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Spring 1986

# Social Sciences

at Cariboo College

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Anthropology  
Geography  
History  
Philosophy  
Political Studies  
Psychology  
Sociology









## SOCIAL SCIENCE GUIDE

### INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the world of Social Sciences. At Cariboo College, the Department of Social Sciences consists of seven disciplines, each with the study of human beings and human society as its central focus. These disciplines are anthropology, geography, history, philosophy, political studies, psychology, and sociology. Each has its own history, its own philosophy, its distinctive interests and materials, and often its own research techniques, but all are interrelated.

This guide is designed to introduce you to what we of the social science department study and teach. For ease of understanding, this guide is divided up into a number of sections dealing with specialized disciplines. The instructors have written the sections dealing with their own specialty, and you are urged to read each. While reading these sections, please be aware that each instructor has a personal commitment to excellence, in teaching, in scholarship, and in research. Further, it is the Department's goal to provide courses that encourage students to strive for excellence, that meet the richly varied needs of students, and that encourage students to explore and to understand human behaviour, problems, and society - past, present, future.

If after reading this guide, you have any questions or wish further information about the Social Sciences at Cariboo College, please feel free to contact us at 374-0123. We will be happy to talk with you.

### MAKING IT IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

In Social Science courses the most important factor is involvement. You will find that your instructors are very involved in their disciplines, and naturally enough they each believe that their specialty is particularly important. You must be prepared to put time and energy into each course. Moreover, students are expected to participate fully in all aspects of their courses, whether it be through participation in class and in seminars or through the completion of written assignments and examinations. Actually, the best thing to do is to forget about marks and concentrate on learning



something about the subjects you are studying. If you participate fully in the course you are taking, the grades will look after themselves.

You are likely to find that college work differs significantly both in kind and quantity from high school studies. You will be asked to read more and to write a great deal more than you did in secondary school. More important however, is the kind of work your college instructors will be asking of you. You will be asked to define problems and explore their solutions through research, both in the library and in the field, and to write papers and to make oral presentations. Your instructors will, of course, guide and assist you. They will not, however, do your thinking for you. The emphasis in Social Sciences at Cariboo College is on creative, critical, analytical thinking. You are allowed and expected to have opinions, even encouraged to have dissenting ones, and to explore and test those opinions through reading, class discussion, research, and written work.

#### CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Students take courses in the Social Sciences for two reasons: first, for a better understanding of themselves and their society, and second, as preparation for future careers. The number and variety of jobs available to people who are trained in specific Social Science fields have increased dramatically in the past two decades. Anthropologists, geographers, historians, philosophers, political scientists, psychologists, and sociologists are employed in education, research, government and business. Business often prefers the Social Science graduate because these individuals have the analytical, communication and people-oriented skills that enable them to be flexible and adapt to new situations and challenges. A recent Statistics Canada Study reported that there had been a 138% increase in new jobs for Social Scientists in Canada between 1971 and 1981.

The real value of Social Science courses for most college students lies in the intellectual training provided. All Social Science fields allow you to study human behaviour in detail, and a well-developed understanding of yourself and your society as well as those societies different from your own, is an asset in many fields. Further, the skills in writing, analysis, research and debate fostered in lecture, seminar and lab make you a more valuable employee in many areas of employment.



**THE COLLEGE PROGRAM IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

The courses offered at Cariboo College in the Social Sciences have prearranged transfer credit to the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, and the University of Victoria. This means that you will receive transfer credit for any courses you take here.

The Social Science program at Cariboo College will enable you to take first and second year University level courses in preparation for completing either an honours degree or a major in the field of your choice at any of the universities in B.C. and at universities in other provinces.

Students majoring in fields outside the Social Sciences may enroll in any of the courses offered in the department as electives. The Social Science Department is not open only to students majoring in one of its disciplines. Students majoring in other fields or any member of the community are offered the opportunity of learning more about people and the nature of human society. Each year, a number of Social Science courses are offered in the evening.

Beginning in 1986-87, a number of Social Science courses are available on the new Williams Lake campus. The specific courses to be offered vary from year to year, but sufficient courses are available to enable students to complete a full year of university transfer studies. Contact the Academic Advisor - Mr. Barry Weaver - at the Williams Lake Campus for details.

**ASSOCIATE OF ARTS DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Are you aware that you can be eligible for an Associate of Arts Diploma after the equivalent of two years at Cariboo College in the Social Sciences Department?

This college diploma has been designed as a form of recognition for students who have successfully completed 60 credits of university transfer courses, and met the basic requirements as set out in the College Calendar. To receive the diploma, the student must apply to the Registrar's Department, normally during the semester when he or she is completing the requirements.

Successful completion of two years at Cariboo College is an important academic achievement. We wish to encourage students to plan their course selection to



become eligible for the Associate of Arts Diploma, and receive the recognition that this Diploma symbolizes. It is available to both part-time and full-time students; to those who are transferring on to universities or those who are aiming at a two year college education.

The requirements for the Associate of Arts Diploma have been designed to encourage students to specialize in two Social Science disciplines as "areas of concentration," yet still provide enough flexibility to allow students to take a broad selection of courses that meet their personal interests and educational goals.

An "area of concentration" refers to successful completion of four courses (12 credits) in a Social Science discipline. This would normally mean two first year courses and two second year courses; of course, there is nothing to prevent you from taking more courses in your discipline "areas of concentration" if more courses are available.

We hope that you are as enthusiastic about this form of recognition as we are, and that you will tailor your program to achieve an Associate of Arts Diploma in the Social Sciences.

Further details are available in the College Calendar. If you have any questions, please contact the Chairman of the Social Science Department, Bo Hansen, or any Social Science instructor.



ANTHROPOLOGY

Compared with the other social sciences, anthropology is a small discipline practiced by only a few hundred Canadians. But its scope surpasses that of any other academic subject. Indeed, the field of anthropology is so vast that anthropologists themselves cannot decide whether they are natural scientists, humanists, or social scientists. There are people who specialize in human biology, animal behavior, ancient flora and fauna, political organization, family studies, education, psychology, tool technologies used two million years before present, religious rituals, and dozens of other areas. What keeps the discipline together is each anthropologist's interest in all aspects of the human species which shed light on important questions, such as: who are we? where do we come from? and, increasingly, what is our future?

Similar questions are asked by other social scientists, but their answers all too often imply that humanity coincides with 'Canadians', 'the western world', 'the developed countries'. Anthropologists are committed to redress this bias by arguing that in order to arrive at significant insights about the human species, we must extend the boundaries of social science to include the behavior and cultural achievements of all the people who live or had lived anywhere on this planet. For this reason, anthropologists are more interested in societies neglected by other disciplines - such as the Nuer of East Africa, the Tikopia of Oceania, or the Homo sapiens neandertalensis of 100,000 years ago - than in those studied by their colleagues.

Although anthropology is an extremely inter-disciplinary subject (attracting therefore students who want to obtain an overview of the various perspectives from which humans can be studied), most of its practitioners identify more or less with one of four sub-fields: cultural anthropology, linguistics, physical/biological anthropology, and archaeology. If you choose to study the subject at Cariboo College, you are advised to enrol in Anthropology 111 during the fall semester and then take Anthropology 121 in the winter semester. The two courses will introduce you to the scope, techniques, and vocabulary of the entire discipline, beginning with a new approach to what constitutes history - or at least the five million years studied by anthropologists - and ending with a linguistic analysis of contemporary capitalism and socialism.



COURSE OFFERINGS IN ANTHROPOLOGY**Anthropology 111****Introduction to Physical Anthropology**

As an introductory course, topics to be discussed include theories of human evolution, prehistoric man and culture, the concept of race and man's living primate relatives.

**Anthropology 121****Introduction to Cultural Anthropology**

An introduction to the study of non-western culture and society through the examination of culture, race and language, ethnocentrism, and social and cultural change.

**Anthropology 214****Canadian Native Peoples**

An introduction to the present situation of Canada's Indians, Metis, and Inuit, interpreted on the basis of contemporary and historical, political, economic, and cultural developments. Major topics include: the Indian Act, the reserve system, land claims, directed culture change, social consequences of paternalism.

**Anthropology 215****Studies in Ethnography**

A detailed introduction to the ethnographic monograph. The course is based on several ethnographic classics - each representing a complete description of a small-scale society and the special interests of the author - in order to demonstrate how anthropologists go about collecting, interpreting, and presenting empirical evidence which constitutes the backbone of the discipline.

**Anthropology 223****Indians of British Columbia**

An introduction to the traditional Indian cultures of British Columbia. Topics to be covered include language, economy and technology, religion and ceremonialism mythology, kinship and social organization.



**Anthropology 224****Symbolic Anthropology**

An examination of the basic principles employed in the analysis of symbols, that is, shared images of the condensed meaning used in every type of cultural interaction. In view of the enormous scope of the field, the course is restricted to religious symbolism. Ethnographic examples are drawn from a wide range of societies including Canada.

**Anthropology 225****Sex, Biology, and Culture**

A survey of the different ways in which a biological condition (sex) is transformed into a cultural status. The central issue concerns the question whether there are 'natural' male and female character traits that are expressed regardless of local cultural influences. The material derives from numerous human and animal societies.

**ANTHROPOLOGY FACULTY**

**David Scheffel:** David received his university education in the Netherlands, England and Canada, specializing in cultural and social anthropology. He has carried out field research among the Inuit of Labrador and the Russian Old Believers of Alberta, concentrating on the relationship between demography and culture, and religious symbolism. Prior to joining Cariboo College, David taught at the University of Alberta and worked as a consultant for the National Film Board of Canada. His current research includes the history of European attitudes to North American native cultures and the correlation between biological and cultural evolution and extinction.



GEOGRAPHY

The date is March 5, 1910. Without warning, sixty-two Canadian Pacific Railroad workers perish in a Rogers Pass avalanche, one of many such disasters in the Pass. Early Saturday morning, January 9, 1965, 100,000,000 tons of rock and earth descended upon the Hope-Princeton Highway burying alive four travellers. In May 1980, Mount St. Helens unleashed a force of lethal gas and heat, in an eruption on a tranquil Sunday morning that left over sixty dead or missing. We live in a hazardous world - if old age, or disease, or accident does not get you, perhaps you will fall prey to the forces of Physical Geography.

Assuredly, the influence of Physical Geography in our lives is a large one, sometimes an astonishing and even dangerous one. Other types of geography influence us in more subtle, but no less significant, ways. Consider the geography of the interior of your home. What effect does the colour of its walls have on your thought processes or the seating arrangement on your willingness and desire to talk? And for that matter, what influenced you to paint your walls in those colours or arrange your furniture in that manner? Space is something everyone responds to and yet no one talks about. Outside of your home, why does your neighbourhood look the way it does or your city develop as it has? Landscape and space are integral concepts in Human Geography and critical in the study of man's activities.

Moreover, the study of geography allows one to appreciate and understand the environment in which we live - a prerequisite for life as well as a career. Specifically, geography courses provide you with much of the knowledge and skills necessary to open up career opportunities in urban and regional planning, architecture and construction industries, resource and recreational management, tourism industry, cartography and remote sensing, geomorphology and meteorology, education and a great variety of fields in both government and private business.



COURSE OFFERINGS IN GEOGRAPHY**Geography 110**Environment and Man

Geography 110 is an introductory course designed to permit you to not only come to an understanding of what is the discipline of Geography, but also to experience and comprehend the environment in which you live. Emphasis will be upon the role of the natural environment as it affects human activities.

**Geography 112**Physical Geography: The Earth's Lands and Waters

This is a science credit laboratory course dealing systematically with the origin and evolution of the earth's waters and topographic features, paying special attention to the perception of natural hazards.

**Geography 122**Physical Geography: Climatology and Biogeography

This science credit laboratory course is a continuation of Geography 112, examining the elements of water and climate, soils and vegetation. Students will regularly use the college weather station for first-hand weather data collecting experience.

**Geography 211**Economic Geography

As an introduction to the structure of the economic landscape, this course focuses on the major sectors of the economy as well as consumer behaviour and decision making, from a geographer's perspective.

**Geography 212**Urban Geography

As three quarters of the Canadian population live in urban places, Geography 212 takes on significant proportions through the study of the city as space and place. Local Kamloops environments will be explored and explained.

**Geography 220**Human Geography

You are introduced to the major traditions and themes of human geography with emphasis placed on the study of population, underdevelopment, culture and cities.



**Geography 222****Regional Geography of Canada**

Through focusing on the regions of Canada and examining Canadian issues, students will come to understand and appreciate the nature of Canadian geography and specific problems facing the country. A course in Canadian Geography is a necessary requirement for any degree in education.

**Geography 223****Regional Geography of British Columbia and the Yukon**

With the ultimate goals of creating an appreciation of our province and our place in western Canada, the physical environment and cultural setting of B.C. and the Yukon are the basis for this regional study. "Let's see how well you know British Columbia" is the introductory lecture topic.

**GEOGRAPHY FACULTY****Jim Miller:**

Jim, with his specialty interest in physical environment, brings to our College Geography Department expertise from his graduate studies at the University of California at Los Angeles. He spent two years teaching Geography at the University of Calgary before arriving at our College in 1971. He has been successful in establishing at Cariboo College a fully credited science laboratory course in Geography, one of only three such college courses in the province. Jim's favorite study areas include natural hazard perception, railroad mail transportation routes, historical geography of Glacier National Park, and fishing.

**Barry Weaver:**

Barry is a B.C. native who received his first degree from Simon Fraser University and his second from U.B.C. After completing his teacher's training at S.F.U., he taught in Fernie and Dawson Creek. His major research interests include the use of art and literature in teaching Geography, social geography of the city, community planning, and the development of B.C.'s interior cities. Currently, Barry is teaching geography courses at Williams Lake as well as being the Academic Advisor on that campus.



### HISTORY

Contemporary trends in western society are viewed with alarm: the threat of nuclear holocaust; the economy racked by inflation and unemployment; poverty in the midst of plenty; racial, sex and class divisions; technological change. How did we reach this stage?

The present situation cannot be understood without a comprehensive examination of the past. Historical events, however, cannot be explained by merely studying the actions of famous individuals or the political elite. The interaction between upper, middle and working classes, men and women, and ethnic groups has been a major factor in determining the socio-economic and political growth of countries. All history courses, therefore, examine the social development of society by studying such diverse issues as class relations, culture, welfare institutions, economics, religion, trade unionism, women's roles, urbanization, politics, minorities, etc.

Besides the obvious relevance of the historical perspectives to certain contemporary issues, the study of history offers the student the opportunity to develop mental skills which are invaluable in all fields of endeavour. Historical study teaches the student how to organize and classify extensive data. It develops literary techniques and promotes the analytical capabilities of the student. These are skills which are useful in every profession or field of study.



COURSE OFFERINGS IN HISTORY

**NOTE:** Courses marked with an asterisk (\*) are not offered every year.

**History 112****An Introduction to Canadian History**

This course examines the regional life and social organization of pre-confederation Canada, the impact of frontierism, metropolitanism and continentalism, and the rise of a national spirit.

**History 122****History of Canada, 1867 to the Present**

An examination of the historical roots of current conflicts: workers and employers; central government and provinces; French Canadians and English Canadians; and native peoples and the government.

**History 212\*****British Columbia History**

The focus of the course will be on political, cultural and social development of the province.

**History 213****Europe 1500 - 1789**

The lectures and seminars study the intellectual, religious, cultural, political and economic development of Europe from 1500 - 1789.

**History 216\*****History of England: Roman Britain to the Glorious Revolution, 1688**

The course examines the social, political, economic and religious issues which affected the following periods of British history: Roman, Norman, Medieval, the Tudors and Stuarts.

**History 222\*****Studies in Historical Method: Local History**

This course will be concerned with the question of historical methodology, focusing on the local history of the Kamloops region.



**History 223****Europe 1789 - 1939**

A study of the impact of the French Revolution, the Congress of Vienna, the reactionary forces and the progress of modern societal values.

**History 224\*****Women in European History**

An introduction to the historical experience of women in relation to the family, work, sexuality and class.

**History 226****History of England: The Glorious Revolution to Victorian Britain**

The course examines the dramatic transformation in England's social, urban, industrial and political history.

**HISTORY FACULTY****Andrew Yarmie:**

After completing his undergraduate training at University of Victoria, Andrew studied at King's College, London, England where he received a Doctor of Philosophy degree in history. His research interests are in nineteenth century British industrial relations and women's history. His publications include: "Benevolence and Labour Management in the Mid-Victorian British Textile Industry," Europa, 1979; "Employers' Organizations in Mid-Victorian England," International Review of Social History, 1980; and "British Employers' Resistance to "Grandmotherly" Government, 1850 - 1880," Social History, 1984.



PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy is the world's oldest academic discipline; and, because of this, its topics and methods of analysis are quite wide ranging. Everything from the study of Taoism to Existentialism falls under its umbrella; everything from Yoga to Symbolic Logic has been used as a means of getting at its truths. Analytic Philosophy, which has become the focus of North American schools, finds its roots in the Greek Philosophers, especially Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates.

The mark of Analytic Philosophy, in the last Century, has been that of Skepticism. One of this Century's greatest philosophers, Bertrand Russell, quite succinctly enunciates the Skeptic's position, and why it should incline a person to study Philosophy, in the following passage:

"Is there any knowledge in the world which is so certain that no reasonable man could doubt it? This question, which at first sight might not seem difficult, is really one of the most difficult that can be asked. When we have realized the obstacles in the way of a straightforward and confident answer, we shall be well launched on the study of philosophy—for philosophy is merely the attempt to answer such ultimate questions, not carelessly and dogmatically, as we do in ordinary life and even in the sciences, but critically, after exploring all that makes such questions puzzling, and after realizing all the vagueness and confusion that underlie our ordinary ideas."

Besides this type of general enquiry into the foundations of knowledge and existence, Philosophers, since Socrates, have spent much time contemplating the moral life. In fact, morality was the primary concern of Plato, and, for him, it was intimately connected to knowledge; so much so, that the unexamined life was not worth living.



COURSE OFFERINGS IN PHILOSOPHY**Philosophy 111**Introduction to Critical Thinking

This is a course to help students to distinguish between good and bad reasoning. The course will introduce the student to logical analysis, which will entail an examination of the meaning of logical terms and an investigation of their contribution to the arguments in which they occur. Considerable attention will be given to representing the logical structure of arguments and deciding their validity or invalidity.

**Philosophy 121**Introduction to Philosophical Concepts

A survey of philosophy at an introductory level. A theme for the course will be adopted at the beginning of the year, but the main purpose of the course will be to introduce the student to the methods of analysis employed by Analytic Philosophy, which is the philosophic tradition that is taught at most post-secondary schools in North America.

PHILOSOPHY FACULTY

**Dan O'Reilly:** Dan graduated with an Honours B.A. in Business Administration from the University of Western Ontario. After travelling through Europe, Northern Africa, and the Middle East, as well as working at a number of jobs along the way, he obtained a Professional Teaching Certificate in Business Education from U.B.C. However, his interests had turned to Philosophy of Mind, and after doing a qualifying year at U.B.C., he entered the Masters Program in Philosophy writing a Masters Thesis on Unconscious Intentions in Freud's Theory of Mind. While completing the Masters degree his interests were piqued by two areas, Political Philosophy and Logic. His interest in Political Philosophy has lead to the near completion of his Doctorate at U.B.C. in Philosophy, on the topic Freedom of Speech in a Liberal Democracy; and his interest in logic has lead to consulting and teaching in Computer Science.



POLITICAL STUDIES

We live in a world of ever increasing politicization. Whether the air we breath is free of pollutants, whether we have the opportunity to receive college education, whether or not we have the opportunity for employment are all influenced directly or indirectly by political decisions. In the 1980's, governments touch virtually every aspect of our lives.

Political Studies is the social science discipline which analyzes the structure of power in society, including studying the central institutions of government where political decisions are made. Within any society, there are conflicts between various people and groups of people in terms of their differing perspectives on the direction of the society. The political system is essentially concerned with adjudicating these disputes, with making decisions on matters where people are in conflict.

To put it another way, if you consider society to be a group of people playing a sport, such as baseball, the political system is like the umpire of the game. The umpire applies the rules (laws) which have been created to regulate the game, and is the final judge when the participants disagree over the conduct of the game. Within the political system, there is in addition competition (elections) between various groups (political parties) as to who should play the role of umpire (government).

In studying politics, we look at the central institutions where political decisions are made: Parliament, the cabinet and Prime Minister, our Canadian federal system and how each of these institutions function. In addition, the broader aspects of the political process such as the functioning of political parties and interest groups, elections, and public opinion are studied.

Politics also involves conflicts over values and priorities. Should governments attempt to bring about economic equality or maintain the status quo? Is it legitimate for government to regulate or control the economy or should this be left to market forces? Should governments be responsible for protecting individual rights, or are traditional practices sufficient? Differing ideologies have different approaches to such questions and are an integral part of Political Studies.



COURSE OFFERINGS IN POLITICAL STUDIES**Political Studies 111**Canadian Politics

This course analyzes the basic structures of the Canadian governmental system such as the Constitution, Parliament, the Cabinet and Prime Minister, as well as the broader political process in terms of the functioning of political parties, interest groups and elections. It is taught in such a way as to give any student a basic introduction to our system of government, whether that student wishes to go on to take other courses in Political Studies or not.

**Political Studies 121**Contemporary Ideologies

An examination of the main ideologies that have influenced the modern world, such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism, communism and fascism. Included are both the historical evolution of each ideology as well as their contemporary manifestations.

**Political Studies 214**Introduction to Political Science: On Revolution

An introduction to the methodology and concepts of political science by intensively studying the phenomenon of political violence. The course includes topics such as the philosophy and methods of social science research, classification of political regimes, and various forms of political violence such as terrorism, revolution, the coup d-etat and guerrilla warfare.

**Political Studies 222**Political Philosophy

This course consists of the reading and discussion of some of the most prominent political philosophers in the Western political tradition. The philosophers covered may vary from year to year, but include such theorists as Plato, Machiavelli, More, Locke, Rousseau, Marx as well as a selected contemporary work.



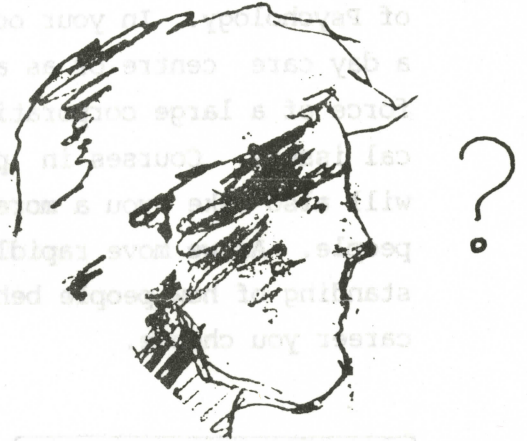
POLITICAL STUDIES FACULTY**Bo Hansen:**

Bo graduated with a B.A. in Political Science from U.B.C. and went on to do a Masters degree at York University in Toronto. His main intellectual interests within political science are in the areas of political philosophy and Canadian political parties and ideologies. Bo has taught political studies at Cariboo College since 1975, and is presently chairman of the Social Science Department.

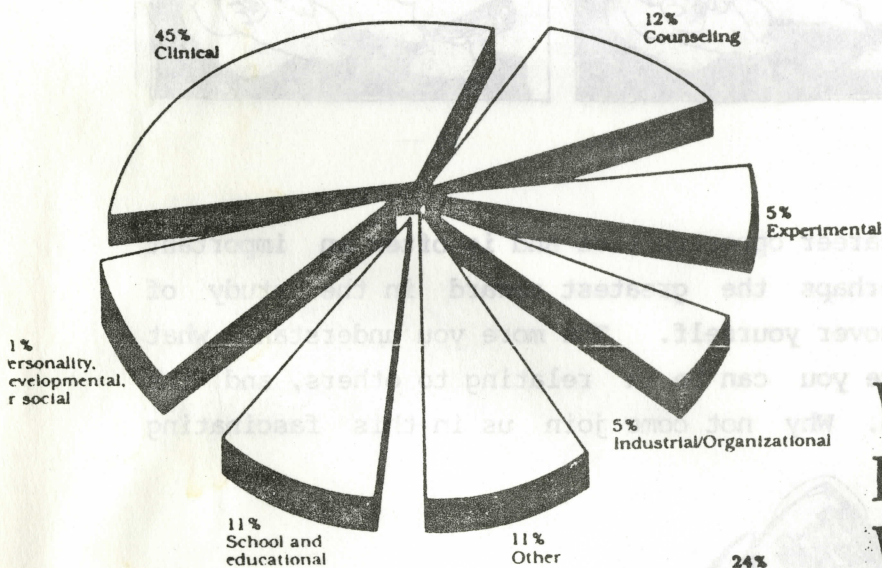


**PSYCHOLOGY**

Psychology is about people, about you and me. It is about how we behave and how we experience the world. Why, we often ask ourselves, do we do the things we do? Psychology tries to answer that question. It is the science that conducts the research and generates the theories that help us understand more fully what it means to be human.

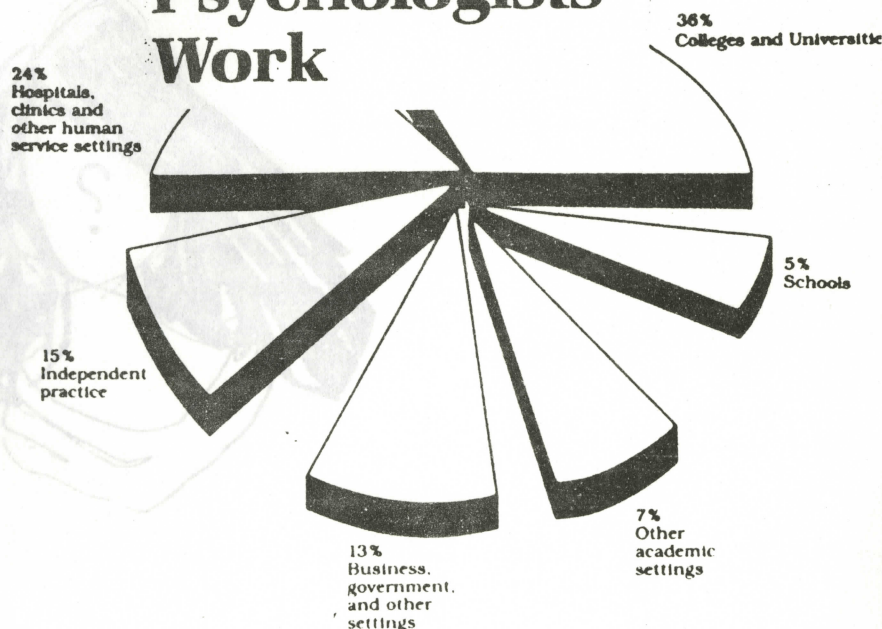


## Major Specialties of Psychologists



As these figures show, most psychologists work as teachers, researchers, and counsellors, in schools and universities;

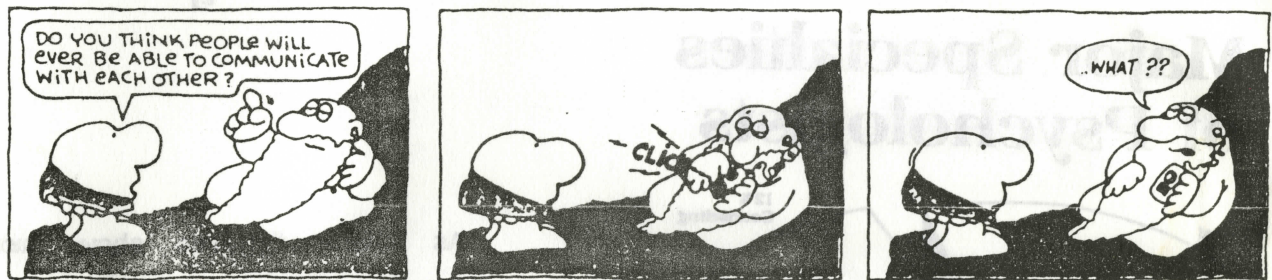
## Where Psychologists Work



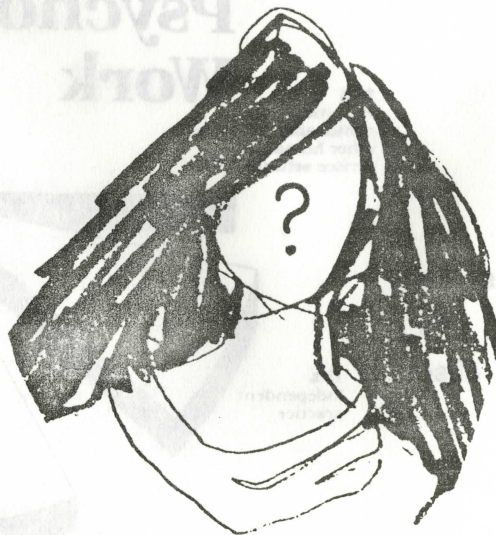
or, as human problem-solvers in clinical settings. However, as you can see, psychologists also work in many other areas.



At this point in your career you may not be interested in becoming a qualified psychologist. However, psychologists aren't the only ones who must make use of Psychology. In your occupation, whether you work as a child care worker in a day care centre or as a management consultant trying to motivate the work force of a large corporation, you will be constantly dealing with psychological issues. Courses in psychology will not only help you gain employment but will also make you a more valuable employee in your daily interactions with people. As we move rapidly into the "information society," an effective understanding of how people behave and communicate will be essential no matter what career you choose.



Although psychology offers many career opportunities and is often an important part of related occupations, perhaps the greatest reward in the study of psychology is the chance to discover yourself. The more you understand what makes you you, the more effective you can be in relating to others, and the more enriched your life will be. Why not come join us in this fascinating study?





COURSE OFFERINGS IN PSYCHOLOGY**Psychology 111/121**Introductory Psychology

A survey of key issues in Psychology (emotion, motivation, abnormality, etc.) and an introduction to the history and methods of the discipline.

**Psychology 211/221**Experimental Psychology

A "how to" course which prepares the student for conducting systematic research and introduces the effective use of statistical methods.

**Psychology 212/222**Dynamics of Human Behaviour

Social Psychology (212) - an examination of the interaction between the individual and the social environment.

Personality (222) - an analysis of the various theories of the development of human personality.

**Psychology 213/223**Developmental Psychology

An overview of human development from conception to adolescence (PSYC 213), and from adolescence to dying and death (PSYC 223).

**Psychology 216**Abnormal Psychology

A study of the origin, nature, and classification of psychological abnormality.

**Psychology 226**Psychopathology and Therapeutic Intervention

An examination of the different approaches taken in psychology and psychiatry to attempt to alleviate psychological distress.



PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY

**Gord Denton:** (A.B., B.Ed., M.Ed., Ed.D.) Gord is from New Brunswick and completed undergraduate degrees in Massachusetts and from U.N.B., then completed his doctorate in counselling from the University of Maine. He has taught at the University of Maine and was on the counselling staff at State University College, Oswego, N.Y. He has worked in various school systems as teacher, counsellor, and consultant. This is his fifth year at Cariboo where he has taught Introductory, Abnormal and Developmental Psychology.

**Ray Poole:** Ray completed his post-secondary education at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina campus (now the University of Regina), where he obtained his B.A. (Hons.) and the M.A. in Psychology. He was also awarded the certificate in Clinical Psychology by the Saskatchewan Psychological Association.

Prior to joining the Psychology Department, Ray was employed for several years as the Clinical Adolescent Psychologist with the Kamloops Mental Health Centre. He also worked for several years at the Jericho Hill School for the Blind in Vancouver, where he was the only psychologist in Western Canada working with blind, deaf-blind, and multiply-handicapped blind children.

Ray is a licensed Clinical Psychologist and is a member of the B.C. Psychological Association, Canadian Psychological Association, and was recently elected a clinical member of the International Academy of Professional Counseling and Psychotherapy.

As well as teaching at Cariboo, Ray also maintains a thriving private practice.

Duffy's Pub has been known to place some demands on his time, but only for purposes of research, of course.



SOCIOLOGY

If you wish to study Sociology at Cariboo College, you will have to make plans to enroll early, as available sections fill rapidly and choice of sections disappears quickly. Each year, a fair number of students are disappointed to learn they cannot take a sociology course.

The Introductory Sociology course (Sociology 111) is a one semester examination of some fundamentals of the discipline. This involves learning to "see" human behaviour in a new context.

For example, a child may walk the same route to school for many years, and in time come to "know" or be familiar and comfortable with that particular landscape. Let us say this student goes off to University and studies Geology for a few years, returns home to visit, and takes the same walk to school again. Now our geology student will "see" that same landscape transformed, and will notice the effects of erosion and glaciation on the surrounding hills as well as deposits of various minerals that were not noticed before. The landscape is the same, but perception has changed.

In much the same way, the new student in Sociology should experience a transformation in his or her perception as taken-for-granted assumptions about human behaviour are replaced by sociological knowledge.

The second semester in the course, (Sociology 121) focuses on criminal or deviant behaviour, and students examine topics such as alcohol and drug use, mental illness and suicide.

The second year course in Sociology at Cariboo is Canadian Society (Sociology 211-221) which focuses on aspects of inequality in this country - particularly inequality associated with a long history of racism. In the first semester, students come to learn a variety of theories relating to inequality and in the second semester, these are applied to develop an understanding of the colonial and somewhat racist structure of contemporary Canada.



COURSE OFFERINGS IN SOCIOLOGY**Sociology 111**Introduction to Sociology I

The course offers a first introduction to the study of human behavior in modern industrial societies through an examination of such things as social organization among insects, animals, and humans; how interaction between humans involves role playing and status; the process called socialization by which we are trained to become good members of our community, and the process of resocialization for those miscreants who do not behave appropriately; and we shall take a hard searching look at religion and meaning of God. Two theoretical perspectives will be emphasized in this course - the conflict approach following Karl Marx, and the functionalist approach following Emile Durkheim.

**Sociology 121**Introduction to Sociology II

The focus in this course for the first six weeks is on deviant behavior and criminality. We will examine a number of theories relating to crime, and examine multiple murderers in great detail. The balance of the course examines such areas as race relations where we will look at the history of Native Indians and Doukhobors in B.C., future society where we will examine the effects of robots and computers as we prepare for the twenty-first century and how these toys will effect our work and our leisure.

**Sociology 211**Canadian Society: Race and Ethnic Relations

This course examines in some detail the historical race relations that have developed in a number of colonial societies with histories that are similar to that of Canada. Specifically, students will cover a variety of theories that attempt to explain why one racial group emerges as dominant and others as subordinate when they come together and form relationships. These theories are then applied to racial situations in Northern Ireland, Brazil, South Africa, and Hawaii. These are then compared to Canadian race relations. Normally, an extensive field trip is planned by the class in this semester.



**Sociology 221****Canadian Society: Race and Ethnic Relations II**

This course draws upon the theoretical material from Sociology 211 on minority relations and focuses upon Canada - particularly the relations that developed between Native Indians and Anglos. The focus is therefore historical in nature, and begins prior to the two groups coming into sustained contact in the seventeenth century. French-Indian relations are studied until 1760 in relation to the fur trade, missionaries, and early "explorers". Subsequent relations are with the British in a dominant position and the Native Indians as subordinate. What factors contributed to bringing about that particular arrangement? What role was played by the RCMP, early "settlers", the CP Railway and others in bringing about this particular set of relations? Considerable emphasis in the course is placed on British Columbia and Local history.

**SOCIOLOGY FACULTY****Neil Morrison:**

After high school, Neil began working in a bank and for the Attorney General of B.C. before embarking on some extended travel that eventually took him around the world. Returning to Canada, he pursued a career as a radio and television announcer, which he continued on a part-time basis while attending College and University. Neil completed his first degree at the University of B.C., and his graduate degree from Carleton University in Ottawa.

Actively interested in politics, he has worked and advised on federal, provincial and local campaigns, and served several terms on the Kamloops School Board. Besides farming with his family at Little Fort, Neil likes to ski, cook, and tell wildly exaggerated stories.

**David Scheffel:**

David received his university education in the Netherlands, England and Canada, specializing in cultural and social anthropology. He has carried out field research among the Inuit of Labrador and the Russian Old Believers of Alberta, concentrating on the relationships between demography and culture, and religious symbolism. Prior to joining Cariboo College, David taught at the University of Alberta and worked as a consultant for the National Film Board of Canada. His current research includes the history of European attitudes to North American native cultures and the correlation between biological and cultural evolution and extinction.











