

Students are permitted to store trunks, boxes of books, etc., in storage huts provided at the camp, during the period between regular sessions. Storage facilities are also provided in the Camp Office for such articles as radios, typewriters, and record players, which might easily be damaged or misappropriated.

All dormitory huts are heated, and almost limitless amounts of hot water are available. While the original furnaces were of the coal burning variety requiring frequent stoking, these have been replaced over the four year period by oil furnaces, with a consequent reduction in staff being made possible. Only two stokers are now employed at each camp, with janitors relieving them during their off-duty hours, while one of the stokers takes the shift of the commissionaire employed as patrolman on his days off.

Studying Facilities

From the beginning, one hut, furnished with tables and chairs, was set aside at each of the camps for studying purposes, because it was recognized that some people would have difficulty in working in a hut where many other activities are going on, and where the walls are far from sound proof. In 1948 the study hut at Acadia was taken over for use as a play school for the children of married residents, and, since that time, by arrangement with the dietician, the dining room has been open from 8 o'clock as a study room. Because most students object to typing in the huts, it was decided that the east wing of the dining room should be used for typing and discussion groups, while the west wing was to be used for "quiet studying" only. This arrangement has worked very well, and has been of particular value to the students during the examination

period when a quiet place for study is essential, or when one of the occupants of a room wished to stay up much later than his room-mate.

Dining Room Services

Considerable change in the operation of the Dining Room and in the size and layout of the buildings has been made so as to meet the needs of the students more efficiently and economically. The early problems brought about by shortages of staff and space, and the use of emergency equipment, have to a large degree been eliminated. The rapid expansion of dormitory facilities without a corresponding enlargement of kitchen or dining space, which increased the pressure on the staff and slowed the service, was eased considerably by the fall of 1946 when both dining rooms were enlarged and steam tables were installed to replace the serving-hatches originally used.

Every effort, too, has been to make the dining rooms as attractive as possible, although it has of course been impossible to eradicate the "institutional look" entirely, for to do so would entail the expenditure of a larger sum of money than would be warranted. Solidly constructed chairs and tables seating eight persons have replaced the flimsy folding tables and chairs with which the dining rooms were originally furnished. Window drapes and pictures have been hung at Acadia at the instigation of the students, and members of the staff grow plants in jam containers and place vases of flowers on the tables in season. The fact

that the dining rooms and kitchens are maintained in spotless condition at all times also adds greatly to the attractiveness of their appearance.

As indicated previously, the dining rooms are in charge of qualified dieticians who order the food, plan a balanced diet, and keep account of the costs in addition to supervising food preparation. They also lay down regulations on matters which pertain to the camps individually, such as the hours at which meals will be served, the use of the dining hall for other purposes, and the way in which lunches are to be ordered.

The dining room is open for one hour at breakfast and at lunch, although many students particularly at Acadia, take a packed lunch at noon. To accommodate the larger crowd at the evening meal - for many non-residents buy their dinner at one of the camp dining rooms - the meal hour is extended to an hour and a half.

Meals are served cafeteria-style, the students lining up so as to pass the cash register where they present their meal passes to be punched. This system was introduced at the beginning of the 1949 session in order to eliminate the practice of lending meal passes to non-residents which at one time was a fairly prevalent habit among the students, who reasoned, rightly or wrongly, that their friends were entitled to some of the many meals they missed.

None of the tables at Acadia is reserved exclusively for men or for women, although, due to the preponderance

of the former, a large number of the tables at any meal are perforce occupied by men only. Many of the groups, however, are mixed. Partly because the seating capacity of the Acadia dining room is barely adequate, and partly because the presence of both men and women has had a tendency to result in the diners lingering over coffee and cigarettes, students sometimes have to wait for a vacant seat during the rush period of the dinner hour. For while, to many of the students at Fort Camp, the Dining Room is merely a place to eat, to the majority of Acadia students, it is a place to meet old friends and to make new ones.

Counselling Services

It is the usual practice in University residences to appoint someone to handle problems of individual or group behaviour which might arise, and to smooth out frictions and conflicts among the students or between the students and the University or its employees. Because of the speed with which the camps were organized, but also because of the age and maturity of the men and women to be housed, no such action was taken during the initial period of operation of the camps. Nor were any rules and regulations laid down, other than those which apply to all students in the campus area. This meant that any questions which arose were handled by the Camp Porters, who, if the problems were of a serious nature, reported them to Dr. Shrum.

Matters concerning women students, their behaviour

or their individual problems, were referred to the Dean of Women. Due to the pressure of her other duties, however, she was unable to give them her personal attention, and one of the senior student residents was appointed unofficially as intermediary between the small group of women and the Dean. This duty was later assumed by a member of the staff of the Physical Education Department, then resident in the Camp. The following year, when the opening of two new huts to women students raised their number to nearly ninety, the Dean felt that the appointment of a representative with some official status, and with qualifications which would fit her for the position, was advisable.

In consultation with the Head of the Department of Social Work, it was arranged that Miss Elizabeth Thomas, an Associate Professor in the Department of Social Work, and a specialist in group work, was installed as Women's Counsellor, and official representative of the Dean of Women. This was a distinct and desirable departure from the old-fashioned formula of the "housemother" type of official. Nevertheless there was an underlying resentment against the authoritarian implications of the Counsellor's position, for it had been superimposed on an existing structure. Her role was not clearly defined at the outset, but clarification of her functions, together with the fact that she acted in an unobtrusive way, brought acceptance in time. Her work in handling disturbances and conflicts of both an individual and a group nature proved invaluable, and, indeed at

times, indispensable.

A Counsellor for the men students was appointed shortly afterwards, but neither Professor Read, nor his successor, Professor Creighton, played as important a part in student affairs as did Miss Thomas. Three factors might be suggested to explain this. First, neither of these men, though well-liked and highly respected by the students, had the opportunity of knowing the students or mixing with them with the same degree of informality as did Miss Thomas. Both professors were residents of Acadia, but as householders, only rarely ate their meals in the Camp Dining Room. They had no opportunity, therefore, to become acquainted with the nuances of any of the group problems, and neither knew or were known by the students in an individual sense. Adding to the difficulty was the fact that there was only one Counsellor to serve nearly three hundred male students. Finally, both these men were specialists in English literature rather than in the field of human relations. Under these conditions it was far more difficult to develop a close working relationship with the students.

In addition to erecting the buildings for living accommodation, it was necessary to ensure that all essential services were provided. These included water, sewage, electricity, maintenance, and fire and police protection in all the camps. In the camps for single students, the

University also made provision for janitorial, heating and dining room services. At Acadia two Student Counsellors, members of the faculty, were appointed during the second year of operation of the Camp. The Women's Counsellor was particularly active in her role of adviser as she had more frequent contact with the students.

CHAPTER IV

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE CAMPS
FOR MARRIED STUDENTS

Student self-government has become traditional at the University of British Columbia, and, when residences were planned, it was envisaged that responsible self-government would develop in these new communities. Being of the opinion that this was particularly desirable in the unusual circumstances promoted by the emergency situation, the University Administration encouraged the formation of associations of the residents in each of the camps. Accordingly, representative Councils were formed to act as intermediaries between the students and the Housing Administration for the passage of suggestions, opinions, and information from the one to the other, and to organize the activities of the residents.

Because of the diverse nature of the Acadia community, there were four such bodies in that camp; the Council of the dormitory residents, the Association of the householders, and an Executive in each trailer camp. The residents of Wesbrook Cottages formed a Householders' Association, and those of the Wesbrook Trailer Camp an Executive Council. Student's Councils were likewise organized at Little Mountain, Fort, and Lulu Island.

All were social action committees organized to

better the physical and social conditions within the camps, and to provide services which fall outside the sphere of the University's obligations.

Of these nine bodies, only three have been continuously active and productive, three are virtually defunct, while those at the trailer camps operate in a very limited fashion. The present study therefore examines only the three Camp Councils - Little Mountain, Acadia, and Fort - which have functioned most actively for the benefit of the student bodies concerned. The only one of these which governed a residence for married students was the Little Mountain Camp Council.

The Little Mountain Camp Council

The spirit of organization was present at Little Mountain from the outset, for this accommodation had been obtained as a direct result of the activity of the University Branch of the Canadian Legion. It was therefore to be expected that these residents should meet to discuss their common problems, and that they should elect a representative body to act in an executive and legislative capacity. With the expansion of the community to its present total of nearly three hundred families, the size of the Council has increased, but its structure has remained unchanged. The first constitution drawn up by the residents, with its amendments, was superseded in March of 1950 by one which more nearly met the needs of the residents of that time.

The constitution currently in force, like its

predecessor, defines the Camp Council as a body composed of one representative from each hut, with provision for extra representation where more than eight families live in one hut.¹ The hut residents also elect an alternate representative to replace the hut representative should the latter be delinquent in attending meetings, or should he be elected as an officer of the Council.

The eight officers, a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding, and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and two executive members-at-large, are elected by the general assembly of residents called during the early part of the fall term. In addition to these elected officers, the Camp Executive consists of the Chairman of the Legion Housing Committee, all Chairmen of Standing and Special Committees, and "any other person appointed by the Executive to act in an advisory capacity".

The Activities of the Council

The purposes and activities of the Camp Council fall naturally into two broad divisions. Firstly, the Council administers all the internal affairs of the Camp which are not regulated by the University, and organizes community activities. Secondly, the Council constitutes an authorized and representative body which can hear, discuss, and if deemed advisable, pass on to the University authorities, all "reasonable suggestions, and legitimate grievances pertaining to the Camp"; it can also assist in the

1. See Appendix B.

dissemination of regulations and information issued by the Housing Administration.

During the first years of the Camp's existence the second of these was the more important, for, as has been seen, the administrative structure at the University level had not yet crystallized, and policies were as yet undefined. The Council, through the Executive, worked closely with Dr. Shrum, and, later with the Housing Committee, on the formulation of general policy. It solicited the co-operation and active aid of the residents in keeping costs of maintenance at a minimum, and, in general, acted as a channel through which passed the problems of the residents on the one hand, and of the Administration on the other hand. So effective was its work that, when a re-evaluation of the accommodation in relation to rents was undertaken in 1948, with the Executive acting in an advisory capacity to the Housing Administration, rents were reduced on most of the suites at a time when construction costs, and rents generally, were increasing.

The Council was also faced with problems arising out of the fact that the Camp, while situated within the Vancouver city limits, was isolated from other residential districts. This necessitated negotiation with civic officials, either indirectly through the Housing Administration, or directly with the City Council. When, on several occasions, women returning alone to the Camp at night were molested, the inadequacy of lighting on city streets giving access to

the Camp became a matter of grave concern. Requests that this situation be remedied, and that the residents be afforded the protection of a police patrol, met with little success. Three years later three extra street lights were installed. The request for a patrol was refused on the grounds that the Camp is located on private property, although the City Police Department finally accepted the responsibility for answering any calls to the area.

Although assured that the City Fire Department would respond to an emergency, the residents felt that some positive action on their part was necessary in a situation where each tenant was dependent upon the precautions taken by his neighbours for the preservation of life and property. A Fire Prevention Committee was therefore formed, under direction from the Council. Operating in conjunction with the University Fire Department in formulating a programme of fire prevention and in dealing with those who were recalcitrant in taking preventive measures, the Committee instituted and directed fire drills in which residents were instructed in the use of fire fighting equipment. Plans for emergency evacuation were also drawn up, to be put into effect should a fire of major proportions strike any part of the Camp.

The main long-range consideration of the Camp Council has been, from the first, the provision of sufficient accommodation for married students. The requests

and recommendations of the Camp Council and of the Legion Executive have mutually strengthened one another because of the close ties between these two groups. During the first two years, the objective sought was to gain more accommodation through the conversion of all available buildings, while during the succeeding two years the Camp Council strove to ensure that the Camp would remain open as long as there was a need for the accommodation, and to this end periodically reviewed the demand for housing, by conducting surveys of the future requirements of the residents.

In the year 1948, the continued availability of this camp was seriously threatened when the City increased its assessment to a figure which would have made it financially impossible for the Camp to operate. Representations from the residents, however, were effective in bringing about a reconsideration of this decision.

During the following academic year, it appeared to be likely that the Q.P.R., which for some time had been anxious to regain possession of the land so as to subdivide the property for sale as building lots, would soon make a definite move towards repossessing the site. Realizing that immediate action was necessary to forestall such an eventuality, a general assembly was called at which plans for a province-wide publicity campaign were made. The project decided upon, to bring to the attention of the general public the worth of the housing development and the

achievements of the community, was an "Open House" day. A bulletin describing the camp, its history and purpose, and the activities and accomplishments of its residents was prepared; over one thousand copies, accompanied by formal invitations to attend, were mailed to influential citizens throughout the city and the province. A special committee was set up to organize the event, and to make arrangements for entertaining the visitors. The daily newspapers were approached for free publicity, a clean-up campaign was instituted within the camp, individuals were appointed to conduct groups on a tour of the camp area, and every housewife was requested to make some contribution towards the tea to be served in the Recreation Hall.

Unfortunately, adverse weather conditions reduced the number of visitors considerably, but the impression made on the relatively small number that attended was gratifying. Well might the residents point with pride to their accomplishments, which include a Co-operative Store doing an annual business of \$100,000 - \$150,000, a Play School, a Library, Church and Sunday School Services and an Elementary School of three grades.

The Co-operative Store

The Co-operative Store is the students' biggest venture. When it was learned in 1947 that several of the residents were discussing the possibility of opening a store to provide themselves with a source of income, the Council decided that such an enterprise should be organized

by the community for the benefit of all residents. Many suggestions were made, and the final plan adopted was that of forming a consumer's co-operative. The students were fortunately able to obtain the charter of a co-operative venture which had gone bankrupt a short time previously, and raised the necessary capital by selling shares to the residents. A Board of Directors was elected which included some members of the co-operative whose charter had been secured, and the enterprise duly registered in accordance with Provincial law. A section of the building which contains the Camp Recreation Hall was rented from the University, and fixtures and stock were purchased. Although organized on a very small scale at first, the store now employs a full-time manager, who is not a student, and five or six of the wives of residents, most of whom work on a full-time basis. Besides selling meat and groceries, the store has now taken over the Camp Post Office which was formerly a separate organization.

Educational Facilities

Another achievement of the residents has been the provision of educational facilities for their children. The Elementary School for grades one to three is financed and operated by the Provincial Department of Education in the usual manner, but the fact that it was located within the Camp area was due largely to student action. Wherever possible, teachers are chosen from among the wives of the students. The Play School for children aged three to five,

however, is totally an outcome of student effort, although it is not self-supporting financially. Monthly grants are received from the I.O.D.E. and from the University, and this amount covers the supervisor's salary and the cost of materials.

The Play School is under the direction of a Committee, the Chairman of which is a member of the Executive of the Camp Council. This Committee makes all regulations governing the operation of the school and completes all arrangements concerning staff, finances, and enrollment. The University has provided three large rooms in one of the unconverted buildings but the furnishing and equipping of the rooms has been done by the residents. In addition to the payment of a monthly fee of one dollar, an amount which just covers the cost of milk served to the children, each parent must give his or her services at specified times. Two or three mothers are on duty each morning to assist the teacher in supervising the activities of the forty or fifty children enrolled, while each father gives one evening a month to cleaning the building, repairing or constructing furniture, and performing similar jobs. With these co-operative services of the parents, the school operates on a monthly budget of little more than two hundred dollars.

Church Activities

As in most communities, the women are the most active in church affairs. A chapel which was built for the

army camp has been retained in its original form, and here the Protestant Padre from Shaughnessy Hospital holds a weekly service, and the children attend Sunday School. Heating and lighting expenses are met through the activities of the Chapel Guild, an association similar to the Women's Auxiliary found in conjunction with most churches. This group of about twenty women also assists with the Well-Baby Clinic which is held monthly in the chapel building by the Metropolitan Health Service.

The Social Worker

The organization of many of the social and educational aspects of the residents' activities has been the work of Miss Betty Booth, the "Social Worker" on the camp, whose salary is financed jointly by the Anglican and United Churches and the University. Miss Booth received training in physical education and community work in Denmark, and had several years experience in this country before her appointment at Little Mountain.

Miss Booth's role is primarily one of organizing community activities and services, and she therefore attends all Council, Club, and Committee meetings. Perhaps the most routine of her duties is that of looking after the Library and Reading Room, and obtaining books from the Public Library and periodicals from the University to add to the nucleus of books donated by the I.O.D.E. She also assists the Play School Committee in arranging the schedule for volunteer helpers. She maintains liaison with the

Metropolitan Health Service and assists the Women's Chapel Guild with the Well-Baby Clinic and with other activities. It was her effort that secured for Little Mountain families the services of the Provincial Tuberculosis Clinic. Her training in Physical Education has enabled her to work closely with the Pro-Rec group, and her interest has contributed to its success.

In addition to these community activities, the Social Worker also performs services of a more individual nature. She is usually called in cases of emergency illness, makes arrangements for the patient to be admitted to hospital, and visits residents who are hospitalized. She also acts as a marriage counsellor, although her lack of formal training does not permit her to give a real casework service. The residents, however, may use the services in the Vancouver City area, and complex cases are referred to the appropriate social agency. In short, the Social Worker functions as executive secretary of all the community activities which fall outside the jurisdiction of the Camp Council, and, within limits, as the co-ordinating link between the Council and the interests of the wives of the residents.

Because of the demands made upon the students' time, activities of a social and recreational nature have been limited. The Camp Council sponsors two or three dances a year in the Recreation Hall, and a few social evenings have been organized by the Women's Chapel Guild for the purpose of raising money. A Women's Pro-Rec group meets regularly on

certain afternoons throughout the winter months, but otherwise the Recreation Hall is used infrequently by the residents. It has, however, served as a source of income when the Council was able to rent it to other groups. It has aided in the formation of friendly and co-operative relations with a neighbouring community, which, when it decided to organize on a community basis, was given free use of the hall for its meetings.

The Other Camps for Married Students

In comparison with the other camps for married couples, the achievements of the Little Mountain group have been outstanding. It is true that the Householders' Association of Acadia was active for several years, and held regular monthly meetings. Its executive met with University officials to discuss the improvement of housing conditions and a Play School was organized under the supervision of the Psychology Department which operated for two years on a co-operative basis similar to that at Little Mountain. This has now been replaced by a primary school which is a part of the University Hill School, although the need for a Play School has not disappeared. Nor is there now any attempt to organize the social activities which at one time took place in the Acadia Recreation Hall. The only remnant of the former activity of the householders is the Sunday School held in the Recreation Hall, many of the teachers being single residents of Acadia.

The Lulu Island and Westbrook Camps were never highly

organized. At the former some recreational and social activities were held in the Camp Recreation Centre which was also the meeting-place of a Sunday School. At Westbrook the Householders' Association confined itself largely to acting as a link with the Housing Administration, but all suggestions and requests now pass individually through the Acadia Camp Porter. The organizations of trailer-owners still function, but in a very loose fashion, and have survived mainly in the person of the Camp President who acts as the agent and representative of the Housing Administration. In all of these communities the urge to work together as a group appears to have died, and the spirit of cohesion to have disappeared.

The Reasons for Success at Little Mountain

The nature and scope of activity of any organization, and the degree of success which it attains, is dependent upon the attitudes and loyalties of its adherents, the extent of their needs, and the degree to which the organization is able to meet them. The continued energy and zeal of the Little Mountain Camp Council, and the lasting interest of the residents, may be ascribed to four or five factors, no one of which is outstanding, but all of which mutually reinforce one another.

An important feature which distinguishes Little Mountain from the other three camps for married couples is its homogeneity. It is composed entirely of student veteran families of which only two or three are childless. This has

resulted in an identity of problems which does not exist at Lulu Island where some suites are occupied by members of the University staff, nor at Acadia and Westbrook where faculty members are in the majority. In addition, most of the Little Mountain families belong to the same generation, have had similar experiences in service life, and come from the same social and educational stratum of society. All have a common objective, and all face the same financial problems in gaining that objective. These factors have produced a unanimity which has not been evident elsewhere.

At Lulu Island, as at Acadia and Westbrook, there is not the same feeling of and desire for permanency as is found at Little Mountain. To the students at Lulu Island, and to the Faculty Members at Westbrook and Acadia, the camp is a "makeshift" to be tolerated for as short a period as possible, the former desiring to move to a more convenient location, and the latter to secure more commodious and suitable housing. At Little Mountain, however, few students, except those who no longer attend University, have moved out. As a consequence, interest in the improvement of living conditions has been sustained.

The size and location of the Little Mountain Camp have had a considerable effect on the degree of organization. While not as distant as Lulu Island from the University, or as isolated from the facilities of the city, the size of the

Little Mountain Camp has forced its residents to conduct their affairs in a systematized fashion. It is possible that informal methods could bring about group decisions and group action in a residence of thirty-seven families living in a compact area, but to achieve the desired results in a community of three hundred families spread over an area of twelve city blocks requires an efficient organization.

Finally, there is the factor of leadership without which no group can be infused with a spirit of community action. Here again, the size of the community was an important contributing factor, for it is more probable that natural leaders will appear in a larger group. In the case of Little Mountain an additional factor was present. Priority in accommodation was given as a matter of course to those who had been instrumental in obtaining the use of the camp, and, as a consequence, many of those who had already proven their leadership ability in the University Branch of the Canadian Legion were among the first residents. The influence on the community of these individuals, with their breadth of experience and their firmly-established contacts with the University Housing Administration, can scarcely be overestimated.

The Camp Council at Little Mountain contributed greatly to the well-being of the residents, while the Councils which were organized at the other camps for married people were generally less successful. The reason for this is

to be found in the homogeneity of the group living at Little Mountain, the feeling of permanence which the size of this camp gave to its residents, and the increased responsibilities of the Council of a camp which is not located in the University grounds. The example of leadership shown by the student founders of the camp was also important.

CHAPTER V

SELF GOVERNMENT IN THE CAMPS FOR SINGLE STUDENTS

Fort and Acadia Camps each have a Student Council formed to serve the same basic purposes, namely, to provide liaison with the University, and to govern the internal affairs of the Camp. Both Councils are composed of representatives elected from the huts, one from each hut, or in the case of the large double huts at Fort, one from each section of the hut. The Acadia Constitution also provides for representation from the students householders of Acadia Camp, and from each of the Trailer Camps, but these groups no longer participate, and this provision has proven to be redundant.

A similar slate of officers forms the Executive in each case except that at Acadia, in addition to the usual offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, the Executive includes a liaison officer with the University Administration, and one with the Camp Porter. At Fort Camp these duties are executed by the Camp President. Another difference of some significance is found in the method of election of the President of the Council. Whereas at Acadia Camp this officer is elected by the hut representatives at the second meeting of the Camp Council in the fall term, the Fort Camp President is elected by a general assembly of the students called at the close of the spring term, and takes office immediately. This method ensures

continuity from one year to the next, and, most important, it ensures that the President enjoys the confidence of the group as a whole.

Provision has been made in each constitution for Standing Committees, three of which, Messing, Sports, and Entertainment Committees, are common to both Councils. At Fort Camp, the Canteen Committee is also very important.

The Councils as Liaison Bodies with the Housing Administration

Both Camp Councils have expended a large part of their energies in placing the suggestions and requests of the students before the Housing Administration, two of the principal concerns in both camps being the provision of additional furniture for the rooms, and the obtaining of more pay telephones. For a short period, the method of postal delivery was a question which occupied each of the Councils. Both of them, too, have been active in trying to secure better bus service after midnight and some joint conferences were held to discuss this matter, which, however, was more important to the residents of Fort Camp, for Acadians could nearly always count on success in "hitch-hiking" a ride to the Camp if they missed the last bus. To them, the pressing need was for a mud-free path and sidewalk to the University. Neither Camp Council has been fully successful in obtaining satisfaction of its requests for improved transportation and communication services.

The activities of the Messing Committees have been of real interest and benefit to all the students. The

Chairmen of the Committees have dealt directly with the management of the Camp Dining Rooms, and discussion of ways and means of speeding the service to avoid line-ups was in part responsible for the installation of the steam tables, and has led to minor adjustments in the meal hours. The problem of ensuring that non-residents pay for meals has been dealt with by the issuance of a regulation stating that meal passes must be shown to the Porter or other person on duty at the door. While rarely has any real dissatisfaction been expressed with the quality of the food served in the Dining Hall, the same cannot be said with regard to the packed lunches. Because of the distance of Acadia from the University, many of the Acadia residents find it impossible to return to the Camp for the noon meal. The improvement of both the quality, and the method of ordering sandwich lunches has been a subject of discussion between the Messing Committee and the Dining Hall management at Acadia almost yearly.

A matter of concern to the Housing Administration and the students alike has been the cost of operation of the Camps. On two occasions the Administration has solicited the help of the Student Councils in finding ways and means of eliminating unnecessary costs when an increase in board rates seemed inevitable.

The first of these occurred during the 1947-48 session when it was brought to the attention of the students that unless stringent economies were effected, the monthly

rate would have to be increased from forty to at least forty-five dollars. This matter was discussed at length in both Camp Councils, and authority delegated to Committees of the Councils to investigate it further. Students were requested to use less electricity, and to avoid waste of food in the Dining Rooms. The residents agreed that the morning shift of the watchman patrol could be dispensed with, and, in turn, suggested that greater efficiency in the purchase of food was possible, requesting that every effort be made to obtain all food from wholesale outlets. However, the adoption of these suggestions and requests was not sufficient to combat the rising price level, and the University reluctantly raised the rate in the fall of 1948 to forty-five dollars a month, of which thirty-three dollars was allocated for the operation of the Dining Rooms and twelve dollars for maintenance costs.

By the end of the academic year it was apparent that the five dollar increase had not been sufficient, and the students were warned that another five dollar increase was imminent. The Presidents of both Student Councils met with the Housing Committee, and, though they could offer no constructive suggestions to effect a reduction in costs, the Housing Committee agreed that the rate for the following year should be set at forty-eight dollars. However, in January, 1950, the accounts again showed a serious deficit for costs of maintenance, although the Camp Dining Rooms had operated successfully on their budget of thirty-four

dollars per student. Again the two Student Presidents were called in to be advised of the situation, and the suggestion was made that a general assembly be called in each camp to invite suggestions for reducing costs.

This advice was followed and a Committee was formed in each of the residences to analyze the figures provided and to prepare and submit a report. At Fort Camp this Committee was composed of the President and two members of the Council. At Acadia the residents elected five persons none of whom was a council member. These Committees met with the Housing Committee and presented their suggestions, which were very similar. They recommended that the Administration draw up a budget to govern expenditures over a two or three-year period, that the huts be insulated to reduce the excessive costs of heating, and they expressed an opinion that since painting costs appeared excessive, this service should be dispensed with in view of the emergency nature of the accommodation. While the Housing Committee recognized the value of these suggestions, it was pointed out that not only were the Camps operated on a system of accounting which did not allow for the separation of capital expenditures, but that some action which would be productive of immediate results must be taken. The Housing Committee therefore laid before the student committees the suggestion that dining room costs be cut in order to meet the increased costs of maintenance, and the Councils were requested to conduct

a poll of the residents to determine if they would prefer to pay two dollars a month more in board, or if they would prefer to have second helpings of meat and desserts eliminated in order to reduce dining room costs without lowering the quality of the food served. The students chose the latter alternative, but despite their acceptance of the Administration's conditions, the feeling among the residents generally was that it was inefficient administration rather than rising costs which caused the deficit. The Councils were unable to dispel this belief in spite of efforts to interpret to the residents the scanty information which had been made available to them.

While the Student Councils of the two camps have rarely worked in close collaboration with one another in approaching the Housing Administration, their representations have been concerned in the main with similar matters, for there is no significant difference in the physical conditions at the two camps. It is in the internal activities as sponsored by the Councils and as affected by differences in composition of the camps that the most marked variations are found.

Recreational and Other Activities of the Councils

Participation in sports has remained largely an individual matter in both camps although both have entered some team competition. The Sports Committees perform similar functions of purchasing and maintaining sports equipment for billiards, ping pong, and tennis, while the Fort Camp residents

have taken the lead in organizing and operating the Fort-Acadia Badminton Club which has the use of the University Gymnasium on Sunday afternoons.

Perhaps the most active Committee at Fort Camp is the Canteen Committee, which supervises the operation of the resident-owned canteen which was opened early in 1946. Financed originally by ten students who each advanced ten dollars, the present stock, valued at eight hundred dollars, is now owned in common by all the residents, who employ a married student as manager. The canteen is open for three hours nightly except Saturday when it opens for an hour in the afternoon instead, since many of the men leave the camp on Saturday night. Students are employed to serve the refreshments, and toilet articles are sold. The weekly wage bill is well in excess of fifty dollars, nevertheless the operations of the canteen have consistently shown a profit, although with the increasing proportion of non-veterans in the camp, sales had declined by as much as two or three hundred dollars a month by 1950. Discussion of policies in relation to the operating of the canteen and review of its accounts constitutes a large part of the business of the Council meetings, for the profits obtained have formed the principal source of revenue since the cessation of the A.M.S. grants to the camps in 1948. The money is used to finance sports and dances, to buy gifts for the staff at Christmas and for any residents hospitalized, and to purchase amenities for the Recreation

Hall and further additions to the canteen fixtures.

In contrast, the main source of revenue at Acadia is derived from the bi-weekly dances. A canteen was established at Acadia in the spring of 1946 by the same enterprising student who had given the University the idea of establishing trailer camps. When he graduated in 1949 serious consideration was given by the Acadia residents to the advisability of buying the canteen stock and taking over the concession. Two major difficulties were immediately apparent to the committee appointed to investigate the matter. In the first place, since the Acadia "P.X." serves both single and married residents, the University Administration had stipulated that it be operated on a year-round basis. It would not be possible for the students to give it adequate attention during the summer months when operations must be closely supervised because of the reduced volume of business. In the second place, the committee was of the opinion that it would be extremely difficult to raise the necessary capital of more than two thousand dollars to finance the purchase of the stock and fixtures. Moreover, it seemed unlikely that any profit would accrue to the residents, since, unlike the Fort Camp Canteen, the operator of the Acadia Canteen pays building rental to the University, and the profits would do little more than pay a manager's salary. The idea was therefore dropped, although a large number of students and students' wives continue to find employment there.

The dances at Acadia, therefore, have the dual purpose of providing entertainment and raising money, and for this and other reasons there is a marked contrast between the dances held at Acadia and those at Fort Camp. While the former have been a student co-operative enterprise from the first, those at the men's residence were originally the result of the initiative of the Camp Porter and his wife. At the Fort Camp dances, expenses are high. An elaborate supper of sandwiches, pickles, cake, and cookies, is catered for by the dining room staff, and a P.A. system is hired to provide the music.

At Acadia, it is customary for the dances to be sponsored by different groups in the camp, either by the residents of one hut, or by members of one faculty, and there has been friendly rivalry in introducing originality and novelty of theme. This method has relieved the Entertainment Committee of a great deal of work, for the sponsors of the dance arrange for the cleaning of the Recreation Hall, the making of decorations, the arrangement of the programme and the presentation of a floor-show, the serving of coffee and cookies provided by the Dining Room Management, and the cleaning up of the Dining and Recreation Halls after the dance. By this means, each Acadia dance contributes about thirty dollars to the general revenue fund. Expenses are kept to a minimum of ten dollars, whereas the Fort Camp dances customarily show a deficit of about this amount.

As might be expected, there is a considerable

contrast in atmosphere at the dances. Fort Camp dances are much more formal, for most of the women, who are invited in groups from the Training Schools for Nurses, the University Administration offices, and so on, are comparative strangers to the men of the camp. At Acadia few non-resident women attend the dances, and in such a group, where the men and women are well known to one another, the behaviour is much more spontaneous, and, indeed, at the supper period, it is usually boisterous when all join in a sing-song.

The Acadia Council spends its money in much the same way as does the Fort Camp Council. A new tennis net is necessary at least once a year, as are replacements to ping-pong equipment, and a donation is made to the Fort-Acadia Badminton Club to subsidize the purchase of "birds" and racquets. Repairing and reupholstering furniture in the Recreation Hall was a big item in the expenditures in 1950, while the Council has also made donations to purchase furnishings for the Women's Common Room. The Acadia Camp residents also own their own amplifying system installed in the Recreation Hall, and make frequent additions to their library of over three hundred dance records. When the books are closed at the end of the academic year, there is usually a surplus of two or three hundred dollars. Many suggestions have been made regarding possible uses for this money, and during 1950 serious consideration was given to the establishment of a bursary for a deserving resident of the camp.

The Camp Councils as Self-Discipling Bodies

When a large number of people live in close proximity it is necessary to consider setting up regulations to govern the actions of individuals so that they will comply with the social and moral codes of the community generally, thus to ensure that the actions of any one individual are not detrimental to the well-being of the remainder of the group. At the camps for married students, this need has been negligible; it has appeared at Fort Camp but has never reached serious proportions; while at Acadia it has become an open, and, to some, an alarming matter for discussion.

No supervision over this aspect of group living has been inaugurated at any of the camps for married students, and any situations which have arisen have been handled as in any community, by individual action or by the exertion of group pressures. This was not deemed sufficient for the camps for single students, and, although no written rules or regulations were laid down, it was tacitly understood that certain forms of behaviour would be looked upon with disfavour because of their adverse effect upon the other residents and upon the reputation of the Camp generally. The Camp Porter, therefore, as the sole representative of the University in the Camp, acquired a certain position of authority in this sphere.

Excessive noise during study or sleeping hours was a problem which was potentially present in both Fort

and Acadia Camps, for both were composed of buildings of the same flimsy construction, where every word of a conversation conducted in a normal tone of voice can be heard in the adjoining rooms and even further, where an overly-loud radio or the sound of a shower can be heard throughout the entire hut, and where the slamming of a door causes the whole building to vibrate.

Ordinarily, controls have been exerted by the residents of the huts themselves, usually in an individual fashion. In some huts, a meeting of the group has decided upon "house rules", and enforcement, if it is necessary, is the duty of the Hut Representative. Others have decided that the hut is a place for living and that those who wish to study should go elsewhere. Occasionally a student has complained to the Porter of the noise made by his neighbours, sometimes requesting a change of room for this reason; and, more rarely still, complaints have been made to the Housing Administrator by students giving this as a reason for their intention to leave the camp. It has been the practice of the Housing Administrator to approach the Camp President concerned, with the request that this be brought to the attention of the residents. However, the whole question of control of noisy residents is not one which has figured largely among the problems discussed by the Camp Councils.

A much more vexatious question has been that of the social and moral behaviour of the students, particularly as it pertained to the relationships between the sexes.

This problem has, of course, been more important to the residents of Acadia Camp than to those of Fort Camp. Within a few months of the opening of Acadia a few incidents occurred in which men and women remained in the Recreation Hall until the early hours of the morning. The women were subsequently requested by the Dean of Women to leave the residence, and the Commissionaires on night patrol duty were given instructions to lock the Recreation Hall and the Women's Common Room at mid-night. Following this some unnecessarily unpleasant situations were created due to the brusque and sometimes insulting manner in which the Camp Porter and the Commissionaires spoke to couples lingering near the women's huts. On at least two occasions, women residents were extremely embarrassed by the insinuations voiced by the Porter before their men friends, one of them writing to Dr. Shrum in protest, and, in addition bringing the matter to the attention of the Camp Council.

It was in part such occurrences as these which led the Council to declare in the Constitution adopted in October, 1947, that "the Acadia Council shall be the only authority to administer discipline to student residents in Acadia Residence". By-Law No. 1 provided for the appointment of a Judiciary Committee composed of three men and two women to hear and pass judgment on all cases presented to it by the residents of the Camp or by the Executive of the Council. By-Law No. 2 laid down regulations to serve as a guide for students in residence. These regulations

prohibited "the presence of women in men's residences and/or the presence of men in women's residences; the use of fire appliances for purposes other than emergency; the keeping of pets in the residence; and the parking of motor vehicles in areas other than those so assigned by the University".

During the first year three men were charged with infraction of the first regulation. All were found guilty on the evidence presented and two were fined while the third, with the co-operation of the Housing Administration, was barred from returning to the residence the following year. No formal charges were preferred against students for violation of the other three regulations, though these undoubtedly were broken upon occasion.

A number of the men residents, meanwhile, felt that the lack of a lounge where they could entertain their women guests should be remedied, and the suggestion was brought forth at a general meeting that the Council should purchase more furniture so as to make one end of the Recreation Hall into a comfortable lounge. To make space for this it was proposed that the billiard tables be moved into the Women's Common Room. Despite determined opposition from the minority of women, the motion was passed. However, on the intervention of President MacKenzie, who was present at the meeting, and who pointed out that the University had allocated that building for the use of the women residents, the motion was tabled pending a discussion of the proposal

by the women. At a later date a vote of the women residents rejected the motion decisively and the question was dropped, officially at least. But for some time it constituted a topic for somewhat heated discussion, and relations were strained between certain of the men and women residents. This feeling was later eased when the women formally offered the men the use of the Common Room to entertain their guests.

This, however, did not satisfactorily solve the problem as far as the men were concerned, who never really took advantage of this offer, feeling that in essence the room belonged to the women and their friends and that their right to use the room was based on sufferance only. Accordingly, a motion was entered during the first general assembly of the 1948-49 session to the effect that visitors of the opposite sex be permitted in the huts on Sunday afternoons and evenings. This was passed over an opposing vote from the majority of the women, and was ratified by the Faculty Council with the proviso that the women be permitted to vote on the matter separately. This was done, and after a rather lengthy discussion the original motion was rejected by eighty percent of the women, and an amended motion which would permit them to entertain male relatives in their rooms during the specified hours, was passed.

Gradually, however, the practice grew up among a number of men of holding mixed parties at times other than on Sundays. These usually took place before dances, and

ordinarily included from two to six couples as well as other unaccompanied male residents of the hut. Both resident and non-resident women were invited, and occasionally, non-resident men.

Although the Council Executive could not have been unaware of this development, it took no action, nor was the Camp Porter informed. The latter, since the promulgation of the new constitution, had been under orders to report any untoward incidents to the Men's or Women's Counsellors.

The matter came to the attention of the Women's Counsellor by indirect means, after the practice had become quite widespread. At about the same time, the Women's Counsellor was called upon to deal with a situation concerning the public display of affections between couples sitting in the Women's Common Room, which appeared to constitute an offence against good taste more than anything else. The Counsellor discussed the matter privately with each of the offenders, and the problem did not recur. She also asked the hut representatives to discuss the matter at meetings of the women in each hut.

The matter of women residents attending mixed parties in the men's huts was also discussed, not only among the occupants of each hut, but at the Camp Council meeting, when it was evident that the male members of the Council were equally disturbed with regard to the increasing frequency of this practice. As soon as it was learned that the reputation of the Camp generally, and the women residents

in particular, was suffering, there was an immediate reaction, and the frequency of the practice, as well as the numbers involved, declined sharply.

At Fort Camp while the problem of the entertainment of mixed groups in the huts has appeared now and again, it has never reached the proportions which it has at Acadia. The men have brought their women friends into the Camp only for dances, and these have been held infrequently until the beginning of the 1950 term when bi-weekly dances were instituted. During the evenings when dances were held, and at the end of the examination period, it has been fairly common for the Porter to find mixed parties in progress in various huts, however occasions on which his request that the men take their women friends away from the huts has met with any resistance have been very rare. On the whole, the residents have never questioned his right to authority in this connection, and the matter has never been one for discussion or legislation by the Student Council as has been the case at Acadia. This, of course, has been due in part to the fact that the presence of women in the Camp is an infrequent occurrence, but also in part to the fact that the approach to treatment of the problem has been conducted with greater finesse and tact, so that the men have accepted the authoritarian role of the Porter in this sphere.

The Women's Organization at Acadia Camp

Stimulation for the women to organize as a group came from the Dean of Women. Shortly after the women were

established in residence, she called a meeting to explain her interest and her responsibility for their general welfare. She foresaw that the group would undoubtedly meet with many problems which could best be dealt with through her, and suggested the selection of a representative through whom contact could be maintained with her office. Later, Miss Clay of the Physical Education Department took over this responsibility.

However, no formal organization of the women residents took place until Miss Thomas was appointed as Women's Counsellor, when a full executive was elected, and the meetings with the Dean of Women were conducted in a business-like fashion. Meetings were held two or three times a term, and attendance was compulsory. But since the needs of the women in relation to improvement of accommodation and other facilities and services, and fulfilment of recreational and social needs were met through their participation in the Camp Council, there was no enthusiasm for what seemed to many of the women to be an unnecessary organization and one whose main function appeared to be one of supervision and regulation.

This attitude was engendered to some degree by the fact that the previous year the Dean had suggested that, in view of the isolated location of the Camp, a system be instituted whereby the Women's Counsellor would have some knowledge of the whereabouts of residents who proposed to remain away from the Camp later than eleven o'clock at night.

Although the late-pass system advanced met with little real acceptance from the women, its adoption was again urged the following year. Many of the women were violently opposed to the reintroduction of the plan, for they failed to see that it could fulfil a useful purpose. They claimed that their room-mates or friends were usually informed as to their whereabouts if any emergency of which they should be notified should arise, and, further, that if any one of them should meet with an accident or be the victim of attack, the system offered no safeguard or warranty that the occurrence would be discovered. Under some protest, however, they eventually agreed to the use of late-passes when they planned to return after midnight, but few actually followed through with the plan; eventually, on the advice of the Women's Counsellor, the idea was dropped.

It was not until the question of allocation of rooms, was raised, that the women began to feel that their organization could perform a useful task. At this time, rooms were allocated by the Housing Administration, and, since many changes were taking place in the Camp, several of the women had been forced to move from one hut to another. When one of the women went to the Women's Counsellor complaining that she had been ordered to move five times in three months, the Dean of Women secured the right to allot the accommodation for all women residents.

The matter of allocation of rooms for the following year was raised at one of the meetings in the spring term, and a committee was formed to draw up an application form

to be filled out by all those planning to return. A system of priorities was devised by the committee which would give those having the longest residence in the Camp a prior claim to the rooms of their choice. Other factors, such as university year and age also affected the final rating slightly, and veterans were given preference over non-veterans of whom a number had been admitted when insufficient veteran women to fill the accommodation applied for admission when the Camp opened in 1945.

The following year, the fact that the organization could serve a useful purpose became clearer to the women when they were faced with the intention of the men to turn their Common Room into a billiard room. They met the men's claim that the room was used very little by a proposal to make the Common Room a more attractive and comfortable place in which to sit and relax. A committee, composed chiefly of Home Economics students, was appointed to consider plans for redecoration. Dean Mawdsley gave full support to the project, and secured financial help from the University and the Faculty Women's Club, as well as co-operation and technical aid from the faculty of the Home Economics Department in the overall work of planning and securing materials. The walls and woodwork were re-painted, slip-covers were made for the furniture, a large rug was obtained, and several coffee tables were purchased. One or two of the men residents assisted in repairing lamps and in making curtain rods, while the members of the committee worked

very hard adding the finishing touches to the whole scheme of redecoration. Through the generosity of several individuals and the University, the room was well supplied with current periodicals, and, in addition, a small library was donated by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Lions Club of Vancouver. When it appeared that some of the "extras" might have to be dispensed with because of insufficient funds, a second committee organized a very successful bridge party, and the money obtained from this, together with a donation from the funds of the Camp Council, was sufficient to complete the redecoration. This project, which was accomplished by the end of the 1948 session, was the first real co-operative enterprise undertaken by the women as a group.

A second group undertaking took the form of a tea, to which were invited representatives from all those women's organizations which had given material help during the redecoration, or had expressed interest in residences for women. The cost of the food came from the budget of the Dean of Women's Office, but the work of ordering, preparing, and serving, was done by the women themselves, under the direction of a special committee. Other committees attended to invitations, reception, and entertainment of the guests, and to showing them the two or three huts which were open for inspection. The gathering was extremely successful in performing a familiarization and publicity function, and was repeated in the 1949-50 session with equal success.

Among the topics considered by the women at meetings during the years 1948-50 was the proposal by the Camp Council of an "Open House" period on Sundays, during which mixed visiting would be permitted. While some of the women contended that to reject the motion was to express lack of confidence in the Camp Council, the general opinion was that the institution of such a practice would infringe upon individual privacy because of the unsuitability of the huts both in plan and construction. They felt that it would destroy the value of Sunday as a day for relaxation if they were not free to move about the hut attired in any manner they chose.

It is not quite clear why no real objection was raised by any of the women when some of their fellow-residents later began to invite groups of men to their huts for coffee or refreshments in the evening, except that these occurrences were very rare, and in nearly all cases other members of the hut were warned in advance so that no real inconvenience resulted. This practice was never discussed formally in any of the meetings, but was dealt with by the Women's Counsellor through the Women's President. The latter approached each hut representative requesting that she call a meeting of the residents of her hut, and later, at a Camp Council meeting, asked the co-operation of the men residents in bringing the practice to a halt. This request met with almost complete success although the matter was by no means the subject of a full and comprehensive discussion amongst

the students.

The Student Councils at Fort and Acadia performed similar functions as liaison bodies with the University Administration, but their internal activities differed in many respects. Revenue was obtained at Fort Camp from the operation of the Canteen, while at Acadia it was provided by the profits from the camp dances. It was in the area of discipline that the greatest differences appeared. At Fort Camp, the students accepted the disciplinary authority of the Camp Porter, while at Acadia, considerable resentment was expressed at the way in which various incidents were handled. In the absence of any action by the University, the Student Council instituted itself as the only disciplinary body, but did not always enforce the by-laws of the Constitution, with the result that there was in effect no disciplinary authority in the camp, although group controls served to maintain standards of behaviour. The women of Acadia met once or twice a term with the Dean of Women and the Women's Counsellor in attendance. In matters of behaviour affecting the group as a whole the Women's Counsellor worked through their executive.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL ASPECTS OF RESIDENCE LIFE

The object of the University Administration in establishing the temporary residences was to meet the need for living accommodation which was vital to the academic future of the veteran students. In addition to meeting this basic need, it provided the setting for a mode of group living hitherto almost non-existent at this university. These residences may have been an emergency expedient, but they gave a considerable number of students an opportunity to live together, and to create a social environment to meet their needs, both as individuals and as distinctive groups in the community.

As preceding chapters have shown, the experiment resulted in both problems and achievements in each housing area. Differences in the aspects of residence life in the two large camps for single students, Acadia and Fort, offered an opportunity for interesting comparison. Questionnaires were distributed among both groups of residents in order to obtain their opinions on the social and environmental features of the camps.

For several reasons, the Acadia questionnaire was much more lengthy and detailed than the Fort questionnaire. The main reason for this was that Acadia housed a group of

greater sociological complexity than Fort. In addition, it was believed that the Acadia students, who had some knowledge of the study, and who had some previous experience in answering questionnaires of this type, would be more likely to co-operate in further enquires. This was borne out in actual fact, for while approximately one-half of the women residents, and one-third of the men residents of Acadia completed questionnaires, only about one-fifth of the residents of Fort Camp submitted their opinions.

While the questionnaires were not distributed according to random sampling procedures, the proportion of students who completed forms is large enough for the opinions expressed to be considered as representative of the opinions of the respective groups. In each case, the group included students from every year and nearly every faculty, and of all ages from the veteran student in his thirties to the freshman recently graduated from high school. See Appendix 1.

Desirable and Undesirable Features of Residence Life

The matter of determining the physical and social factors which made the camps a desirable place in which to live was of prime interest. Roughly one-third of the men and one-fifth of the women (Table 8)¹ had lived in the residences

1. The tables showing the general distribution of the replies are brought together at the end of the chapter; those in the text deal with responses on the main subject of enquiry. The replies throughout are differentiated as to place of residence, sex, and in most cases, military service of the students.

for longer than two university years, at a time when the housing shortage had eased sufficiently for a single student to find more comfortable accommodation elsewhere. The most obvious reasons were that the camps were located close to the university, and that the board rate was lower than that charged in many private boarding houses. Accordingly, students were asked if they would move from the camp if they could obtain room and board in a private home in the same general area at the same rate. A majority of the students, 161 of a total of 217, replied in the negative. The male veterans were the group least satisfied with the housing arrangements, whereas none of the women indicated a desire to move (Table 1).

Table 1.

Preference for a Private Home

Reply	Veterans			Non-veterans			Total
	Acadia		Fort	Acadia	Fort		
	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men	Men	
Yes	0	11	17	0	4	1	33
No	22	44	23	25	25	22	161
Maybe or No Answer	0	7	6	0	3	7	23

Secondly, residents of Acadia were asked if they would prefer to live in a residence restricted to members of their own sex, while the men of Fort Camp were asked if they would prefer a mixed residence such as Acadia. A majority in each group signified their preference for a

mixed residence, as shown in Table 2. It will be noted that the proportion of negative and doubtful answers is greater from the men of Fort than from the men and women of Acadia.

Table 2.

Preference for a Mixed Residence

Reply	Veterans			Non-veterans			Total
	Acadia		Fort Men	Acadia		Fort Men	
	Women	Men		Women	Men		
Yes	20	54	21	23	28	14	160
No	0	3	16	2	1	11	33
Doubt- ful	2	5	9	0	3	5	24

The third question tried to sort out views on the various features of residence life. Students were asked to indicate, from a list, which factors they thought were the chief advantages and disadvantages of the residences. The men and women of Acadia concurred in choosing as the chief advantages of the camp, "companionship with students of both sexes", and "freedom from landlord and landlady friction and interference". Approximately two-thirds of the students marked these two items, while one-third or more of the men appreciated "the help with studies from other students", "the interchange of ideas with students of both sexes", "the freedom to make their own plans", and "the abundance of heat and hot water". The choices of the women were similar with one exception. They favoured "the general camp activities - sports, social affairs, etc.", rather than "the help with studies".

The men of Fort Camp appeared to be less appreciative of the social aspects of residence life, but otherwise held similar views. Most frequently indicated as favourable aspects, in the order of preference, were "freedom from landlord frictions, etc.", "the general set-up fits the University time-table", "the interchange of ideas with other students", "the help with studies", and "companionship with students of their own sex".

Both the men and women residents of Acadia found "the line-ups for meals", and "noise, and interruptions to study", the most unfavourable features of residence life. Others frequently mentioned were "the lack of comfort in the rooms", "the inability to choose one's room-mate", and "having to share a room". A number of women also complained about janitorial service.

Fort Camp residents objected most strongly to "the lack of comfort and home atmosphere in the rooms and in the dining room", to the "difficulties of studying due to noise and interruptions", and to the "restrictive regulations enforced by the administration". A large number of Fort Camp residents added a comment that the bus service, particularly late at night, was very poor, while many residents of both camps complained that the number of telephones was insufficient and that it was very difficult for friends outside the residence to contact them. A few suggested that the financial management of the camps could be improved.

Social Life and Student Relationships at Acadia

The second section of the Acadia questionnaire was concerned with social life and student relationships. Questions of this type were not placed in the Fort Camp questionnaire as most of them applied only to a mixed type of residence.

Two-thirds of the students believed that living at Acadia had made a definite contribution to the development of their social poise, sociability, or personality, and that this was greater than would be acquired by living in a private boarding house or in a residence restricted to members of their own sex. It is to be noted, however, that only about one-half felt that their friends had developed in the same way. A summary of the main points of the replies is made in Table 3.

It is interesting to note that a larger percentage of women than of men took the view that living at Acadia had been beneficial to their personal or social development. In conformity with this, it is not surprising to find that a larger proportion of women than of men, said that living at Acadia completely satisfied their need for social contacts, and that a far larger proportion of the men stated that the social values of the residence would be increased if the numbers of men and women were more nearly equal.

Most residents formed close friendships with both men and women students living in the camp, and it was of interest to find out how these relationships developed, and

where friends most often met. The students were asked to check the appropriate item from a list, showing how they had formed friendships with members of their own sex, and members of the opposite sex. The replies showed that both the men and the women tended to choose friends of their own sex from among those who lived in the same hut, who took the same courses, or who shared common interests. Friendships among men and women, it appeared, were most often initiated by meeting in the dining hall and at the camp dances, or by taking the same courses.

Table 3.

Contribution of the Residence
to the Development of Personality

Reply	Men		Women	
	Vet.	Non-vet.	Vet.	Non-vet.
Sure that Acadia had made a contribution to development of personality	45	25	18	22
Negative, doubtful, or no answer.	17	7	4	3
Sure that Acadia had made a greater contribution than a private boarding house	46	23	20	23
Negative, doubtful, or no answer	16	9	2	2
Sure that Acadia had made a greater contribution than a residence restricted to one sex	47	18	19	23
Negative, doubtful, or no answer	15	14	3	2
Sure that friends have developed similarly	33	10	15	14
Negative, doubtful, or no answer	29	22	7	11
Total	62	32	22	25

Meetings between friends of the same sex most often took place in the huts or in the dining room; and, for the most part, residents saw their friends of the opposite sex in the dining room and in the camp canteen. In this question, the students were asked to specify the place of meeting, and it is significant that none named a place outside the camp area.

Many students also made friends among the married residents of Acadia and Westbrook. About one-third of the men and one-half of the women were friendly with married students living in this area, while about one-third of the men and one-fourth of the women had become acquainted with members of the faculty.

A majority of the students favoured the idea of student and faculty housing being developed together in an appropriate residential area, although a number thought that the interests of married and single people are so divergent that it would be preferable to keep the two groups apart. The noise created by small children playing about the dormitory huts drew complaints from a dozen or more students, and one or two pointed out that the householders living near the Recreation Hall had had cause to complain about the noise of music on nights when dances were held.

Only six of those who answered the questionnaire said that they had no friends outside Acadia. Most of the students were acquainted with single men and single women,

and about half had friends who were married. As would be expected, in view of the ratio of men to women in the residence, a smaller percentage of the women had friends of the opposite sex who were not residents. Less than one-third of the students believed that their opportunity for making desirable social contacts was restricted because of the limited facilities for entertaining friends. Nevertheless, more than ninety per cent thought that residents should be free to entertain members of the opposite sex in their rooms, either at specified times, or at any reasonable time. Women students favoured "specified times" more than "any reasonable time", and the non-veteran men strongly favoured entertaining in the rooms at "any reasonable time". (Table 4)

Table 4.

Opinions on Entertaining in the Rooms

Reply	Men		Women	
	Vet.	Non-vet.	Vet.	Non-vet.
At any reasonable time.	38	23	7	4
At specified times	17	6	10	12
Never	7	2	5	9
No answer	0	1	0	0
Total	62	32	22	25

Recreation and Sports

Residents of both Fort and Acadia were questioned about their leisure-time activities. The Acadia questionnaire gave a list of activities, asking students to check those in which they participated most frequently, while the Fort Camp questionnaire asked the student to supply his own answers. Because of this difference, no exact comparison can be made between the replies of the two groups, although there appears to be an indication that the residents of Acadia found more of their recreation within the camp than did those who lived at Fort Camp.

The most frequently mentioned form of recreation was sports and games. More than half the students stated that they participated in either indoor or outdoor sports. An equal number of Acadians said that they enjoyed informal gatherings in the camp, when they played cards or discussed matters of interest to them. A slightly smaller percentage of the Fort Camp residents stated that they took part in friendly discussions in the huts. Approximately one-half of the Acadia residents said that they attended organized social affairs in the camp; but, although a large group of the students at Fort Camp mentioned attendance at parties and dances, none stated specifically that these were camp dances. Movies were equally popular with both groups, but a larger number of Acadia residents indicated an interest in music, hobbies, and reading for pleasure. Incidentally,

only a few in each group stated that they had little or no leisure time.

Although Fort Camp is closer to the University, it is considerably farther from the city. The bus service is infrequent, and residents of Fort were less likely than Acadia students to secure a ride from passing cars. The Fort Camp questionnaire therefore included three questions pertaining to the relatively isolated position of that residence. The students were asked if they thought that their social contacts were limited in any way because of the location, or because Fort Camp was restricted to men students only, and a third question asked if they spent a large part of their planned leisure time off the campus. While a number complained about the poor bus service, a majority were of the opinion that they did not suffer any disadvantage because of either the location or the composition of the camp. A much greater percentage of veterans than of non-veterans sought recreation outside the campus area. (Table 5).

More than one-half of all those answering the questionnaire thought that the facilities for sports at the camps were inadequate. The most commonly suggested improvements were to enlarge the facilities for games more popular during the winter months, notably ping pong, badminton, and billiards. A large number also requested more tennis courts, while other suggestions included gymnasium facilities, playing fields, and the inclusion of a swimming pool in the new

gym, on which construction had commenced at that time. One Fort Camp student volunteered the suggestion that there should be organized leadership to foster the development of leagues for football, basketball, and other team games.

Table 5.

Recreation as Affected by Location
and Composition of the Camp (Fort)

Reply	Vets.	Non-vets.
Isolated location considered a disadvantage	17	8
Negative or no answer	29	22
Restriction to men residents only considered a disadvantage	15	11
Negative or no answer	31	19
A large part of leisure time spent off the campus	27	15
Negative or no answer	19	20

It seems reasonable to conclude that the social and recreational aspects of residence life were of real value to the students; and, for most of them, these benefits far outweighed the disadvantages caused by the lack of physical comfort and the flimsy construction of the buildings. Evidently the most attractive features of the residences were the companionship with other students, and the freedom from constant contact with landlords. Noise in the huts due to thin partitions, the lack of comfort, and the fact of having to share a room, were generally considered to be the most

objectionable aspects. Nevertheless, only a few students stated that they would rather live in a private home even if it were as conveniently located as the residences. A very small number of Acadia residents expressed a preference for separate men's and women's residences, while almost one-third of the men at Fort Camp said that they would like to move to a mixed residence such as Acadia. This is a much smaller percentage than recommended that future residences be constructed with a common dining room and recreation room (see Chapter VII), and it can only be deduced that there were a number who would not wish to live at Acadia Camp. This may have been due in part to the greater distance of Acadia from the University, and in part to the good relationship between the residents and the porter at Fort Camp.

A majority of the men and women of Acadia thought that living there had been beneficial to their personal and social development through daily contact with other residents of both sexes. While students usually formed closer relationships with their companions who lived with them in the same hut, the dining hall was the "social centre" where they met and became friendly with the men and women living in other huts. It was common, of course, for men and women to become friendly with other residents whom they met in laboratories or classrooms on the campus. Moreover, despite the limited facilities for sports at both residences, more than one-half of the students participated in one or more

forms of indoor or outdoor sports. Other types of recreation varied considerably, nevertheless, a large part of the leisure time of the students was spent at organized or un-organized social activities in the camps.

Table 6.

Distribution of Replies Among Faculties

Faculty	Fort Men		Acadia Men		Acadia Women	
	Vet.	Non-vet.	Vet.	Non-vet.	Vet.	Non-vet.
Arts	22	12	37	18	20	23
Applied Sc.	16	12	17	13	1	2
Law	5	1	6	0	1	0
Agric.	2	5	0	1	0	0
No Answer	1	1	2	0	0	0
Total	46	30	62	32	22	25

Table 7.

Age of Students

Years	Fort Men	Acadia Men	Acadia Women
20 & under	7	9	13
21 - 23	25	25	8
24 - 26	25	31	10
27 - 29	12	21	8
30 & over	4	4	7
No Answer	3	4	1

Table 8.

Length of Residence

Months	Fort	Acadia	Acadia
	Men	Men	Women
8 or less	40	33	26
9 - 16	8	26	8
17 or more	25	35	10
No Answer	3	0	3

CHAPTER VII

STUDENT VIEWS ON MIXED RESIDENCES

The University of British Columbia has passed through a momentous period of growth and expansion during the post-war years. By 1948, the number of students attending had increased to a peak of more than nine thousand, and is expected to become stabilized at about five thousand, or double the pre-war enrollment. The inadequacy of housing facilities in private homes necessitates the provision of permanent accommodation by the University as soon as funds become available. Planning for residences, therefore, should commence at the earliest possible date so that when grants are made, construction may start without undue delay. The experience gained in the administration and maintenance of the temporary residences should be of great value in this respect, although properly designed and constructed residences would eliminate many problems. Equally valuable in the planning of future policies are the opinions and preferences of the students, whose recommendations were sought by means of the questionnaires.¹

Students who, it was presumed, had not had the experience of living in a mixed residence, were asked to state

1. See Appendix A

the type of residence and the kind of student government they would prefer. These included the residents of Fort Camp, and a group from the general student body. The Acadia questionnaire, on the other hand, asked for the students' opinions of particular features of Acadia Camp, peculiar to that residence because it housed both men and women. In addition, the views of a small number of faculty members resident at Acadia were obtained by means of personal interviews.

The Opinions of Acadia Residents on Mixed Residences

Part of the Acadia questionnaire attempted to secure the students' opinions of mixed residences, and the effect on personal behaviour patterns of living in a mixed residence. The first part of the question asked if the student thought the fact that Acadia was a mixed residence had created a more normal atmosphere than would exist in a residence restricted to men or women only. The second part of this question asked if the student would recommend this type of residence to relatives or friends, for their sons and daughters. Replies were overwhelmingly in the affirmative, as shown in Table 9.

The second question was concerned with certain social and moral standards which were said by some to decline more rapidly in a mixed group. The students were asked to indicate if they thought that the prevalence of the forms of behaviour listed had been affected by the fact that Acadia was a mixed residence. It is evident that, in the opinions

of most students, the effect had been beneficial rather than detrimental. Table 10 shows that a larger number of students believe that the less serious infractions of the social code decrease in a mixed group, while the occurrence of the more serious infractions is not affected by mixed residences. It will be noted, also, that there is no significant difference of opinion between veterans and non-veterans, or between men and women.

Table 9.

Desirability of Mixed Residences

	Men		Women	
	Vets.	Non-vets.	Vets.	Non-vets.
Believed that mixed residences create a more normal atmosphere	56	29	20	24
Negative, or no answer	6	3	2	1
Would recommend mixed residences to relatives or friends	53	30	20	24
Negative, or no answer	9	2	2	1

Replies to other questions relating to the composition of the camp, gave further indication of the students' approval of the existing arrangements. All but four students thought that the individual should be given a choice of residence if the university were to operate both mixed and segregated residences, while only eleven were in favour of separating students by years and faculties. A large number of

students thought that the fact of having to mingle with students of all ages, and of varying interests, constituted one of the most valuable educational features of the residence, and one which is not readily duplicated in any other sphere of university life.

Table 10.

Effect on Certain Forms of Behaviour

	Men						Women					
	Vets.			Non-vets.			Vets.			Non-vets.		
	Increase	Decrease	No Effect	Increase	Decrease	No Effect	Increase	Decrease	No Effect	Increase	Decrease	No Effect
Swearing and rude language	2	<u>37</u>	24	2	<u>15</u>	13	1	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	0	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Use of Alcohol	3	6	<u>53</u>	7	3	<u>21</u>	2	1	<u>17</u>	2	0	<u>19</u>
Untidy Dress	2	<u>37</u>	24	1	<u>18</u>	12	2	<u>11</u>	9	0	<u>20</u>	3
Slovenly Manners	1	<u>42</u>	20	1	<u>18</u>	12	2	<u>13</u>	7	0	<u>12</u>	10
Sexual Promiscuity	4	10	<u>46</u>	2	3	<u>25</u>	1	1	<u>19</u>	0	2	<u>17</u>
Disinterest in Studies	11	5	<u>46</u>	6	4	<u>21</u>	3	4	<u>15</u>	8	2	<u>12</u>
Excessive Interest in Opposite Sex	3	13	<u>46</u>	2	9	<u>19</u>	1	3	<u>17</u>	1	4	<u>18</u>

Views on Student Government

On the whole, the students approved of the Student

Council and supported it in its efforts to secure better living conditions and a sound administration for the camp. There were a number, however, who had little respect for the Council, while some students and faculty members have expressed the opinion that a Council composed of both men and women residents was not the best form of government.

Evidently it was an area of doubt that the women had too much influence in the Student Council in proportion to their numbers, while thirteen men and five women indicated that they did not know, or had no opinion. Only one woman and none of the men thought that there had been occasions when the women had been "railroaded" into accepting policies of which they did not approve. On the matter of whether or not the women should have their own executive to look after their own affairs, there was a greater difference of opinion as shown in Table 11. Only a small minority thought that the interests of the men suffered from the lack of a similar organization for the men.

Table 11.

Should Women Students Have Their Own Executive?

Answer	Men		Women	
	Vets.	Non-vets.	Vets.	Non-vets.
Yes	24	13	15	21
No	30	13	6	4
No Answer	9	5	1	0

Entertaining Persons of the Opposite Sex

The facilities for entertaining persons of the opposite sex, especially those who did not live in the Camp, were somewhat inadequate. The Women's Common Room was provided primarily for the use of the women residents and their guests. Although the women, through their executive, formally extended an invitation to the men to use this lounge, guests of the men were more commonly taken to dinner, or to the canteen. Because of these limitations, students rarely invited non-resident friends to the camp, preferring to meet them on the campus, or at some other place outside the camp.

Students were asked for suggestions on ways of overcoming the difficulty of entertaining friends of the opposite sex in the residence. Despite the fact that a majority of the students had previously stated it as their opinion that it should be permissible to entertain friends in their rooms, most of those who gave suggestions recommended that comfortable lounges be provided where friends could be entertained in pleasant surroundings and with a certain degree of privacy. A number of the women suggested that one room in each hut should be converted to a sitting-room for the use of the students living in that hut, and their friends. More than half the students evidently thought that this was not a problem, as they gave no answer to this question.

Desirability of Mixed Residences

Finally, students were asked to give their comments

on the desirability or undesirability of mixed residences in general. Of the thirty-two men and nineteen women who gave opinions, only one man expressed a preference for segregated residences. Although none of the women thought that mixed residences were undesirable, three mentioned that wise disciplinary control would be necessary as the number of younger residents increased. Most expressed opinions which favoured mixed residences very strongly, and such words as "healthy", "natural", and "normal", in describing the environment, appeared frequently. Many students remarked that a mixed residence provides a setting where men and women can meet in daily contact, enabling them to know and understand one another better, and so to adjust more easily to a society which normally demands that the sexes mingle.

Several of the most representative comments are quoted below, though it would be possible to quote more, as the majority showed evidence of careful consideration. Comments by four men and three women have been selected to represent each age group.

One man (aged twenty-one) wrote: "Society is made up of individuals of both sexes. For an individual to develop into a healthy member of society he should not have part of his developmental period in a sexual vacuum. Lack of normal contact with members of the opposite sex gives impetus to sexual promiscuity."

Another man (aged twenty-three) gave it as his

opinion that: "Because men and women are constantly being aware of the other's presence, it creates an unobtrusive air of 'normalcy' that is extremely desirable. It is an air I find I take for granted and would feel a definite sense of wrongness or lack of completeness, I am sure, if the camp were for one sex only. There is, I believe, a tendency for repressed desires to build up in a single-sex camp, which results in periodic blow-offs ... The record of the camp is a strong tribute to the success of the present system of accommodation."

An older male student (aged twenty-five) wrote: "I consider it increasingly more desirable to have mixed residences as the number of younger people in residence increases. As part of their education they must learn to live and work among people of both sexes, and a mixed residence is an ideal place to further their education. The greatest objection is apparently the possibility of sexual relationships between members in residence. Separation will not prevent such acts."

A similarly calm and mature view (writer aged twenty-seven) was: "I believe that this has been a very successful experiment, and to drop the plan would be to retrogress considerably. I consider the mixed dining room particularly important, to give men and women a chance to know how to associate in a friendly and easy manner."

One of the younger women (aged twenty-one) wrote: "I feel that the opportunity that a mixed residence offers is

is very valuable. People in Acadia learn to take the opposite sex as a part of their existence without suddenly feeling "that is a man" and "this is a woman"! I believe the friendships amongst the people here are very important and very natural, where in private residences the opposite sex is looked upon as either a possibility for dates and love interest, or else not looked on at all. Living here has been the best thing that ever could have happened during my university life, in my opinion."

The opinion of a woman aged twenty-five was that: "The natural mingling of students of both sexes by having facilities in common is highly desirable. I do not believe that moral corruption or indecency results from this, but think that segregation is artificial and unrealistic. I believe that segregation tends to increase difficulties of adjustment of one sex to another and so is harmful to the development of a well-rounded personality."

A woman student (aged twenty-seven) made the following statement: "I feel that mixed residences prepare members of both sexes to adjust easily and sensibly to normal living outside of the University setting."

Views of Other Residents or Ex-residents

Two other small but rather significant groups were contacted in order to secure their opinions about the residence. The first of these consisted of four married couples who had lived at Acadia Camp as single residents prior to

marriage. All of these couples had been married for a year or more at the time they answered the questionnaire, and all had lived for at least one university term at Acadia prior to their marriage. This group comprises only a small percentage of the married couples who formerly lived at the residence. They cannot be considered to be representative as they were selected to answer questionnaires only because of their availability, but their views are interesting.

Each of the married students met his or her spouse at Acadia, either in the dining room or at one of the social affairs, and only one of the couples met through a formal introduction. All of the eight individuals felt that the opportunity for frequent meetings in the commonplace activities of living in the Camp contributed materially to a normal growth of friendship and mutual interest, while only one thought that it made it difficult to concentrate on studies. Each one thought that this type of environment was a highly desirable one for the formation of a stable relationship culminating in marriage, and all gave it as their opinion that this type of residence should be continued. None thought that the opportunities for pre-marital sexual intimacy were as great as those which exist when students do not live in groups. They unanimously opposed permitting the practice of entertaining members of the opposite sex in the rooms.

The second special group approached, in this instance by means of personal interview, consisted of six

faculty members and their wives, who lived in suites close to the dormitory huts at Acadia. The shortest period of residence of any of these couples was one year, while some had lived in the Camp as long as three years. Asked whether they thought that the type of mixed residence which existed at Acadia was desirable for students, and should be continued, all answered without hesitation in the affirmative. Comments similar in content to the opinions of the student residents quoted above, showed that they considered the experiment to be successful.

Opinions of Residents of Fort Camp on Future Residences

The Fort Camp student was asked to check the type of residence he favoured from four choices, as follows:

- (a) Separate residences for men and women in different parts of the campus.
- (b) Separate residences, with lounges common to both men and women students.
- (c) Residences in one general area, with separate dining rooms, and common recreational facilities.
- (d) Residences in one general area with a common dining room and common recreational facilities.

A majority of the men indicated a preference for a residence with a dining room and recreational facilities common to both men and women. As before, table 12 following shows the answers of the veterans and non-veterans separately, although there is no significant difference between the preferences of the two groups.

TABLE 12.

Type of Residence Preferred

	a	b	c	d	No Answer	Total
VETS	6	8	6	26	0	46
NON-VETS	4	5	3	17	1	30
TOTALS	10	13	9	43	1	76

Similarly, a majority favoured an integrated Students' Council, rather than separate councils for men and women. Although less than one-third of the men thought that the residences should be fully self-governing, a majority opposed the idea of having resident faculty members as student counsellors.

TABLE 13.

Type of Self-Government

Views	VETS	NON-VETS
Favoured integrated student council	33	21
Favoured separate councils	11	8
Favoured full self-government	12	16
Favoured partial self-government	32	10
Favoured resident faculty as counsellors	19	10
Not in favour, or no answer	25	16

Opinions of Other Students on Future Residences

To provide a basis of comparison and to obtain the opinions of students who lived under different conditions, a questionnaire containing the same questions was distributed on the campus in such a way as to secure as broad a representation as possible from the general student body. Replies were obtained from two hundred twenty students, representing each year and most faculties. About one-sixth of those completing questionnaires were graduate students in Social Work. Of the remainder, a large percentage were undergraduate arts students, although about one-fourth of the men replying were in the Faculty of Applied Science.

About one-quarter of the single men, and nearly one-half of the single women lived with their parents, and, as this factor influenced the opinions of the women noticeably, their answers have been recorded separately. Since the number of replies received from Social Work students was disproportionately large, their answers are also shown separately.

Most of the single students whose homes were outside Vancouver had had a variety of living experiences during their University years. Many had lived in places

where they had a room to themselves, and some or all of their meals. A number had rented a housekeeping room or suite, and a few had lived in a residence either at this or another university. Only a few of the students thought that their lives were supervised in a parental fashion by the landlady or that any strict rules were imposed. None expressed dissatisfaction with their present accommodation, although about one-half said that they would prefer a residence.

The preferences of the different groups regarding the type of residence, type of student government, and the desirability of having faculty members as counsellors are summarized in Tables 14, 15 and 16. In general, students favoured residences in one general area with a common dining room and common recreational facilities. Most of them recommended an integrated student council with partial powers of self-government. In contrast to the residents of Fort Camp, a large majority favoured having resident faculty members as counsellors.

Table 14.

Type of Residences Preferred

Group	a	b	c	d	No Ans.	Total
MEN						
Single Veterans	3	4	2	17	0	26
Single Non-Vets	11	13	20	37	13	94
Married	1	1	2	2	5	11
Total	15	18	24	56	18	131
WOMEN						
Home in Vancouver	4	5	2	4	1	16
Home Elsewhere	3	7	4	10	0	24
Total	7	12	6	14	1	40
Social Work	0	4	4	41	0	49
TOTAL	22	34	34	111	19	220

Table 15.

Type of Student Government

	Separate Councils	Integrated Councils	No Ans.	Complete Self-Govt	Partial Self-Govt	No Ans.
MEN						
Single Veterans	4	21	1	9	16	1
Single Non-Vets	16	77	1	34	58	2
Married	2	5	4	1	7	3
Total	22	103	6	44	81	6
WOMEN						
Home in Vancouver	4	12	0	3	12	1
Home Elsewhere	7	17	0	8	16	0
Total	11	29	0	11	28	1
Social Work	2	47	0	24	25	0
TOTAL	35	179	6	79	134	7

Table 16.

Views on Faculty Counsellors

	Yes	No	No Answer	Total
Men	93	20	18	131
Women	35	3	2	40
Social Work	37	9	3	49
TOTAL	165	32	23	220

Space was provided at the end of the questionnaire for students to write general comments on residences, but only a few wrote more than a sentence or two. A variety of opinions was expressed, but all can be classified as falling into one of three categories, namely, comments about mixed residences, recommendations regarding administration, and opinions about the construction and physical plan of the residences.

Only one student commented unfavourably about mixed residences, being mistakenly under the impression that in a mixed residence men and women occupy one dormitory building. In general, the remarks indicated that the students believed that the opportunity for mixing with members of both sexes was beneficial in promoting a normal social development, necessary to a student both in his undergraduate life, and later when pursuing his business or professional career.

A large number of the students were concerned about the nature of the government of the residences, and there were many comments regarding rules and regulations. A number

believed that "quiet periods" should be instituted for study purposes, or, alternatively, that special places should be provided for studying apart from the dormitory buildings. It appeared to be the general belief, however, that rules should be at a minimum, and that such regulations as were necessary should be devised and enforced by the student governing body.

The type of construction of the residence buildings drew comments from many students. They thought that the buildings should be of simple architectural design, but solidly constructed with the rooms sound-proofed. Wash-room facilities should be adequate and centrally-placed, and laundry facilities should be provided. Several recommended small residence buildings, each with its own lounge, with a common dining hall and recreation hall centrally located; however, many were of the opinion that the size of the residence buildings was immaterial provided that there were no more than two students in one room.

Table 17.

Age of Non-Resident Students Replying

YEARS	MEN		WOMEN	SOCIAL WORK	
	Arts	App'd Sc.		Men	Women
20 & under	42	10	23	0	0
21-23	29	12	11	1	10
24-26	8	12	0	4	7
27-29	4	8	0	4	2
30 & over	2	5	0	14	6
TOTAL	85	47	34	23	25

Conclusions and Recommendations

A majority of the four hundred thirty-seven students who completed questionnaires favoured residences in one general area, with the dining hall and recreational lounges common to both, in other words, a kind of "University Village" plan. The residents of Acadia were almost unanimous in their preference for this type of residence, although as many as one-third of those who lived at Fort or elsewhere favoured segregated residences. In the general group, the replies of the men showed a more marked preference for mixed residences than did those of the women. It was a matter of general agreement, however, that the residences should be governed by a council composed of men and women residents, and that this council should have only partial powers of self-government. Similarly, most students favoured the idea of having resident faculty members as student counsellors.

The experience of the Acadia residents shows that a mixed residence performs a social function not provided by any other phase of university life. A student boarding in a private home often finds it difficult to become acquainted with other students, particularly those of the opposite sex. The size of the classes and the variety of the courses offered limit the opportunities for intimate contact with others, and participation in clubs is ordinarily helpful only to the minority who possess a special talent, or to those who have a good social adjustment.

A residence organized on the plan of Acadia enables a student to meet a large number of men and women and to enjoy an intimacy and continuity of social contact which, most students agree, is one of the most valuable educational experiences of their years at University.

The evidence indicates, however, that while a mixed residence is more beneficial to the students, it is more difficult to administer. The University Administration has found that the Fort Camp Student Council has been more co-operative than the Council at Acadia, and that Fort Camp has presented fewer administrative and disciplinary problems. In the opinion of many observers, student government at Acadia has not been as responsible or as efficient as that at Fort Camp, nor did it enjoy the full confidence and respect of the residents. Several reasons for these differences are suggested, although it is difficult to determine their relative importance as causative factors.

The most obvious reason is the difference in composition of the camps. It was inevitable that many problems of a social and moral nature would arise at Acadia, and, in the absence of definite action on the part of the University Administration, that these would become matters for discussion by the Student Council. The Fort Camp Council was faced with few contentions issues of this nature and was therefore able to deal more effectively with the practical business of governing the residence.

A second reason is to be found in the differences

in the personalities of the two Camp Porters. While the residents of Fort Camp enjoyed an excellent relationship with their Porter, this was not always the case at Acadia. With the co-operation of the Porter, the Fort Camp Council was able to settle many minor problems within the Camp, while at Acadia, similar problems had to be carried to a higher level in order to reach an agreement.

Finally these two factors together had the effect of making the role of the Acadia Camp Council much more complex than that of the Fort Camp Council. Council meetings at Acadia were long and often accomplished little, with the result that the more serious residents lost interest in the Council, and many refused to serve as hut representatives. Two of the most able presidents resigned because they could not afford to lose so much time from their studies. Furthermore, because the president was elected by the hut representatives, he was not necessarily the choice of the student body. The Fort Camp President, however, was elected by a general assembly of the students and therefore enjoyed the confidence of the group.

Although mixed residences may present difficulties to both the student governing body and to the University Administration, this should not be regarded as a deterrent to planning construction of a residence of this type. A university should provide an education in social living as well as in academic learning, and the University Administration should therefore accept its responsibility to assist students

to achieve a more stable and mature social adjustment during their formative years. It is true, however, that administration costs may be greater for a mixed residence than for segregated residences because of the need for employing qualified personnel.

The administrative plan suggested, as shown in Chart 1, is based on that which is now in operation at Fort and Acadia. As at present, administrative policy would be formulated by the President's Housing Committee whose chairman would be the Director of Residences. The latter would be responsible for both administration and discipline in the residences and for the welfare of the students. He should be a person of faculty status with training and experience in administration and in counselling young adults. For a residence housing more than five hundred students, the position of Director of Residences should not be a part-time one, although it is not necessary that he reside in the area.

Routine administrative duties would be performed by a Residence Manager who would be directly responsible to the Director of Residences. He would, under the supervision of the Director, assign rooms to applicants and perform the necessary clerical work in the residence. It will be his duty to supervise the maintenance staff and similar tasks now performed by the Camp Porters. The Residence Manager should be a person of some administrative experience and proven ability to work with men and women

of student age.

To assist the Director in his disciplinary and counselling function a number of Student Counsellors should be appointed, preferably no fewer than one to thirty or forty students. The Student Counsellors would report to the Director on matters of discipline, and would refer to him students in need of counselling. Counsellors should be chosen from among applicants in the Graduate School, those enrolled in Social Work and Education being given preference.

Food services are administered competently and economically by the Food Services Committee, and no changes are suggested in this area. However, the problem of student health, both mental and physical, has not received sufficient attention. Case work services as well as medical services should be available to students through the Student Health Service, and the Director of Residences should be responsible for referral of residents in need of such services.

A sound and efficient administration is necessary to the successful operation of the residences. While the existing plan of administration is good, there has been a lack of direction and supervision in disciplinary matters which has resulted in inconsistency of action and spasmodic attempts at control. It may be expected that disciplinary and social problems will decrease with the construction of properly designed buildings and the provision of facilities for entertainment and recreation, but nevertheless careful

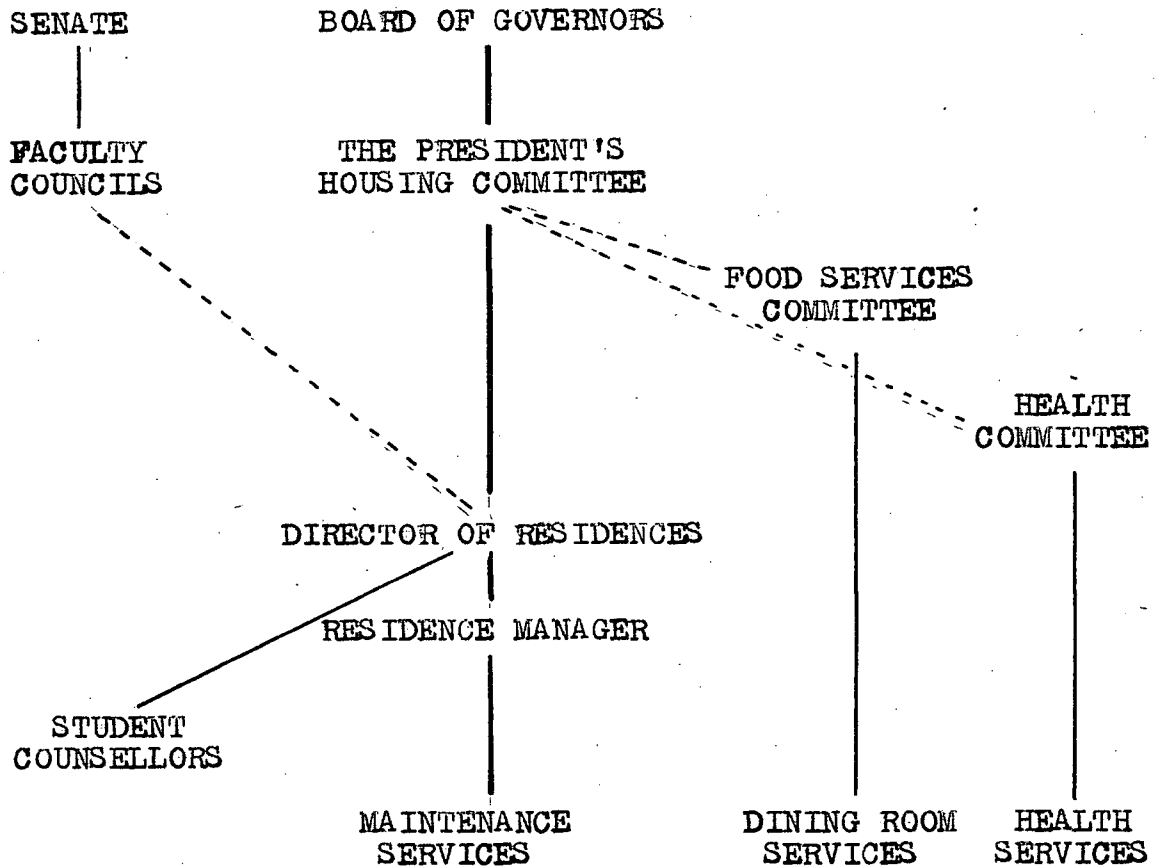


Chart 1

attention should be given to the selection of personnel. Personnel well qualified, both by personality and training, are essential to ensure that the residences are administered in such a way as to obtain maximum efficiency and to foster student development.

APPENDIX A

University of British Columbia

Acadia

SURVEY OF STUDENT RESIDENCES

Single Students

Sex: M..... F..... Age Veteran: Yes No
University Faculty Year

How long (total period) have you lived at Acadia? months
During your university life, how long (approximately) have you
lived in the following kinds of accommodation?

at home months room only months
apartment months boarding months
housekeeping room mths room and partial bd.....mths
other (specify) months

Please express your considered opinions on the following:

1. If you could obtain board and room in a private home within
or near the University Area at the same rate, would you leave
Acadia?

2. If you could move to a conveniently-located residence
restricted to members of your own sex, would you leave Acadia?....

3. From among the factors listed below, mark with an "X" those
that you consider most important in contributing to the personal,
intellectual, and social values of living at Acadia, particularly
in comparison with the other types of residences mentioned above:

- () Freedom from landlord or landlady frictions and interference
 - () Discussion and help with studies from other students
 - () The general plan, time-table, etc., is designed to suit student needs
 - () Companionship with students of your own sex
 - () Companionship with students of both sexes
 - () Interchange of ideas with students of your own sex
 - () Interchange of ideas with students of both sexes
 - () The general camp activities - sports, social affairs, etc.
 - () Amount of heat, hot water, electricity, and like facilities.
 - () Opportunity to gain experience in an executive capacity
 - () Freedom to make your own entertainment and your own plans
- Other (specify)

Mark with an "L" the factor you consider least important,

4. From among the factors listed below, mark with an "X", those
things which you find most annoying or unsatisfactory at Acadia,

- () Lack of comfort and home atmosphere in the huts
- () Lack of comfort in the dining room
- () Lack of home atmosphere in the dining room
- () Line-ups in the dining room
- () Difficulties of studying due to noise, interruptions, etc.
- () Lack of choice of room mate
- () Having to share a room
- () Lack of consideration from other residents
- () Lack of privacy, both physical and spiritual
- () Being forced into mixed groups at meals, etc.
- () Restrictive student regulations
- () Restrictive regulations enforced by the administration
- () Unfavourable relations with the managerial staff.

Other (specify, or elaborate on any of the above)

() Mark here if you consider none of these very important.

Social Life and Student Relationships

To help us appraise the social and friendship values of living in a student residence, will you give us your considered views on the following:

1. Do you feel that living at Acadia has made a contribution, separate from the rest of your university life, to your social poise, sociability, or your personality generally? More so than living in a private boarding house would have done? More so than living in a residence restricted to members of your own sex?

2. Do you feel that most of your friends and acquaintances have developed in the above way?

3. Have you found that living at Acadia satisfies your need for social contacts, almost completely () partially () only slightly ()

4. How have you made most of your friendships with other men and women residents? (Check more than one if applicable; also check both columns).

With MenWith Women

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| { | a. by living in the same hut | { |
| { | b. taking the same courses | { |
| { | c. meeting in the dining hall | { |
| { | d. meeting at the camp dances | { |
| { | e. belonging to campus clubs | { |
| { | f. participating in sports | { |
| { | g. meeting at the Acadia canteen | { |
| { | h. through particular interests | { |

5. Where do you most often meet your friends who live in other huts?

(men) (women)

6. Outside of Acadia, have you many friends in the following groups?

Young married couples () Single men ()

Mature family units () Single women ()

No friends outside university ()

7. Do you feel that the limited facilities for entertaining friends, particularly those of the opposite sex, have hindered your opportunity to make or pursue desirable social contacts in a way in which boarding in a private home would not have done?

8. Do you think that residents should be free to entertain members of the opposite sex in their rooms? Never () At specified times () At any reasonable time ().

9. Have you formed friendships with any of the married students living at Acadia or Westbrook? None () One family () More than one ().

10. Has your residence at Acadia helped you to become acquainted with members of the faculty who are also residents? Do you consider that this is beneficial?

11. Do you like the idea of student and faculty housing being developed together in an appropriate residential area or university community?

Views on Mixed and Separate Residences

1. Do you feel that the fact that Acadia is a mixed residence has created a more normal atmosphere than would exist in a residence restricted to men or women only? Would you recommend to relatives or friends that their sons and daughters (of student age) live in a permanent residence organized along the lines of Acadia?

2. Do you think that the fact that Acadia is a mixed residence has affected the prevalence of the following forms of behaviour?

	<u>Increased</u>	<u>Decreased</u>	<u>No Effect</u>
Swearing and rude language
Use of alcohol
Untidy habits of dress
Slovenly manners
Sexual promiscuity
Lack of application to studies
Excessive interest in opposite sex

3. If the university operated both mixed residences (both sexes) and residences for men and women, separately, should the individual be given a choice as to where he or she desires to reside?

4. Would you be in favour of separating students by years and faculties, e.g., all first year arts students together, etc?

5. Do you think that the social values of Acadia would be increased if the numbers of men and women were more nearly equal?.....

Yes () No() Don't know ()

6. Have you any objections to married students living in the same general area as single students? If so, why?

7. Do you think that the women have too much influence in the Acadia Camp Council, in proportion to their numbers?

8. Do you agree that the women should have their own executive to look after their own affairs? Do you think that the interests of the men suffer from the lack of such an organization?

9. Do you feel that the women, because they have been a minority at Acadia, have been 'railroaded' into policies of which they did not approve?

10. (Men only) Have you ever lived at Fort Camp? If so, do you feel that the atmosphere there is more conducive to study? to social development? Why did you leave Fort?

11. Have you any suggestions on ways of overcoming the present inability to entertain friends of the opposite sex in the residence?

12. Any other views regarding the desirability or undesirability of mixed student residences?

.....

Recreation

1. Do you think that the facilities for sports for student residents are adequate? If not, what improvements would you suggest?

.....

2. Do you think that the development of a recreational centre apart from the sleeping and studying area would solve the problem of distracting noise? To a worthwhile degree () only slightly () excessive noise is not a problem ().

3. From among the following, check the forms of recreation in which you participate and which you find most satisfying.

- () Organized social affairs at Acadia
- () Commercial entertainment, as movies, dances
- () Movies, dances, concerts at the University
- () The noon-hour programme at the university
- () Membership in campus clubs
- () Participation in outdoor sports and activities
- () Participation in indoor sports and games
- () Unorganized social gatherings at Acadia, such as informal discussions in the huts or canteen, card games, etc.
- () Visiting friends outside Acadia
- () Individual interest such as reading, writing letters
- () Hobbies or crafts, art work, or playing an instrument
- () Listening to music
- () Listening to radio programmes
- () Attending football, basketball games, etc.

Others (specify)

Veteran.....Non-veteran.....Age University Faculty Year

How long (total period) have you lived at Fort?months.

During your university life, how long (approximately) have you lived:

at home	.....months	boarding	.....months
in apartment	.....months	in room & partial board	.....months
at Acadia	.....months		
in room only	.....months	Other (specify):	.....

Please express your considered opinions on the following:

1. If you could obtain board and room in a private home within or near the University area at the same rate, would you leave Fort?
2. If you could live at a mixed residence like Acadia, would you prefer it?
3. What factors, other than proximity to the University, do you regard as the chief advantages of Fort Camp. Please mark with X any that apply:
 - ☐ Freedom from landlord (or landlady) frictions and interference.
 - ☐ Discussion and help with studies from other students.
 - ☐ The general set-up fits University time-tables, etc.
 - ☐ Companionship with students of your own sex.
 - ☐ Interchange of ideas with other students.
 - ☐ Just a residence: don't have to bother with anything else.
 - ☐ Amount of heat, hot water, electricity, and like facilities.
 - ☐ Good relations with managerial staff.
4. Please mark, similarly, what you think are most unsatisfactory at Fort, apart from temporary and flimsy construction of the units:
 - ☐ Lack of comfort and home atmosphere in the rooms.
 - ☐ Lack of comfort and home atmosphere in the dining room.
 - ☐ Difficulties of studying due to noise, interruptions, etc.
 - ☐ Lack of choice of room mate. ☐ Having to share a room.
 - ☐ Lack of organized social activities.
 - ☐ Restrictive regulations enforced by administration.
 - ☐ Unfavourable relations with managerial staff.
5. What do you favour among the following: (check only one):
 - (a) separate residences for men and women in different parts of the campus
 - (b) separate residences, with lounges common to both men and women students
 - (c) residences in one general area, with separate dining rooms, common recreational facilities
 - (d) residences in one general area, common dining and recreational rooms
6. Do you favour for the residences (a) separate student councils for men and women (b) an integrated student governing body
7. Do you think a student residence should be completely self-governing partially self-governing
8. Would you be in favour of having resident faculty members as student counsellors?....
9. What number would you consider the ideal for living together in one unit of residences: 5 10 25 40 60 100 Other
10. If sports facilities are inadequate, what do you feel is lacking?
-
11. Do you feel that your social contacts are limited because of the location? because Fort is restricted to men?
12. State your main types of leisure-time activities: (back of sheet may be used)
-
-
-
13. Do you spend a large part of your planned leisure time off the campus?
14. Any comments or suggestions on University student residences generally? (please answer on back):

University of British Columbia

SURVEY OF STUDENT RESIDENCES

The following questions are designed to obtain the opinions of the student body on the pros and cons of University residences. Your opinions are important, and can have a bearing on future policy. Will you please give serious consideration to this questionnaire? If no other arrangements are made for its collection, simply fold into three and address to Department of Social Work, CAMPUS MAIL.

M or F Age Single Married Veteran

University Year Faculty or Department

Is your home address in Greater Vancouver Other B.C. Elsewhere.....

While at University, how long have you lived in the following kinds of accommodation, (give time in months):

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. at home | 5. housekeeping room or suite |
| 2. room, full board | 6. university residence (specify)..... |
| 3. room, partial board ..... | ..... |
| 4. room, without board | 7. Other(specify) |

Present accommodation (if any of 2-5): single room shared room shared bed....

1. Have you applied to live at one of the University camps.....
2. Would you prefer a University residence to your present type of accommodation
3. Does your landlady supervise your activities in a parental fashion? Yes....No.....
Are the rules very strict?.....moderately strict.....individually flexible.....
4. Are there both men and women students living at your present place of residence....
5. What do you favour among the following: (check only one)
(a) separate residences for men and women in different parts of the campus.....
(b) separate residences, with lounges common to both men and women students.....
(c) residences in one general area, with separate dining rooms, common recreational facilities....
(d) residences in one general area, common dining and recreational rooms
6. Do you favour (a) separate student councils for men and women(b) an integrated student governing body for the residences.
7. Do you think a student residence should be completely self-governing.....
partially self-governing.....
8. Would you be in favour of having resident faculty members as student counsellors....
9. What number would you consider the ideal for living together in one unit of residences: 5 10 15 25.... 40 60 100 Other
10. Any comments or suggestions on University student residences generally? (Add on back if necessary):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

University of British Columbia

SURVEY OF STUDENT RESIDENCES

Acadia (ex-residents)

Married Students

Sex: M F..... Age Veteran: Yes No.....

Length of residence at Acadia months

Length of time married months

1. How did you first become acquainted with your wife (husband)?

- () By meeting in the Acadian dining room
- () meeting at organized Acadia social activities
- () meeting in classes
- () participating in the same sports
- () belonging to the same campus clubs
- () meeting at social activities outside Acadia
- () meeting in the Acadia canteen

Other (specify)

2. Did you first meet through a planned or formal introduction?
or through chance casual meetings?

3. How long did you know one another before you were married?

4. Do you feel that the opportunities provided at Acadia to become acquainted with one another contributed to the normal growth of your friendship and interest in one another? Please check the factors you consider most important among the following:

- () Having meals together
- () Relaxing in the canteen for an evening break from studying
- () Talking or studying together in the common room
- () Seeing one another in all moods
- () Getting to know one another's friends
- () Participating in sports and other camp activities
- () The opportunity to have inexpensive dates

Other (specify)

5. Do you feel, on the contrary, that the fact that there was so much opportunity to meet detracted from the normal growth of your relationship? Made it more difficult to set aside time for your work? (Please answer the above in comparison with living in separate residences, private or university).

6. Do you think that having an established relationship with one another enabled you to concentrate and gave you more zest for your work, so that you were able to get the best out of your studies?

7. Do you think that living at Acadia offered more opportunities for, or inducement to, premarital sexual intimacy than would have existed had you lived in separate places?

8. Have you ever had a serious reason to regret that your courtship developed at Acadia?..... Do you think that the environment for it was seriously defective?

9. In view of your experience, would you be in favour of mixed residences, for non-veteran students of the normal age grouping, organized on a permanent basis along the lines of Acadia?

10. Do you like the idea of student and faculty housing being developed together in an appropriate residential area or "university community"?

Your comments would be appreciated on (1) the desirability or undesirability of mixed residences, and (2) the problem of entertaining friends of the opposite sex in student residences. (Please write on other side of this form).

APPENDIX B

THE CONSTITUTION OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN CAMP

ARTICLE I The name of the organization of the Camp shall be the Little Mountain Camp Council, which Camp Council shall consist of the elected Hut Representatives and Chairmen of Committees.

ARTICLE II The Camp Council shall be democratic, non-sectarian, and shall not be affiliated or connected directly or indirectly with any political party or organization.

ARTICLE III The purposes and objects of the Camp Council shall be:

(a) To provide adequate administration of all internal Camp affairs, except those that may be reserved by the administrative authorities of the University of British Columbia to themselves;

(b) To formulate, encourage and co-ordinate all community activities whatsoever within Little Mountain Camp;

(c) To provide an authorized body, representative of the people resident in the Camp, and recognized by the University Administration to hear and deal with all reasonable suggestions and legitimate grievances pertaining to the Camp, and to provide a proper channel for the transmission of such suggestions and grievances to the proper University authorities;

(d) To raise funds, where necessary, for the carrying out of community activities, and to supervise the expenditure thereof, provided that no compulsory levy of camp residents be made at any time;

(e) To provide for the drawing up and publishing of such regulations as may from time to time be necessary for the welfare and protection of Little Mountain Camp;

(f) To assist in the transmission to the community of regulations and information which may be issued from time to time by the University authorities.

ARTICLE IV The election of Hut Representatives to the Camp Council, and Alternates, shall be carried out as follows:

(a) "Hut" is defined for the purposes of this article as any housing unit containing not fewer than three families and not more than eight, provided that where more than eight exist, one Representative shall be elected for each multiple of eight or part thereof;

(b) "Residents" are defined as all tenants of the University of British Columbia and their adult dependents who are together resident at the Little Mountain Camp;

(c) The election of Representatives and Alternates shall be carried out in a democratic manner by simple majority vote of the residents of each hut in the fall of each year upon receipt of notification of the Camp Council Executive;

(d) Representatives and Alternates shall be residents of the Camp, and shall hold office for one year.

ARTICLE V A General Meeting of the Camp Residents shall be held annually during the fall term prior to the 31st day of October, or oftener, provided that on written request of ten percent of the Camp Residents, a General Meeting shall be called within a period of fourteen days.

ARTICLE VI

(a) The Camp Council shall meet regularly during the months of September, November, January, February, March and May, or at other times as may be deemed necessary by the Executive;

(b) At all Camp Council meetings, duly called and publicized, a majority of the Council members shall constitute a quorum, but, at the adoption of the minutes of the last regular Council meeting, a quorum shall be deemed to exist without the necessity of an actual count of attendance. "Duly called and publicized" shall be deemed to include at least five days notice by mail or by notice displayed prominently on the official Camp Council notice board.

(c) The Camp Council shall decide any matter within its jurisdiction by a simple majority vote.

ARTICLE VII

(a) At the annual fall General Meeting, there shall be elected from among the Hut Representatives by show of hands, or by secret ballot if called for, the following officers:

- i) President,
- ii) First and Second Vice-Presidents,
- iii) Corresponding and Recording Secretaries,
- iv) Treasurer,
- v) Two Executive members at large;

(b) The delegation of any powers to the Camp Council or to the Executive shall not derogate from the right of a general meeting to exercise those powers.

ARTICLE VIII The Camp Council Executive shall consist of the officers named in Article VII, and in addition:

- (a) Chairman of the Canadian Legion (University Branch) Housing Committee,
- (b) Chairmen of Standing and Special Committees,
- (c) In an advisory capacity, such persons as the Camp Council Executive may determine.

ARTICLE IX The duties of the Camp Council Executive shall be:
(a) Each member of the Executive shall carry out such duties as are related by custom to the office which he holds;

(b) The Executive may meet at the call of the President to deal with urgent business, but any decision made at such meeting shall be subject to the ratification of a meeting of the Camp Council;

(c) Any vacancy on the Executive shall be filled for the balance of the term of office by a Camp Council member appointed by the President and ratified by the Camp Council.

(d) The Executive shall have the power to expend, from monies on hand, a sum not in excess of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) during the period between any two Camp Council meetings.

(e) At the conclusion of the annual General Meeting, the outgoing Camp Council Executive shall hand over to the incoming Camp Council Executive a permanent record, written in a fair hand, of the minutes of all meetings held during the preceding year and all other documents dealing with the business of the Camp.

ARTICLE X Should any member of the Camp Council be absent from two consecutive meetings of the Camp Council without an excuse satisfactory to the Executive, he shall cease to hold office, and his Alternate shall assume his duties. A new Alternate shall then be elected.