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Attention Alumni: We depend on alumni, friends and relatives for Alumni information.
Please send any contributions, comments, questions or items of interest to the Editorial Committee
at the address above or to suzanne.moore@ubc.ca.

May & November, 2008 Graduate Statistics

MSW - 6 (May) + 35 (November)

BSW - 24 (May) + 2 (November)

67 total

Congratulations Graduates of 2008!

Mail to:

the Bridge

Spring/Summer 2009

The School of Social Work

Building upon a foundation of social justice and
an ethic of care, we are a community of
learners actively engaged in the
development of critical,
transformative knowledge
for social work practice.



Report...

from the Acting Director,
Associate Professor Brian O’Neill



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As acting director for 2008-09, I would like to highlight some of the significant events and achievements of members of the School over the past year, provide some thoughts regarding challenges for the future, and extend a welcome to **Dr. Kwong-leung Tang** who will assume leadership of the School in July 2009.

I would like to begin this review highlighting an event that occurred early in the academic year. We were honoured that **Professor Stephen Toope**, President of UBC agreed to present the 2008 Richard B. Splane Lecture on Social Policy, which was held at the Liu Centre. The title of Professor Toope’s lecture was “*A Right to Escape Poverty?*” Interest in the topic and the speaker was high, the event was ‘standing room only.’ The full lecture is reproduced later in the Bridge.

Next, I would like to extend congratulations to the students who successfully completed their studies during this academic year. I expect that the 26 BSWs and 41 MSWs who graduated will use their knowledge and skills to advance social justice and contribute to the wellbeing of those they serve. I know that they bring their commitment to social work values as well as their experience and energy to helping people who are marginalized and disadvantaged in various ways. In addition, I draw your attention to the listing later in the Bridge of the various awards received by our students.

I would also like to note a recent increase to our faculty complement. With the support of **Dean Nancy Gallini** and **Provost David Farrar**, we have received an additional .5 faculty position. After an international recruitment process, **Elizabeth (Liz) Jones** has been appointed as a full-time tenure track Instructor I, a new position for the School. Liz will focus on teaching at the undergrad and Master’s levels and on leadership of the BSW program. Congratulations to Liz.

Congratulations are also due to **Dr. Barbara Harris**, 12 month Lecturer and First Nations BSW Coordinator. Barbara completed her doctorate at Simon Fraser University this Spring. As **Richard Vedan** returns from his

secondment as Senior Advisor to the President of UBC on Aboriginal Affairs and Director of the First Nations House of Learning, he will resume his role within the School in relation to First Nations social work education. We wish Barbara all the best in her future career.

Our faculty members met the challenges of teaching in all our programs and being active in research and service while five of our faculty were on leave and I was taking the director's role – people really pulled together. We could not have achieved this without the contributions of our sessional instructors – they expertly drew on their practice and research experience to fill the gaps. I appreciated the spirit of cooperation and mutual supportiveness that all my colleagues exhibited. As we come to the end of this academic year we welcome back faculty who have been on leave: **Frank Tester** who returned in January, and **Grant Charles, Tim Stainton** and **Richard Vedan** who will return as of July 1.

I could not end this reflection without highlighting the essential contributions of staff – the constant structure around which the School is built. Together they responded to a myriad of questions from prospective applicants, worked through detailed admission processes, arranged field practica, administered scholarships and provided ongoing support to students and faculty. A key aspect of this support was technical expertise in relation to IT and audio-visual services – often provided when we encountered 'mysteries' in those areas. One of the revelations I experienced in taking on the director's role was discovering the complexity of School administration in

terms of financial management, classroom scheduling, building maintenance and security and many other functions that happen without most of us noticing them unless they don't happen properly. The School administrator orchestrates all this work efficiently and effectively and with a sense of humour that is key.

In relation to research, clearly we have been highly productive. The broad range of scholarship undertaken by our MSW grads is evident later in this edition of the *Bridge*. Faculty members have been very successful in obtaining funding for their endeavours and have disseminated their findings widely through presentations as well as publications. Two developments are particularly notable. The Centre for Research on Personhood in Dementia Care led by Deborah O'Connor has received additional funding from the Michael Smith Foundation allowing it to continue to provide leadership in that field. In addition, the Centre for Inclusion and Citizenship, spearheaded by Tim Stainton of our School and Rachelle Hole of UBC Okanagan School of Social Work has been established within the School, undertaking research and education focusing on the inclusion of people with developmental disabilities in community life.

Richard Vedan, Frank Tester and Paule McNicoll all have continued their ground-breaking work in relation to Aboriginal and Inuit issues. Several faculty members have also been active internationally. Sheila Marshall is coordinating an international summer school for doctoral students focusing on adolescence, the first time this event will be held outside of Europe. Miu Chung Yan and Liz Jones travelled to Nigeria

to contribute to the development of social work in Nigeria, and Miu remained highly involved in China. In Australia, Grant Charles participated in a UN consultation on the sexual exploitation of Children. Our former director, Graham Riches made a keynote address at an Anti-poverty Symposium in Hong Kong. Margaret Wright has been invited to lecture on gender and migration in an international social work education program in Switzerland.

It has been a busy and challenging year. Several matters will require attention in the near future. Most pressing is the need to present a progress report in relation to the re-accreditation of the BSW program by the Canadian Association for Social Work Education. The issues are their identification of the need for more faculty in order to deliver the program and the need to further address issues in relation to First Nations social work education. These topics are key because the MSW program is up for re-accreditation during 2009-10. A major focus of work in the next months will be completion of the MSW self-study, headed up by Paule McNicoll. Also related to the MSW, our new curriculum for the Advanced Year MSW is coursing through the approval process. Paule has this project well underway. We began two other initiatives this year that will continue. One was the establishment of a task force to develop an equity plan for the School. This project is consistent with UBC's developing equity plan and responds to issues identified in our review of the MSW program. The other project is the development of a First Nations strategic plan for the School, being headed up by Richard Vedan. Again this is in

line with the priorities of UBC and should help us respond to issues identified by the CASWE re-accreditation. In addition, students in the First Nations BSW pilot will be finishing their social work courses by 2010 and the project will need to be evaluated as we look to the future response of the School to social work in relation to Aboriginal peoples.

As I complete my year as acting director, I have a sense of satisfaction that we kept moving ahead. I look forward to the leadership of Dr. Tang. We appreciated his two visits to the School over the past year. He brings his experience as leader of schools of social work in British Columbia and Hong Kong. In addition to his widely-recognized scholarship, he has ideas to build on the success of the School. He will have the support of a strong team of faculty and staff as we move ahead.

Brian O'Neill, Associate Professor
and Acting Director



Kwong-leung
Tang



May, 2008

Adshead, Karen	International Development, HIV and Child Rights: Social Justice for Children in South Africa
Lacombe, Karen	Community Capacity Building: A Role for Neighbourhood Houses in Community Revitalization
Lasting, nee Lambert	Methed Up: How Do Street Youth with Methamphetamine-Induced Psychosis Access Mental Health Services
McCartie, Sandra	Lesbian Widows: Challenging Disenfranchised Grief
Miller, Julie	Lightweight Women Rowers' Attitudes and Behaviours Towards Eating
Shermak, Sheryl	Digging In, Moving On: The Experience of Breast Cancer Dragon Boat Paddlers

November, 2008

Bakker, Sheri	Abuse of Immigrant Women by the Spouses who Sponsor them
Bradford, Fiona	The Treatment of Adolescent Eating Disorders with Home-Based Family Therapy
Breen, Jon	Acquired Disability: From Acceptance to Addiction
Chan, Emily	Jumping Ship: Factors that have Influenced Social Workers to Leave the Aboriginal Teams
Connors, Les	Health Care Workers' Perspectives of Self Neglected Older Adults who Resist Help
Corrigan, Kelly	(Dis)embodied Experiences: Exploring the Meaning of Participation in Pro-eating Disorder Websites
Deacon, Jennifer	Rural Social Service Delivery: Connecting Policy to Practice
Del Vecchio, Rhea	Aging Out of BC's Child Welfare System: How Legal Status and Developmental Readiness Influence Successful Transitions
Gorman, Jason	Aboriginal Gambling
Goulding, Myrne	A Discussion of Compassion Fatigue: It's Nature, Impact, Mitigating Factors and Prevention
Henthorne, Erin	Ethical Decision-making in Dementia Care: A Theoretical Framework
Keogh, Tara	Mother Child Programs in Canadian Correctional Facilities: The Experiences and Views of Four Previously Incarcerated Women
Kumar, Amenda	Understanding Cultural Competency: An Exploration of Social Work Practices in Mental Health
Lim, Michelle	Anti-Racist Practice in Child Protection: A Training Workshop Manual
Luey, Jason (Chee Hing)	Understanding Social Work Experiences of Racism in the Current Health Care System: A Video Project
Lunny, Lindsay	Making Connections: Grief and the Mandala
McCliggott, Sarah	Are We Prepared? Acute Care Hospital Workers' Experiences Working with Persons Identified as Having a Personality Disorder
Medjack, Melissa	People for Sale: The Challenges, Strategies and Politics of Human Trafficking in Canada
Montomery, Laura	Healing Trauma: A Somatic Approach Within a Social Work Context
Morgan, Roberta	How Women are Impacted and Recover from Childhood Emotional Abuse

Mulholland, Eric	An Exploration of the Closure of an Assertive Community Treatment Program
Olonan, Ryna	Engaging in Cross-cultural Social Work Practice in an International Development Project
Pannu, Darpanjot	Working with Youth Impacted by HIV/AIDS in Uganda
Partridge, Steph	Help Seeking: Women's Experiences of a Benzodiazepine Dependency
Pleysier, Roelof	The Relationship of Foster Parent Training to Retention
Preston, Bobbi	Perspectives and Interpretations of Bullying Behaviour According to Elementary School Principals in Vancouver, British Columbia
Ramirez Molina, Sadia	Spirituality and Palliative Clients: A Social Work Perspective
Reede, Val	Review of the Working Paper Series on Housing and Immigrants Published by Metropolis British Columbia and the Ontario Metropolis Centre
Renwick, Kristen	Lesbian Intimate Partner Abuse
Rockwell, Jasmyne	Theoretical Underpinnings, Understanding Borderline Personality Disorder: Implications for the Health Field
Roy, Phillipe	Relationships as Remedy: Meeting the Social and Emotional Needs of Elders Living in Residential Care
Seo, Seonae	Listen To Me: Experiences of Recovery for Mental health Service Users
Sodhi, Sabina	Intercultural-intergenerational conflict experienced by Korean-Canadian mothers
Sutcliffe, Carmela	Negotiating Identities: Indian Canadian Child Protection Workers Speak Out
Yasuda, Yukiko	A Qualitative Analysis: Identification of Supports for Adolescent Mothers
	Barriers of Mental Health Services Utilization Among Immigrant Women: Japanese Women Living in Metro Vancouver



In Memoriam

Sharpe, Patricia L. (MSW'57)

Chicago Tribune, Wednesday 17 Sep 2008
The Chicago Tribune celebrates the life of UBC Alumna Patricia Sharpe, who died Sept. 12 of complications from leukemia. After receiving a master's degree in social work from UBC in 1957, Ms. Sharpe went to Chicago and ran the venerable Hull House social services agency in the 1980s. Born in Wynyard, Saskatchewan on Sept. 7, 1925 the youngest of 6 children, Pat spent many years at Hull House Assoc. eventually assuming the position of Executive Director. In her retirement years Pat was active as a consultant to non-profit organizations with Executive Service Corps. Wife of the late Carl Kannewurf ; sister of Irene, Norman, Phyllis, Lindsay and Marshall; fond aunt of many nieces and nephews.

Veljacic, Julie Ann (BSW'00)

Julie Ann passed away suddenly on Thursday, June 26th, 2008 at the age of 42 years. Beloved wife of Creighton Bruce, loving mother of Riley and Owen, cherished daughter of Marilyn and Roger Pavan. Dear sister of David (Dean Veljacic- Thullner) and niece of Sandra and Bruno Quercetti. Julie will also be sadly missed by her many family and friends. A celebration of Julie's life was held on Saturday, July 5th, 2008.

Chave, Estelle (MSW'52)

CHAVE Estelle Christine (nee Matheson) November 10th, 1914 - October 21st, 2008 Estelle died in Vancouver General Hospital as the result of a stroke only a couple of weeks short of her 94th birthday. She is predeceased by her husband Cyril (July, 1999), by her first grandson Richard Sanderson (February, 2008), and by her sister Jean Higginbotham (August, 2004). She is survived by her daughter Rosalind Sanderson, her son-in-law Alan, her grandson Trevor, her younger sister Joan Matheson, and other relatives in Vancouver and Toronto. She was a warm, loving, generous, and intelligent person in all her roles, best-beloved mother, mother-in-law, grandmother, and sister. The family and many friends will all miss her terribly. Estelle was born in Winnipeg, but grew up in New Westminster and Victoria. She attended Oak Bay High School and Victoria College before moving on to U.B.C., where

she attained her B.A. in Honours French in 1935, and performed in several Players' Club productions. She then studied Social Work, and was subsequently employed by the Children's Aid Society. In 1952, she returned to U.B.C. and earned her M.S.W., after which she became a case-work supervisor at the Child Guidance Clinic until 1957. From the early 1960's until her retirement in about 1975, Estelle was a professor in the U.B.C.'s School of Social Work.

Alumni

Hi all;

As many of you may recall, the UBC Social Work Alumni was left a bequest of \$5000 from the late Jack MacDonald's estate. Some of these funds were used to support Alumni events at our 75th Anniversary conference but we still have over \$3000 from this bequest. It has been suggested that a process be put in place to consider requests for funds to support various events or awards involving Alumni. An example might be a modest contribution of \$50 to \$100 towards a door prize, gift or award at a social work conference that would have Alumni in attendance. I will be setting up a meeting with interested Alumni and Brian O'Neill in September to discuss criteria for requests and how this might be set up administratively. If anyone is interested in participating in this meeting, or would just like to provide some suggestions, please contact me at kazyan@trustee.bc.ca.

Thanks, Kimberly Azyan



Sessional Profiles



David Kealy

DAVID KEALY – Summer 2009

I am a UBC School of Social Work alum (MSW, 2002) and have been working in community mental health since 1998. My role for the past seven years has been as Clinical Coordinator for an assessment and treatment team in Surrey. My current areas of interest include psycho-dynamic psychotherapy, treatment of and services for people with personality disorders, and clinical supervision. This summer I am teaching Advanced SOWK Practice: Mental Health in Term 1.



Renée Robert

RENEÉ ROBERT

My name is Renée Robert and I am currently at the Native Education College in the Lower Mainland. I am a member of the British Columbia College of Social Workers and the BC Association of Social Workers. For more than 17 years I have practiced in B.C., Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, as well as overseas in Africa, Israel and Europe.

For the last 10 years I have primarily focused on providing crisis and therapeutic counselling services to the Aboriginal community. Currently, I am the Coordinator at the Family Violence Resource Centre in Vancouver offering both counselling as well as therapeutic resources (books and other media) to community members. I also have the great privilege of working as one of the faculty liaison to students enrolled in the First Nations BSW programme at the UBC School of Social Work.

Throughout the years I have also volunteered in my community. I served as a board member for several Aboriginal wellness agencies. I have volunteered with a variety of women's groups, worked with Elders and assisted at spiritual and community events. I have also spent some time working with families who have children who are diagnosed with FAS and NAS, and with other groups providing services to children.

I was born in Vancouver and grew up in the West End and Richmond. My heritage is Sahtu Dene from the NWT, and Irish/Welsh. I was a single mom, but now live with my fiancé and my (Honour Roll) teenage daughter who is both Dene and Heiltsuk from Bella Bella. My ancestry is an important part of who I have become. I have been taught and truly believe that everything we need to help ourselves and others, we carry inside. When you have the ability to share your medicine, your wisdom, your authentic self, change can truly happen in the world. I love being a social worker and contributing to the well-being of my people, it helps me grow and makes a better future for my child.

HEATHER WHITEFORD – Crime Prevention Community Safety Individual Award

Heather Whiteford has just received a Solicitor General Community Safety and Crime Prevention Award, 2008, "for outstanding contributions towards crime prevention and community safety in British Columbia", at the 30th Annual BC Crime Prevention Training Symposium on October 4, 2008. Her bio is below.

Heather Whiteford has been employed with Family Services of Greater Vancouver (FSGV) since 1988 and has worked tirelessly with, and on behalf of, individuals who have experienced crime or who are at risk of victimization. In her current role as Manager of Victim Services, Heather leads a variety of programs that provide support, education and counselling to children, adults and families who have experienced, or are at risk of experiencing, many forms of violence and abuse.

With the staff in the Victim Services programs of FSGV Heather has continued the development of the working partnerships with the Vancouver Police Department (VPD) and New Westminster Police Service (NWPS). These partnerships (the DVU and the DVRT) have become one model of excellence for Police Services and Community organizations across B.C. Heather is recognized for her development of the Abuse of Older Persons Pilot Projects with both VPD and NWPS. Likewise, Heather has played a critical role in the establishment of a Family Violence Unit partnership with the Richmond RCMP, a program that supports victims of family violence. Since its inception, Heather has chaired or co-chaired the New Westminster Community Action Committee for Women who Experience Violence. Heather's work in all these programs and projects is based on the belief

that the safety of victims of crime and communities is possible only with a collaborative, integrated approach, in which the contributions of each service and community member are valued.

Students: News & Views

International AIDS Conference – Mexico City, Mexico

Last August, with the help and support of the UBC School of Social Work, I was able to attend and present at the International AIDS Conference in Mexico City, Mexico. This was an amazing experience

that allowed me to meet and network with the leaders in the field that I have been specializing in. Along with six other members of the YouthCO-Healing Our Spirit Theatre Troupe, I presented a poster and workshop, about our work engaging Aboriginal Youth in issues about oppression and stigma through forum theatre.



Right to left: Hanna Polley, Brad Olson, Anna Soole, and Dirceu Campos presenting our Poster at the International AIDS Conference 2008

This was a great professional and personal experience that allowed me to see and contribute to the work being done around the world in the field of HIV/AIDS. I was able to hear Bill Clinton, Ban Ki-Moon, Stephen Lewis, and countless other influential people in the field of HIV/AIDS. This experience also allowed me to expand the knowledge and interventions that I have been practicing in my current practicum with HIV positive clients at the Downtown Community Health Centre (DCHC) Maximally Assisted Therapy (MAT) program. I will also use these skills as I set out as a newly graduated B.S.W. in the field of community health.

Brad Olson, BSW

Canadian Professional Association for Transgender Health – Toronto, Ontario



Marcus Greatheart

In June 2008, MSW student Marcus Greatheart presented a poster at the first national meeting of the Canadian Professional Association for Transgender Health in Toronto. The poster represented an early version of what became his thesis research project,

The Fred Study, and provided Marcus a great opportunity to engage with trans people and service providers from a variety of disciplines. The support he received was positive, and the critical feedback was instrumental in the process of developing the necessary critical lens.

The conference provided an opportunity to network with professionals from across the country, as well as local providers from Vancouver Coastal Health's Transgender Health Program. Also in attendance was Dr. Aaron Devor, Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of Victoria, and a member of Marcus' thesis committee, who presented a keynote on his own research.

The conference coincided with Toronto's annual Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Pride Celebrations which only added to the excitement of the event. After the conference, Marcus was able to spend a few days visiting with family who live in nearby Mississauga before returning home to Vancouver.

Marcus Greatheart, MSW student

Social Work National Conference - Toronto

As a student representative for the School of Social Work, I recently had the privilege of attending the 2008 Social Work National Conference in Toronto. Hosted by the Ontario Association of Social Workers and co-sponsored by the Canadian Association of Social Workers and the Canadian Association for Social Work Education, this memorable event surely set a standard as my first-ever conference experience.

Themed "Human Rights In A Diverse Community," this four-day event offered a wonderful opportunity for students, practitioners, researchers, educators and policymakers to gather and engage with one another on the topic of human rights issues in the social work milieu. Not only did I connect with other students from across Canada, I also had the opportunity to network with those individuals conducting innovative research in my own areas of interest.

This conference would not have been complete without the successful contributions from its four plenary guest speakers. Marc Kielburger, Martha Kuwee Kumsa, Cindy Blackstock, and Ariane Brunet all touched me deeply with their inspirational presentations. These talks emphasized their often courageous and always unique experiences and life lessons, allowing participants to become even more inspired as the conference continued to unfold.

The Social Work National Conference of 2008 was a wonderful experience that I am especially grateful for having the opportunity to participate in. As my first conference experience, this event truly stands out as a testament to Canada's social work community.

Melissa Strong, Student, MSW, Foundation Year

A journey in possibilities: Exploring all that is right in Uganda

In 2008, I was awarded the distinct honour of being the sole UBC recipient of the CIDA/AUCC Students for Development Grant Award for a governance

project that I had developed to facilitate leadership development and capacity-building initiatives with children and youth impacted by HIV/AIDS in Uganda. Thanks to the support of the UBC School of Social Work 75th Anniversary Global Learning Endowment Fund Grant, I was able to take my project an extra step further in a unique,



Ryna Olonan speaking about the possibilities of appreciative inquiry at the conference



Ryna with some of the first youth graduates of the new AIDS Challenge Youth Club's Peer Leader Program

refreshing and innovative direction. Ultimately, this grant from the School of Social Work gave me the further opportunity to take my classroom learnings after graduation and translate them into actual practice; to achieve this idea of praxis that we had spent so much of our time in our MSW classes discussing.

Using appreciative inquiry methodology, I designed and led a conference necessary to effectively kickstart and provide a strong foundation for the entire course of my project. And so it was in the small rural township of Mbale, Uganda that I facilitated the process of discovering, dreaming and designing destinies with youth representatives interested in becoming leaders in the national and even international effort to address the AIDS pandemic. Through song, poetry, music, dance and plays, these brilliant youths narrated their personal stories and illustrated their visions for an empowered future. The positive core energy could actually be physically felt within that room as passion and inspiration radiated off each of the four walls that embraced every participant that attended, myself included. And as goats and chickens insisted on crashing the venue, I was sure that they must have felt it too.

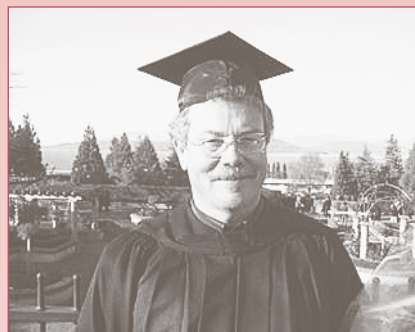
In the end, using this particular new process for whole systems change to design a conference for the future leaders of Uganda and perhaps even the world, ultimately provided these kids with an amazing opportunity to meet one another in one place, share stories and experiences, have their strengths highlighted, be rewarded about their work and encouraged to build upon their current programming in their fight to take control not only of HIV/AIDS, but of their own destinies. All in all, the conference was a beautiful and inspirational day and thanks to the support of the UBC

School of Social Work, I was honoured to have had a small role in it. The energy, work and insight provided from this day was used to fuel the course of the rest of my project, including the development of a peer leader program which included a workshop, peer counseling and education training modules and materials, an income-generating activity including basic accounting and marketing workshops, in addition to a partnership and advocacy work with a local grassroots community-based AIDS service organization which has increased its commitment and even provided funding to child and youth programming as a result of this project. And now that I am back in Vancouver and I reflect back upon this journey, I know that from the seeds planted during that one conference, the possibilities will continue to be endless.

Ryna Olonan, MSW Student

Are You Considering the Part-Time Student Option?

I was a part-time student that did my MSW from 2004 to 2008. I thought it might be of interest to the readers to comment on this experience. It has been my great privilege to complete this experience and share it with my fellow students. Some passed everything brilliantly, others dropped out complaining and some died much too soon and my fellowship and learning commons were with all.



Eric Mulholland

I have been working full time as a Social Worker in addition to my studies. I have taken 9 to 12 credits a year. I have enjoyed the luxury of being able to devote more of my time to subjects, while my full-time peers have bal-

anced 5 to 6 courses. I miss the opportunity of graduating with each year of the full-time student cohort, but my time did come in November 2008. It cost over ten thousand in tuition total, so part-time remains a more expensive approach.

I discovered there is no real structured plan for part-time students as there is for full-time students and this takes some time to understand and make up for. Across UBC,

policies supporting full time students are clearly less inclusive of part-time students. Despite the systemic barriers I found the MSW committee, Brian O'Neill and many other professors and staff were supportive and patient in giving a voice to the part-time students and their concerns within the School of Social Work.

There is no student loan or bursary assistance for part-time students and very little in the way of scholarships. They may not hold student political office despite the fact there is real difficulty recruiting for these positions, as full-time students are so busy. Part-time students cannot apply for Teaching Assistant and Researcher positions, and many other campus jobs. It would seem there is a predominant assumption that we part-time students are all employed and economically independent.

This is not an assumption supported by the research of anyone I have heard from. When I have asked the Faculty of Graduate Studies to help me illuminate better the issues of part-time studies at UBC and they had nothing to offer. It has been my experience that part-time students in the School of Social Work are usually female, older and with family responsibilities to support, as well as working part-time in low wage jobs. We observed that professors can lecture about social justice but then refuse requests for extensions when a student has a child sick or their job and child care has gotten in the way of their learning. In 2007 Revenue Canada cancelled the practice of giving full time educational deductions to part-time grad students, so support questions will come up a little more expensively all the time for part time students.

As a new positive development, the bus pass program has been a very civilized addition to the opportunities for part time students. I am proud to say I completed a degree without bringing a car on campus more than few times. Despite my concerns I could not have afforded a full time option so this was my only option. I am older, learn slower and dream. I would like to think taking my extra time has made me learn exceedingly well. I have had time left over to do other activities such as the Sunrun team, student rep. committee work, note-taking assistance and writing. I would heartily recommend and encourage other students to consider the part-time route and extra activities, but also to be aware of some of the difficulties.

A growth in applications by part-time students in response to a faltering economy and high tuition barriers is quite possible across the campus. Further

thought and study to the support of part-time student human resources could reap more enrollment, more active students, with better access to enrollment, powered by necessary supports, and result in more involved and productive graduates. "Tuum est"!

Eric Mulholland, BA, MSW

Social Work Student Awards

Scholarship Winners for 08W

Jack & Isabel Kirkpatrick Scholarships in Social Work
Katherine Andersen (BSW)
Laura Brook (BSW)
Krista Mullaney (MSW)
Kristen Stewart (MSW)

St. Leonard's Youth and Family Services Scholarship
Carla Filippone (BSW)

Jean Jure Scholarship
Genevieve Frenette (MSW)

Laura Holland Scholarship
Hossein Kia (BSW)

Beatrice Wellington Gonzales Memorial Scholarship in Social Work
Skye Ruttle

Richard Splane Doctoral Scholarship
Harvey Bosma

Neil Douglas McKay Scholarships
Teresa Chan (MSW)
Melissa Strong (MSW)

Linda Smith Hawkes Scholarships
Stefania D'Elia (MSW)
Harjit Dhaliwal (MSW)
Shannon Fitzsimmons (MSW)
Priya Sharma-DeSilva (MSW)

Lilian To Memorial Scholarship Fund
Sonia Bilkhu, MSW

Thomas A. Dohm Scholarship in Social Work
Denise Wynne (MSW)

Mary Hill Scholarship in Social Work
Corrie Funk (MSW)

Zella Collins Scholarship
Maria Spano (BSW)

Penny Hicks Service Award
Andrea Harstone (BSW)

May 2009 graduating prizes

Marjorie Ellis Topping Memorial Medal (BSW)
Hossein Kia

BC Association of Social Workers Membership Award (BSW)
Skye Ruttle

UBC Employees Society CUPE Local 116 (BSW)
Andrea Harstone

George Davidson Harry Cassidy Prize (BSW)
Hossein Kia
Bradley Olson

Max and Susie Dodek Social Work Prize (MSW)
Jacqueline Coates

SCHOOL UPDATES

Bachelor of Social Work

The BSW Accreditation Report received in late 2008 gave the program a 2 year accreditation, based on two major factors: (1) The need for additional faculty resources to respond to all the academic offerings at the School, specifically 2.5 more faculty; and (2) The need to further address First Nations education within the BSW program. To date, the School has received an additional .5 of a faculty position. A Strategic Planning process in relation to First Nations has been initiated in the School, led by Dr. Richard Vedan. A Report will need to be sent to the CASWE (the accrediting body) in Spring, 2010, reporting on the School's progress in addressing these two factors. CASWE will then decide on whether the accreditation will be extended or not.

Other than these two factors, the Accreditation Report was highly complimentary about the BSW program.

We continue to have an active and committed BSW Curriculum Committee made up of students, community members, staff, and faculty which meets 4 times each year to review the program and address any emerging issues. A student program evaluation was held at the end of the academic year in April, 2009, with all third and fourth years participating. The evaluation will result in a report for the BSW Curriculum Committee to be reviewed in September, 2009, and to inform the work of the Committee for the next academic year.

Elizabeth Jones, Instructor
Chair, BSW Program

PhD Program

The 2008 cohort of the PhD program has 4 students all of whom are progressing well and engaged in funded research. We look forward to Tim Stainton's return as Chair of the PhD program following his sabbatical this year. Meanwhile, we have admitted five very promising doctoral students into the 2009 cohort, each of whom will be teamed with a faculty advisor in their area of research. Our two earlier cohorts are all progressing well and advancing to candidacy and we anticipate our first graduates in 2010.

Richard Sullivan, Associate Professor
Acting Chair, PhD Program

Centre for Inclusion and Citizenship

The School of Social Work is pleased to announce the official opening of the Centre for Inclusion and Citizenship

The Centre officially opened on March 25th 2009 with a public reception at the School. The Centre came about through a partnership between Community Living British Columbia who provided a \$100,000 start up grant, the BC Association for Community Living and other community organizations concerned with promoting the

inclusion of people with developmental disabilities in all aspects of community life. The work of the centre will be deeply rooted in the community living movement and committed to improving both access to and quality of needed supports and services that people with developmental disabilities and their families require to enhance their inclusion in community life as well as identifying and addressing broader barriers to full social inclusion.

Over time, the Centre will provide:

- Training and learning opportunities for individuals, families, service providers, direct support staff, professionals and other interested community members
- Conduct research and evaluation
 - Develop training curricula
 - Provide consultation
 - Facilitate leadership development through opportunities for student learning and research and community education

The Centre operates as a unit of the School under the direction of Professor Tim Stainton and Dr. Rachelle Hole of the UBC Okanagan School of Social Work and an advisory board drawn from community, governmental and academic organizations. Colleen Evans has been hired as the Coordinator of the Centre. If you'd like more information regarding the work of the Centre please contact any of the above persons through the School.



CIC Opening

Filming Project for
SOWK 570E/NURS586

In order to understand family violence and to be able to produce effective responses to it, it is useful to have visual representation of the dynamics of violence as well as models of effective interventions. Furthermore, visual representation of experienced social workers explaining their approach can facilitate student learning. For a new Graduate cross-listed online course at UBC, Violence in Families: Advanced Understandings and Responses, SOWK 570E/NURS 586,



The Car 86 Program
Mary Russell, Sunah Cho,
Lindsey Houghton, Janet Douglas,
Chris Crowley

the filming, and editing. All clips will be incorporated into the lessons for the course. So far, three scenes have been filmed:

1. Children Who Witness Family Violence Mock Group: Understanding Anger and Developing Tools for Healthy Expression of Anger, filmed at Sexsmith School with two Counselors from Family Services of Greater Vancouver (FSGV) and nine students, 10-12 years old. Special thanks for Kareen Hudson, Program Manager of FSGV.

2. The Car 86 Program: This program is a partnership between the Vancouver Police Department and what is now the BC Ministry of Children and Family Development. Participants Janet Douglas (Child Protection Social Worker and UBC Ph.D. student) and Lindsey Houghton (Vancouver



Domestic Violence
Back row:
Mary Russell, Pete Houle,
Sandra Menker, Sunah Cho
Front row: Gali Bar,
Marilyn Gutierrez-Diaz

Police Sergeant) were filmed at the Vancouver Police Station at Cambie and 2nd Streets.

3. Domestic Violence: Role play and interviews were filmed at UBC Telestudios with the following participants:

- Domestic Violence Role Play (Sandra Menker, Gali Bar, and Dr. Mary Russell);
- MCFD (Ministry of Children and Family Development) Interview (Sheila Robinson, Debbie Samija, Paul Houle, and Dr. Mary Russell)

Special thanks to Paul Houle, who is the team leader of MCFD, for arranging the event.

INTERNATIONALIZATION

SHEILA MARSHALL, Associate Professor, is coordinating an international and interdisciplinary summer school on adolescence from June 1st to June 6th. The summer school, funded by the Jacobs Foundation, is jointly sponsored by the European Association for Research on Adolescence (EARA) and the Society for Research on Adolescence (SRA).

Summer schools are training grounds for doctoral students interested in adolescent development. Since 2001, EARA has hosted summer schools to train young researchers. In 2008, a joint sponsorship between EARA and SRA was established. The summer school in Vancouver will be the first to be held outside of Europe.

The senior researchers who will be participating in the Vancouver summer school are Lisa Diamond (US), Xiaojia Ge (US), Leo Hendry (Wales), Shelley Hymel (Canada), Margaret Kerr (Sweden), Reed Larson (US), Håkan Stattin (Sweden) and Marcel van Aken (Netherlands). These senior researchers were selected from an initial list of 33 scholars from North America, Europe, and Australia.

Sixty-eight doctoral students from 15 countries applied to 24 positions in the summer school. Students were selected by panels for their demonstrated excellence in research. Students are from universities in Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States. Past summer schools have given students enthusiasm to search for scientific guidance outside of the borders of their countries and

the walls of their universities. We look forward to the upcoming summer school at UBC this June.

MIU CHUNG YAN, Associate Professor, has continued with his involvement with the Social Work in Nigeria Project (SWIN-P) with his third visit to the City of Benin of Nigeria. This time he attended and made a presentation in a roundtable with over 70 participants from 10 social work programs in Nigeria, local NGOs and government officials. During this trip, he also taught in one of the three days on Advanced Social Policy Analysis and Legislation in Nigeria, which is part of a special MSW program. Elizabeth Jones also participated in this program. Meanwhile, as part of his effort in social work development in China, Miu has been invited as the International Advisor to the Shanchuan Social Service Centre, which is the first community-based multi-service centre established by the Department of Social Work of Shandong University in Jinan of Shandong in China. He has been providing regular supervision to key staff of the Centre through emails and Skype since September 2008.

FIELD EDUCATION

In May, 2008, we welcomed a new Field Education Coordinator, Laura Harvey. Laura has worked as a Social Worker in hospitals, long term care facilities as well as with at risk youth and women on income assistance. For her first year, Laura focused on building new partnerships and opportunities for students with agencies who haven't taken students in the past as well as continuing to strengthen relationships with agencies who have consistently welcomed students over the years.

The Chair of Field Education, Grant Charles, was on sabbatical in academic year 2008 – 9, so Liz Jones assumed the role and worked with Laura on addressing new and emerging issues such as increasing capacity for international placements and developing new procedures/policies for placements. As a result of this work a partnership with Go Global was established. Go Global is a UBC program that provides study, work and international service learning programs for UBC students. In consultation with Laura, Go Global has developed a specific project for Social Work students with an NGO in Uganda called TASO. TASO has been offering direct services such as outreach clinics, community development programs, and advocacy for HIV research and policy through its 11 centres across the

country for over 20 years. Our students will have the opportunity to join TASO in their work as early as January 2010. We hope that this is one of many more international opportunities for our students.

On January 6th and 7th 2009, the annual Student/Practitioner Conference took place at the School. This conference is an opportunity for students to hear directly from those working in the Field on specialized topics. We welcomed a diverse range of presenters who shared their work in areas such as Play Therapy, Human Trafficking and International Social Work to name a few. We received valuable feedback from students who attended the workshops and look forward to planning the conference for January 2010.

The next year our priorities will be developing more opportunities for student placements in the non-profit sector as well as working on securing more placements for our MSW students with MCFD.

Elizabeth Jones, Instructor and Acting Chair, Field Education
and Laura Harvey, Field Education Coordinator

RESEARCH ROUNDUP

GRANT CHARLES, in conjunction with other colleagues, received just over \$280,000 in grants this year on projects related to psychosocial oncology, settlement and refugee services in BC, children of parents with mental illness and community partnerships for health professional education. He presented at a number of conferences on a range of topics including young carers, field education, social work relationships and interprofessional education and practice. He was also a guest lecturer at Griffith University and the Queensland University of Technology. He was an invited participant at the Business Unusual: The United Nations Global Thematic Consultation on Corporate Social Responsibility for the World Congress III Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents where he moderated a panel on the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism.

EDWARD KRUK has published, "Child Custody, Access and Parental Responsibility: The Search for a Just and Equitable Standard", a peer-reviewed report three years in the making, examining the state of Canadian child custody law and policy, with a proposal for a new "four-pillar" framework of child custody determination. The release of this SSHRC-funded, Fatherhood

Involvement Research Alliance-sponsored report has been widely reported in the media, prompting two national newspapers to cite Dr. Kruk as "Canada's leading child custody researcher".

PAULE MCNICOLL published two articles in the last year: McNicoll, P. (2008). "A group worker response to a mission-based model for social work" *Social Work with Groups*, 31, 1: 25-28.; Tester, F. J. and McNicoll, P. (2008). "A voice of presence: Inuit contributions toward the public provision of health care in Canada, 1900-1930" in *Histoire Sociale - Social History*, 41, 82: 535-561. She also presented at two conferences: with Yan, M. C. "Democratization of China: Social work and community construction" at the Colloque sur le renouvellement démocratique des pratiques: Actions et interventions sociales organisé par la revue Nouvelles Pratiques Sociales in Montréal: November 14 and 15, 2008; and Home, A. and McNicoll, P. "Groups for parents of children with FASD and other hidden disabilities: A study of facilitators' views" a poster presentation at the 3rd International Conference on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Integrating Research, Policy & Promising Practice Around the World: A Catalyst for Change at the Victoria Conference Centre, Victoria, BC Canada, March 11th – 14th, 2009. Paule and Miu also submitted the manuscript of their conference presentation for selection in the Conference Proceedings. In addition, Paule continues her research collaboration with Frank Tester and Nathan Lauster. This is the last year of their SSHRC grant on Inuit Housing. Their collaboration will contribute to a presentation entitled "Puvalluttuq: The Eskimo Point TB Epidemic of 1963 and the Contemporary Housing Crisis in Inuit Communities" at the 14th International Congress of Circumpolar Health in Yellowknife, July 11-16, 2009. Paule also works in collaboration with Alice Home from the School of Social Work of the University of Ottawa. Paule will present their paper "Groups for parents with invisible disabilities: Similarities and differences across the cultural divide" at the International Symposium of the Association for the Advancement of Social Work With Groups (AASWG) in Chicago, June 26-28, 2009. Finally, Paule was invited to give the Grace Coyle lecture on group work at Case Western University, on October 1st, 2009. The topic will be: "Cultural approaches to group work: New explorations, new frontiers".

SHEILA MARSHALL and colleagues (Richard Young at UBC, Susan Lollis at U of Guelph, and Lauree Tilton-Weaver at Örebro Universitiet in Sweden) received \$166,827 from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada to conduct "Project Ex:

Parents' and adolescents' joint goal-directed actions regarding extracurricular structured and unstructured activities with peers". Adolescents' time with peers has been the focus of a great deal of attention in the parent guidance and intervention literature as researchers and clinicians attempt to ensure that adolescents do not establish relationships with peers who are engaged in risky or illegal behaviours. The advice has been for parents to track their children's whereabouts and associations with peers and keep adolescents busily engaged in adult-supervised activities. Although this advice has been around for a long time the logic is unsound and the research flawed. The advice is founded upon the idea that the flow of influence is only from parents to their adolescent children. The research does not use a model of relationships that takes into account interpersonal dynamics or the actions of adolescents. This two-site, multi-informant research is concerned with the ways in which parents and adolescents act together with regard to adolescents' time in structured and unstructured activities with peers. The development and test of an intervention based on the joint actions of parents and adolescents initiates a new approach to practice with families. The findings will help practitioners advance their understanding of how adolescents and parents anticipate change or stability in adolescents' peer relationships, respond to changes in adolescents' peer relationships, and construct and coordinate family boundaries.

BRIAN O'NEILL has submitted a chapter on issues in responding to the needs of gay and lesbian immigrants for inclusion in a forthcoming book on gender and immigrant health. He is also continuing his work examining social services from the standpoint of gay men. In May, at the Canadian Association for Social Work Education Conference in Ottawa, he will be part of a plenary panel addressing how to teach about intersecting aspects of oppression and is also presenting a paper with MSW student Marcus Greatheart on the experiences and perceptions of transgendered men regarding their well being and satisfaction.

GRAHAM RICHES has three recent publications: Right to Food within Canada: International Obligations-Domestic Compliance. Ch. 3 in G. Gilchrist James, R. Ramsey and G. Drover (eds), *International Social Work: Canadian Perspectives*, Toronto: Thompson Educational Publishing, 2009; Canada: One Step Forward: Two Steps Back?, co-authored with E. Lightman, revised and reprinted in P. Alcock and G. Craig (eds), *International Social Policy: Welfare Regimes in a Developed World* (2nd

edition), New York: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2009; and Ruokapankit ja oikeus ruokaan, Ch. 1 in Hanninen, S., Karjalainen, Lehtela, K-M. and Silvisit, T. (eds) *The Bank of the Others: Food Aid in the Welfare State*/Toisten Pankki: Ruoka-Apu Hyvinvointivaltiossa, Helsinki: STAKES, 2008. He is also Co-Investigator on a 2009 SSHRC Research Grant Award (\$248,230), Northern Communities Research Project (PI Professor E. Lightman, University of Toronto); and has made two recent conference presentations: 'From Hunger to Food Security: Food Banks and the Human Right to Adequate Food', invited keynote address, International Symposium on Anti-Poverty Social Work: Contributions from East Asia, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, April 24, 2009; and 'Food and Human Rights: Market Failure, Charity and Public Obligations'. Plenary panel, Thinking beyond Borders, Ideas, Values and Concerns for Food in a Global World, Third Annual Conference of Canadian Association for Food Studies, Congress of Canadian Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences, Vancouver, May 31, 2008.

MARY RUSSELL presented a paper at the 2008 Social Work National Conference in Toronto, entitled "Lone mothers describe parenting needs: Canadian experiences, European solutions". A revised version of this paper, entitled "Canadian lone mothers describe parenting needs: European solutions explored", is in press with the *Canadian Social Work Review*. Another paper, co-authored with Penny Gurstein (Community & Regional Planning), entitled "Housing and precariousness: Lone mothers on Income Assistance quest for housing", was presented at the 7th International Conference on Urban Health in Vancouver. Another paper emanating from the study of parent perspectives on parenting training is in press with *Child Welfare* having been submitted by Annemarie Gockel (now a Smith College faculty member) and coauthored by Barbara Harris and Mary. Mary's study of student responses from 5 years of teaching a lifespan approach to family violence to social work and nursing students on-line was published in the *Journal of Social Work Education*. Mary also continues to research services to women who have been abused with the Justice Access Society for Maintaining Independence and Empowerment (JASMINE).

TIM STANTON is continuing with the Community Living Research Project. Results from this large-scale quantitative survey of families and service users are currently being analyzed and will be released by the summer of 2009. On sabbatical for 2008/09, he has been working on completing his manuscript on the history of the construction of intellectual disability.

RICHARD SULLIVAN, together with social work PhD student Margo Nelson and Professor Michael Chandler (Psychology) is working with Vancouver Aboriginal Child & Family Services Society to operationalize an aboriginal model of practice to determine whether such practice can sustain and facilitate cultural continuity and whether that is related to better outcomes for children and youth in long-term care. This research is funded by UBC and the Ministry of Children and Family Development through the Human Early Learning Partnership.

FRANK TESTER was on sabbatical leave in 2008. Part of his time was spent with the Canadian Studies Programme, University of Edinburgh. Frank continues his SSHRC funded research on the history of policy and practice and current status of Inuit housing. In October, Frank's documentary film "Iglurjuartaasaavut" (Our New Houses) premiered at the 14th Biennial Inuit Studies Conference in Winnipeg. The film deals with the transition Inuit made from land-based camps, tents and igloos to settlements and wood frame houses in the 1950s and '60s. In January 2008, Frank was appointed research advisor to the Qikiqtani Truth Commission examining events related to the settlement of Inuit in the Baffin region of Nunavut. His research resulted in three publications: "A History of the Provision of Health and Social Services in the Region, "An Early History of the Community of Kimmirut, and "A Report on the Fate of Inuit Sled Dogs". The text is being used in the making of a documentary film, 'The Great Distemper', to be released later this year. Frank's legal challenge, on behalf of Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, an organization representing Inuit rights, of a ruling by the Coordinator of the Access to Information and Privacy for Indian Residential Schools Resolution Canada has been accepted by the Federal Information Commissioner. It will be taken to the Supreme Court of Canada failing a ruling by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that overturns the Coordinators denial of NTI and Frank's access to records pertaining to the schooling of Inuit children. Frank was asked to present his research on the socio-psychological problems related to current Inuit housing conditions to the National Aboriginal Policy forum in Ottawa in March of this year. He also published two papers, one with Peter Irniq dealing with Inuit traditional knowledge (Arctic 61.1 (2008): 48-61), and a paper with Paule McNicoll, "A Voice of Presence: Inuit Contributions Toward the Public Provision of Health Care in Canada", 1900-1930, *Histoire Sociale - Social History*, 41.82 (2008), pp.535-561.

RICHARD VEDAN is engaged with five research projects at the regional, national and international level as Co-Principal Investigator. The goal of the Aboriginal Healers and Western Health Care Providers Project is to develop complementary practices and service delivery by bringing participants together from across North America. Annual funding of \$65,240 is provided by the Network Environments for Aboriginal Health Research in British Columbia and the Western Arctic (NEAHRBC-WA). Regionally the Splat-sin (Spallumcheen) Child Welfare Project with a \$20,000 grant from the Saskatchewan's Indigenous People's Health Research Centre is examining individual, family and community experiences with the child welfare system. For the past four years with colleagues throughout the province, Richard has been involved with the Network Environments for Aboriginal Research in British Columbia. The \$500,000 per year Michael Smith Health Research Foundation grant was recently renewed until 2012 to establish a provincial strategic Aboriginal research focus, increase capacity in Aboriginal health research, establish a sustainable network of researchers and communities, and to promote and facilitate excellent research. A CIHR/IAPH of \$600,000 per year 2007-2010 grant funds the Network Environments for Aboriginal Health in British Columbia and the Western Arctic. Research Fellowships are provided to students across the province. Community-based research is also undertaken in pursuit of the overall goal of increased capacity and quality of health care. Since 2005 with colleagues at the Universities of Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, Richard has been active in the "Resilient Indigenous Health Workforce Network Project". Maori and Aboriginal health professionals in Aotearoa (NZ) and across Canada are also participants in activities designed to determine cultural and social factors that contribute to resilience and health in Indigenous health care professionals. Funding of \$400,000 per year continues to project completion. Maori colleagues at the University of Otago Christchurch receive similar NZ funding for their respective activities.

MIU CHUNG YAN received a UBC HSS Small Grant to wind up his SSHRC project on labour market entry and social capital of youth from immigrant family, and as a co-applicant, was also awarded three SSHRC grants for studies on the school-to-work transition experience of recent immigrant youth (led by Dr. Lori Wilkinson of University of Manitoba), on cross-ethnic relationship (led by Dr. Sean Lauer), and on the healing of racialized youth experiencing violence respectively (led by Dr. Martha Kumsa of Wilfrid Laurier University). He has also presented at six conferences on different topics includ-

ing studies on youth from immigrant families at the National Metropolis conferences in Halifax and Calgary, community and university research at University of Victoria, and a study of social workers' readiness to serve newcomers at the Joint Social Work Conference 2008 in Toronto. He also co-presented with Paule McNicoll a paper on social work and democracy in China at the Colloque sur le renouvellement démocratique at the Université du Québec à Montréal. As a domain leader of the Metropolis British Columbia, Miu organized the first roundtable on how qualitative research can contribute to policy process at the National Metropolis Conference in Calgary in March 2009. In the last twelve months, Miu has published six journal articles. These include: 1) "(Re)building Community: The Tales of Neighbourhood Third Sector Organizations in Two Cities" in *Social Development Issues* with Rick Sin and Sean Lauer; 2) "Imagining social work in China: A qualitative study on social work students' perspective on the nature and future of social work" in *Social Work Education* with Zhong Ming Ge, Sheng Li Cheng and Ka Tat A. Tsang; 3) "Social capital and ethno-cultural diverse immigrants: A Canadian study on settlement house and social integration" in *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Diversity in Social Work* with Sean Lauer; 4) "Exploring cultural tensions in cross-cultural social work practice in Social Work; 5) "Another Snapshot on Social Work in China: Capturing Multiple Positioning and Intersecting Discourses in Rapid Movement" in *Australian Social Work* with Ka Tat Tsang, Rick Sin, and Cuifu Jia; and 6) "Exploring the Meaning of Crossing and Culture: An Empirical Understanding from Practitioners' Everyday Experience" in *Families in Society*. His book chapter (with Ka Tat Tsang) "Re-envisioning Indigenization: When the Bentuhuade and the Bentude Social Work Intersect in China" in *Indigenous Social Work Practice and Education Around the World*, Edited by Mel Gray, John Coates and Michael Yellowbird (London, UK: Ashgate) was also published. With Sean Lauer and Surita Jhangiani, Miu also contributed an article entitled "Preliminary Understanding of Challenges in Entering the Job Market: Experience of New Generation Youth from Visible Minority Immigrant Families" to the *Canadian Diversity*. Recently Miu has been appointed as a member in the editorial board of *China Journal of Social Work* in addition to his existing membership of editorial boards of the *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, the *Journal of Community Practice*, and the *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Diversity in Social Work Practice*.

On Thursday, October 2nd, 2008, the 2nd Annual Dr. Richard B. Splane Lecture series was privileged to present Professor Stephen J. Toope in a public lecture on International Human Rights: Canada's Role in Combating Global Poverty. The title of Professor Toope's lecture was "A Right to Escape Poverty?" and is offered here in its entirety. It is also available as a video stream from our website www.socialwork.ubc.ca. This lecture series is co-sponsored by the United Nations Association in Canada, the World Federalist Movement of Canada and the UBC School of Social Work and coordinated by Patsy George, President of the UNA (Vancouver Branch).

The details for the next Splane Lecture to be held in Fall, 2009, are not yet available but are in the final stages of being developed. Look to our School website for information in the near future.



Splane Lecture, October 2008
Left to right: Brian O'Neill, Dean Nancy Gallini, Prof. Stephen Toope, Richard Splane, Graham Riches, Patsy George, Kwong-leung Tang

A Right to Escape Poverty? 2008 Dr. Richard B. Splane Lecture on Social Policy

Thursday, October 2, 2008

Remarks by

Professor Stephen J. Toope
President and Vice-Chancellor
The University of British Columbia

Thank you, Graham [Riches] and Patsy [George] for inviting me to give this year's Richard B. Splane lecture. Dr. Splane's contributions to Canadian social policy and his work on behalf of agencies like UNICEF and the International Council of Social Welfare have given him a well-deserved reputation as a progressive, wide-ranging, and influential thinker, someone whose ideas have had a profound effect on this country's policies both at home and abroad. I feel honoured to be associated with Dr. Splane in this way.

My remarks are entitled "A Right to Escape Poverty?" Let me begin by addressing the question-mark in my title. Am I challenging the view that people are entitled to a life of reasonable comfort, with access to all the basic necessities that make life possible—food, water, shelter, security of person? Am I questioning the validity of the claim made in article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Clearly, I am not opposed to such sentiments, nor indeed to any of the other assertions made in the Declaration. As a proponent of human rights and international law, I firmly believe in the right of all

human beings to enjoy equal rights, liberty, and what Franklin Roosevelt described as the "freedom from fear"; and to make those conditions possible, one must be able to rise above the constraints and limitations created by poverty.

The question I am posing in my title is: can poverty be overcome simply by the establishment and articulation of *rights*? What exactly do we mean when we assert a *right*, and how do we make such notions meaningful?

First, let me remind you of the dimensions of the problem. Everyone here is familiar, at least in general terms, with the nature and scale of poverty around the world, though of necessity understandings of what constitutes poverty will differ from country to country. In Canada we have no absolute scale by which to measure the concept of poverty: there have been attempts to match dollar incomes against "basic needs," and on such a scale it has been calculated that currently a family of four would have difficulty meeting basic needs with an income below about \$23,000 annually¹. Such measures are only guidelines at best, however, for they operate against the background of a society which provides healthcare, public schooling, welfare support, minimum wage laws, and so on.

Imagine instead a society in which none of these conditions apply, and in which the average annual income for a family is a *fraction* of what is regarded as barely acceptable in Canada. Last month the World Bank estimated that "1.4 billion people, or one quarter of the population of the developing world, lived below our international line of \$1.25 a day in 2005 prices."²

To take this a little further: It has been calculated that 95% of the world's population lives on less than \$10 a day; and that 40 percent of the world's population—around 2.6 billion people—account for just 5% of the world's income.

And let me give you one last, grim statistic: that 25,000-30,000 children die around the world *each day*—almost 10 million a year—before they reach the age of five, deaths directly attributable to poverty—to the inability of their parents or caregivers to provide them with the basic necessities of life.

The numbers are so large as to be almost meaningless; they are simply too hard - - and perhaps too sad - - to grasp. Research in social psychology tells us that people are much more likely to be influenced by concrete cases of poverty, malnutrition and death. Hence the power of child sponsorship schemes. However, devel-

opment research tells us that it is exactly that desire to make concrete and to personalize that tends to move people away from systemic analysis and action. Yes, helping one person is helping the world, but it is unlikely to change the world.

The UN's *Human Development Report* for 2007-2008 tries to find some hope in our situation, asking us to view statistics longitudinally, and not in the immediate term:

Since the first Human Development Report was published in 1990 there have been spectacular—if spectacularly uneven—advances in human development. The share of the population living in developing countries on less than US\$1 a day has fallen from 29 percent in 1990 to 18 percent in 2004. Over the same period, child mortality rates have fallen from 106 deaths per thousand live births to 83 and life expectancy has increased by 3 years. Progress in education has gathered pace.³

These figures point to a gradual amelioration of the world's poverty—yet at a rate that hardly suggests a foreseeable end to misery, hardship, and death for millions and millions of people who lack the basic needs of food, clothing, and shelter, let alone medical care or schooling. The Report continues less optimistically:

Only around 32 countries out of 147 monitored by the World Bank are on track to achieve the Millennial Development Goal of a two-thirds reduction in child mortality by 2015. South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are comprehensively off track. On current trends the MDG target will be missed by a margin that will represent 4.4 million additional deaths in 2015. (p.25)

In his 2007 Commencement address at Harvard, Bill Gates observed: "[H]umanity's greatest advances are not in its discoveries – but in how those discoveries are applied to reduce inequity. Whether through democracy, strong public education, quality health care, or broad economic opportunity – reducing inequity is the highest human achievement." But in the face of continuing global poverty, what is to be done?

We know that there are many non-governmental agencies that are dedicated to fighting poverty all over the world—Oxfam, for example, has been engaged in famine relief and development aid around the globe for over 60 years; similarly CARE, the "Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere," was founded at about the same time, and operates in 70 countries around the world. These and many other

non-governmental agencies contribute billions of dollars every year to address poverty and sickness, and do a wonderful job. But the difficulty they face in many, if not most cases, is that they exist in a kind of moral and political vacuum: in most of the places that they operate, they cannot effect the kinds of changes in law or governance that might help to attack the roots of poverty. Indeed, such organizations often produce a negative response in local regimes that see them as introducing western ideas and values that might threaten the current power structure.

At the level of state involvement, there have been many attempts to come to some kind of international understanding about the need to eradicate poverty and its most obvious manifestation, hunger. From the time of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights onwards, the UN has addressed the issue of poverty through a series of international declarations and covenants, and urged nations around the world to work together to find solutions. In 1974, governments attending the World Food Conference agreed that "every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop their physical and mental faculties."

In 1996, a similar conference, the "World Food Summit" organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, produced what is known as "The Rome Declaration on World Food Security," in which many heads of state affirmed "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger":

Here is what they said:

We pledge our political will and our common and national commitment to achieving food security for all and to an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015....

We reaffirm that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment is the essential foundation which will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication. Democracy, promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and the full and equal participation of men and women are essential for achieving sustainable food security for all.⁴

This is a clear and straightforward declaration of what we would all consider to be fundamental human rights, and it is followed by a concrete plan of action that begins:

We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all....

Given these ringing declarations, what has happened? Well, as we saw from the Human Development report I cited earlier, the situation a dozen years after the Rome conference is bleak, and while there is reason to believe that there has been improvement, no-one is under any illusions about the prevalence of poverty and hunger in large parts of the world today.

Why, given such widespread agreement about the nature of the problem and possible solutions, are we making so little headway? Why, given all the resources, all the material wealth and technological know-how in the developed nations, can we not simply help people attain what all agree is theirs by *right*?

Part of the problem lies in our understanding of what is meant by "human rights," for contrary to the confident assumption underlying such documents as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, not all nations necessarily agree upon a common definition. We talk about rights as though such a concept existed like a law in physics—outside ourselves, something eternal and immutable over which no-one has any power. This is the premise behind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which celebrates its 60th anniversary this year. It was adopted by the United Nations in response to the horrors of the Second World War; the intention was to set forth principles that would form the basis of peace, liberty, and freedom from fear and want among all the peoples of the world.

The preamble of the Declaration gives us the foundation on which the articles are erected: it opens with the words, "**Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world....**"⁵

Universally applicable as such statements may seem, the fact remains that international human rights law, as articulated in key international instruments like the Universal Declaration, is rooted in philosophy and

political evolution grounded largely in Western culture and history. Words like "freedom" and "justice" may not carry the same meaning for an educated European, say, as they would for someone working in rural Asia or Africa.

When we speak for example of "the individual's right to privacy," a matter of concern to Vancouverites just now because of security preparations for the up-coming Olympics, would someone living in China or Indonesia understand exactly what we mean? It's more likely that they would look at the world from the perspective of collective rights and responsibilities. Westerners, by contrast, are encouraged to perceive themselves as individuals, and taught to fight for the rights of the individual. As to privacy: well, those of you who have done some traveling will know what a variable concept that is in different parts of the world.

This is not to say that there is an unbridgeable gap between cultures here—that, in the words of Kipling's ballad, "*East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet*"—there are similarities as well as differences in outlook and values. But there are problems of definition. Add to this the fact that, even in a highly individualistic society like ours, rights are not absolute; depending upon circumstances, they may be trumped by other rights. Your right to freedom of expression, for instance, must give way to my right to be protected from hate speech. Human rights are not in themselves a legal concept; however, what gives the notion of "rights" its meaning, is the framework of law by which the idea of human rights is structured, articulated, and protected, and by means of which such rights are implemented and related one to another.

What are the implications of all this for any attempt to implement the principles promulgated by the United Nations and other world bodies? Of the 192 nations that currently form the UN, 162 have ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which affirms the right of citizens of a country to an adequate standard of living, free primary school education, freedom from hunger, equal opportunity, and a host of other rights which we would take for granted. Yet we know very well that some of the signatories to this agreement have not lived up their obligations, have not met its terms, and in some cases have committed abuses against their own citizens. In such cases, the UN committee involved should be able to identify the offender and the offence, and require that the terms of the covenant be complied with.

The problem is that such international covenants have no practical means of enforcement. The bodies that draw them up and seek to apply them exist essentially at the discretion of the states that created them; they are limited in power and in their permitted scope of inquiry, and they are powerless to intervene in the affairs of states that reject them. There are a few legal mechanisms that may be invoked if one state wishes to punish another. But for the most part, there have been few occasions on which international sanctions have successfully forced a change of heart or policy.

By far the most common form of implementation of human rights standards by states remains traditional bilateral diplomacy. This can extend from oral condemnations through ambassadorial *démarches* to formal contacts with opposition and human rights organizations. In extreme cases, linkages may be made between state policies relating to aid and trade; you will recall for example the case of South Africa, where extensive trade sanctions played a role in the downfall of apartheid. However, such linkages appear to have been lessening, rather than increasing, over the last few years. Recent Canadian governments have in most cases explicitly rejected the linkage of human rights with aid and trade initiatives.

Perhaps, when we hear that people have been deprived of their rights, we should seek to restore them with the help of a fleet of planes or battleships. This would be quick, perhaps; but I have only to say the word "Iraq" to convey the idea that in all probability such "solutions" are not solutions at all—they are simply the prelude to further difficulties.

So how do we bring about the establishment of human rights in nations unable or unwilling to comply with international covenants they may have signed? How can we go about helping the millions of people who are dying of poverty and malnutrition, and who may have the misfortune of living in a country like Zimbabwe, where the economy has utterly crumbled, the political system has all but collapsed, and human rights have been put on hold by a President who seems to have lost touch with all the ideals that took him into the political arena thirty years ago?

Zimbabwe offers us a useful example of the helplessness of the world to act in the face of an abuse of "rights". When other countries have criticized the harshness of the Mugabe regime and pointed to the human rights abuses suffered by Zimbabwean citizens, Mugabe's response has been to appeal to his followers

to stave off interference by Western imperialism disguised as humanitarianism. The human rights invoked by developed nations are denounced as just another Trojan horse, introduced by the West as a means of restoring old colonial values.

Meanwhile, people are suffering: according to the UN's *Human Development Report 2007-08*, Zimbabwe ranks 91st among 108 developing countries in what is called the "Human Poverty Index"; and in perhaps the most chilling statistic, Zimbabweans are listed as having the lowest probability in the world of surviving beyond the age of 40 – yes, 40! The operations of NGOs have for the most part been suspended, and their workers threatened or beaten on the grounds that they were spies. At 2.2 million per cent, inflation is higher in Zimbabwe than anywhere else in the world; until a recent revaluation of the currency, a loaf of bread cost 100 million dollars.

These are the realities facing Zimbabweans. How has the world responded? Largely by expressions of concern—and little more. When Mr. Mugabe went to a conference of African prime ministers earlier this year, there were no repercussions, and precious little public criticism of his policies, by his fellow-politicians. Yet many African countries are signatories to one or more of the many declarations of support for the fight against poverty and the protection of human rights around the world.

The reason is perhaps obvious: signing a declaration of principles is one thing; implementing those principles is quite another. As soon as one begins to stress implementation rather than simply the articulation of norms,

states—no matter what their cultural or ideological roots – feel threatened. This is particularly true in the area of human rights where the mechanisms for implementation remain largely political rather than legal. To appeal to other countries to bring pressure to bear on Zimbabwe is inviting scrutiny of their own situation, and not many countries would necessarily pass muster in a close inspection of this kind.

In other words, an appeal for action grounded in "rights" may not be the most effective way of rousing support for the victims of poverty and hunger.

Instead of broad appeals to universal principles, we may have to look at much simpler, more localized approaches to poverty reduction: the approach favoured, for example, by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, the bank created by Nobel-prizewinner Mohammed Yunus, who visited UBC last year. The Bank makes small loans to poor people in developing countries so that they may break the cycle of poverty and invest in their own future and the future of their community. In 2007, the bank could boast over seven million users, and claimed a recovery rate of 98%. The bank now operates in over 40 countries, and claims to have lifted millions of people out of the depths of poverty. And it has inspired other banks to follow suit, banks that have discovered that the micro-finance approach can benefit both borrowers and investors.

There is no question that micro-credit can make a very positive difference in the lives of many people; however, there is considerable debate about whether it can make the kinds of lasting inroads into poverty that its proponents prom-

ise; and it is also evident that it does little to alter the structural and political inequities that bedevil many of the world's poorer countries.⁶ Still, it offers a real alternative to the social paralysis engendered by grinding and unrelenting poverty.

Like Mohammed Yunus, the United Nations has understood the need to move beyond rhetoric about rights and principles to pragmatic approaches based in concrete action. It addressed the problem in its Millennium Declaration of 2000, out of which emerged the eight "Millennium Development Goals," goals intended to meet the needs of the world's poor. The principles enunciated there are familiar—end poverty and hunger, establish universal education and gender equality, and so on; what is different is that the emphasis is on practicality, on setting achievable, time-bound goals. The driving force was then-Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report to the General Assembly in 2005 urging all members of the United Nations to embrace the MDGs, aim to achieve them by 2015, and begin the process immediately by taking a series of concrete steps outlined in the report.

Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is the first of the Millennium Development goals, and this is presented as a series of specific targets, each divided further into sub-headings. Thus **Target 2 is to "Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people"**; this is then marked out as four concrete points to be monitored:

- Growth-rate of GDP per person employed
- Employment-to-population ratio
- Proportion of employed people

- living below \$1 (PPP) per day
- Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment.⁷

Both in organization and language, the targets are laid out in business-like fashion—there is none of the rhetorical generality that often characterizes such pronouncements; and to remind us that these goals are to be achieved by 2015, the MDG web-site includes a count-down clock (when I was preparing these remarks, there were 6 years, 142 days, 2 hours, 41 minutes, 20 seconds and counting to the target date!).

In his 2005 Report Secretary-General Annan did not appeal to the notion of "rights" except in the sense of human rights in general. Simply to insist that people have the right to be free of hunger is not, as we have seen, a means of guaranteeing that this right will be made real in real lives. Instead, he looked to the broader concept of international obligation, by which all states would agree to act collectively to stop genocide, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. In the statement accompanying the Report, he focussed upon the principle of the "Responsibility to Protect"; that is, each state has the responsibility of protecting its own citizens from such evils, but if the state fails to meet its obligations in this regard, then "the responsibility shifts to the international community." In the last resort, he concluded, "the United Nations Security Council may take enforcement action according to the Charter."

This idea was actively promoted by the Canadian government, and has now been adopted as a tenet of foreign policy action by states as diverse as Norway and Korea. But the responsibility to protect has not yet become a binding

norm of international law, and the current Canadian government seems to have lost interest in promoting the concept.

Perhaps, if we return for a moment to the situation of the people of Zimbabwe and similar states, there is a case to be made for collective action. Clearly the state is failing to protect its own citizens from abuse, and allowing huge numbers of people to suffer *in extremis*. All demands that human rights be recognized have had no effect. This is perhaps the kind of situation that Annan envisaged when he adopted the language of the "Responsibility to Protect." However, a problem here is that members of the United Nations are also committed to the principle of a state's sovereignty, of non-intervention in another state's internal affairs; violation of that principle creates resistance and political tensions that are just as likely to exacerbate a problem as to solve it. My own view is that we have reached a moment of opportunity in international affairs where, if we keep working hard at normative development, it may just be that sovereignty will cede to the responsibility to protect, at least in the case of massive threats to human life and personal security.

It may be that over time a body of international law will come into force that is based on universally-accepted human rights norms, norms that are accepted by member states and implemented by common agreement within a framework that has real power to exact consequences for non-compliance. But at present international legal mechanisms have little force in the attempts to establish and implement human rights. Within some domestic systems of law, international human rights standards find solid support in national legislation and practice,

which in turn can lead to relatively effective implementation. But this implementation is haphazard and completely inconsistent between different states; and it remains largely outside the reach of any compulsory international scrutiny.

Many states are parties to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, which does put some teeth into that covenant by allowing a Human Rights Committee to investigate and judge complaints of human rights violations by individuals from countries who are signatories to the protocol. But in the end, the only real consequence even here is the censure of an offender by the court of public opinion—there is no enforceable legal consequence. Organisations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch do much to bring human rights violations to the light of public scrutiny, but again there is little that they can do beyond creating public pressure on offending governments.

If I may return one last time to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article One of that document maintains that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." Indeed, it is in everyone's interests that we live in a spirit of brotherhood and peace. But as the Dalai Lama reminded us in his Nobel lecture of 1989, "Peace, in the sense of the absence of war, is of little value to someone who is dying of hunger or cold. . . . Peace can only last where human rights are respected, where the people are fed, and where individuals and nations are free."⁸

If there is to be a solution to the problem of world poverty, it may lie in a combination of all the forces at play: international covenants raising awareness and influencing public opinion; cooperation among many states to exert pressure on those states that abuse human rights; support for improving the governance and legal systems of many states around our globe; a world-wide effort to meet the goals and targets established by the MDG; and promoting a richer interplay of international law and internal legislation—that is, a willingness by the state to shape or change its laws in accordance with international agreements about civil and political rights.

Only when human rights are fully integrated into a nation's political structure can we be sure that they will be fully protected; only when rights are embedded in the principles by which states govern themselves can they be invoked to drive governments into finding solutions to chronic poverty, malnutrition, and disease. This may be difficult to accomplish in developing nations with weak legal institutions and troubled economies; but here a combination of social action from within, judicious application of international aid, and the pressure of legal mechanisms applied by the international community might work together to enable a state to meet its obligations to its own citizens.

The eradication of poverty is a goal to which all states should aspire, because it is the right thing to do — and it is in all our interests. If we succeed, we shall have gone a long way towards establishing the kind of brotherhood among nations that the framers of the UN Charter imagined for a traumatized post-war world. For that reason, even as we recognize the limitations of a rights-based doctrine, we must explore every practical way of helping the poor of the world to realize what is their undoubted right: their right to escape poverty.

Thank you.

¹ Chris Sarlo, "Poverty in Canada: 2006 Update," Fraser Alert, p.2. Fraser Institute. http://www.fraserinstitute.org/COMMERCE.WEB/product_files/PovertyinCanada2006.pdf Retrieved 14 September 2008

² Data & Research: The World Bank. http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&piPK=64165421&theSitePK=469372&menuPK=64166093&entityID=000158349_200808261132

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³ Human Development Report 2007/2008: 1. The 21st Century Climate Challenge, p. 24. http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Chapter1.pdf Retrieved 14 September 2008.

⁴ World Food Summit: archived web-site. http://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm Retrieved 14 September 2008.

⁵ Taken from the website of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, <http://www.unhchr.ch/udhr/lang/eng.htm> Retrieved 14 September 2008.

⁶ See Ian Fraser, "Microfinance comes of age," Scottish Banker Magazine, 3 August 2007; <http://www.social-capital.net/articles/view.php?viewid=151> Retrieved 14 September 2008.

⁷ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/poverty.shtml> Retrieved 14 September 2008.

⁸ Nobel lecture, December 11, 1989. http://nobel-prize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1989/lama-lecture.html Retrieved 14 September 2008.

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The Henry Maas Memorial Scholarship for doctoral students at the UBC School of Social Work has been created to honor his spirit, memory and his strong beliefs in the merits of theory and research informing social work education and practice. This scholarship will enable Doctoral students to develop their own theories and contribute to knowledge building in social welfare.

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In recognition and celebration of Professor Seebaran's significant contributions to community development, teaching and practice, and to anti-racist social work education during his academic career, the UBC School of Social Work has established the Roopchand Seebaran Prize. The prize is awarded on an annual basis to BSW or MSW student(s) whose essay or project work on the subject of either community development or anti-racist social work education is judged to be of the highest quality.

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Friends and alumni of the School have established a scholarship in honour of Professor Emerita Mary Hill, a pioneer in the field of social gerontology. Under the leadership of Kathy Hamilton (BSW, MSW) a group of committed fundraisers have raised over \$30,000 to endow a scholarship for students in Social Work who are studying in the area of gerontology.

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A scholarship has been established in memory of Lilian To for graduate students in the UBC School of Social Work intending to study in the area of immigration and refugee policy and practice. Lilian, a social work graduate (1968) of the University of Hong Kong and an MSW graduate (1979) of the UBC School of Social Work, was a renowned and internationally recognized social worker and Chief Executive Officer (1988-2005) of S.U.C.C.E.S.S, Vancouver's leading Chinese social service agency with a particular interest in meeting the economic, social and cultural adjustment needs of new immigrants to Canada.

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A \$2,500 scholarship has been endowed to recognize and honour Dr. Richard Splane's work as a distinguished Social Policy and Social Work academic, and Professor Emeritus at UBC. Dr. Splane's initial contribution to the endowment principal has been matched by the Faculty of Arts. The award is made on the recommendation of the School of Social Work, in consultation with the Faculty of Graduate Studies, to a doctoral student doing research in the area of social policy.



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In September 2000, leaders from 189 nations agreed on a vision for the future: a world with less poverty, hunger and disease, greater survival prospects for mothers and their infants, better educated children, equal opportunities for women, and a healthier environment; a world in which developed and developing countries worked in partnership for the betterment of all. This vision took the shape of eight Millennium Development (MDGs), which provide a framework of time-bound targets by which progress can be measured.

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The Declaration established 2015 as the target date for achievement of most of its quantifiable commitments. Half the period to this target date has now passed. Check the MDG Monitor for progress at www.mdgmonitor.org

United Nations Millennium Declaration:
www.undp.org/mdg/basics_ontrack.shtml

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