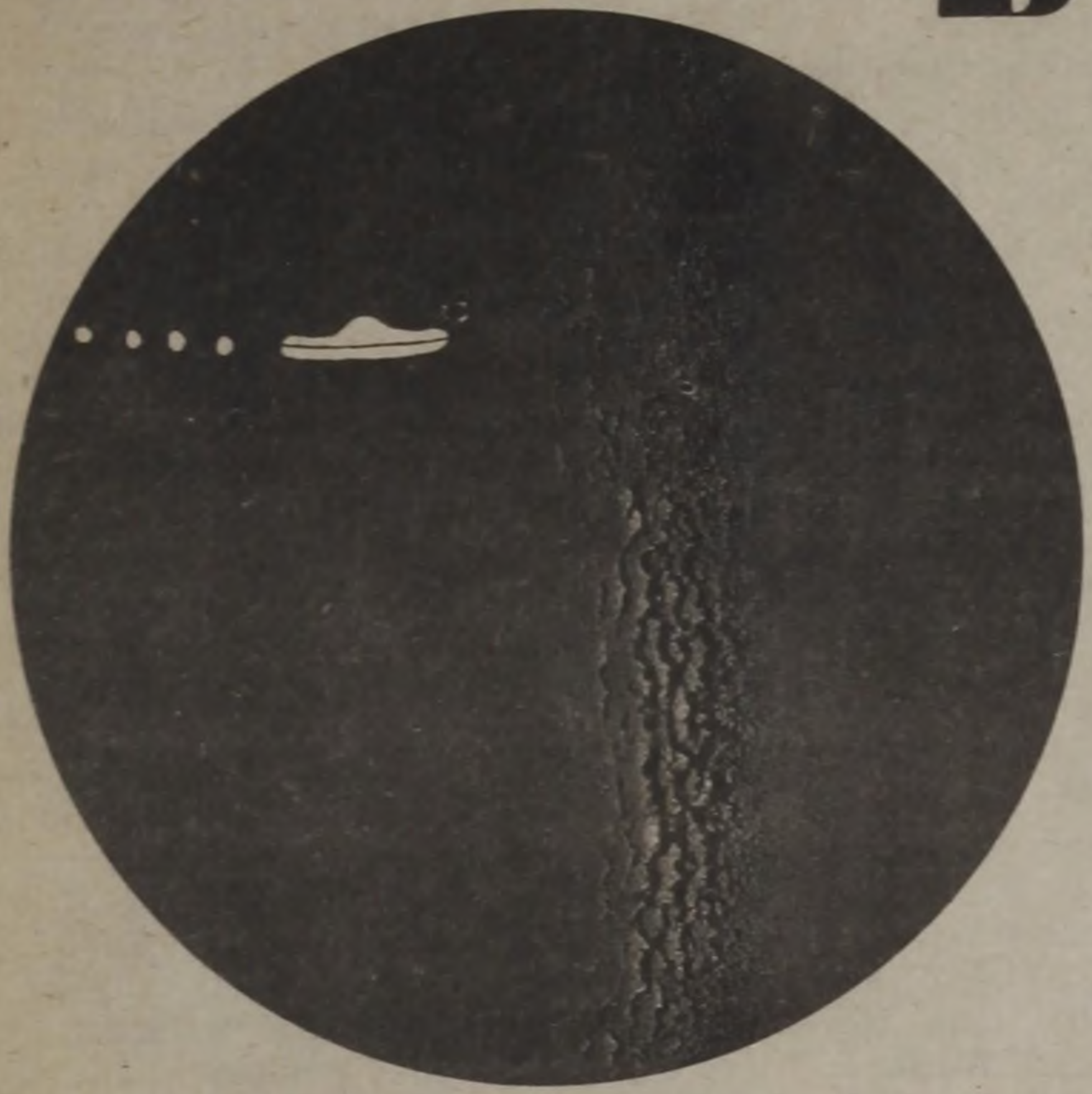


# the Ring



*"The Universe is full of magical things,  
patiently waiting for our wits to grow sharper."*

— Eden Phillpotts: *A Shadow Passes*

Volume 2, Number 1, January 14, 1976

## University of Victoria

### 'Lean year' ahead says new government

By John Driscoll

New Minister of Education Patrick McGeer took off his ICBC trench helmet long enough last week to introduce a new Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Walter Hardwick, a geography professor at the University of British Columbia.

And while neither McGeer nor Hardwick would make any statement on the amount of funds that will be available for education this year, both indicated that a tight educational budget will have to be prepared. "In the preparation of budget estimates, it's clear we're going to have a lean year," said Hardwick.

"We'll be greatly restrained in dollars in the coming years," added McGeer.

McGeer announced a shuffle in his department at a news conference, with new titles for three associate ministers under Hardwick.

Hardwick replaces Jack Fleming as deputy minister with Fleming returning to the position of Associate Deputy Minister, finance and administration, a post he held before being appointed deputy minister in 1973.

A.E. Soles moves to the new post of Associate Deputy Minister, post-secondary education, and Joseph Phillipson becomes Associate Deputy Minister, schools.

McGeer explained that the moves were made to modernize the department.

"This is a huge financial system which spends in the area of a billion dollars a year," he said. "It's been operating in the dark ages and we plan to jerk it into the 20th century."

While he made no major policy statements McGeer confirmed that federal price and wage guidelines would apply to universities.

"I believe we must follow the federal guidelines and there can't be exceptions," he said.

When Hardwick was asked if the new government intended to follow a stated NDP policy to restrict universities to a 15 per cent increase in their 1975-76 budgets over last

year, he said he was aware of the problems that this restriction would cause for universities.

"I just don't know," he said. "Obviously Mrs. Dailly (former NDP Education Minister) had estimates prepared. We'll be starting work on our estimates immediately."

Hardwick said until the department sets up its priorities, and knows what financial restrictions will be placed on education, there can be no statement on university budgets.

Hardwick did say one of his priorities was the bringing of post-secondary education to parts of the province which are now not well-served.

"I'm coming in with a shopping list of priorities, but first I want to discover where we are at present."

While McGeer, in his role as minister in charge of ICBC, has been subjected to a barrage of criticism, education officials appear hopeful that he will be a strong minister of education.

William Armstrong, chairman of the Universities Council, praised the choice of McGeer as "an excellent appointment", because McGeer has had a long period of association with the university system.

"I'm quite pleased," said Armstrong. "It will be very easy to discuss problems with him."

McGeer was not ready to make a statement on education before *The Ring's* deadline, but an executive assistant suggested reading the book, "Politics in Paradise", written by McGeer in 1972 when he was leader of the provincial Liberal Party.

He said a chapter entitled "Ring Around the Presidents" contained some of McGeer's views on education.

McGeer has been involved in teaching and brain research at the University of British Columbia for many years, and his book indicates that he places the highest priority on education in B.C.

He is also critical of the former Socred government's attitudes towards education.

"British Columbians have been educationally undernourished for a generation," he wrote. "B.C. has been neglectful in the area of providing facilities for higher education."

McGeer stressed the importance of providing research facilities which can, through time, produce new industry for the province.

In his book and in various speeches, he has described his vision of a "Science City" devoted to research in B.C., somewhat

similar to Sheridan Park on the outskirts of Toronto.

"Government policies must be devised to encourage Canadian corporate teams so that they can develop and produce sophisticated products comparable to those developed by the great corporate teams in other nations."

"The way to start is with a Science City."

McGeer believes a research complex could be located on the endowment lands surrounding the University of British Columbia. Private industrial researchers (Continued on page 2)

### New schools still in dark

By Bryan McGill

UVic's new professional schools remain in the dark as to whether they will have sufficient funding either to begin or expand operations next fall, but those in charge are carrying out plans in the hope the provincial government will soon ratify its previous commitments.

UVic has approached the Universities Council — the intermediary body between B.C.'s universities and the government — for special funding for the schools of Law, Social Welfare, Nursing and Child Care, according to Dr. John Dewey, dean of Academic Affairs, who is responsible for the schools.

"We are hopeful this special funding is forthcoming," said Dewey. "There is

clearly no way we can finance the emerging schools merely with a cost-of-living increase from last year's budget."

He was referring to the 15 per cent curb announced last fall by former Education Minister Eileen Dailly in regard to operating budget increases this year at B.C. universities.

Dewey said that if this curb is maintained by the new Social Credit government, UVic will have trouble financing its regular academic programs — without any consideration of the professional schools.

"A 15 per cent budget increase is inadequate because we have so many carry-over commitments from last year," (Continued on page 2)



This man is a fighter. He takes on all comers, and don't serve him a bad glass of wine. See page 7.

McGill Photo



## ... 'Lean Year'

(Continued from page 1)

would work with "a greatly expanded B.C. Research Council and make use of the technological and training facilities of UBC and our other universities."

He believes that any development of industry in B.C. must come from expanded educational opportunities in the province.

"Education is the most important base for development," he wrote. "In two generations the only resource worth having will be a well-educated population."

McGeer said the university system must be expanded and facilities must be properly distributed around the province.

"At present, better educational opportunities and better jobs go to the people who live close to the main urban centres.

"My objective is to open our educational system up. The recruitment of outstanding men and women to come to British Columbia to work with the many fine educators we already have would set the stage for a completely new level of development and progress."

McGeer said the educational system could be opened up by enlarging the points of entry into the system, with programs geared to the adult population.

He said that traditionally, entry into programs in higher education means the student must complete selected prerequisites lower down the educational ladder.

"An equivalent working experience might be much more valid and entirely appropriate for an adult."

McGeer feels part-time programs geared to artistic, cultural and leisure activities should also be included in post-secondary education.

McGeer, as minister, is likely to argue strongly in favor of a large budget allocation for education because, according to his book, he sees education as the strongest ally against unemployment, dreary jobs, social unrest and pollution.

## Manpower, UVic agreement

The significantly expanded operation of the on-campus Canada Manpower Centre was formally delineated when UVic and Canada Manpower signed a "memorandum of understanding" last month.

The memorandum represents the first time a university and Canada Manpower have set out mutual goals and terms of operation for an on-campus office.

The memorandum was signed at a special ceremony by President Howard Petch and S.R. Purdy, manager of the Canada Manpower Centre in Victoria.

It is the outcome of a review that began two years ago by the university, the Alma Mater Society and Canada Manpower, and which led to the development of a number of new programs designed to increase student employment opportunities and placements for part-time, summer and permanent jobs.

A major provision of the memorandum is a comprehensive careers orientation and placement program for students throughout their entire years of study.

To carry out the intent of the memorandum, a committee has been established with membership representative of local business in addition to university students and staff and Canada Manpower.

## ... New Schools

(Continued from page 1)

especially in the area of salary contracts."

Social Welfare and Nursing were to open last fall, but the university announced postponement of them for a year because funds were not immediately available.

Dewey said the need for special funding was recognized by the NDP government after the university carried out talks with the departments of Education, Health, Human Resources, and the Attorney-General.

"The trouble now is that there has been a change of government."

The Faculty of Law did receive enough funding last year to begin its operation with a first-year class of '72, but it is waiting for word on funds to finance the second year.

Dean Murray Fraser commented that he will need "several" new faculty members to augment his present teaching staff of nine. He added it was too early to specify just how many.

"I am confident that UVic and the government will provide enough resources to enable us to establish a three-year program with a first-class foundation."

Fraser, as well as Dr. Isabel MacRae, director of the Nursing School, and Dr. Brian Wharf, director of Social Welfare, expressed some concern that if word on funding isn't received soon it will be difficult to recruit new faculty.

"We won't find professors dropping from trees in the spring," Fraser said.

Wharf said he will require seven faculty, including himself, to teach both a one-year post-B.A. program and a third and fourth year course leading to a bachelor of social

work. The programs will be kept to a total of about 60 students.

MacRae said she is hopeful for four faculty members for the first year for a maximum of 40 students.

She said her biggest concern over the delay of the school is the anxiety of about 50 registered nurses who are already taking courses on campus in the hope of entering the school. "We have already asked them to hang on for two years."

If there are any more setbacks "my concern is that they will blame the university."

(Last month, a brief by the Registered Nurses Association of B.C. urged the government and UVic to commit funds for the nursing school, saying a province-wide shortage of nurses with higher education cannot be met by the only existing school at the University of British Columbia. "No matter how much money is spent on buildings and equipment, or how many technological advances are introduced, the standard of health care in British Columbia will not improve unless the individual delivering that care possesses the necessary knowledge and skills," the RNABC brief said.)

Dr. Christopher Webster, hired July 1 as permanent director of the Child Care program, which is now in its third year, said he definitely needs another professor to help him teach a planned expansion of courses.

His courses, as well as Wharf's, were approved by Senate last week, as was the first two of MacRae's last month.

Dewey, in response to a query from a Senator, explained that approval of the courses, required this early so as to be included in the 1976-77 Calendar, does not necessarily commit the university to giving them next fall term.

# gazette

## The Board of Governors meeting on Dec. 15, 1975 approved the following recommendations and received the following reports:

### New Appointments - Faculty

Mary Anne Waldron, B.A. (Brandon), LL.B. (Manitoba), LL.M. (Brit. Col.), Vancouver, B.C., appointed assistant professor, Faculty of Law, effective July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1978.

### New Appointments - Administrative and Academic Professional

John F. Driscoll, B.A. (Toronto), Victoria, B.C., appointed editorial assistant, Department of University Relations, effective Dec. 16, 1975. Daniel W.K. Lee, M. Econ. (McMaster), B.B.A. (Hawaii), Coquitlam, B.C. appointed Analyst-Statistician, Institutional Analysis, effective Jan. 1, 1976.

### Leave of Absence

O. Phoebe Noble, associate professor, Department of Mathematics, granted leave of absence, effective July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.

### Resignations

Sheila A. Berry, assistant professor, Department of Bacteriology and Biochemistry, effective June 30, 1976. Jacques G. Ewan, senior programmer analyst, Administrative Systems, effective Dec. 19, 1975. Kirsten Skov, assistant professor, Department of Bacteriology and Biochemistry, effective June 30, 1976.

## The Senate reports the following proceedings from the 125th meeting held on Dec. 3, 1975:

### Part-time Student on Senate

The Senate welcomed the new member elected by part-time students taking courses on campus, John Pennington, and then authorized the registrar to include in Senate rules regulations governing the election procedures concerned.

### Place of Professional Programs - Formation of Joint Council

The Senate adopted the following resolution as a result of recommendations made by the committee on academic planning:

That a single academic council be established (initially for a term to September, 1977) to replace the existing councils for Child Care, Nursing, Public Administration, and Social Welfare, and be known as the Joint Council; that this council consist of all full-time faculty and two student representatives of each School, the deans of all other faculties (or their nominees), and 12 other full-time faculty members of the University of Victoria, selected three each by the directors of the four schools in consultation with the deans of the appropriate faculties; that, until the place of the professional programs is determined, the chairman of the council be appointed by the president.

### Supplemental Examinations

The Senate rejected a report made by an ad hoc committee set up last spring to look into the question of supplemental examinations. At that time, in response to a plea from the Department of Chemistry, the Senate had turned aside a recommendation made jointly by the committee on academic planning and the committee on academic standards that supplemental examinations be abolished. The ad hoc committee proposed a re-examination procedure to replace supplemental examinations. Following rejection of the committee's proposal, a motion to abolish the E grade and supplemental examinations was presented to the Senate and was tabled to the next meeting. The ad hoc committee was then discharged with thanks.

### Transfer Credit Procedures

The Senate adopted the following recommendation made by the committee on academic standards:

That for the establishment of transfer credit the following procedures shall be followed:  
1. Subject to the ultimate jurisdiction of Senate, in each and every case where an institution or a student requests transfer credit from the University of Victoria, courses will be referred to faculties or departments with the appropriate jurisdiction for an academic evaluation. This may involve a more extensive evaluation than a simple examination of course syllabi.  
2. Decisions taken at a department level will be referred to the administrative registrar for action.  
3. Awarded transfer credit does not of itself determine questions of admission into specific programs at the University of Victoria.

The above motion was subject to future amendment when the Senate referred to the committee for a report back to the Senate the following proposed addition:

A department which recommends that transfer credit not be given for a specific course or program of another post-secondary institution in

B.C. should be prepared to provide reasons for its recommendation and to discuss its decision at an appropriate articulation committee meeting.

### Reports Received

The Senate received with thanks the annual reports of the committee on admission and re-registration and the committee on university budget and a report from the committee on continuing education of the non-credit offerings to be presented in the second term by the Division of Continuing Education.

### School of Nursing

The Senate approved a proposed curriculum submission for the School of Nursing for the 1976-77 calendar and recommended to the Board of Governors the establishment of new courses in Nursing for 1976-77.

### Faculty of Fine Arts

The Senate adopted the curriculum submission of the Faculty of Fine Arts for the 1976-77 calendar and recommended to the Board of Governors the establishment of new courses for 1976-77 in the departments of History in Art, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts. Also approved was a new Honors Program in theatre history. As a direct result of the submission from the Department of History in Art, the Senate adopted the following motion:

That the committee on academic standards look at the general problem of possible overlap of course content in different faculties and the procedures to be used in dealing with specific cases that may arise.

### Faculty of Education

The Senate approved curriculum changes proposed by the Faculty of Education for the 1976-77 calendar additional to those presented at the previous meeting, and recommended to the Board of Governors the establishment of three additional new courses for 1976-77.

### Annual Calendar

The Senate authorized the registrar to publish the 1976-77 calendar and also approved the list of dates for that calendar. In doing so, the Senate altered the calendar dates approved in 1975 by changing the last day of classes in first term to Wednesday, Dec. 8, the first day of examinations to Friday, Dec. 10, and the last day for examinations to Tuesday, Dec. 21. Also the registrar was to add dates for the Faculty of Law and the professional year in Education after consultation with the deans.

### Motions for January Meeting

Notice of the following motions to be presented to the January meeting were received by Senate:

1. That the Faculty of Graduate Studies be disbanded.
2. That the motion passed by Senate on Oct. 1, 1975, be amended by deleting "taking courses on campus", and that the rules to govern the conduct of Senate procedures be amended accordingly.

The last motion refers to the Senate rule which limits participation in the election of a part-time student to students taking courses on campus.

The Senate reports the following proceedings from the 126th (special) meeting held on Dec. 10, 1975. The meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing a report from the committee on academic standards in regard to grading. Following presentation of the committee's report, which contained two recommendations, the Senate amended the first recommendation in the course of discussion and then adopted it as follows:

That, without prejudice to existing committees of Senate, the Senate committee on committees be charged to strike an ad hoc committee or to direct an existing committee (a) to conduct a thorough examination of the marking procedures used (or which might be used) at the University of Victoria, and any collateral matter; (b) to bring forward any recommendation for changes it may wish to make, together with a full statement of their rationale and of the educational objectives they seek to meet; (c) and that the committee submit a preliminary report to Senate not later than November 1976 and a final report not later than April, 1977.

The committee's second recommendation was discussed at some length but was not presented by the committee. Whereupon, the following motion was made from the floor and was adopted:

That Senate reaffirm that directors, department and division chairmen are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the grades that are submitted to the Records Office are reasonable and that they have the right to call into question the grades to be so submitted.

It was understood that the above motion applied to the dean in those faculties where there are no divisions or departments.



# Wanted: paunchy staff and students

The "Out to Lunch Bunch" is looking for paunchy professors, sedentary students and mollycoddled members of staff for socializing, games and an introduction to exercise.

Physical fitness fanatics need not apply. There's no experience or minimum standards of fitness required. All that is required is a body, albeit out of shape, for an hour, two days a week, at the McKinnon Centre.

There are only two days left to register at the Athletics and Recreation office for a variety of short, instructional courses.

For those who wish to specialize there are courses in dance, martial arts, yoga, recreational gymnastics, racquet sports, cross-country skiing, sailing, and a host of aquatics from kayak to "water-shy" adult swimming classes.

The "Out to Lunch Bunch" is a pilot project which began in September for novitiates in physical fitness.

"We're promoting a life-style that includes fitness but we're primarily interested in seeing that people enjoy themselves," explained Al Patey (Educ-4), the Physical Education student who instructed the first course.

"We're not looking for people who are already into physical fitness. We want to encourage all the hamburger kings and anyone who would like a light exercise session."

Patey said the first group of 23 people who signed up for the course in September found they could not complete a simple run around a field near the centre.

"By the end of the course 10 of them completed a two-and-a-half mile run," he said.

Patey and Roxanna McKenzie (Educ-3) put those who register through a simple Canada Home Fitness Test which indicates roughly what kind of shape a person is in.

Then a fitness program designed for the individual is introduced.

"There's no great strenuous activity involved," said Patey. "We do simple activities that involve stretching, swimming and running. And there are lots of games."

The course is not regimented, Patey explained. There are a couple of lectures on nutrition, exercise physiology and orientation in the weight room.

"We try to clear up false notions about exercise," he said. "We also try to create an awareness of the value of fitness. Most of all it's an enjoyable way to spend noon hours on Tuesdays and Thursdays."

If enough people apply, Patey said, additional classes can be added. There is a \$10 fee.

Classes in the instructional courses are open to all AMS fee-paying students and faculty and staff holding activity cards. They have proven popular in the past so anyone interested is advised to register early.

There are courses in creative dance, social dance, ballet, jazz dance, Scottish country dancing and folk dancing.

In the martial arts there are courses in aikido and judo. There are fencing instructions and gymnastic training. There's a "ladies keep fit" course, beginners' squash and badminton. There are swimming classes, including some for family memberships.

There are courses leading to a bronze medallion, award of merit and a national lifeguard course. Courses in recreational springboard diving, scuba, skin diving and co-ed recreational synchronized swimming are also offered.



This "Out to Lunch Bunch" once couldn't run for their lives.

## When it comes to politics, ignorance is bliss

By Laura Leake

UVic students are happy about their lot, but uninformed about the affairs of the university.

At least that seems to be the general conclusion of a random survey taken by *The Ring* in the wake of extremely poor turnouts for the elections of student representatives to the Board of Governors, the Senate, and the Representative Assembly.

Six questions were put to a sampling of 50 students that included first to fourth year undergraduates, some fifth year Education students and graduates.

The questions were: do you know the name of the president of UVic, the name of the president of the Alma Mater Society, what is the Senate and what the Board of Governors is, can you name two of the eleven student representatives on the Senate, what is the newest faculty at UVic, and are you happy as a student at UVic?

The majority admitted being, as one student put it, "uninvolved and uninterested".

"I couldn't care less about apathy," remarked another.

Many said they are here to study "for the grades" and are not interested in anything else.

The students, however, appeared happy. Only five said they weren't happy at UVic, three of them because they felt "university is a waste of time."

Clayton Shold, president of the Alma Mater Society, was known by 25 students. Two students thought he was a president of the university. One student thought the AMS president was "someone named Bassett." There are two Bassetts on the AMS Executive, treasurer Richard Bassett, and David Bassett, campus development coordinator.

One student described the activities of student leaders and representatives as "a bunch of petty politicking", although she did not "have the faintest idea what the Senate does, except for maybe grade inflation". She added she did know who is the AMS president, but "I can't think of his name offhand", and she didn't know any of the student representatives on Senate, "nor do I care".

Only 26 students knew that the president of the University of Victoria is Dr. H.E. Petch. Petch was appointed president in August, 1974. Two students came close: one student thought his name was "Peach", one thought it was "Perch". Another student thought it was "Harquar". Dr. Hugh Farquhar was president of UVic from 1972-74, prior to Petch.

Of the 50 students questioned, only five had a good idea of what the Senate — the

academic governing body — does. Ten others knew that it had something to do with "academics". Two knew it had "something to do with regulations and appeals." One student thought that it represented students.

Only one person out of the entire 50 knew two student senators out of the possible 11. Three students knew R.C. DiBella, and two students knew Ken Carney's name.

The student senators are: W.G. Bergen, K.K. Carney, E.P. DeBeck, R.C. DiBella, Rosemary Gray, E.L. Heeren, S.T. Koerner, T.E. Probst, Robert Hazard, Greg Rideout, and the member recently elected by part-time students, J.R. Pennington.

According to one student, the Board of Governors, "is to figure out what's going on at UVic." Six students said that it had something to do with "finance". Six knew that it dealt with finance. One student asked if it was a bunch of people that are given a position because they're considered prestigious in the community?

The board, which has two elected students among its 15 members, deals with the management, administration, and control of the property, revenue, business, and affairs of the university. The two BOG student reps are Alistair Palmer and Frank Waelti.

Some 32 of the students knew the newest established faculty at UVic is the Law Faculty, which accepted its first 72 students in September, 1975.

Several students thought it was Social Welfare or Nursing, and three thought it was Fine Arts.

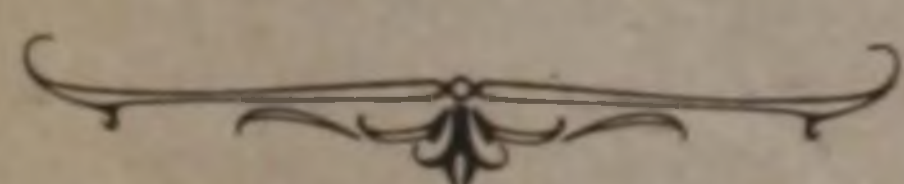
Many students said that they would be interested in knowing more about UVic, but didn't know where to go, whom to see, and thought an information pamphlet, particularly about the Senate, would be helpful.

Er. Ah.

Is it

President Peach?

Or is it Perch?



If you can't answer most of the questions, don't feel badly. Not many of those asked could.



# letters



Dear Sir:

I am writing in response to a letter from C.B. Daniels which appeared in the December 10 issue of the Ring. Fees paid by students (both undergraduate and graduate) for the recreation program do not go to the Alma Mater Society as presumed by Dr. Daniels. When these fees are collected the \$6.92 is taken off by the university and we do not in fact have any of it enter into our account. This amount, plus the \$13.84 university subsidy, are used solely for maintaining the athletic and recreational program, not maintenance of the McKinnon Building or the Physical Education program.

I sit on the president's committee on athletics and recreation, the committee that originally recommended the fee structure for faculty and staff. In this capacity I had passed on to me a number of letters of protest from various faculty members in regard to the proposed fee. One comment that I believe speaks for itself read, "I cannot help but wonder if these fees are not the result of student participation on university committees coupled with the mistaken idea that faculty and students should be equal and be treated equally by the university." One person objected to parking fees and library fines for faculty.

My opinion on the entire issue is as follows. Faculty are employed by the university, and one of their prime functions is to teach students. Faculty members do not have to rent their office space as would any other professional person. Faculty pay \$30 a year for parking, not \$30 a month as do many professional persons downtown. (In addition faculty receive access to reserved parking lots usually very close to the building in which they work, Contrast this to students and their dilemma when seeking a space.) The work load in terms of actual teaching hours a week is relatively small in most cases.

Faculty members are to pay \$30 a year for use of one of the most modern physical recreation facilities in Victoria, I hesitate to compare this fee to membership at the Racquet Club or the YMCA. Charles B. Daniels states, "Faculty members are often asked to do things, to make contributions of time and effort without remuneration, for the university." I strongly believe that this statement is grossly exaggerated and overly generalized. In my opinion 80 per cent of the faculty on this campus do very little to contribute to the university community. But when they have to pay for a privilege they feel should be a fringe benefit, their presence is evident indeed. Of course, I am probably generalizing as some faculty see the reasoning for the athletic fee, and the majority (as are students) are apathetic. This is plainly seen at Faculty Association meetings and monthly faculty meetings.

I do believe in equity (not equality) between students and faculty-staff. But I cannot see some faculty members feeling so hard-done-by. You are members of the

university community, you claim to be professionals, so show your dedication and behave like professionals. Do not embarrass this institution further with your childish rantings and petulant demands.

Clayton Shold  
President  
Alma Mater Society

Dr. H.E. Petch  
President  
University of Victoria

Dear Dr. Petch:

I was disappointed, to say the least, to see the university impose a fee on the faculty and staff for use of the gymnasium. Regardless of the rights or wrongs of the issue (which are interminably debatable) the economics are crazy. At best this move can net the university ca. \$5,000 per year, yet you could not employ someone to enforce it for that — let alone the time already wasted spent debating the issue. More important (at least in my opinion) is the ill-feeling it creates between staff (including faculty) and administration. Is \$5,000 per year really worth it?

Whilst I have had only limited outside experience, I recollect that the Shell Oil Company actually built a swimming pool in the basement of its building in Central London to allow its employees to swim at lunch-time at no cost. Management believed that mixing a little play with work created a more efficient and healthy work atmosphere. They also provided free meals and parking — now whilst the university does not have the resources of Shell Oil, it does have a gymnasium paid for out of tax dollars — presumably built to be used. So, in a year, when we will all need those few extra bucks in our pockets, how about reversing this decision? Make it a fringe benefit — encourage a healthy staff — and have a Happy New Year.

R.H. Mitchell  
Associate Professor

P.S. I have strong feelings about parking fees too, but these can wait till the next letter.

Dear Sir:

I refer to your Spanish baroque wooden bed (Volume I, No. 5, December 10, 1975, page 1). I note that the bed was found "under the 'eves' (sic) at Maltwood Museum". The possibilities of this situation are as delicious as the slip is Freudian. One wonders what else the Maltwood Museum has in store — twelve wise virgins, perhaps, or maybe even a French widow in every bedroom under the eaves — underneath the arches — fallen arches — fallen eves? I am not sure whether to advise you to consult a dictionary or a sex manual.

Yours sincerely,  
John Money  
Acting Chairman  
Department of History

Editor: Blush.

# fingers

It began innocently enough at the end of 1973 as an attempt to make a simple change to university regulations which appear to discriminate against part-time students. The regulations allow only full-time students to write supplemental examinations if they obtain an E grade on a final examination. Two years later the file of background information from Senate committees, ad hoc committees and faculty committees is 80 pages thick, and the regulations remain the same. At the Jan. 7 meeting the problem came before Senate again, this time in the form of a tabled motion that the E grade and supplemental exams be abolished. Part-time student senator John Pennington (A&S-U) was concerned about his constituency and asked that the matter be referred back to a committee. But Senate has sent motions on supplemental examinations back to committees twice already, and decided this time to deal with it. They turned down the motion to abolish supplementals leaving the situation where it was two years ago, except for the 80 pages — no, make that 81 pages — of background material.

"Strange Ambience", an exhibit of black and white prints by Tom Gore, a well-known local photographer who is also an instructor in the Department of Biology, is being shown until Jan. 31 at Secession Gallery, a new photography art gallery located in Open Space. Gore's show is the gallery's first, and contains 38 prints, mostly taken in Victoria during 1975, but also in New Orleans, New York and San Francisco. The gallery was started by a group of local photographers concerned about development of west coast photographic art. Its hours are noon to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday.

The counting of ballots begins at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the election for chancellor of UVic. Chancellor Robert Wallace and Dr. Robert Wright of Vancouver, are candidates in the election which was postponed because of a postal strike after nominations had closed Oct. 28. Registrar Ron Ferry said 6,700 ballots have been mailed out to members of Convocation and a good number of them have been marked and returned. Ferry explained that there are 8,500 members of Convocation, but the addresses of 1,500 of them are not on record and were therefore not reached. All ballots postmarked not later than noon, Jan. 9, are eligible to be counted. Wallace, 69, completing a three-year term as chancellor has been associated with UVic and its predecessor, Victoria College, for 47 years as a teacher of mathematics, and in a variety of administrative posts including acting president. Wright, 68, was born in Vancouver and received his education at the University of British Columbia and McGill University. Following a 15-year career as a teacher of physical chemistry at the University of New Brunswick, Wright became head of the Department of Chemistry of the British Columbia Research Council in 1946. He retired from the council in 1972.

Two Canadian poets, Pat Lane of Vernon and Jay McPherson of Toronto will give readings in Elliott 167, sponsored by the creative Writing Department and the Canada Council. Today, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his new book of South American poems *Unborn Things*, and at the same time on Jan. 21 McPherson will read from *Welcoming Disaster*. A recent British Broadcasting Corporation program on poet Robert Graves has been hailed by British critics as pick-of-the-week. The program was written by Creative Writing's Robin Skelton and Bill Thomas.

We have come into possession of a letter addressed to "Joe Student" and written by a parent of a UVic undergraduate. It says: "Dear Son, Just a few lines to let you know we're still alive. I'm writing slowly so you don't have to read fast. Your father just got a job with 500 people under him — he cuts the grass in the cemetery. Our next-door neighbors have started to keep pigs, we got wind of it this morning. There seems to be something wrong with our washing machine. Last week I put four of your father's shirts in it, pulled the chain, and we haven't seen the shirts since. Your brother came home from school the other day all downcast. All his friends got new suits. We can't afford to buy him a new suit, but we are going to buy him a new hat and let him sit in the window. Uncle George was drowned last week in a vat of whiskey at the distillery. Four other guys dived in to save him, but he fought them off. We cremated his body and it took three days to put out the fire. It only rained twice last week, first for three days, then for four days. It was so windy last Monday that one of our chickens out at the farm laid the same egg four times. We got a letter from the undertaker yesterday. He said if the last instalment isn't paid on grandma, up she comes. All the best, son. Good luck on your studies. Love, Mom. P.S. I would have sent the money you asked for, but I'd already sealed the envelope."



Gore photo in "Strange Ambience".

UVic has published its first four volumes of the *English Literary Studies Monograph Series* under the general editorship of Dr. Samuel L. Macey (English). These 1975 volumes are the start to what is envisaged as an annual output of three to five books concentrating on new scholarship related to English literature. The first two deal with the *Sale Catalogue of Samuel Johnson's Library* and, according to Macey, provide "an unprecedented insight into the extent and variety of Johnson's reading." *Samuel Johnson's Library: An Annotated Guide* is by Canadian Donald Greene (University of Southern California), one of the world's leading Johnson scholars, which contains the results of a lifetime investigation into what Greene says might "claim the distinction of being the worst book catalogue ever produced." The second volume, *The Sale Catalogue of Samuel Johnson's Library: A Facsimile Edition*, reprints, for the first time, the Harvard College copy of this catalogue produced by the auctioneer firm of Christie for the sale of Johnson's Library in 1785. Dr. J.D. Fleeman, the librarian of Pembroke, Oxford — Johnson's old college — provides an introduction and extensive notes on the catalogue, which includes the interleavings on which are noted both the buyers of the lots and the prices they paid. The third and fourth volumes are entitled *Swift's Vision of Evil: A Comparative Study of a Tale of a Tub and Gulliver's Travels* by Prof. Philip Pinkus, the Swift expert who teaches English at the University of British Columbia. Scholars currently preparing monographs for 1976 include Henry K.

The Ring is normally published every second Wednesday. When a holiday falls on a Monday of a publishing week, it will come out on Thursday.

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Miller, an editor of the Wesleyan Fielding; William Frost, an editor of the Twickenham Pope and the California Dryden; and Richard Schoeck, past editor of Shakespeare Quarterly.

Macey said particular credit for launching the series should go to the editorial board of professors David Jeffrey, Patrick Grant, Thomas Cleary and David Thatcher, to Jim Bennett (University Relations), who designed the cover, and to the University Print Shop. The monographs are available at the Bookstore or through Macey.

During a time of constant inflation there's a welcome surprise in a recommendation from a joint committee of the Board of Governors and Senate. The committee has recommended approval of halving the cost of auditing an undergraduate course at UVic. The existing auditor's fee is \$30 a unit, the same as the cost of registering in a course. The cost of auditing a three-unit course will be reduced from \$90 to \$45 if the BOG approves the committee recommendation endorsed by the Senate at its Jan. 7 meeting. For those more than 60 years of age the news is even better. Their fee would be cut from \$90 to \$15 per course. Students and members of the community can audit up to three units of any undergraduate courses in a session if there is room and they have permission from the department or division concerned.

A proposal to use the provincial government's Princess Marguerite as a floating residence for UVic students has been sunk by economics. President Howard Petch reported to the Board of Governors last month that the use of the ship is not economically feasible. "Students couldn't afford it," he said. The BOG, aware of the need for additional residential accommodation, had asked Petch to investigate the possibility of using the ship. J.T. Matthews, dean of Administration, reported that problems would include providing heat, light and sewage disposal and the fact that state rooms on the ship are basically day rooms, not really suitable for extended residency. The standard fire drill for the vessel requires that a crew be on hand to remove the ship from the harbor should a fire break out. "The costs of operating the ship," reported Matthews, "would be prohibitive."

Victoria Times reviewer Pat Barclay (Jan. 3, page 7) has selected among the 10 best Canadian books of 1975 *God is not a Fish Inspector* by UVic's W.D. Valgardson (Creative Writing). Barclay says Valgardson has a confident simplicity "which he brings like a fresh breeze to the short story scene. His range is not particularly wide, but what does that matter when he does what he does do so well?"

Besides being a scholar and a linguist, Dr. P.M.H. (Max) Edwards (French Language and Literature) is an accomplished pianist who likes to try his hand at composition. His *3rd Carol* ("As Joseph was a-walking") received its premiere performance in Christ Church Cathedral in December, 1974, after it was originally written for, and at the request of, two cathedral choristers, David Cousins and Mark Hine, for performance as a duet in a festival competition. A taped performance of it by the cathedral choir was then included in the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Christmas Around the World" program, 1975. With a few other works by the same choir in Victoria, it will be aired by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation sometime within the next month. The date has yet to be announced.

Two minutes for tripping in a soccer game? Purists may groan but soccer played indoors proved popular at the old gym during the holiday break. UVic Vikings and the Vancouver Island Soccer League co-hosted an indoor soccer tournament Dec. 27 and 28 with eight teams participating. Teams were limited to six players and games were 30 minutes long with five-minute sudden-death overtime periods to break ties. Penalties for major offences such as boarding or tripping were two minutes or until a goal was scored. The inaugural tournament was successful enough to encourage the league to talk about the possibility of another, larger one early this year. Gorge Molsons won the tournament with a 2-1 victory over the Vikings, reigning Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union champions. The Vikings had earlier defeated Royals 5-3 and Gorge United 5-1 to gain the finals.

A panel discussion on the topic of "Stop Rape" will be sponsored by the UVic Women's Action Group (WAG) Jan. 21 at 12:30 p.m. in the SUB upper lounge. Representatives from Victoria's Rape Relief Centre, the police and from other interested groups will talk about the legal situation of rape victims, myths about how rape happens, counselling, possible ways of prevention, and hospital, police and court procedures. "Too many women figure 'it can't happen to me'," notes WAG representative Connie More. WAG will also hold a get-acquainted party on Jan. 23 at 8 p.m. in the Commons Block Gold Room.



Macey and monograph series

The UVic Vikings basketball team faces a crucial test this weekend against the powerful Dinosaurs of the University of Calgary in Canadian West University Athletic Association (CWUAA) play at McKinnon Centre gym. The Dinosaurs roared to national ranking during the Christmas break with wins over second-ranked Arcadia University and fifth-ranked University of Waterloo. According to Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU) rankings, the Dinosaurs are now the fifth best college team in Canada while the Vikings are placed 10th. The Vikings, however, were undefeated in CWUAA play this season and led the league with a 6-0 mark while the Dinosaurs had a 5-1 record. During the holidays the Vikings were host to

the second annual Christmas Classic which attracted 1,000 fans to the final game between the Vikings and Victoria Scorpions of the Dogwood Senior "A" Men's League. The Scorpions won the two-game, total-points series 165-159 in overtime. Lee Edmondson (Educ-3) held a hot shooting hand in the second game, pouring in 32 points in a losing 99-86 effort. The Vikings won the first game, led by Jim Duddridge (Educ-4) with 21 points. Coach Gary Taylor and his team travelled to Edmonton last weekend to play the University of Alberta. Games Friday and Saturday against Calgary start at 8:30 p.m. to be preceded by Vikettes' games

against Calgary. The Vikettes were undefeated in pre-Christmas CWUAA play and last weekend were in Edmonton to play the University of Alberta Pandas who had also won all their league games. Earlier this month the Vikettes, coached by Mike Gallo, went to the finals of the University of British Columbia invitational tournament. The Vikettes were defeated 56-40 by Victoria's Home Lumber team after defeating UBC Thunderettes 68-47 to gain the finals. Lorna McHattie (Educ-5) led Vikettes with eight points in the finals while Leslie Godfrey (Educ-1) was top scorer with 14 points in a solid team effort against UBC.

## Prof picked for Pugwash

Dr. William Epstein (History), one of the world's leading authorities on nuclear arms control and a visiting professor at UVic, is in India as one of two Canadian representatives to the 25th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs.

Epstein is a special consultant on disarmament to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and was for many years Director of the Disarmament Division of the UN Secretariat.

The theme of this year's Pugwash conference, in Madras, is Disarmament and Development.

After a briefing in London at the head office of the Pugwash conference Epstein flew to India to present two papers to be discussed.

They are "Some Basic Questions About the Arms Race, Arms Control and Disarmament" and "Political and Technical Measures Necessary to Prevent the Further Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons".

The other Canadian participant is Dr. W. Bennett Lewis who is a visiting professor at Queen's University. Lewis was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree in May by UVic.

The conference began Jan. 10 and ends Jan. 22.

Epstein spent December in New York where he met with several delegations to the General Assembly and participated in meetings of the Council on Foreign Relations on its project for the 1980s.

He also participated in meetings of the Commission on the Study of the Organization of Peace in connection with the



Epstein: nuclear arm expert.

study it is preparing on new approaches to disarmament.

Epstein was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in "Conflict in International Affairs" from 1973 to 1975 to do a study on the problems of nuclear weapon proliferation. His book *The Last Chance*, written as a result of this study will be published in March.

## Student job methods streamlined

In the past UVic students who didn't utilize the Canada Manpower Centre on campus would seek summer jobs with the provincial government by making the rounds of government departments filling out applications.

This year the provincial Department of Labor has come up with a streamlined method of handling student applications.

There is now a single application for all provincial departments.

The campus Manpower Centre, which, in the past, has actively recruited for summer jobs in provincial departments is assisting in the distribution of applications.

In the first two weeks more than 500 applications have been handed out, Manpower Centre Manager Frank Schroeder said last week.

This week, representatives of the employment programs branch of the provincial department are at the centre to receive student applications and assist students in filling them out.

A Department of Labor spokesman ex-

plained that the new system cuts down the time students spend applying for jobs and ensures that their application reaches the department for which they are most qualified.

The spokesman said the department sends student applications to all departments which offer summer employment.

"In the past students have had to apply at a lot of places in government and it is time-consuming," he said. "This year we're acting as a referral agency."

He said the new system gives students a better opportunity for jobs for which they are best qualified and gives students across the province an equal opportunity for jobs.

In 1975, there was \$12 million provided for student and youth jobs in B.C.

If students are unable to visit the Manpower centre this week they can apply on a continuous basis at the Department of Labor office at 716 Courtney Street.

The spokesman said students should apply as early as possible. "There are always more applications received than people hired."





It's up to the student to avoid those long fall line-ups.

## Pre-registration ready to go

By Laura Leake

Registration week at UVic usually means long line-ups of students waiting to register, some since 4 a.m. for the doors to open at 8:30.

"This year some of the first-year students were spending two and three hours in line-ups in the gymnasium," said Mrs. Betty Kennedy, special assistant to the president, and the person largely responsible for changing the registration procedure used since UVic's establishment. "With this new system there should be no line-ups."

The "new system" is voluntary pre-registration, which is being introduced at UVic this year. Students will now be able to come in to register from the first week in July until mid-August.

"I hope as many students as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity to register in the summer time," said Kennedy.

If students do miss pre-registration they can register in the fall through the usual line-up system at the old gymnasium.

At the end of January when the list of second-term courses being taken by each student is sent to students, a transcript will be included, and they will be asked to come in for advice on course selection for summer registration.

Timetables will be available in June and may be mailed out to students or be available at the summer registration, depending on the budget and mailing costs, said Kennedy.

"We'll make every effort to make sure that people arriving later in the summer will have as much chance for selection of courses as those students registering early in the summer."

The wheels for pre-registration at UVic began turning last January when President H.E. Petch asked Kennedy to become a special assistant to change registration and

"get rid of the gymnasium line-ups," said Kennedy.

During the summer of 1975, a committee was set up with representatives from the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Faculty of Education and their advising centres, the Bursar's office, the Office of the Registrar, Computing and Systems Services, and Academic Systems. The committee did a feasibility study and "we opted for this kind of pre-registration, where the students come in to register, primarily because it requires fewer changes in the computer programs. It is also less sophisticated than others, and as such, less impersonal."

Some universities offer mail registration in which a student sends in his choice of courses to the registrar's office and then receives a timetable back. The problem with this system is that if the courses requested by a student are full, the student must be notified and must send in another list of desired courses.

"With that sort of system you can keep writing back and forth until you're going in circles," said Kennedy.

The other systems also take away student input into their own timetables. "We want students to come in themselves to enable them to deal with any changes themselves, to balance their own timetables with regard to choosing courses and sections, and instructors as far as is feasible," said Kennedy. "The more input you get from a student, the more satisfied he'll be."

Kennedy said she hopes many students take advantage of pre-registration this summer. "At most universities with pre-registration, 50 per cent of the students have pre-registered the first year, and that percentage has climbed to 80 per cent and remained steady."

"If we can get more students to pre-register, we might be able to cut the registration week in the fall to one day."

## How to avoid dams no one wants to use

It often happens that planners build projects for communities and countries which turn out to be useless or destructive.

Take, for instance, the multi-million-dollar South Saskatchewan Dam constructed in the sixties to irrigate half a million acres of land. When it was completed the farmers didn't avail themselves of it; they preferred to stick with dry irrigation. With a white elephant on its hands, the government then tried to make the huge reservoir into a recreational area, but it was too far away from major centres to be successful. Now it is being used as a regulating reservoir for power in Manitoba.

Another case would be some do-gooding country sponsoring creation of indoor plumbing in a Third World village and thus destroying the social structure of that community which largely revolved around women carrying water to and from the well.

The problem is that planners and officials fail to consult the people to see how they would react to proposed innovations, according to Dr. W.R. Derrick Sewell (Geography), who is an advisor to the United Nations and various individual countries on the problems of water and pollution.

"If you provide bathtubs for people who don't see cleanliness as a problem, then bathtubs are irrelevant."

Sewell is organizer of a workshop planned by the Canadian committee of Man and the Biosphere (MAB), and it will be held at UVic May 24 to 28.

Called the Workshop on Identification and Measurement of Environmental Perceptions, it represents the first project by Canada's committee in a series of projects on environment. MAB is made up of 50 countries from the original conference in Stockholm in 1971.

The workshop, to be attended by 30 decision-makers from Third World countries and specialists from North American and Third World universities, will be funded by the UN and the governments of Canada, the U.S. and Mexico.

Delegates will tackle such themes as communication gaps between planners and people, how to determine what people want and how they react to what they get, and on new ways to deal with natural hazards, such as floods.

Lectures will be complemented by field work projects around the Greater Victoria area.

Sewell said that although Canada was the leader in the creation of MAB and is a leading country in research on environmental perceptions, its MAB committee was slow in getting started. As a matter of fact, UVic's president, Dr. Howard Petch, was the man who got it organized.

One major obstacle, he said, has been lack of federal government funding for the interdisciplinary type of research the MAB committee requires.

Among the main workshop speakers will be Dr. Jacques Bugnicourt, UN director of the African Institute for Economic Planning and Development; Dr. Ian Burton, University of Toronto; Dr. Robert Kates, Clark University in Massachusetts; Dr. Philip Porter, University of Minnesota; Dr. Aminul Islam, chairman of the Department of Geography, University of Dacca, Bangladesh; and Sewell himself.

Sewell recently returned from the first national conference of the Social Sciences Research Council in Ottawa that was attended by 1,000 representatives of all levels of government and the social sciences.



Sewell: biosphere workshop slated.

He said the broad terms of the conference were "what should we be doing and the best way to do it" in the face of what is inefficiently organized scientific research in Canada.

The establishment of the council is partly in response to a "general feeling in Ottawa that research (both in natural and social sciences) should be more socially orientated rather than being the pet projects of scientists."

He said one major conclusion of the conference was that there hasn't been a great deal of research useful to the country's policy-makers, particularly in environmental resources and planning.

Sewell said that the big question, which he addressed in one of the three major papers delivered to the conference, is "what kind of a Canada do we want in the future?"

Canada is one of the few countries remaining in the world with all sorts of options to become "a desired Utopia of some kind".

Up to now, he said, society has been reacting to its problems rather than planning long-range solutions, such as in the area of energy where more and more technology is using up a declining amount of fossil fuels to meet more and more complicated needs.

"We should now be thinking more seriously of programs to conserve energy, and programs to develop renewable energy resources of different kinds. That, of course, has great bearing on what kind of a society we want. Do we want a society that is in the hands of the oil barons or do we want a society where there is a considerable amount of individual freedom?"



# The iceman cometh, and puts heat on campus

By John Driscoll

McGill Photo



If it is not teaching, research, politics, Kung Fu, travelling, Chinese cooking or music, it is caring for his plants.

Once there was an ice truck driver from Chicago who decided to become a philosopher.

He'd been delivering ice for 10 years, up to 100 hours a week, and it was not a very pleasant life. As he puts it, "you don't learn very much driving an ice truck. It makes you as strong as an ox and just about as dumb."

So he went to Oxford and became a philosopher, lectured at Yale and in 1971 arrived at UVic. He didn't like some of the things he saw here and plunged into campus politics. Things haven't been quite the same since.

When the former iceman, now Dr. Charles (Danny) Daniels (Philosophy) speaks at Senate meetings, sparks fly. His scattergun approach to issues has marked him as a maverick, a kind of gadfly of the academic governing body, firing off criticisms, witticisms and a constant stream of motions in a deep, resonant voice that demands attention.

He's been called "fearless" and "frivolous" and a lot of other things, but nobody has ever accused him of ducking an issue.

His approach to Senate proceedings typifies his approach to life. "I put enthusiasm into politics because I put enthusiasm into everything I do. That doesn't mean I particularly like the time I have to spend on politics. If I had my druthers, I'd rather be teaching than doing politics. And I'd rather be doing research than teaching."

Politics is only one facet of the many-sided Daniels, 41, whose past has included running a bar, operating a book store, working as an insurance underwriter, and dropping out of college three times.

Now he contents himself with teaching, research, politics, Kung Fu, travelling, Chinese cooking, music, caring for his plants, carrying his wife's cello and involving himself in whatever else catches his interest.

Says Senate colleague David Henn (Hispanic and Italian), "I wouldn't mind having his energy."

Daniels entered campus politics in canger feeling that too many major decisions were being made in virtual secrecy. "I just didn't like what I saw happening to this university," he explains.

"At the two universities I was at before

coming here, I paid no attention to how deans were selected, for example. But, on the other hand, things weren't being done that I disliked and I didn't feel the compulsion to get in and fight myself."

Daniels says he hated what he calls "the old consultative process of decision-making they had around here, where you consulted your friends and a few token opposition and then made up your own mind."

He feels things have improved a great deal. "President Petch is a breath of fresh air.

"There's more openness in the administration, except in certain areas. The new procedures, on a temporary basis for selecting deans by referendum are just smashing, the best I ever heard of. And it shows in the products that come of the new system."

All is not rosy, however, according to Daniels. "There are still some things that gripe me. I've seen a lot of changes for the worse and I'm hoping there will now be changes for the better."

He has vowed not to give any more free lectures for UVic, "simply because they're charging me for parking and they're going to charge me for using the gymnasium. I'm going to make my money back from them."

Henn calls him "a Tory at heart" and Daniels agrees partially. He describes himself as "a democrat in as far as I believe in openness in administration and a conservative about educational matters. I believe in reading, writing and arithmetic."

He sees the university playing a key role in western civilization. "I think it's the university's place to lead education, not to follow it."

Daniels has been opposed to professional schools at UVic because he feels the prime goal of the university is not vocational training.

"I don't mind that in a big university, but I do think the role of the university is to be a leader in culture. This is a huge civilization with some good things in it and the university should be in the forefront of preserving these things, of teaching students to be civilized and educated in the widest sense.

"I don't feel a good education is necessarily job training. I think it produces intelligent citizens."

Daniels places great importance on

knowledge and has little patience with those who claim the university is an "ivory tower", divorced from the real world.

"They may say that and perhaps the university is idealistic in certain respects. We're training people in the best things, the most valuable things, I think. It's maybe ideal to have people talking about great ideas, great men like Plato, an incredible man who lived more than 2,000 years ago and wrote such fantastic stuff. Sure, in that respect it's ideal.

"But I drove an ice truck and I know what goes on in the real world, at least as much as they do. And in this unreal world of the university we're forced to do things we don't like just as in what they call the real world. Look at all the times I've had to spend in politics."

Daniels feels that many people have a misplaced envy for university professors and their salaries.

"If they'd stop to think they'd realize that university professors start earning money much later than most people and the pay at the beginning is not that good.

"I make a fair amount of money now, but in comparison to someone who's been working since they were 18, I'll never catch them. It is very pleasant when you finally make it and are making a good salary, but it's a lot of work. And I'll never make as much as my father did at any point in my life.

Daniels was born near Chicago, the son of an insurance salesman. He attended the University of Chicago, sporadically, and finally obtained a degree in 1957.

"I started philosophy when I was 29," he said. "I got interested in it after taking a night school course at the University of Chicago and decided I needed a profession outside of ice truck driving."

He drove the ice truck to make money and he made a lot of money working 70 to 100 hours a week, netting about \$230 a week which in those days was very good.

"I drove the ice truck in the summer and in the winter I went to Spain, ran a bar, read a great deal, and learned how to write."

Daniels was accepted at Oxford on the contingent basis that he attend one year of graduate school in philosophy at the University of Chicago. After Oxford he lectured at Yale University for three years.

From 1968 to 1971 he taught at the University of Indiana.

He left the United States in protest over the Vietnam war. "I was sort of disturbed about the war and about what was going on in the States. I objected to paying money to the Pentagon and along with many other Americans I got out."

Daniels misses the U.S.A. in many ways, "but on the balance I prefer Canada."

He spends a lot of time on campus and is in his office seven days a week as a rule. He teaches introductory philosophy, esthetics and some upper-level courses.

Daniels would like to concentrate more on research. He has published a book on ethics ("In my writing I'm not long-winded like in the Senate."), did his thesis in the philosophy of mind and is now interested in formal ontology for which he has received a Canada Council research grant.

He says he's happy at UVic and plans to stay. One drawback is the fact that his wife is a professional cellist, former first cellist with the Netherlands Ballet Orchestra and the opportunities for her that would be available in larger centres do not exist in Victoria.

Daniels admits he finds Victoria "too placid" at times after living in Chicago, Amsterdam and London. To help keep boredom at bay and because he finds it stimulating, Daniels also works out daily on a variation of Kung Fu.

"I do Tai Chi Chuan and it's the hardest of the martial arts in that I've studied it for three years and still couldn't fight my way out of a wet paper bag.

"It's a workout in subtlety and self-discipline. It's more like fencing than judo in that it's elegant and trains not your eye so much as your sense of feel. It's great for balance and for speeding up your reactions.

"It's learning how to flinch, skillfully and that's completely opposite to my nature," he adds, laughing.

Daniels' approach has always been a straight-ahead one and while he sometimes misses the mark, he has made his presence felt on campus.

Whether he's attempting to abolish a faculty, goad the administration into providing better quality wines at the president's reception, or carrying on his crusade for more openness in administration, Daniels is not a man who flinches easily.



# okay, ufos are here — but why?

**Editor's Note:** The following article has startling implications in a subject area that, at worst, used to be identified with the lunatic fringe and, at best, with science fiction, but which is now becoming more and more the object of serious concern by, as the author says, "open minded people". The author is UVic's Dr. P. M. H. (Max) Edwards, who is an associate professor in the Department of French language and literature, a linguist, musician and composer and a recognized international authority (If anybody can be in this disturbing and mysterious area) on the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects. Knowing of his reputation in this field and of his contacts with investigators and researchers around the world, The Ring approached Edwards to submit an article. It was only with some persuasion that he reluctantly agreed to put before a university community some extraordinary observations, although he is a frequent contributor to UFO journals, most notably Britain's FSR, which he says is the best and most reliable one in the world. As he notes in his article, he began his research 30 years ago after he was rebuked by one of his professors for scoffing at the subject without an attitude of enquiry. Edwards says when he started to investigate ufology he expected that a solution would be found. "Today we are still puzzled as to the origin of these craft, as to their propulsion methods, their occupants, their techniques, and their motives. As France's leading ufologist, M. Aime Michel, once wrote, contrary to the belief of the ill-informed public, we are in possession of a great deal of information about the UFOs, and some of this is of the greatest precision. But the ultimate facts which we all desire to

know still elude us." Edwards, who has interviewed UFO witnesses in various countries and examined landing sites, said that at first he was intrigued and excited by the possibility that alien people may be visiting this planet. Now "I'd just as soon rather not think about it. They are dangerous and frightening. I wish they would go away." Edwards says ufological literature has assumed such gigantic proportions that Dr. J. Allen Hynek, an astronomer at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. and sometime UFO consultant to the U.S. Air Force, told him it is now not so much the scientist as the librarian who is baffled by the matter. "Of course, the bulk of this literature is offbeat and fanatical, but if a layman decides to inspect the corpus for himself, he will be genuinely astonished when he finds many excellent books, reviews, articles and monographs published on this topic — many of them by people of high repute in science." Edwards suggests that a curious reader begin with James M. McCampbell's *Ufology* (Jaymac Co., 12 Bryce Ct., Belmont Calif. 94002; 1973; \$3.95 plus postage) as a good introduction to the subject, "written by a hard-headed, scientifically-minded man." Edwards himself is a man of many facets. He speaks fluently in French, Norwegian, Spanish and Russian, and he can read another eight languages. He gained his B.A. in Russian and Polish from the University of British Columbia, his M.A. in political science from Columbia, a M.A. in linguistics from the University of Pennsylvania. He came to UVic in 1964 after teaching for six years at the University of Otago, in New Zealand. He has, in addition, full qualifications as a pianist, and successfully writes music (see item on page 5).

By P.M.H. Edwards

It is now not quite as hard as formerly to discuss ufology with the public; for, today, there are more open-minded people who are aware that something is going on in our skies, than there were a decade ago. It is no longer necessary to convince people of the existence of these craft; the main objections to overcome are such typical questions as "why don't they contact our leaders?" and "how can they come here from another inhabited planet, given the enormous distances and the probability that the speed of light may be the greatest possible velocity attainable?"

Of course, such questions must remain unanswered at present. We are faced with the fact of their presence; how they got here is a matter that is useless to toss around, for no one knows the answers. What is very important, however, is the motive for such invasions of our air space.

At first, I was of the opinion that the ufonauts were simply curious visitors from another solar system. I wish this were the whole story, but it isn't. The facts are plain to anyone who delves into the published evidence, and who interviews the thousands of witnesses: a reconnaissance is being carried out (we know not by whom, or for what reason). It is gathering momentum; samples of minerals, flora, fauna and humans (as well as animal blood in quantities), are being regularly taken away by the beings, mostly along certain straight lines that circle the globe; and many of the witnesses are displaying symptoms indicative of mental or psychological tampering, while others are dying.

Often, UFOs are seen during freak lightning storms; and a great number of electrical black-outs have occurred just as unidentified craft were sighted passing over those vicinities. It has also been noticed, over the years, that the UFOs show an interest in reservoirs and freshwater lakes, radio antennae, electric power transmission lines, ancient burial mounds and modern cemeteries, and school playgrounds where children are congregated. One has only to read the accumulated evidence, to notice that these things attract them. Note also that the UFO which, at 5 a.m. on a New Year's morning some five or six years ago, was hovering by a window at the Cowichan District Hospital in Duncan, B.C., was concentrating on what was happening in the children's ward.

It is, to me, the mental or psychological effects in certain witnesses that apparently contain a most important clue. It is believed that if a person is subjected to a strong electromagnetic force-field, his SSP (Suprasensory Perception, known less correctly as ESP) will be triggered artificially.

The UFOs seem to be surrounded by such a force-field, for they have on countless occasions stalled the motors of cars, extinguished the headlights and radios, and even drained the batteries, leaving the tops of the latter sometimes in an almost liquid state. Some witnesses even reported that metal objects, such as the rings on their fingers, became intolerably hot, until the UFO sped off. Train crews have repeatedly reported that the presence of an UFO impeded radio communication between locomotive and caboose. Thus, it could be inferred that, when a witness displayed certain symptoms of clairaudience, of clairvoyance, or of telepathy (i.e. psychic, or SSP powers), this might be a byproduct of a force-field surrounding an unidentified craft in the vicinity. (There are also times when, apparently, the UFO switches off this force-field, and hence has no effect on cars' engines, etc.) In areas of concentrations of sightings and landings, some people have reported psychic phenomena occurring at the time of the UFOs' visits, and poltergeist infestations in some houses have occurred with great frequency, at such times and in such places. It has even been sometimes reported that a few people displayed symptoms of demonic possession.

For this reason, investigators have had to concern themselves seriously with the matter of tampering with people's brains: is it accidental, a mere byproduct of the force-field, or can it be deliberate? If deliberate, this could mean they are meddling with our affairs, and manipulating us for obscure reasons. This might have serious consequences for the whole planet: political, sociological and even religious.

One can almost hear some reader scoff, at this point. And, uninformed as he may be, it is natural that he scoff. But, let him pause for a moment, while I remind him that I, too, was once a scoffer, years ago. It was not until one of my professors rebuked me for my ungrounded skepticism that I began to study the phenomenon. The attitude of a properly educated person in the face of the unexplained, should be that of enquiry, not of rebuttal. It is always the least-informed people who raise the strongest objections. In this enigma, especially, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; the more one knows, the greater becomes one's humility. Fortunately for me, I came upon the first book by an excellent French scientist who was the first to see clearly that here is a problem which concerns our race, though it is one that the Establishment prefers to sweep under the rug. Also, I came across all manner of ridiculous books; but,

after discarding them, I was left with a hard core of scientifically orientated works by reputable writers, and with a colossal amount of evidence that could not be ignored by other than closed-minded people. Fortunately, there are many dedicated organizations around the world which are doing valuable research, publishing the dates, place-names, addresses of the witnesses and investigators where permission has been obtained, and keeping an eye on the witnesses for possible after-effects. They, at least, maintain an open mind, for which one is thankful.

One of the straight lines frequently travelled by the craft goes through northeastern France, through the cities of Bayonne and Vichy (hence it is known as the BAVIC line); this line passes by the famous Stone-Age caverns of northern Spain where exquisite paintings of animals and of UFOs are to be seen, and which have been carbon dated as 30,000 years old; it passes by Lourdes (southwestern France), Garabandal (Spain), Fatima (Portugal), and across Brazil (more cave paintings of UFOs), Paraguay, Chile, between the two main islands of New Zealand, through New Guinea and Formosa, across China and Russia, then back to northeastern France. There is at least one other such line, a complementary sine curve, which runs through the Isle of Barra (Hebrides), Coniston and Sheffield (England), East Anglia, then near Valenciennes (northeastern France), near Zeitoun (Cairo) and Kilimandjaro, and so on. These lines should, of course, be called "corridors".

The BAVIC corridor passes very close to Buenos Aires and the surrounding cities; and Bahia Blanca has witnessed more than its share of occurrences. In February, 1975, a 24-year-old man was walking home from work at 4 o'clock one afternoon, and he bought the afternoon newspaper; suddenly he was dazzled by an overpowering light, and he lost consciousness. On regaining his awareness, he was lying on a "table", and strange-looking beings with large eyes and no hair were trying to pull out some of his hair. He fainted again. When he finally became conscious again, he was found by the police, stumbling about the outskirts of Buenos Aires airport, some 800 kilometres from where he had previously been walking homewards, still holding the afternoon newspaper. In his dazed condition, he was immediately placed under surveillance in a clinic, and his name is being withheld by the authorities. This case was sent to me by the professor of astronomy and mathematics at the Universidad del Salvador in Buenos Aires, Rev. Benito Reyna, S.J., a distinguished selenologist. The same correspondent informed me, last month, that Ventura Maceiras, now 77, who was twice visited by a hovering UFO near his cottage 500 kilometres south of Buenos Aires in December, 1972, is still under surveillance because, from the time of his visitations, he has been becoming rejuvenated: his hair is growing back visibly, and a third set of teeth is appearing, and although his schooling did not exceed the first two years of primary school, he is now displaying a high I.Q. and is able to discourse on various topics of which he previously knew nothing whatever. This looks like psychological and/or mind-tampering, to which I referred briefly at the beginning of this article. It seems this sort of mental meddling (whether accidental or deliberate) is constantly producing in some persons adverse affects, although in others the effects seem "favorable". Uri Geller, the young Israeli (who by stroking metal objects is said to be able to make them bend, and who is reported to have transferred this strange ability to some people in several countries at the moment that they were watching his pre-recorded programs for television) claims he had a UFO contact in his childhood, and that this gift of his is favorable — at least, it enables him to make money! I am, of course, aware of the adverse criticisms levelled at Geller by "magicians and conjurors", who say they can duplicate virtually all his tricks. Observe the word "virtually", however; because one fact remains still undisputed, so far as I know: some metal objects continue to bend, after Geller has ceased to touch them; this is indeed hard to duplicate! But are these effects truly favorable in the long run? It surely is legitimate to ask what good can come of such aberrations. Cui bono?

And then there is the well-publicized incident involving Capt. L. Coyne, a U.S. Army helicopter pilot who, with his crew of three, were gripped in a kind of gravitational field by a colossal UFO near Mansfield (Ohio) on Oct. 18th



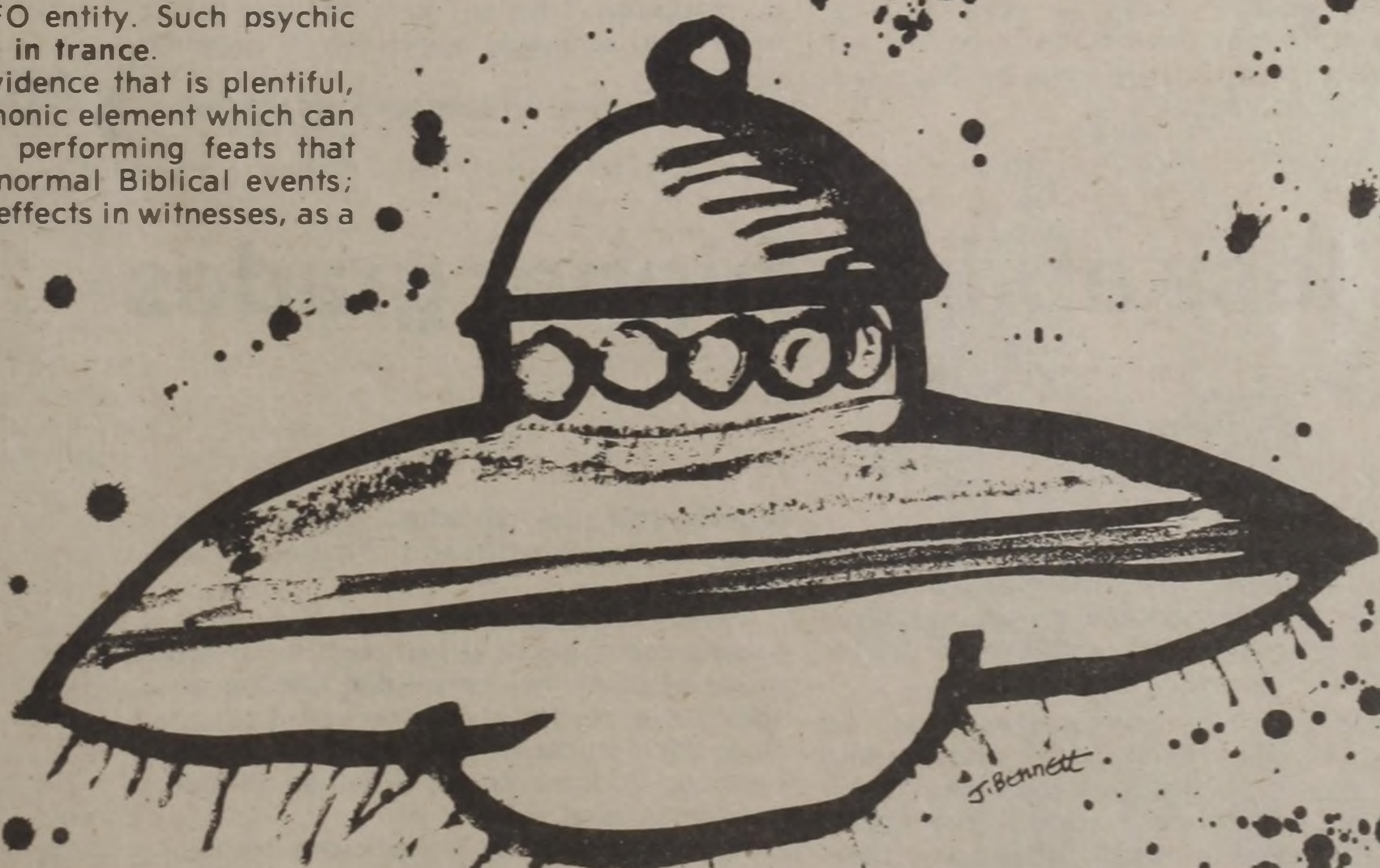
It is manifestly impossible to bring the reader up to date in a brief article; the literature one has been perusing since 1947 contains such a wealth of evidential detail that I am obliged to refer readers to it directly. At the Library of Congress, Lynn Catoe compiled in 1967 a 401-page bibliography on ufology for the U.S. Air Force (AFOSR 68-1656). Today such a bibliography would be about four times that size. And today there still remains in force a U.S. regulation prohibiting government personnel from discussing UFOs with the general public; the penalties are severe. But nevertheless I can close by hinting at my constantly developing views of the enigma: each new case of landing and-or contact brings new details. The picture that is emerging, so far as I can see it, seems to be as follows:

1. There appears to be a marked increase in the frequency and geographical distribution of ufological incidents.
2. People, animals, fauna, flora, minerals, continue to be taken, mostly along the main sine curves mentioned previously, which are corridors.
3. Water and electricity are being drained by the craft.
4. An alarming number of animal mutilations continues to be reported; the carcasses are totally drained of blood, although no blood is found in the vicinity. They have been surgically mutilated, all in a similar manner, numerous organs being removed. Hovering lights are seen near by.
5. Symptoms resembling demonic possession, as well as poltergeist infestations, are occurring in "UFO flap" areas, i.e. where there have been concentrations of sightings and-or landings. It seems that all the psychic healers and psychic surgeons began their careers with either the apparition of a brilliant entity in their homes, or with a visitation from a UFO entity. Such psychic healers can only function when in trance.
6. It is possible, judging by the evidence that is plentiful, that there may be a certain demonic element which can be mimicking ordinary UFOs, performing feats that closely resemble certain supranormal Biblical events; such incidents produce adverse effects in witnesses, as a rule.

8. The locations of the alleged appearances of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Fatima, Garabandal, Lourdes,

9. The incident at Pascagoula (Miss.), about two years ago, involving Hickson and Parker who were allegedly taken for a short while into a strange hovering craft for an inspection of their bodies, is being disputed on the grounds that there was a man very close by, who saw nothing at all. However, this detail could lend weight to the theory; because many ufological incidents, and Marian apparitions, too, took place in the presence of people that always seem to fall into four categories: those that saw and heard, saw only, heard only, and neither saw nor heard . . .

If we wish to arrive, some day, at a solution of this worldwide problem, we must not neglect a single shred of evidence, however unpalatable it may be, however unwelcome it may appear in the light of our inherited prejudices and beliefs. And, a great deal of courage will be required, because if and when the truth eventually confronts us, it will undoubtedly be staggering.



At his custom-made harpsichord, Edwards would rather play music than think about the strange things going on in the skies.



# Senate puts grading onus back on chairmen

By Bryan McGill

The responsibility of policing grade inflation has been placed by Senate back on the chairmen of academic departments, and directors of professional schools.

The Senate, during a special debate on UVic's marking practices, also approved an in-depth study of the whole complex problem of grading procedures and philosophies for completion by April 1977.

The two-hour-long debate, which took place Dec. 10, was the liveliest Senate meeting in recent years. It featured an introductory talk by Professor Alex Bavelas (Education) questioning the "feedback" value of grades, some heated debate, and the battering down of one of two key recommendations.

The Senate was presented with a report of an academic standards sub-committee on grading policy by Dr. David Jeffrey, chairman of the standing committee on academic standards.

The sub-committee report recommended a long-term study for report by January 1978, and advocated establishment of ad hoc departmental or divisional marking review committees to "investigate any suspected anomaly, irregularity or inequity".

The first was approved after an amendment was finally thrashed out changing the completion deadline to April 1977 and calling for a preliminary report by November 1976.

The second recommendation never reached the floor as a motion. Senator after senator spoke against it as creating more problems than it would solve.

Instead, the Senate approved a recommendation proposed by Mrs. Betty Kennedy (Mathematics) "that Senate reaffirm directors of schools, and department and divisional chairmen are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the grades that are to be submitted are reasonable, and that they have the right to question the grades to be so submitted."

Dr. John Woods (associate dean of Arts



Kennedy: Senate adopts her motion.

and Science), a member of the sub-committee, had introduced the recommendation for marking review committees as a means of immediate action to deal with any blocs of marks which seem unreasonable.

"Senate regards marking procedures a problem serious enough to act on now."

Woods' recommendation came under heavy criticism led by student senators who were particularly concerned with a clause that would have transcripts and university records changed if marks were challenged.

Stephen Loerner (A&S-4) observed there could be "an unhappy possibility" that students wouldn't even be sure of their marks after they were initially posted and after graduation. "It would be putting a gun to student heads."

Paula DeBeck (A&S-3) said students prefer to know their marks as soon as possible, and if "a professor marked unfairly it would be putting an incredible burden on students when it is not their fault."

She questioned having provisional marks on transcripts going to prospective employers or other institutions.

"This would test the credibility of the whole institution," said Wallace Bergen (GS-M).

Gregory Rideout (Law-1) said that having marking review committees would be "a rash move" creating conflict in and among departments when procedures already exist within departments to deal with grading.

Kennedy, in proposing her motion, said she shared the student senators' concerns, adding that it is the responsibility of departments to maintain normal vigilance over marking, and this they can do "informally and quickly".

Dr. Cary Goulson (Education) said that he aligned himself to those opposing the recommendation, but agreed wholeheartedly with Woods' assessment that there should be clearer accountability on marking practices.

David Henn (Hispanic and Italian), the senator whose observations on seemingly high marks in the summer session led to the Senate debate, said the recommendation would lead to an unnecessary mechanism. "It is fraught with so many dangers."

Woods responded by saying the crux of the matter is that senators believe inequities do sometimes exist and "debase our currency, and in some cases this is an injustice to students."

He asked whether it was enough "to wag our fingers at chairmen and entreat them to be scrupulous? No one here has said let us resolve to empower chairmen to question grades."

As for deans "riding herd on chairmen,

one needs a passion for Brahma bulls."

David Jeffrey (English), chairman of the Senate committee on academic standards, said chairmen don't have these powers in practice, and, if applied, they would create a "great hue and cry about academic freedom."

Bavelas, in introducing the recommendation for a long-term study, said the matter of grading practices is not a simple question. "It must be worked at continuously...and cannot be solved by procedure."

Bavelas presented a chart to Senate showing the variabilities of the instructional process being compressed into grades for the "administration of benefits".

He said that on the instructional side, involving students and professors, there is "an enormous amount of variety", such as studies, temperament, ability, attitudes, work habits and perseverance.

"As feedback grades are not informative or timely," he told Senate. "The kinds of abilities or weaknesses of students can't be compressed into a grade."

He said grades reduce variability to fit convenient administrative channels. "By reducing variety, there are fewer judgments, less friction, less human emotion and more efficiency."

Dr. Charles Daniels (Philosophy) disagreed with Bavelas that grades are intended for administration of benefits. "I would like to think we do not have Mickey Mouse courses." He said he uses grades to tell the truth of how a student is able to master a subject.

"We should add more categories if we want to decompress grades."

## Over-all philosophy urged

UVic needs nothing less "than a well-articulated and carefully reasoned educational philosophy for the contemporary university" to overcome the issue of grade inflation.

This was an observation made in a preamble to the report of the academic standards sub-committee on grading policy presented to the Senate for its special debate on grading practices Dec. 10.

The sub-committee — consisting of Dr. John Woods, associate dean of Arts and Science, Prof. Alex Bavelas (Education), Dr. Charles Galloway (Education) and Rosemary Gray (A&S-3) — noted that UVic's marking practices are periodically the object of serious concern, both inside and outside the university.

"A recurring reservation is that marks have become perilously inflated, with consequent damage to the reputation and worth of our degrees, especially our bachelor's degrees."

Other concerns include whether various models of marking reflect "debased and unsound educational philosophies, or that marking can be used selectively and punitively, out of purely personal concerns, and so on."

However, the sub-committee observed, such worries are not conclusions of exhaustive and methodologically competent enquiry, but are untested generalizations from strikingly small samples.

"Discussions rage, amidst fragile and exotic statistical documentation, personal affront, entreaties of academic freedom, and other manifestations of hot blood. Where there is this much heat, there can be little light."

Nevertheless, the university is faced with a real problem, as are universities everywhere, and that is "a widespread skepticism and unconfidence about the adequacy, and even the purpose, of marking procedures."

## It's everywhere: less ability, higher grades

By John Driscoll

Across North America the ability of university students is decreasing while their grades are rising.

This phenomenon, known as grade inflation, is now under study at UVic.

Dr. Hugh Taylor (Education) has studied grade inflation and in a recent interview said that reaction to it has varied in the university community.

"Some graduate schools dismiss the transcripts of their applicants as plainly misleading and are concentrating instead on standardized tests," he said.

"Dickinson College (Pennsylvania) has stopped preparing a dean's list because it felt rising grades and changes in grading patterns had made the list meaningless."

Some universities which had dropped the D grade are bringing it back to combat grade inflation and to make the C more respectable.

Taylor said evidence presented by the Educational Testing Service and the College Testing Program show that while students' abilities are going down, grades are rising.

Taylor said a number of theories have been developed as to why grades are inflating.

"We can dismiss the first hypothesis that the abilities of the students were and are increasing," he said, pointing to the dramatic decline in scores of high school students in standardized aptitude tests.

Other hypotheses include a belief that students are working harder these days because they face a fairly competitive job

market after graduation.

"Another suggested reason is that faculty members, faced with the need to keep enrolments up in economic hard times, have become less willing to grade rigorously for fear of turning away students."

Taylor said one reason could be the change in traditional marking and grading that began in the 1960s. "It was then, many American professors admit, that they started to give higher grades than their students deserved for fear that low marks might drop the students out of school and into the jungles of Viet Nam."

He said many colleges during this time adopted pass-fail systems under which students could opt for traditional grades, neutral evaluations or both.

"Some institutions dropped Ds and Fs in response to criticism that grades were arbitrary measures of student performance and should not be used to penalize students."

"As a result the C, which used to be a fairly respectable grade, became the lowest passing grade a student could earn. Faculty members then began awarding more Bs to avoid giving the competent, but not brilliant, student the no longer respectable C."

"Thus schools have caused grade averages to rise simply by dropping the use of marks denoting failure."

Taylor said the increase in grades may represent a readjustment from the rather harsh grading standards adopted during the

post-Sputnik period when colleges were limiting enrolment and stressing high standards.

Taylor said another suggestion is that faculty members have lost confidence in the value of what they are doing and because they have doubts about the value of what they offer students, are unwilling to make rigorous judgments on whether students have mastered it.

Another possibility is that more "relevant and contemporary material" has been added to many courses making them easier for students because they are part of their everyday experience rather than relics of the high culture.

A report put out by the American College Testing Program sums up causes of grade inflation. "Although there are many alternative hypotheses which could explain the increase in grades while test scores are declining, only one seems adequate."

"We attribute the rise to increased leniency in the evaluation of student performance; that is to a lowering of academic standards, arbitrary as they were, of past years."

As for UVic Taylor concludes that "great inflation has occurred during the last seven years."

"It's a serious problem and we must concern ourselves with it," he said. "Grade inflation destroys the meaning of grades and in the long run hurts students who are in the primary group that should benefit from a rational and fair grading system."



# Scientists hamstrung by dwindling funds

Because of a dwindling amount of federal government funds, scientific research is being cut back at universities across Canada.

"It's a pretty depressing picture to scientists across the country," said Dr. John Dewey, UVic's dean of Academic Affairs. "It's creating a general malaise in Canadian research."

The latest cutback is in the form of an announcement by the Defence Research Board (DRB) that it will no longer support projects at Canadian universities as of March 31.

"This is just one aspect of a series of reductions in research funds in the last five or six years," Dewey said.

He said that, more importantly, funding is harder to get from the National Research Council (NRC), which is the main supporter of university scientists.

At UVic, for instance, NRC granted \$960,000 to research in 1970-71, increasing to \$1.4 million in 1973-74, dropping to \$1.3 million in 1974-75, and "indications are that it will be lower this year."

Dewey said that in effect NRC grants have not significantly changed in the last five years while they are being spread among more and more people and as their buying power decreases because of inflation.

He said the DRB program cancellation had been expected because, since its ab-

sorption into the Department of National Defence three years ago, it was being phased out. DRB grants to UVic totalled \$38,700 in 1970-71, \$27,000 in 73-74 and \$14,000 in 1974-75.

"This is all a part of a conscious political move by the federal government," said Dewey. "The reasoning is that the government, in holding back grants from universities, is trying to encourage applied research in private industry."

He said universities, which depend mainly on government funds for research, can bid on such contracts and do it for less money, but still private industry will likely be preferred.

And because few companies in Canada are into research and because most of them are U.S.-owned subsidiaries, the money will go to the U.S. where parent companies do their research.

"This is one of the spinoff effects of not owning our own industry."

Scientists also depend on their universities to help fund them, and, because money is tight, there have been no increases in this area.

UVic's five scientific departments of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Bacteriology and Biochemistry, and Mathematics received \$99,871 in 1971-72 out of the university budget for research. In 1972-73 it was \$92,370, in 1973-74, \$67,080, in 1974-75,

\$86,062, and for this year it is \$93,990.

Dewey said that whereas scientists used to be better off than researchers in the humanities and social sciences, the reverse is now taking place.

"Basically what people in the humanities need is access to a good library and pencil and paper." But for scientists, he said, laboratories, expensive equipment and research assistants are usually required.

He said more and more scientists cannot afford to have assistants and therefore they end up doing menial tasks in the laboratory, which is "a waste of good talent".

Another matter which is worrying scientists is pressure from Quebec and Alberta on Ottawa to turn over allocation of research funds to the provinces.

The provinces, Dewey said, do not have the know-how and resources to be able to distribute funds, compared to the federal government with its knowledgeable academic committees.

In announcing the cancellation of the DRB research program, its chairman, L.J. L'Heureux said it "does not reflect criticism of the quality of the university grants program. It reflects the relative priority accorded this program by the Department of National Defence in the light of the difficulties being experienced in obtaining sufficient funds to meet its operational commitments."



Dewey: "depressing picture".

He said the defence department hopes to make increased funds available for research contracts on a negotiated basis.

L'Heureux also said that DRB is making representation to the Ministry of State for Science and Technology to seek a proportionate increase in the grant funds available to universities.

## Research policy under fire

**Editor's note:** Following is a story published in the December issue of *University Affairs*.

T.C. Clark, director of research administration at the University of Toronto, has recently issued a report criticizing the federal government's scientific research support policy.

Clark asks why support for scientific activity is being reduced at a time when there is obvious public concern about such science-dependent issues as transportation, energy and the environment. He notes that in the U.S. — even during a period of economic difficulties — the basic research funds of the National Science Foundation increased as a proportion of gross domestic product.

He says that the buying power of research funds at the University of Toronto has fallen by "a near disastrous 35 per cent" in recent years.

He also says that resources set aside to support university research are not being allocated in the best possible way. For instance, researchers are being given less than they need to sustain a proposed program of research of admitted scientific merit and promise. This is an obvious waste of money, says Clark. He says it is self-evident that the limited available resources should go to those researchers whose work is most likely to succeed.

Clark asks the government if it is following an efficient policy by increasing its in-house scientific activity while neglecting the research expertise of Canadian university faculty.

He says that universities are the best places for long-term, basic research. For one thing, the "university can harness the high self-motivation of its faculty as they strive towards long-term research goals". He says that in most organizations "motivation is generated by economic incentive or by management — both of which can be costly".

He says that industry and government continue to borrow faculty members to initiate them into the latest scholarship and technology.

Concern over research funding for universities has also come from University of Manitoba president Ernest Sirluck.

In a letter to the Minister of State for Science and Technology, C.M. Drury, Sirluck discussed the serious implications arising from cutbacks in the budgets of the three federal granting agencies.

He said that the two disturbing aspects about the cuts were that they come from current budgets and that they have been imposed on a base that has been badly eroded during the past five years by inflation.

Sirluck wrote: "We believe that a continuing decline in the real dollar value of support for university research will have serious and long-run consequences for graduate training and scholarly and scientific achievements in Canada. The reduction in scholarship and graduate student support cannot but discourage young men and women from entering upon scientific and scholarly careers, and could eventually lead to a shortage of Canadian scientists and scholars."

"Perhaps the most immediate effects will be felt by the younger members of the academic staff who will not have the opportunity of developing their interests and skills to the fullest extent possible. Even the established scholars and scientists in universities will not be able to maintain the momentum which they have developed during the past ten or fifteen years."

"The consequences of a continued decline in the real support of university research are insidious, and after a certain period of time may become irreversible even were funds later to be substantially increased. It has taken many years to develop a solid foundation for superior research and scholarship at Canadian universities, but it will not take long for them to be undermined if the environment is adverse."

He concluded that the quality of university graduate programs and research will be determined, in large part, by the support provided to the three councils during the next two to three years.



Gould: unsung pioneers stressed.

## Student writes book on B.C. women

Although critics have complained that 1974's International Women's Year was something less than a howling success, one University of Victoria student made a solid contribution.

Jan Gould, a full-time student for the past two years, utilized a \$1,100 Cultural Fund grant to travel throughout British Columbia to interview women and collect material

from diaries and pictures from family albums to publish *Women of British Columbia* (Hancock House, 224 pages, \$14.95).

Gould travelled from Indian reserves in the Queen Charlottes to ranches in the Cariboo and fruit farms in the Okanagan. She borrowed and purchased more than 400 pictures from various private sources and the Provincial Archives. The result is more a montage of personal experiences than a brief series of profiles.

Gould said she was more interested in writing about the unsung pioneers who worked in the early fish canneries, the desperately poor miners' and trappers' wives and nurses and teachers in desolate outposts than those women who have been written about already.

"I didn't ignore the Emily Carrs, or even the Pat Jordans," Gould said. "But I concentrated on those women who made minor but important contributions to the settlement and development of the province."

Although much of her research was done at the Provincial Archives, the student author also drew upon her experiences as a reporter at Ma Murray's Alaska Highway News, the Vancouver Province, Thompson Newspapers and as a correspondent for Victoria Times.

She travelled the backroads of B.C. in search of stories for these newspapers at various times during her life, after arriving in Canada from her native England 15 years ago.

With a work load at university of six courses, she found time to write a book of children's stories in collaboration with her son Jay, an 11-year-old grade 6 student at Sir James Douglas. A book of short stories about the Gulf Islands, written in conjunction with a private class of Robin Skelton (Creative Writing), will be published next year.

She was awarded the Rosalind Hulet Petch Memorial Prize in Creative Writing and two other scholarships. After completing her Christmas exams (she has one course to complete before receiving her B.A.), she left immediately for a tour of the entire province to lecture to women's groups and to publicize her book.

She now plans to write a historical novel based on material she collected for *Women of British Columbia*.



# He rides on the wild side (where it's safer)

By Gloria McCleave

Dave Titterton has been riding motorcycles for 18 years in competitive races, yet you'll never see him on one on streets or highways.

Titterton divides his time and interests between managing all UVic's physical education and athletic facilities and riding his motorcycle in cross-country endurance races.

Even with his skill as a rider, he considers motorcycles to be a dangerous way to travel. "I just don't ride on the road," he remarked.

"If you think about how many fender-benders there are happening to cars — if that's a motorcycle, you've got a broken leg."

He said that between 75 and 80 per cent of accidents involving riders on the road are not their fault. "However, the injury factor for the cyclists is very high and even some minor motorcycle accidents shatter bones and legs."

For him the competition part of it is far safer, even though he recently broke a leg. "Everyone is going in the same direction. There's no head-on traffic, no pedestrians or dogs, no slippery pavement, no one to open a car door in front of you — you just go in the clear. Not to say we don't have crashes, but when we do, it is usually no worse than a good fall."

In fact, some of the falls riders find funny, such as going down into a river or swamp when "we have to reach down to find the bike in about six feet of muck and the rider emerges covered with mud and weed."

Titterton suffered his worst accident four months ago while laying out, and riding on, a cross-country route along a side road off a logging main. It was a sunny day. He and his partner (they always ride in pairs), going about 30 mph, were setting the speed for that section of the event, when good road conditions suddenly ended in a washout.

Titterton braked just as he slipped over the edge and instinctively put out his foot in a vain attempt to avoid a fall. Broken leg and all, he got on his bike and rode out — there was nothing else he could do.

He has had broken fingers and separated shoulders, but never before lost work because of an injury. Actually, he said, riders expect a good fall just about every time they ride, and if they are hurt, they are back at it as soon as possible, as he says he will be.

As far as the motorcycle rider being identified with the super-macho "Hell's Angels" image, Titterton considers this a far cry from the competition end of it.

"Motorcycling is a sport to me, the same as some people golf, or fish. It is highly competitive and good exercise."

But what makes a person risk broken bones, serious injury, and becoming typecast to pursue such a hobby? "When I am on my bike, it is the only time I am entirely my own man. No one is demanding anything of me. I can breathe."

Although bikes appealed to him as a young boy, he did not become involved in competition until he was out of high school. At that time, the same motorcycle was used for transportation and competitive racing. This was changed in the early sixties and now only specially rigged bikes are used for certain kinds of tracks and races. Titterton said his present racing bike doesn't go on the highway at all. "It's not even legal."

Competition riding is learned by trial and error. Balance is one of the first things a rider has to acquire, and because the competition bike responds differently than most motorcycles, he has to learn how to develop a "touch" for the throttle, knowing just how much to apply under different



Titterton on the go: "When I am on my bike, it is the only time I am entirely my own man."

conditions. Sometimes it is possible to climb a near vertical wall with just the right touch. Physical strength is not important, although a rider has to be in good physical condition.

He explained there are three kinds of cross-country trials. One practiced extensively in Europe, but growing in popularity in North America, is run like a gymkhana, where riders pilot their machines through traps and difficult obstacles, losing points for putting a foot down or crashing, and winning points for prowess and effectiveness. The second type, performed like a car rally, is called an enduro, named because it is time and distance that counts. Racing against a pre-computed time, the rider continuously picks up and loses points. Still another type is a combination of the first two, distance, time and riding ability. Some of these races last as long as seven or eight hours.

Titterton said this is one reason that the younger set prefers motocross which offers a more daredevil type of excitement racing around a track filled with hazardous curves, vertical hills and unexpected jumps and bumps. The world champion motocross driver is in his early 20s.

The cross-country trials in this area are usually sponsored by The Victoria Motorcycle Club, one of the oldest in North America. This club has been running events since 1919 and is still rotating hill climbing trophies dating back to the 30s. Titterton's latest trophy originated in 1941. The club has some 120 members coming from all walks of life, including lawyers, surveyors, chartered accountants, doctors, teachers, salesmen, a policeman and city planner and university students, to name a few. They meet once a month at the Crystal Gardens and hold the "best run meetings you'll ever go to," Titterton said.

Each member is encouraged to participate in club activities because they do not want uninformed members riding across people's property and making nuisances of themselves.

The club, which will celebrate its 58th year in Victoria in 1977, owns 170 acres on Happy Valley Road. In addition members have access to large plots of land between Victoria and Lake Cowichan for their enduros and trials.

Titterton was president last year, and this year is chairman of the committee on planning a major cross-country event run annually between Victoria and Lake Cowichan.

This involves continual negotiating with the logging companies to get tracts of land

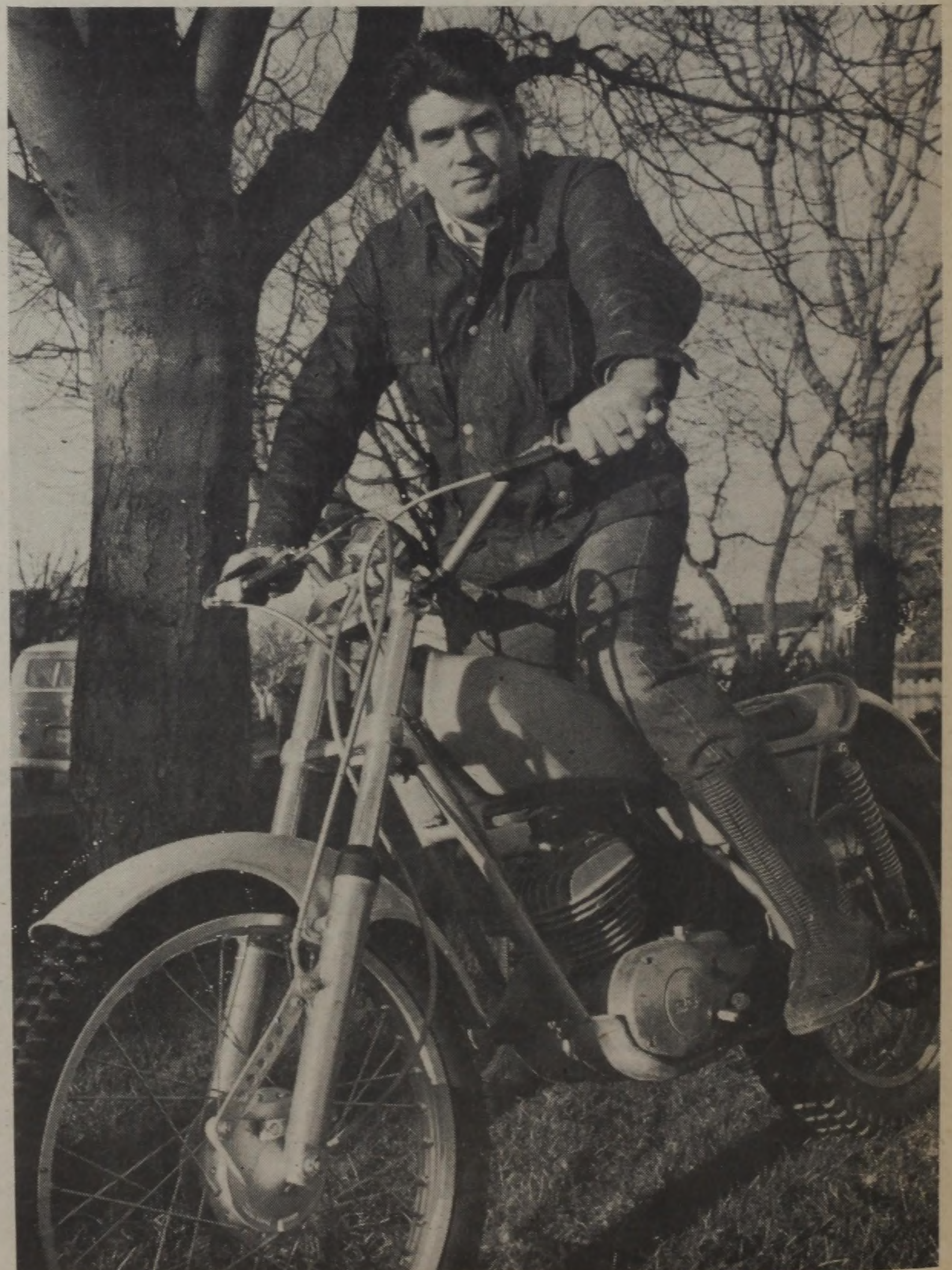
opened up, and then actually making the trail by riding over it and laying it out. Riders for these races, which number up to 500, come from California and Portland as well as across Canada.

Titterton has a specially designed trailer and camper that carries his bike and provides living accommodations for the out-of-town races. If the races are held near an area where families can go sightseeing or shopping, they accompany the riders, otherwise, it is not a sport that lends itself to spectating because the trails could be 100 miles from start to finish.

There are no women riders in the Victoria Club and few in the United States.

Titterton is also involved in restoring old bikes. He has just finished a 1955 Triumph, unique because it is the last of that particular design phase, and he is currently working on two other models.

The British motorcycle industry is nearly defunct, making it more and more difficult to get parts. "That's half of the fun — sifting through piles of junk to find something you want, or bargaining with collectors and dealers in England. Doing the research is the fun of it." And, although there are ads in the American papers all the time from bike collectors, Titterton has never responded. He is not restoring the bikes for money. He licenses his Triumph every year but actually doesn't ride it anymore. He also has a large library on just about every aspect of motorcycling.





# Senate to probe Grad Faculty

## notices

Members of faculty and staff are invited to submit privately-owned works of art to the university art committee for a proposed exhibition in February. John Dobereiner (Visual Arts) asks those who are interested to contact him at MacLaurin 199 or local 363, giving a short description of the work or works they would be willing to lend. He said that since the exhibition space in the library is very limited, the proposal is that a sub-committee of the university art committee would view the works owned by prospective participants, and make as interesting a selection as possible of up to 20 pieces. "While the committee will use all possible care in handling material submitted, and the library security is fairly good, lenders are advised individually to see to it that their works are insured." The exhibition is tentatively scheduled Feb. 19 to March 10.

Dr. E.E. Matthews, who believes more women should become scientists, will speak at a Physics Department seminar Jan. 15 at 1:30 p.m. in Elliott 167. She will speak on "Aspects of the Life Development of Women Scientists". Matthews is with the Division of Developmental Studies and Services, College of Education, Eugene, Oregon.

Next meeting of the UVic Philatelic Society will be held Jan. 19 at 7:30 p.m. in Clearihue 133. David Dendy (A&S-4) will speak on "Some Local Posts of Revolutionary Russia", after which there will be a trading session. The society had its inaugural meeting in December which drew a turnout of 10. Dues of \$3 are payable at the forthcoming meeting. For more information call Steve Slavik (Biology) at local 724.

The committee on faculty research and travel has received application forms for the National Health Grant and Health Fellowship. Anyone interested in either one or both of the forms are advised to call local 896 or contact the office of the dean of Academic Affairs.

Copies of conditions of awards and application forms for the Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme of the Association of Commonwealth Universities are now available at the office of the dean of Academic Affairs.

Senate has approved the following to membership in the Faculty of Graduate Studies: Dr. Alan Bowd, Dr. Jerry Deffenbacher, Dr. Bruce Howe, Dr. Thomas Maguire and Dr. Kerry Quorn, Education; Dr. Anthony England and Henry Summerfield, English; Dr. Angus McLaren, History; Dr. A.E. Planchart and Dr. Erich Schwandt, Music; Dr. C.G. Morgan, Philosophy; and Dr. Elena Yu, Sociology.

The Department of External Affairs is offering travel grants up to \$2,000 to Canadian professors who have been invited by a foreign university to teach a subject for at least one month or to present an important paper. These non-taxable grants will be awarded on the basis of a competition, which is open to Canadian citizens (landed immigrants will be considered). A grant covers return economy air fare, and if the period involved is for a full academic year, the fare of spouse and dependent children is included. Deadline dates for receipt of applications are Feb. 1, May 1 and Oct. 1. Dossiers should also include proof of citizenship or landed immigrant status, photocopy of the letter of invitation, a brief description of subject matter of proposed course, or a synopsis of the proposed paper, biographical notes, and a letter of recommendation from the dean of the home faculty. Applications may be obtained from the Awards Division, AUCC - 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1, or from the Cultural Affairs Division, Department of External Affairs, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2. They should be forwarded through the applicant's chairman and dean to the office of Academic Affairs, UVic.

The International Development Research Centre is offering 10 awards for training, research or investigation to Canadian professionals-practitioners for tenure during 1976-77. Fields of interest include agriculture, food and nutrition sciences, information and communication, population and health sciences, rural-urban dynamics, social sciences, technology transfer, education and engineering. Applicants must have about 10 years of professional experience, be at least 35 years old, and if not citizens a minimum of three years landed immigrant status. The candidate may have no specific experience in international development but wish to devote one year for research, training or investigation in international development with a view to pursuing a future career in this field, or he may already be working in development and wish to improve his skills or require a period for research. Tenure of the award should begin before January 1977, and is for one year only. Application forms may be obtained from Research Associate Award, Social Sciences and Human Resources Division, International Development Research Centre, P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3H9. Completed applications should be forwarded through the applicant's department chairman and faculty dean to the office of Academic Affairs, UVic, in sufficient time for transmittal to Ottawa to meet the Feb. 28 deadline.

The structure of the Faculty of Graduate Studies will come under review, the Senate decided at its January meeting last week.

The Senate voted to approve a motion by Dr. Charles (Danny) Daniels (Philosophy) and UVic Vice-President K.G. Pedersen to strike an ad hoc committee "to review and make recommendations concerning the organizational structure of graduate work at the University of Victoria."

The approval followed defeat of an attempt by Dr. Stephen Jennings, dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, to have the motion tabled for a month.

Jennings had told Senate he supported the motion for a study, but because it would profoundly affect the members of the Graduate Faculty he preferred to have it

tabled to allow time for a special meeting of the faculty to air the issue.

Daniels retorted that he would be entirely in agreement for such a delay if it was any other faculty. The Graduate Faculty "doesn't threaten anyone's jobs. We all have other faculties. It (the Graduate Faculty) is a nuisance."

David Henn (Hispanic and Italian Studies) remarked to Jennings that "when the Graduate Faculty's appointment of the associate dean (Dr. Samuel Macey) was made, there was no faculty consultation. You can't have it both ways."

In introducing the motion for a review, Daniels said that together with Pedersen he was proposing a different motion from the one he gave notice of at the December

The three outlined their issue in a letter to the editor in the *Martlet* (Oct. 23, 1975) and sent carbon copies of it to President Howard Petch, Dr. Stephen Jennings, dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Dr. C.N. Forward, Geography Department chairman, Richard Thomas, president of the Graduate Students Society, Clayton Shold, president of the Alma Mater Society, and to student senators K.K. Carney and W.G. Bergen.

Jennings, the only one they said replied, has met the students and "appeared receptive", and is again meeting them this week. Forward has received from them information regarding discrepancies in wage rates for teaching assistants and lab instructors at UVic, UBC and SFU.

Jennings, when contacted by *The Ring*, declined comment except to say "it is a highly complex matter which is under study. It's not an issue I'm prepared to publicize at this point."

"The lack of response seems to show that no one is concerned," said Fenge.

consult all the heads and chairmen involved in graduate studies. A recommendation went to the Board of Governors in July and since he had not had time to consult, the BOG postponed consideration.

Jennings said he was told to consult the academic deans and all executive members also. He said he did so and they all received a copy of Macey's curriculum vitae. As a result a recommendation went to the BOG in September and Macey was appointed.

Dr. John Money (History), one of those consulted, said, at the October meeting, that he felt the concern of the faculty as a whole was that procedures had not gone far enough.

In the case of the recent appointment of John Woods as associate dean of Arts and Science, analogous consultation had taken place and the appointment had been submitted to the ratification of the faculty by ballot before it was confirmed.

Money said it was the absence of this last step in Macey's case which should be deplored, if anything should.

Jennings said there was no personal issue involved in the faculty motion.

meeting, which had called for disbanding the Graduate Faculty.

Daniels is opposed to the existence of the faculty on the grounds that its member departments can take care of their own graduate work without this extra administrative structure. "As things are now, all financing of faculty, support staff, and equipment for graduate programs is done through the individual faculties."

The ad hoc review committee will consist of eight persons: one each from the faculties of Education, Fine Arts and Law, three from the Faculty of Arts and Science to represent the humanities, social sciences and physical sciences, the vice-president, and one full-time graduate student.

The committee is to report back to Senate in June.

In their letter, the students had called for an evaluation of the faculty as well as guaranteed representation on the Board of Governors. (At present, under the Universities Act, representatives to the two student seats are elected by the student body-at-large, the vast majority of which are undergraduates.)

However, to the three, the key issue is salaries, which they say they feel is an indication of the attitude toward graduate students at UVic. Out of a total of about 450 graduate students, 127 are engaged in a special instructional category.

Graduate students doubling as teaching assistants and lab instructors at Simon Fraser University and the University of British Columbia are paid a minimum of \$496 and \$406 per month respectively for four to six contract hours per week and eight to ten hours of preparation and marking time.

In contrast, at UVic, graduate students are paid \$330 per month for more work. In a survey conducted in the Geography Department it was found that lab instructors and teaching assistants work from 15 to 26 hours per week, averaging 21 hours per week in preparation and marking.

They said they could spend less time preparing the labs, but the quality of instruction would decline.

"It's a conscious policy on the part of UVic not to equalize salaries with UBC and SFU, according to Jennings," said Rydant. This is justified by the scholarships and fellowships available to graduate students at UVic, but these are also available at UBC and SFU, Rydant said.

In addition to the higher work load, many graduate students have previous teaching experience, said Rydant. Blencoe has three years of experience, Fenge two years, and Rydant has four years. "Yet this is not acknowledged at UVic."

They said that UBC and SFU salaries range as high as \$443 and \$605 per month, depending on experience and standing on advanced degree.

There is no remuneration for the experience or for the standing on degree at UVic, said Fenge. "How can you justify the fact that three universities in British Columbia pay three different salaries for the same job?"

Blencoe charged that the university has made it a "conscious policy" not to raise salaries, while it has raised fees so as to bring them in line with SFU and UBC. "We're not receiving the same benefits, though we are paying the same."

At the same time, said Fenge, the role of graduate students has evolved in the past five or six years, yet the university refuses to acknowledge this.

## Graduate students rap pay inequities

One of three geography graduate students who have publicly criticized certain aspects of the Faculty of Graduate Studies expressed scepticism at a Senate move last week to study the "organizational structure" of graduate work at UVic.

"It sounds so wonderful, but it is probably not," Terry Fenge told *The Ring*.

He said any evaluation of the faculty should concentrate on graduate work, rather than the organizational structure.

"What we need is to formulate some goals within the organization, to improve the quality of work."

Fenge and fellow graduate students Robin Blencoe and Al Rydant have criticized what they call inequitable pay and lack of recognition for students working as teaching assistants and laboratory instructors. They say they have the support of all 25 graduate Geography students.

But so far the students say they have met frustration in their attempts to change the situation of graduate students.

"It's a very complex situation and we're trying to go through the proper channels," said Fenge.

## Appointment procedures on dean hit

The Faculty of Graduate Studies has informed President Howard Petch and the Senate that it is unhappy with procedures used to appoint Dr. Samuel Macey (English) as associate dean of Graduate Studies.

The faculty is not unhappy with the choice of Macey, but the majority feel that procedures for selecting him did not involve enough consultation with faculty members and failed to ratify the decision by ballot — a procedure introduced by President Howard Petch for recent major appointments.

At a meeting Oct. 8 the faculty passed a motion by an 18-3 vote "that the Faculty deplore the manner in which the associate dean of Graduate Studies was appointed in the most recent instance."

The motion was presented to Senate for its information at the Jan. 7 meeting.

Dean S.A. Jennings, at the October meeting, outlined the steps that had been taken in Macey's appointment at the September Board of Governors' meeting.

He said he consulted the president about procedure and was advised that he should



# Summer pay hiked to keep profs here

Salaries for teachers of summer session courses have been raised in an attempt to attract more regular UVic faculty members.

In 1975 summer sessions, 57 per cent of the teachers were from outside the university. "We are concerned about it," President Howard Petch told a Board of Governors' meeting in December.

"There was a 20-per-cent drop last year in members of our staff teaching summer session courses," he said. "And money is a factor in this drop."

Petch explained that summer session courses are an extra load of work above regular teaching and research.

Governor Alfred Fischer, dean of Arts and Science, said the summer session rates had not been adjusted at the same pace as winter session rates. "This is a time (summer) when faculty members are expected to do research and teaching is extra work," he said.



Pedersen: raises within guidelines.

Vice-President K. George Pedersen said the raises were needed in order to keep UVic competitive with other universities. He said the extent to which the proposed increases satisfied federal price and wage guidelines "must clearly be considered."

During the 1975 summer session, salaries

for faculty were \$1,700 for a lecturer or assistant professor, \$1,900 for an associate professor and \$2,500 for a professor.

For 1976 a lecturer will receive \$2,300, an assistant professor \$2,400, an associate professor \$2,500 and a professor \$2,600.

Governor John Whitlam spoke against the increases because he felt they skirted the anti-inflation guidelines recently established by the federal government.

"It is the duty of this board to comply with the anti-inflation legislation," he said. "We must give backing to the anti-inflation board by cutting back wherever possible."

He proposed that the board give half the proposed increase in 1976 and the other half in 1977. Pointing out that the increase for lecturers amounted to a 35 per cent increase Whitlam said, "we can't justify this."

Governor Larry Ryan said the fact that summer session was an extra load for teachers would be a good case before the anti-inflation board. "I appreciate the concern for escalating costs, but it's clear we have to raise the salaries to attract more UVic faculty," he said.

Pedersen said one obvious and "highly defensible reason for the increase relates to the marketplace — we cannot get the people we need at the current 'extra-to-load' stipends. Such a possibility is recognized in one of the sections of the proposed new legislation.

"However, it is not necessary to call upon this exemption in that the proposed increase falls within the guidelines."

Pedersen said the total for summer session salaries 1976 will increase only 9.4 per cent based on the 1975 faculty rank distributions.

Governor I.D. Pal (Economics) called for an increased spread in wages between lecturers and professors. "The spread is not wide enough," he said. "The senior ranks deserve recognition."

Petch pointed out that there was a wide divergence of opinions concerning salaries for summer session, with the Faculty Association asking for a flat figure of \$2,800, regardless of rank.

"The recommendations are an attempt at a compromise," he said. "We are seriously concerned about the number of people from the outside teaching summer session courses; about how they mark exams, for example."

Petch said that when he had earlier recommended adjustments to payments for "extra-to-load" work for winter session, he indicated that he would be coming back to the board with recommendations for summer session.

## ALUMNI DON'T STRAY FAR

UVic's alumni stick close to Victoria, according to statistics issued by Paul Sutherland, director of the UVic Alumni Association.

Out of a total of 7,506 alumni members on his mailing list, some 4,500 (60 per cent) are living in Greater Victoria and a total of 5,196 (69 per cent) on Vancouver Island.

Sutherland said these figures include some friends of the university and some who graduated from UVic's predecessor, Victoria College, but they do give a rough idea of where most of the graduates since 1963 (a total of 8,805) have gone.

The statistics also show that 1,505 alumni are living elsewhere in B.C., 600 of whom are on the Lower Mainland, making a total of 6,776 (90.3 per cent) still living in the province.

A total of 491 are living elsewhere in Canada, 238 of which are in Ontario, 105 in Alberta, 22 in Saskatchewan, 30 in Manitoba, 54 in the Maritimes, 29 in Quebec and 13 in the North West Territories.

Altogether there are 7,267 in Canada, with 130 in the U.S. and 109 in Europe for a total of 239 (3.2 per cent) outside the country.

Sutherland added that he is trying to track down as many as possible of the nearly 1,500 graduates who are not on his mailing list.



Biking may soon be a car-free lark.

## Bikeway to UVic planned as a pilot project

Beginning this Spring people who bicycle to and from the campus may be able to do so without the harrowing experience of coping with careless motorists and darting pedestrians.

A bikeway from downtown Victoria to the campus has been approved in principle as a pilot project by the three municipalities involved.

Organizers are now exploring funding possibilities for the model bikeway which will cost more than \$150,000.

The route would avoid main roads and use bicycle lanes marked on the road and, in some places, special paths built to separate bike traffic from car traffic.

UVic was chosen as one terminus of the model bikeway after the regional bikeway committee discovered that the highest bike traffic in the area is to and from the campus.

Saanich, Oak Bay and Victoria have approved the route for the project and the university itself is showing signs of interest.

At the December Board of Governors' meeting, student representative Alistair Palmer called for university representation on the regional bikeway committee.

"If the community is willing to go this far with plans, it's time the university got involved," he said.

Palmer also asked the board to supply covered parking areas on campus for bicycles.

Faced with a shortage of parking space for vehicles, UVic has attempted to encourage alternate means of transportation.

Ed Lloyd (Media and Technical Services), chairman of the Traffic and Parking Committee, said that while the bikeway will not solve all traffic problems on campus, "it is a good and rational approach.

"We encourage the use of bicycles and will try to provide adequate shelter."

The bikeway idea originated with Saanich Alderman Joseph Bourke who became concerned about the safety hazard with bike traffic on Shelbourne Street.

"I felt we should get the bike traffic off Shelbourne, marking out bike routes on either side of the street," he told *The Ring*.

The idea snowballed into a proposal to link the Shelbourne bike route to downtown, and an ad hoc committee comprised of planners, engineers, police and aldermen was formed

to study the possibility of establishing a bikeway system throughout the Victoria area.

Bourke who became interested in bikeways as a means of reducing traffic hazards has now become almost evangelical in his crusade for bikeways.

"I see this idea fanning out across the country," he says. "Bicycles are a primary mode of transportation and a viable alternative to cars and public transportation.

"They're cheap, non-polluting, safe, provide exercise . . . I could go on and on."

The resurgence of the bicycle is obvious from bike sales. In 1974, for example, there were 1.1 million bikes sold in Canada compared to 700,000 cars.

"As bike sales go up so are the number of accidents involving bikes," said Bourke. "The surest way to cut down on the accidents is to separate bicycles from motorists and pedestrians."

Along with bikeways Bourke would like to see licensing of all bicycles in the Greater Victoria area.

Bike registration would make it possible for police to trace stolen vehicles and would enable them to make safety checks.

He feels a \$1.50 licensing fee would cover the costs of administration.

"There are 100,000 bikes in the Greater Victoria area and very little safety education," he said. "Too many parents are giving their youngsters 10-speed bikes and turning them loose on city streets."

Planners of the model bikeway have incorporated a number of methods to separate the bicycles and cars.

In the downtown area new construction will be needed while residential streets on the route will include clearly marked bicycle paths.

"It's a pilot project to test out techniques and show what can be done," explained Bourke.

The route which has the View Street parkade as one terminus moves east on View Street to Vancouver Street, north to Pembroke, east to Jubilee Hospital, around the hospital to Dean Street, north to Lansdowne, east to Henderson Road and north to the campus.



# Book thieves may face 'Tattle-Tape'



A total of \$120,000 in books is stolen annually from McPherson stacks.

Thieves made off with an estimated 6,000 books from the McPherson Library during the last year, and the Senate Library Committee would like an electronic "Tattle-Tape" system to tighten up security.

Losses amount to one per cent of the library's 600,000 volumes annually, an estimated \$120,000 in terms of replacement.

"The main problem cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents however," I.D. Pal (Economics), chairman of the Library Committee, told the Senate at its Jan. 7 meeting.

"Some of the losses cannot be replaced."

Senator Charles Daniels (Philosophy), agreed that security is important, but feared that people would work out some system for beating the Tattle-Tape.

"It's hard to beat someone looking in your briefcase," he added. "The people at the check-out counter should be ordered to look at every single person."

Pal said this would result in long line-ups, and has not proven as effective as electronic surveillance.

Librarian Dean Halliwell, in a report, outlined the costs of installing electronic surveillance as opposed to hiring extra personnel to make a more thorough check at the library exit.

"The degree of security we have now is minimal," he said.

He said it would cost \$25,000 to hire extra people for 1976-77 with this cost increasing each year as salaries increase.

A complete surveillance system would cost \$139,000 to install, but the annual cost would be only \$9,000 to cover additions to the system.

An electronic system to cover part of the library collections would cost \$88,000.

Halliwell estimated that thefts could be cut to a quarter of their present rate with electronic surveillance, while extra personnel would cut losses in half.

He said over several years complete electronic surveillance would result in more savings than the hiring of extra personnel.

In reply to a question, Halliwell said no staff would be replaced with the installation of an electronic surveillance system.

He said that in addition to thefts, the library has been plagued by items disappearing for long periods of time and then reappearing.

A survey at the library has indicated that few books disappear from the reference collection, while annual average losses from the stack collections have been in a range of between .9 and 1.5 per cent.

Halliwell said there is considerable loss of journal issues, "losses which are particularly frustrating since they pose severe problems in completing volumes for binding."

He said the recent introduction of the Periodicals Reading Room has improved, but not eliminated this situation.

Halliwell said the Tattle-Tape installation appears to be the best solution to the problem of book thefts.

Senate asked President Howard Petch to study the feasibility of introducing one of three options for increased security: full electronic surveillance, partial electronic surveillance, or hiring of extra staff.

Halliwell pointed out that despite increased security, thefts will continue to occur, at a reduced rate. "No degree of protection less than a bank vault is likely to foil the really determined book thief," he said.

# Students protest blot on record

Should a student who decides to drop a course in mid-term be penalized by having his decision recorded on the transcripts of his marks?

Senate, at its Jan. 7 meeting, couldn't decide and sent the question back to the committee on academic standards.

The Committee had presented a recommendation to Senate that the "DR" notation on transcripts be retained, adding that it is "rightly viewed as a minor blemish on the record".

However, a growing file in the office of Betty Kennedy, special assistant to the president indicates that students' records can be marred for other reasons than a dropped course.

"I've been astonished at some of the things that have turned up," said President Howard Petch.

Petch supported Kennedy's request that the issue be sent back to the committee for study. "It really is a can of worms," he said.

The decision to refer the issue back to the committee came after a long and lively debate in which student Senators were particularly critical of the practice of recording dropped courses.

Rosemary Gray (A&S-3) said the DR notation indicated that the student was at fault "when in fact it could be the instructor who is at fault".

K. K. Carney (GS-M) moved for the removal of the DR notation and asked that it be retroactive. Petch said a legal opinion would be needed on retroactivity.

The students found support among other Senate members. T.R. Warburton (Sociology) said that students who drop a course are often making a rational decision. "To persist in this practice is to penalize students less fortunate than others who may have personal problems totally unrelated to their academic ability," he said.

R.C. Di Bella (A&S-4) said the notation is damaging to students who wish to enter graduate school. "Graduate schools often question drops and turn down applicants for scholarships because of this notation on transcripts," he said.

Paula DeBeck (A&S-3) said that students might hesitate to take extra courses outside their specialty if they are aware that a dropped course will mean a blot on their record.

Kennedy advised Senate to wait a month to make a decision so that she could supply the committee with her "file of curious practices".

Student Senators objected to referring the matter back to committee, pointing out that the Alma Mater Society had in April requested that a record of dropped courses be omitted from transcripts.

# Set-up changed on academic planning

Senate committees on academic planning and campus planning have been disbanded to be replaced by one Senate committee and one committee responsible to the president.

Senate approved the formation of the two new committees despite the protests of Senator Charles Daniels (Philosophy) who objected to the Senate giving up any of its jurisdiction.

The new Senate committee on planning, to be headed by K. George Pedersen, will be responsible for long-range academic planning.

The new university committee on campus development, to be chaired by Trevor Matthews, dean of Administration, will be responsible for overseeing the physical development of the campus.

"Senate is being asked to give up the committee that, for example, writes and approves requirement studies for new buildings and sees to it that the space needs of departments and faculties are satisfied,"

said Daniels.

He introduced an amendment calling for the university committee to be stripped of all its powers, except for landscape policy.

When his amendment was defeated, Daniels then called for stricter control of the Senate committee on planning, requiring Senate authorization before the committee begins any study or recommendations concerning development of programs, creation of faculties, schools, divisions and departments or any major modifications of the existing academic programs.

"No programs should be even entertained until Senate makes a decision," he said.

Pedersen and John Dewey, dean of Academic Affairs, said Daniels' second amendment was too restrictive and that some preliminary work must be done in committee in order for any proposals to come forward.

Daniels' second amendment was also defeated.

# New schools get joint council

The Board of Governors has approved a resolution calling for a joint council for professional schools, despite protests that the move is premature.

"It's very clear that this is a first step in forming a new faculty," said Governor I.D. Pal (Economics), who opposed the resolution from the Senate for a joint council.

Pal said the BOG must be prepared for a new faculty "with all its financial demands", if it accepted the joint council.

President Howard Petch said the consolidation of the four councils for Child Care, Nursing, Social Welfare and Public Administration into one council would "tend to set a trend in the direction of a faculty."

"It does not pre-empt other decisions, however," he said, adding that he supported the resolution for a joint council.

Until the newly-elected government hands down its budget, UVic will not know if the schools of Nursing and Social Welfare will begin accepting students as planned in September, 1976.

"We won't know for a couple of months," said Petch. "But a good deal of planning has gone on and the Senate believes the schools should be brought closer together."

Governor Larry Ryan said the proposed new schools were "lame ducks" until the new Social Credit government indicated how much financing would be available.

He expressed surprise that the School of Public Administration would be included with the others. "Public Administration seems the odd man out in this group," he said.

"I am little surprised myself," replied Petch. "The directors feel they have enough in common with the others to be included in the joint council."

He said the consolidation was designed to eliminate problems in communication between the schools.

Vice-President K. George Pedersen said the original councils were set up on a temporary basis. "The councils don't really fit the university structure."

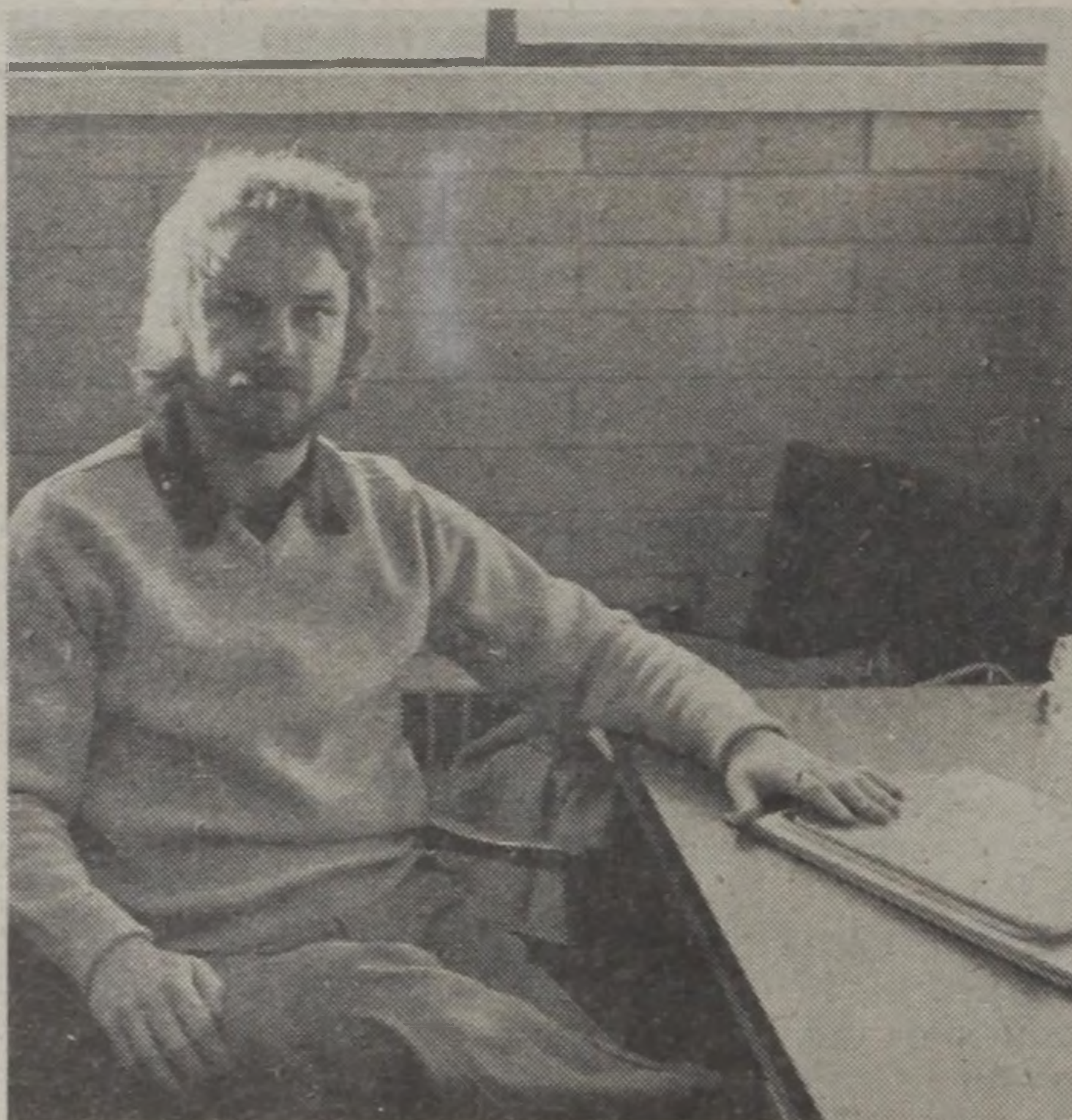
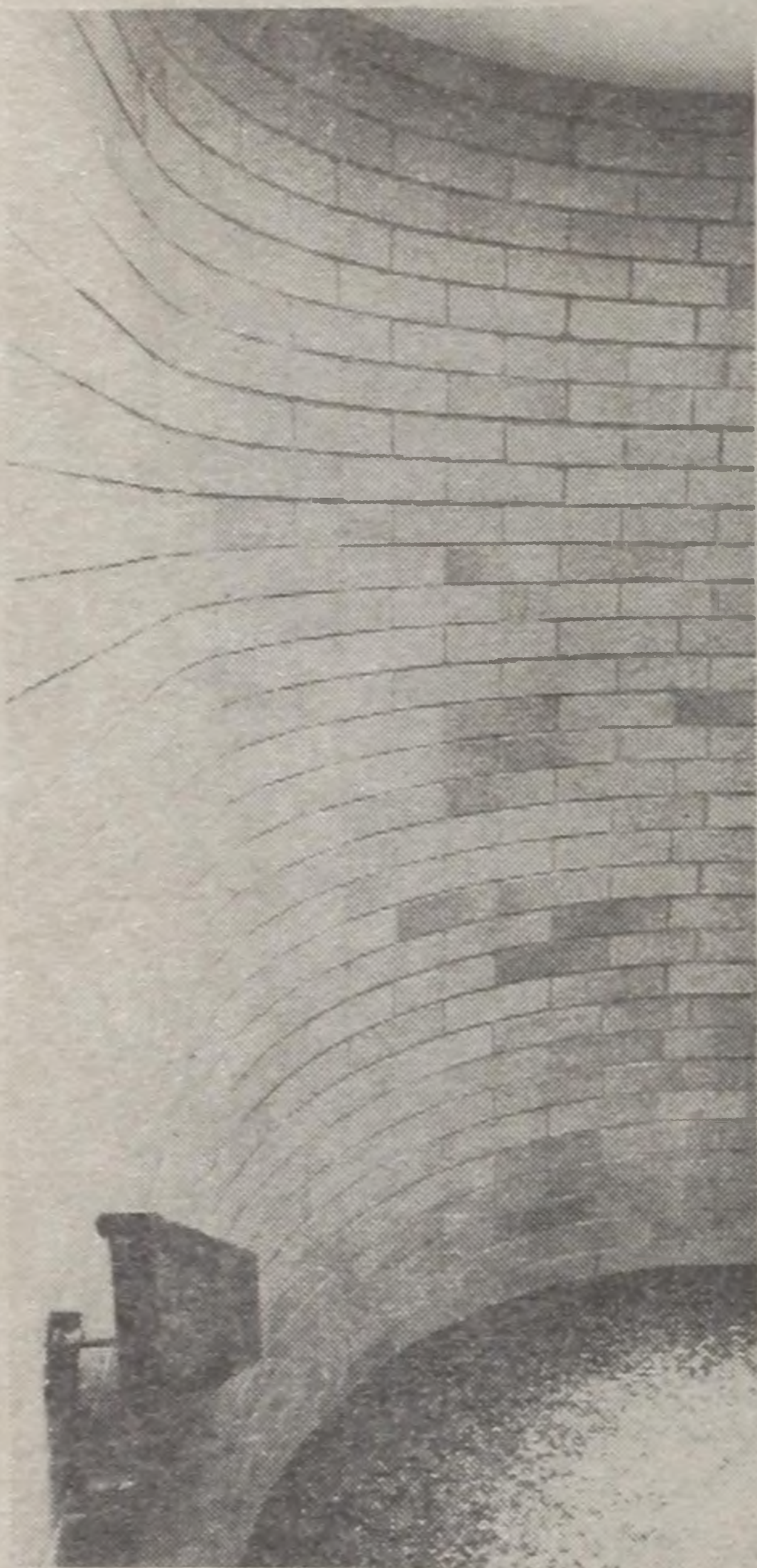


Present security at library involves random checks of briefcases.





Students have more breathing space to get away from it all. The \$1,017,294 addition to the Student Union Building was officially opened this morning after going into use at the beginning of term. The main feature of the no-frill, long-awaited addition is the auditorium, in which SUB manager Dave Clode poses. Outside of another lounge, the rest of the building mainly consists of storage space, meeting rooms and offices, into one of which Scott Taylor, activities coordinator, has just moved. Open house is under way this afternoon, from 1 to 4.



McGill Photos

# bijou dreams

## UVIC FILM SOCIETY

**Kaya, I'll Kill You** (Yugoslavia, 1968). Vatroslav Mimica's stylized parable about a town that has been free of crime for 300 years — until the Fascists occupy it early in the Second World War. "... composed of images so deliberate and persistent they bore their way into your skull ... Mimica induces a simultaneous alienation and involvement, celebration and gut response" (Molly Haskell, Village Voice). Jan. 18, 8 p.m. MacLaurin 144.

## MAGIC SCREEN

**Tjorven, Batsman and Moses** (Sweden). A fanciful story about a little girl and her huge dog, who tumble from one mishap to another on an island in the Swedish Archipelago. A widely acclaimed film for children and adults alike. Jan. 17, 10 a.m. - noon, MacLaurin 144.

## CINECENTA (All screenings in the SUB Theatre.)

A glut of Robert Altman movies: some good, and some very ordinary. Worth taking in if you're among the number who believe that Altman is "America's most interesting director", but if you had reservations about **Nashville** (1975) you may want to spend your time elsewhere. **M-A-S-H** (1969) — war games, sick jokes and a super spoof of the military bureaucracy; **Brewster McCloud** (1970) — an unsuccessful effort to be whimsical and hip with a modern Icarus, hanging out in the Astrodome, and a sexy guardian angel to keep him company. It has

dated badly. Jan. 14, 7:15 p.m. **The Long Goodbye** (1973) — a lethargic interpretation of the Raymond Chandler story, sadly lacking in style. **Thieves Like Us** (1974) — a "soulful" murderer, and his girl friend who takes her comfort in plenty of Cokes, flee the law in a Depression-ridden landscape. Jan. 15, 7:15 p.m. A Fellini double bill: **Satyricon** (Italy, 1969) and **Roma** (Italy, 1972). Jan. 16 and 17, 7 p.m. **The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz** (Canada 1974). Ted Kotcheff directs from Mordecai Richler's screenplay of his own novel. Jan. 18, 7 and 9:15 p.m. **Hamlet** (Great Britain 1969). Tony Richardson directs, with Nicol Williamson. The film version is based on Richardson's stage production. Jan. 21, 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. Kurosawa's **Rashomon** (Japan, 1950). The film which brought him to the attention of the West describes a puzzling tale of rape and murder told four times and in four different ways. A masterpiece to see more than once. Jan. 22, 3 and 7:15 p.m. **A Clockwork Orange** (Great Britain 1971). Stanley Kubrick's pop art piece. Jan. 22, 9:30 p.m. Jan. 23, 6:45, 9:15 and 11:30 p.m. Two adventures in Sergio Leone country — the American Frontier is rediscovered by a cosmopolitan Italian: **Duck You Sucker** (Italy, 1971) and **Once Upon A Time In The West** (U.S.A., 1969). Jan. 24, 7 p.m. **Last Tango In Paris** (Italy-France, 1972). Bertolucci's and Brando's extraordinary film about life and sex, solitude and death. Jan. 25, 2 p.m., 7 p.m. and 9:15 p.m.

(Editor's Note: UVic Film Society and Magic Screen films are open to the public, but Cinecenta screenings are restricted to students and university personnel.)



# calendar

## WEDNESDAY, January 14

3:30 p.m. Meeting, Graduate Studies. Cornett 108.  
7:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Mash".  
9:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Brewster McCloud".

## THURSDAY, January 15

12:30 p.m. Meeting, Fine Arts. MacLaurin 168.  
Meeting, Women's Action Group. Craigdarroch 203. Everyone welcome.  
1:30 p.m. Seminar, Department of Chemistry. Elliott 162. Dr. P. Myhre, of Harvey Mudd College, California, will speak.  
7:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "The Long Goodbye".  
9:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Thieves Like Us".

## FRIDAY, January 16

3:30 p.m. Meeting, Faculty Association. Elliott 167.  
6:30 p.m. Women's basketball. University of Calgary at UVic.  
7:00 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Fellini's Satyricon".  
8:30 p.m. Men's basketball. University of Calgary at UVic.  
9:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Fellini's Roma".

## SATURDAY, January 17

1:00 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Fellini's Satyricon".  
3:15 p.m. Rugby, Divisions I & II. Vikings vs Lomas.  
3:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Fellini's Roma".  
6:30 p.m. Women's basketball. University of Calgary at UVic.  
7:00 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Fellini's Satyricon".  
8:00 p.m. Wine and Cheese Party, Graduate Students' Society. SUB Upper Lounge. Bring Student identification. Drinks. \$0.25 per glass.  
8:30 p.m. Men's basketball. University of Calgary at UVic.  
9:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Fellini's Roma".

## SUNDAY, January 18

7:00 and 9:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz".

## MONDAY, January 19

6:30 p.m. Women's basketball exhibition game. University of Regina at UVic.  
7:30 p.m. Meeting, Philatelic Society. Clearihue 133. Mr. David Dendy will speak on "Some Local Posts of Revolutionary Russia", followed by a trading session. All UVic people welcome. Dues of \$3.00

are payable at this meeting. For more information, call Steve Slavik at 724.

## TUESDAY, January 20

8:00 p.m. Faculty and Staff Badminton Club. McKinnon Centre Gymnasium.

## WEDNESDAY, January 21

2:30 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Hamlet".  
3:30 p.m. Colloquium, Department of Psychology. Cornett 108. Dr. Dirk Bakker, of the Paedologisch Institute, Amsterdam, will speak on "The Development of Laterality Reading Relations".  
7:30 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Hamlet".  
8:00 p.m. Music. MacLaurin 144. Jocelyn Abbott, piano, B. Mus. degree recital.  
Meeting, University Women's Club. Cornett 163. Dr. E. Patricia Tsurumi, Assistant Professor of History, UVic., will speak on "Women in Japan".

## THURSDAY, January 22

12:30 p.m. Meeting, Women's Action Group. Craigdarroch 203. Everyone welcome.  
1:30 p.m. Seminar, Department of Chemistry. Elliott 162. Dr. M. Comisarow, of the University of British Columbia, will speak on "Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectroscopy".  
3:00 and 7:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Rashomon".

9:30 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "A Clockwork Orange".

## FRIDAY, January 23

2:00 p.m. General Meeting, Graduate Students' Society. SUB Upper Lounge. Intent: to approve 1975-76 Budget. Please make every effort to attend, in order that our quorum of 75 people be met.  
6:45 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "A Clockwork Orange".  
8:00 p.m. Music. MacLaurin 144. Faculty Recital Series. Lanny Pollet, flautist, member of the Casenti Players, Pacific Wind Quintet and Vancouver Radio Orchestra.  
9:15 and 11:30 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "A Clockwork Orange".

## SATURDAY, January 24

7:00 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Duck You Sucker".  
9:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Once Upon a Time in the West".

## SUNDAY, January 25

2:00, 7:00 and 9:15 p.m. Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Last Tango in Paris".