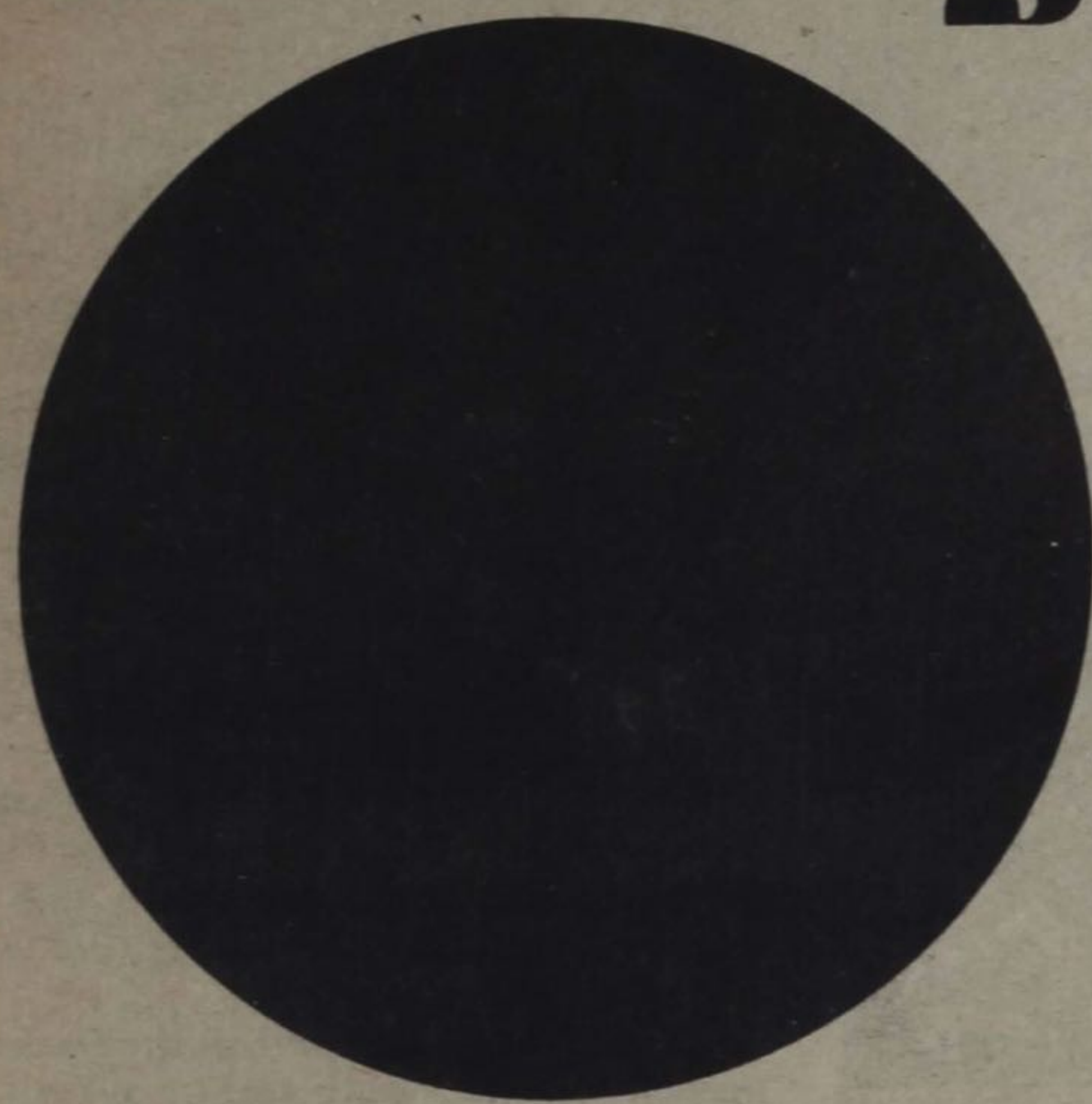


the Ring



"Nothing relaxes the boys like a good fight."

Frances (King) Clancy, quoted in
Great Canadian Sports Stories:
A Century of Competition (1965).

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University of Victoria

FACULTY PONDERES UNIONIZATION

Meeting expresses dissatisfaction with wage package

By Bryan McGill

The Faculty Association is considering the possibility of unionizing, according to Dr. Rod Symington (Germanic), association president.

"There is a growing mood among association members that they are being driven in the direction of certification," Symington told *The Ring* following a special association meeting last week to discuss their dissatisfaction with the wage increases announced for 1976-77 by UVic President Howard Petch.

About 70 association members attended from a total membership of 316.

The meeting was also called to vote on a motion whether to accept a proposal by Petch to set up a joint faculty-administration committee to recommend on possible procedures for future pay negotiations.

Symington said that after a long debate a decision on whether to accept Petch's offer was postponed to a future date. "It was clear from the meeting there is serious doubt whether we should participate in this joint committee," Symington had earlier endorsed the proposal.

The association's eight-member negotiating committee, under chairman Dr. J.A. Schofield (Economics), failed to reach agreement with the administration negotiators, Bursar Bob McQueen, Vice-President George Pedersen and Arts and Sciences Dean Alfred Fischer.

The association was seeking an average increase of 17.5 per cent, said Symington.

On July 23, Petch informed faculty by letter that the average total increase would be 9.3 per cent, subject to the approval of the Anti-Inflation Board (AIB). AIB approval was still pending last week.

"Unfortunately, fiscal resources have been severely curtailed this year, but every effort has been made to provide adjustments which compare favorably with those of UBC and SFU," Petch stated in the letter. "As nearly as I can determine at this time, the new UVic salary levels will place us approximately midway between our two sister institutions, a position of relative improvement."

Petch later elaborated to *The Ring* that whereas two years ago UVic was behind UBC and SFU in faculty wage levels, it is now ahead of UBC and behind SFU.

In response to Petch's letter, Symington circulated a letter Aug. 4 among faculty, which contained a statement outlining the position of the executive committee on the salary increases.

The statement said that on July 20 the committee passed a motion deploring "the administration's imposition of a salary settlement for the year 1976-77".

The statement said the reasons for this action were that "neither the scale adjustments nor the total average increases reflect the rise in the cost of living during 1975-76; the administration has yet to demonstrate the equitable distribution of CPI (Career Progress Increments) awards;" and "the administration refused to enter into any negotiations with the salary committee of the Faculty Association".

Last week's association meeting endorsed the motion.

During discussion, according to a summary of minutes from the meeting, it was charged

that among administrative-professional staff "several people at higher levels of pay received increases well in excess of the average and well in excess of faculty members at the same salary level."

It was also stated in the summary that "the admin.-pro. group (amorphous at the best of times) included this year (for the sake of reporting to the AIB) senior administrators who are not normally considered as part of that group but rather as part of the 'executive'. Thus the much higher salary awards to them were hidden in the group average, which was within the guidelines."

In a comment to *The Ring*, Petch denied this. "It simply is not the case. Academic administrators were treated exactly the same

(Continued on page 2)

More bad news

The Universities Council has asked UVic to resubmit its operating budget estimates for 1977-78, keeping salary increases within the Anti-Inflation Board provisions of eight per cent.

In a letter to President Howard Petch, council chairman William Armstrong said Education Minister Pat McGeer has told the council the universities must conform to AIB regulations.

"The council has accordingly requested that each university submit a recapitulation of the 1977-78 estimates, which accords with the AIB provisions," said Armstrong.

Salaries make up 80 per cent of the total budget at UVic.

Petch said the letter places "a very definite restriction" on salary increases for next year. "We don't have any choice," he said.

Speaker Paul Coetzee watches as protestors are forcibly ejected

from the Gold Room. The uproar occurred last week when Coetzee, the information counsellor for the South African Embassy in Ottawa, spoke at a meeting sponsored by the UVic Alumni Association. For more, turn to page 2.



Driscoll Photo

Unionization

...Continued from page 1

as faculty members. In the case of one dean whose salary was low there was a special adjustment, but several faculty members also received special adjustments."

Petch added letters he has received from the faculty association have contained inaccuracies. "If they make accusations, let them come up with names," he challenged.

Symington told *The Ring* that "when I learned that petty bureaucrats are earning as much as full professors and deans then I know something is rotten in the State of Denmark," referring to some admin.-pros. apparently in the middle-management range.

Symington declined, for the moment, to name either the senior administrators or "petty bureaucrats". He suggested that he would later.

He went on to say that, judging from payscales, "the faculty is being reduced to the status of support staff."

Symington also charged that the UVic administration waited until the faculty pay settlement at UBC before imposing settlement here, adding that in fact the size of increases considered to be appropriate was scaled down after announcement of the arbitrated award at UBC.

This would suggest, he said, that the tightness of operating funds alleged in the president's letter of July 23 is questionable.

Symington said the administration would be more credible in its claims of a shortness of funds if it was prepared to cut back non-academic operations and staff.

Petch told *The Ring* that both the association and administration agreed to wait until the UBC settlement so that they could push for parity.

He said that faculty negotiating chairman Schofield is on record in the minutes of a recent faculty meeting saying that this was the case.

He pointed out that at every level UVic faculty members received a higher salary increase than their counterparts at UBC.

"It's true that some individuals, both admin.-pros. and faculty, got special adjustments, because their pay was badly out-of-line, but over-all the increase for faculty is approximately the same as increases for unions and administrative-professional staff."

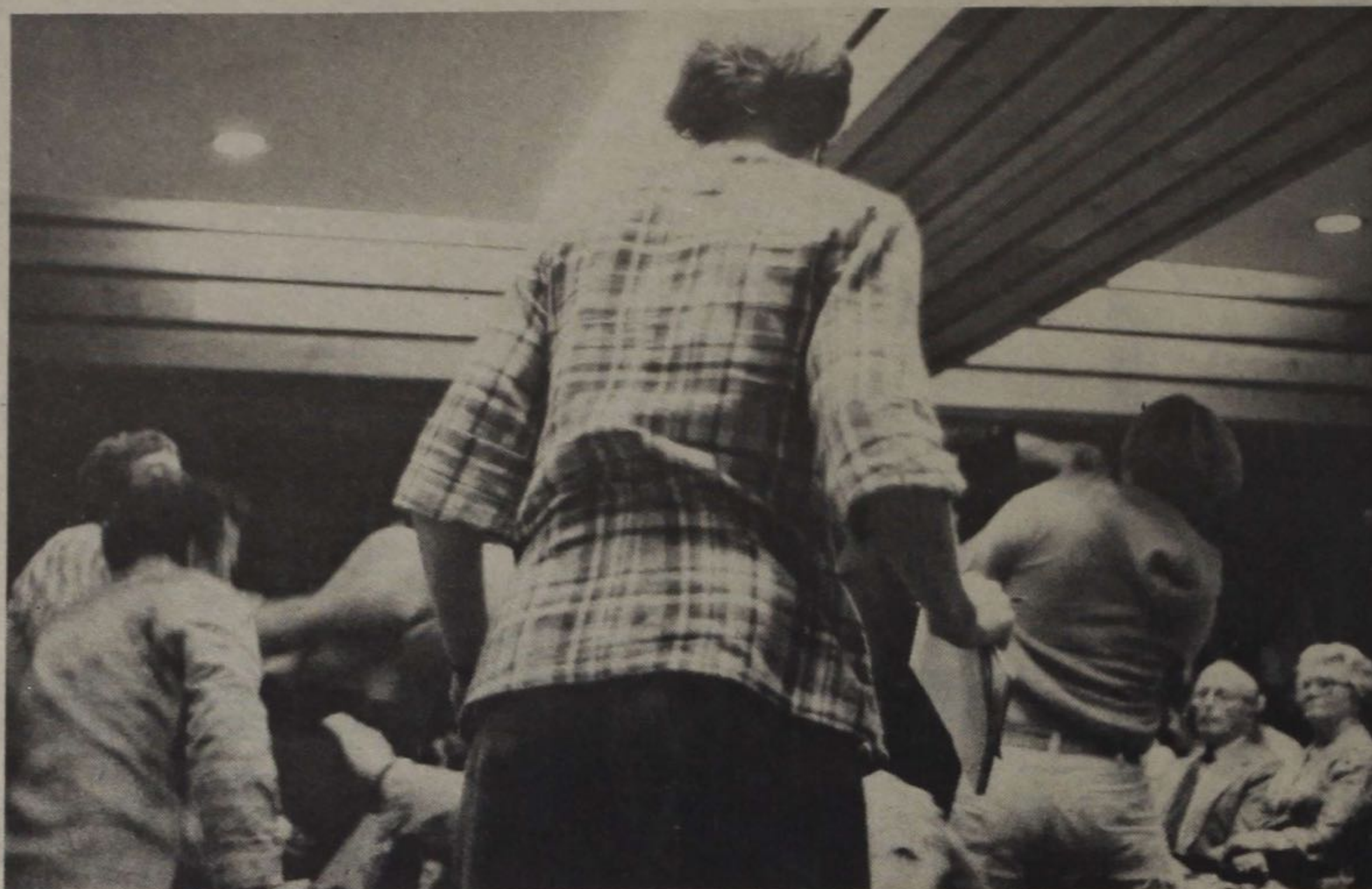
In his letter of July 23, Petch outlined the scale increases and the average career progress increment.

It shows that more junior faculty received higher percentage increase than more senior faculty. For instance, a faculty member earning \$20,000 gets 6.6 per cent increase plus a 4 per cent CPI for a total increase of 10.6 or \$2,125. This compares to a faculty member making \$40,000 getting a 4.8 per cent increase plus a CPI of 2 per cent for a total of 6.8 or \$2,725.

Petch said that this principle of skewing wages, that is, giving a higher percentage increase to those at the low end, and a lower percentage at the high end, also applied to admin.-pros.

Scuffle interrupts talk

By John Driscoll



Driscoll Photo

The disruption began as Dr. Reg Roy (History) was making his introduction of the guest speaker, Paul Coetzee, information counsellor of the South African Embassy in Ottawa.

At first there was a single shout of "we don't want to hear him" and then, from another part of the room, the cry "fascist go home."

Coetzee had been invited to campus by the UVic Alumni Association and planned to speak on his country's policy of "multi-national development — a unique solution to achieve equality in an ethnically plural society."

For about 15 frenzied minutes it appeared that he would not get the chance to speak.

Coetzee launched into his prepared text, but it was no use. He could not be heard by anyone in the room as less than a dozen demonstrators began to make counter-speeches.

The Gold Room of the Commons Block was filled to overflowing and the demonstrators were strategically located at the front, sides and back. Sometimes they roamed the aisles. They spoke at times in a cacophonous chorus and sometimes individually.

Later, Roy who is a military historian would term it "a beautiful example of disruptive tactics. I'd call it a subversive method of denial of speech."

While Coetzee plodded on through his unheard speech demonstrators began to catch some backfire from the crowd. When they shouted "go home" to Coetzee members of the audience began shouting,

"why don't you go home" back at them.

The mood began to turn ugly as the demonstrators shouted for people to listen to them, members of the audience yelled "shut up" back at them, Roy and Tom Heppell, president of the Alumni Association asked for quiet from both sides and Coetzee doggedly pressed on, reading his text more rapidly now.

Then one of the demonstrators made what turned out to be a fatal mistake for the protest. Marching up the middle aisle he turned and faced the audience in front of Coetzee.

Where before the remarks of this demonstrator and his colleagues came from all over the room, now he was attempting to catch the attention of the entire audience. He did, to his regret.

"Listen to me," he said, "That man is a fascist and he should not be permitted to speak."

Now his words too went unheard as the audience roared its disapproval of his tactics. Suddenly a member of the audience got up and then another, the demonstrator got pushed, a punch was thrown and a scuffle began.

Coetzee stopped talking.

It was over in a matter of seconds. A few demonstrators were hustled out the door and the heart of the protest was broken.

Coetzee decided to start his speech from the beginning and a lone demonstrator remained. After a few minutes of attempting to drown him out she, too, left the room.

Coetzee was heckled throughout his speech but there were no further attempts to drown him out. In the question-and-answer period that followed his talk, it was obvious that almost all the people in the audience didn't agree with the policies of his country.

During this period a member of the protest group re-entered the room to announce that anyone wishing to hear "the real story about South Africa" should come right away to the Student Union Building where a meeting was starting.

Nobody seemed very interested in the announcement.

Coetzee was obviously shaken by the incident. "It is the first time this has happened to me in my 3½ years here in Canada," he said. "I'm not sure whether they [the protestors] were students," he added.

Roy said he was "positive some of them weren't students". He added that the group reminded him of "some fantastic religious group from the Middle Ages".

Leaflets dropped by a demonstrator involved in the scuffle explained that the protest was organized by the "Ad-Hoc

Committee to Support the Just Struggle of the Azanian People" and the "Provisional Zimbabwe Solidarity Committee (Victoria)".

"We call on all democratic and progressive students, faculty and staff to unite in principle against the right of Coetzee to use the university as a platform for racism and fascism," the leaflet stated.

Prior to the meeting Alumni Association Director Paul Sutherland said there had been only one complaint to him about Coetzee's appearance on campus. "Inviting him here doesn't mean we necessarily agree with his views," said Sutherland.

Scientists to probe 'quakes

Local earthquake faults will be analyzed in one of the special sessions of the 23rd Pacific Northwest regional meeting of the American Geophysical Union to be held at UVic Sept. 30 to Oct. 1.

Dr. John Weaver (Physics), secretary-treasurer of the region, said more than 100 scientists from B.C., Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Saskatchewan and Idaho will attend the meeting, the first to be hosted by UVic.

Besides earthquakes, the meeting will deal with other topics of current interest, such as volcanology (including the activities of nearby Mount Baker), the water resources of the lower Fraser River, and Arctic oceanography.

Other topics will include seismology, geomagnetism, meteorology, and problems in water resources and applied hydrology.

At the meeting's banquet Sept. 30 at the Empress Hotel, the guest speaker will be Dr. R.W. Stewart, director general of the Institute of Ocean Sciences in Victoria.

Weaver noted that the AGU is the largest geophysical society in North America. He added that Victoria is strong in geophysical research, with programs at UVic, the Institute of Ocean Sciences, Royal Roads, the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, and Defence Research Establishment Pacific.

Students surveyed

UVic is undertaking a survey to find out exactly how well students are faring financially.

Dr. Horace Beach (Counselling Centre), chairman of the UVic Manpower Committee, said 6,000 students have filled out questionnaires mainly handed out during registration week at a desk set up in the art exhibition area of the McPherson Library.

Beach explained that the aim of the student summer employment survey is to determine students' employment experience during the summer, that is, "when they got work, their earnings, and how much they end up with. It also assesses their current situation: did they earn enough to get them through the session, and how did they make out in trying to obtain student loans."

The survey is a joint project of the Alma Mater Society, the Graduate Students Society, the Manpower committee, and the president's student aid committee.

Beach said that Dr. Roy Watson, acting chairman of the Department of Sociology, gave expert advice in devising the questionnaire and "will be very active in overseeing the analysis."

At the same time the employment survey was being made at the library, students who will graduate next spring were also handed a questionnaire to be mailed to the Canada Manpower Centre on campus.

This questionnaire, Beach said, puts a student on a graduate inventory which is sent out later this year to hundreds of employers. The questionnaire determines the student's education, work experience and qualifications.

Those who did not receive a questionnaire are asked to obtain a copy at the Manpower Centre.

Petch opens door to all

President Howard Petch is going to make it easier for students, staff and faculty members to bring complaints, problems and questions to his attention.

Beginning Sept. 30 he'll be available on Thursdays between 3:30 p.m. and 5 p.m.

No appointment is necessary. It's simply a matter of telephoning Local 4201 to find out whether he'll be in his office in the Sedgewick Building or in the upper lounge of the Student Union Building.

Petch said his decision to open up an hour and a half a week to anyone who wishes to see him is based on his experiences of the past year and stems from two sources.

"Last Spring I met a few students who mentioned that they were able to approach

me more easily when I lived in residence," he said. "They told me they missed the contact."

He said he has also heard that younger faculty members are finding it difficult to get appointments with him.

"The problem is that the pressure of daily business makes it difficult for people to get in to see me," he said. "Most of my time is scheduled well in advance."

Petch said he decided the best method of making himself more easily available to the general university population was to have his secretary block off a definite time period during the week.

"This time will be kept available on a regular basis," he said. "Of course, if nobody comes to see me I won't continue."

ringers

While bodies jerked to the rock music outside and students shouted from a nearby room at tense moments in the televised Canada-Czechoslovakia overtime hockey game, the debate droned on in the Green Room of the Commons Block. The Senate was once again debating the DR notation which used to be on students' transcripts. Earlier this year in similar debates Senate had agreed to drop the DR which was placed on transcripts when a student dropped a course after the eligible period. Now the problem was one of retroactivity. There sat Administrative Registrar Gordon Smiley explaining again how transcripts are altered and how much it costs and why. Facing him across the room were several student senators dedicated to the proposition that DR should be eradicated for ever, obliterated from past as well as future. There was a steady parade to the coffee table as senator after senator made his feelings on the subject known again. A prime concern for Smiley was the \$13,000 it would cost to alter past records which contained the DR. Dean Norma Mickelson reminded Senate that a great deal of time had been spent in the past debating the issue, but the debate went on while weary reporters decided to give up taking notes. The issue seemed to be whether or not to include just those transcripts of students now at the university or whether to alter all transcripts, regardless of when the student graduated. After more than an hour of debate, it was ruled by President Howard Petch, who chaired the meeting, that a motion by student John Pennington (A&S-U) to include retroactivity was not a proper motion. Dr. John Dewey, Dean of Academic Affairs, finally ended the exhausting debate by moving that the removal of DR not be applied retroactively. There was a groan when Pennington asked Dewey to define retroactively, but the vote was taken and the motion passed, with an audible sigh of relief. Almost half the 3½-hour meeting was taken up with the debate.

Garth Homer, 51, administrator for the G.R. Parkes Clinic for Handicapped Children and a key figure in setting up UVic's new School of Social Welfare, died Sept. 16 of a heart attack. Homer was a member of the committee which planned the establishment of the school, and then was hired in 1975 by UVic as a part-time consultant to help set the program up. In last year's fall term, he taught one section of a social work course, resigning at Christmas for health reasons. "I have lost a good friend, and the school has lost a good friend," said Dr. Brian Wharf, director of the school. Homer was a well-known figure in Greater Victoria. He was formerly director of Social Planning for the Capital Regional District and the executive director of the Greater Victoria Community Council.

Four Governor-General's Award winners in poetry will participate this year in Western Canada's "most successful reading program". One of these, Earle Birney, will inaugurate this year's UVic series on Wednesday, Sept. 29 at 4:30 p.m. in Elliott 167. This series of prose and poetry readings began two years ago when Irving Layton read to a packed house. Since then the Creative Writing Program, with the assistance of the Canada Council, the League of Canadian Poets and the Writers' Union of Canada, has sponsored many well-known national and international writers. "This year's program promises to be the most interesting one yet," said program co-ordinator Charles Lillard (Creative Writing). Sylvia Fraser, author of the provocative novel *Bear*, will participate, as will Canadian poets Milton Acorn, Miriam Waddington, George Bowering, Rona Murray, John Newlove, Bill Bissett, Marilyn Bowering, Fred Candelaria and UVic's Mike Doyle. The readings will continue to be held every Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. in Elliott 167. For further information contact the Department of Creative Writing, local 4850.

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

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Dean John Dewey of Academic Affairs urged her to reconsider but student senator Rosemary Gray (A&S-4) said she could see no other alternative to resigning from the Senate committee on teaching and learning. She gave as her reason "the complete frustration I feel about the non-work of this committee since March." Gray was particularly upset because the committee had been charged with examining and grading procedures at UVic. In her letter of resignation, presented to the Senate Sept. 15 Gray said she considers the philosophy of grading to be a very important subject. "Perhaps I was the only one on the committee who felt it was important," she told Senate. Gray said a preliminary report to Senate on grading is to be made in November. "There is no way that report can be an adequate one when the committee hasn't begun the study," she said. Dewey said she could be more effective by staying on the committee and continuing to try to "stir up some activity". The lack of activity can be partially explained by the fact that the chairman of the committee went on leave. Gray suggested that if a student had been chairman, "there would have been more action." Later in the meeting she was elected to fill a vacancy on the committee on committees.

Joanne Zwinkels (A&S-4) was recently awarded The Chemical Institute of Canada silver medal, plus \$25, for obtaining the highest academic standing the penultimate year in chemistry. Zwinkels was employed during the summer by the Department of Chemistry as a research assistant under the B.C. Department of Labor provincial seasonal employment university program.



Zwinkels: tops in chemistry

Some 950 students have taken advantage of the experimental bus pass system introduced this fall by UVic, according to co-ordinator Phil Esmond who had earlier expressed hopes that 2,000 students would buy passes. However, he said, if it can be determined that a large percentage of students using buses have these passes, the program will be considered a success. B.C. Hydro will conduct a survey to establish this before any decision is made about continuing the program beyond its December 17 deadline. B.C. Hydro is now conducting a similar survey in Vancouver in an effort to discover if this type of service is generally in demand, and Esmond said the future of UVic's program will be determined by the results of these combined surveys. He intends to conduct an independent survey in October to find out whether users consider the passes to be a worthwhile investment. But it seems that in spite of the advertised economic advantages of bus passes, many students still prefer to use their cars. As happened last year, parking permits were sold out by the first day of classes and hopeful students have been signing a long waiting list. Tom O'Connor, superintendent of Traffic and Security, says that his office is trying to encourage students to use bus passes, "but there is only so much we can do." At the time sales were cut off about 30 per cent more permits than spaces had been sold. Traffic and Security, reluctant to sell more permits at the risk of having to deal with irate students who have permits but cannot find a space to park, will have completed a survey this week determining the feasibility of issuing more.

Wendy Hilton, the distinguished British dance historian, is a guest of the Department of Music this week, conducting classes in 18th-Century dance techniques for graduate students in musicology. Hilton's book, *The Noble Art*, a study of the history and techniques of the French court dances, has just gone to press. She is acclaimed as a choreographer for 17th and 18th Century opera and ballet. Her choreographies were the New York Pro Musica Antiqua's production of *La Dafne*, Purcell's *Fairy Queen*, and the operas of Rameau.

Dean Sam Macey (English and Graduate Studies) delivered a paper on "The Changing Iconography of Father Time" at the recent Third International Congress for the Study of Time (in Alpbach, Austria). Macey was elected a member of the Council of the International Society for the Study of Time.

notices

Prof. Donald Harvey, chairman of the Department of Visual Arts, will speak on "The Two-Dimensional Man" Sept. 27 in giving the inaugural professorial lecture announced by the Office of the Dean of Fine Arts. To take place at 8 p.m. in Cornett 108, the lecture concerns the physical and psychological uses of illusory space in painting.

A new course, "Aspects of Japanese Culture," will be offered for the first time this spring by the Department of Slavonic and Oriental Studies. The course, which was listed in this year's calendar with the note "may not be offered 1976-77," will be taught by Prof. Daniel Bryant, who has just returned to Canada after spending nearly three years in Japan. Readings will consist of Japanese literary works, both classical and modern, and lectures will focus on features of Japanese society and culture as they emerge from the readings. Guest lecturers, audio-visual presentations, and class discussions will alternate with regular lectures. The course is open to all students without

prerequisite. For further information, contact the department office or Bryant (Clearihue 144).

Today is the final day to make reservations for the Faculty Club's "Beginning of Term Party" Sept. 24. The party, open to club members and guests, begins with a dinner at 7 p.m. and dancing to the Chekmates from 8:30 p.m. to midnight. Cocktails will be served from 5 to 7 p.m. Tickets are \$4.75 each.

A slide show entitled "the U.S. Postal Markings of 1851-1861" will feature the first meeting of the year of the UVic Philatelic Society Sept. 28 at noon in McPherson 308. Organization and objectives for the year will be discussed, as well as the society's program. Those interested but unable to attend should contact Tom Gore (Biology) at local 4731.

Information and application forms for the 1977-78 Canada Council aid programs are now available at the office of the Dean of Academic Affairs. These programs include grants for research in France, for cultural exchanges to Canadian universities and cultural organizations, for academic exchanges between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

notebook

Inside this issue of *The Ring* is an eight-page special supplement entitled *On the Way to the Ring*, which explores the various periods of history that led to the establishment of UVic in 1963. It marks the first time such a quantity of material from UVic's archives has been organized for publication. And it tells a fascinating story that we hope will deepen this university's awareness of its historical roots, and shed some light on its present reality.

It is also the first time *The Ring* has opened its pages to involvement by other departments. Invited to be guest editors of the supplement were Charles [Red] Lillard, a poet in the Department of Creative Writing, and Christopher Petter, UVic's archivist in the Special Collections Division of McPherson Library. With the help of the Special Collections staff, Lillard and Petter spent countless hours rooting and sifting through the mass of archives material to come up with this story and make it alive. The supplement's design was created by Jim Bennett, art supervisor for *The Ring*, and graphics designer for the Department of University Relations. Consultation on content was carried out with Prof. Peter Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts, who is also campus historian and himself a part of UVic's history. Paul Sutherland, director of the Alumni Association, when he got wind of the project, raised funds so that he could pay for 8,400 copies of *On the Way to the Ring* for insertion into the fall edition of the *Alumni Quarterly*.

The Ring has taken on Sharon McMillan, a student poet in the Department of Creative Writing, as a reporter for the winter session. Her beat will be mainly student affairs, and her stories will begin appearing soon.

Judging from early rumblings on all fronts, it should be an invigorating winter on campus. As Leonard Cohen once said, "I shouldn't be in Canada at all. Winter is all wrong for me. I belong beside the Mediterranean. My ancestors made a terrible mistake."

Bryan McGill



Lillard



McMillan



Bennett



Smith



Petter

Presenting the wizard of green

By Bryan McGill

Dr. David Ballantyne (Biology) is a quintessential Victorian with a green thumb who thrives both in greenhouses and laboratories.

Interviewed recently in his Cunningham Building lab, Ballantyne launched into vivid technical descriptions of his pure research into the effects of pollutants on the metabolism of plants, tossing up such terms as "mitochondria" and "chloroplasts" before a discombobulated *Ring* writer definitely green in the ways of botany.

The striking thing about Ballantyne is his boundless zest for plants, manifest both in his growing and caring for them and in his analysis of them.

His rhapsodies into the purer realms of research were accompanied by a graphic demonstration of how plants are prepared for scientific analysis. Chemically-treated fibres are mashed up in your typical kitchen Mixmaster, liquified and separated in a centrifuge, the samples of which are then inserted into vials connected to graph equipment.

Through this process, Ballantyne documents the rate of retardation various industrial chemicals have on photosynthesis, respiration and other plant processes.

But back to that later. Meanwhile, as Ballantyne picks his way through stacks of equipment in his lab, he opens up a locker door to show this writer "etiolated peas", which he and his student assistant Mary Black grow for experiments.

Etiolated peas are those which are grown in the dark. Plants that grow in the dark? That's a new one. And with their sickly, bleached appearance they look like they were gathered from some extraterrestrial landscape.

Ballantyne's other realm consists of the two university greenhouses behind the

Saunders Building.

He's more than delighted to take an interested person through them, stopping at each batch of plants to explain what they are.

The greenhouses contain dozens of species, both exotic and common, from climates temperate and tropical. There are azaleas, cucumbers, maize, geraniums, papyrus, mulberries (for cultivating silkworms), tomatoes, orchids, snapdragons, hibiscuses, cacti, periwinkles (for anti-cancer research), and pineapples.

Ballantyne is in charge of the greenhouses, and oversees, with the help of students, the sowing, growing and care of the plants.

Many of the species are grown for various research tasks by faculty, others are there for educating students.

Many students each year are taught the physiology of plant growth and development. Ballantyne himself has 25 students in a credit course and another 25 in a Continuing Education non-credit program working in the greenhouses. Another 350 Biology students are given introductory courses there.

Victoria-born Ballantyne was virtually raised in a greenhouse, and there hasn't been a time he has been away from one.

His father operated 12 greenhouses at Quadra and McKenzie, and it was from him that Ballantyne learned his love of plants.

His father started the greenhouse business in the early 1920s, and retired in 1964. Its successor still retains the family name.

Victorians, Ballantyne chief among them, are fanatic gardeners and plant lovers, but he notes they are becoming more so. Witness plantshops sprouting up everywhere, and, it seems, everyone is cultivating jungles in their apartments or houses.



McGill Photo

Ballantyne in the luxuriant atmosphere of a UVic greenhouse.

"It's a very gratifying trend," he said.

What launched Ballantyne into his academic career was his desire to dig deeper inside plants, to explore their still very mysterious processes.

He received his doctorate in 1960 from the University of Maryland, and then worked for two years as a researcher with the federal Department of Agriculture before joining the UVic faculty. His specialty was plant hormones, but he switched his attention to his current research in 1970.

In examining the effects of pollutants on plant processes, Ballantyne is looking for clues on how vegetation can be artificially stimulated to produce defence mechanisms against the fallout of an industrial society.

The damage to vegetation from smelters, refineries and pulp mills can be severe. Respiration, for instance, can be reduced by from between 60 to 80 per cent.

"I'm trying to find out why these

chemicals are harmful," Ballantyne said.

He has found that by adding certain chemicals, such as magnesium salts, to chloroplast (the site of photosynthesis and starch formation) toxic influences on a plant's ability to produce oxygen can be inhibited.

And it has been discovered recently that fluoride, which is normally noxious, can, under certain circumstances, dramatically stimulate the growth of beans and corn.

Ballantyne said this suggests there are ways mitochondria, which produce high energy phosphorus compounds, can play a role in removing the poisons that affect them.

"The ultimate answer, of course, is to get rid of all pollution, but this is unrealistic. It costs a lot of money to cut out pollution."

The professor said he is so enthralled with this area of research that "I hope to spend the rest of my life on it."

Gardener leaves blooming campus

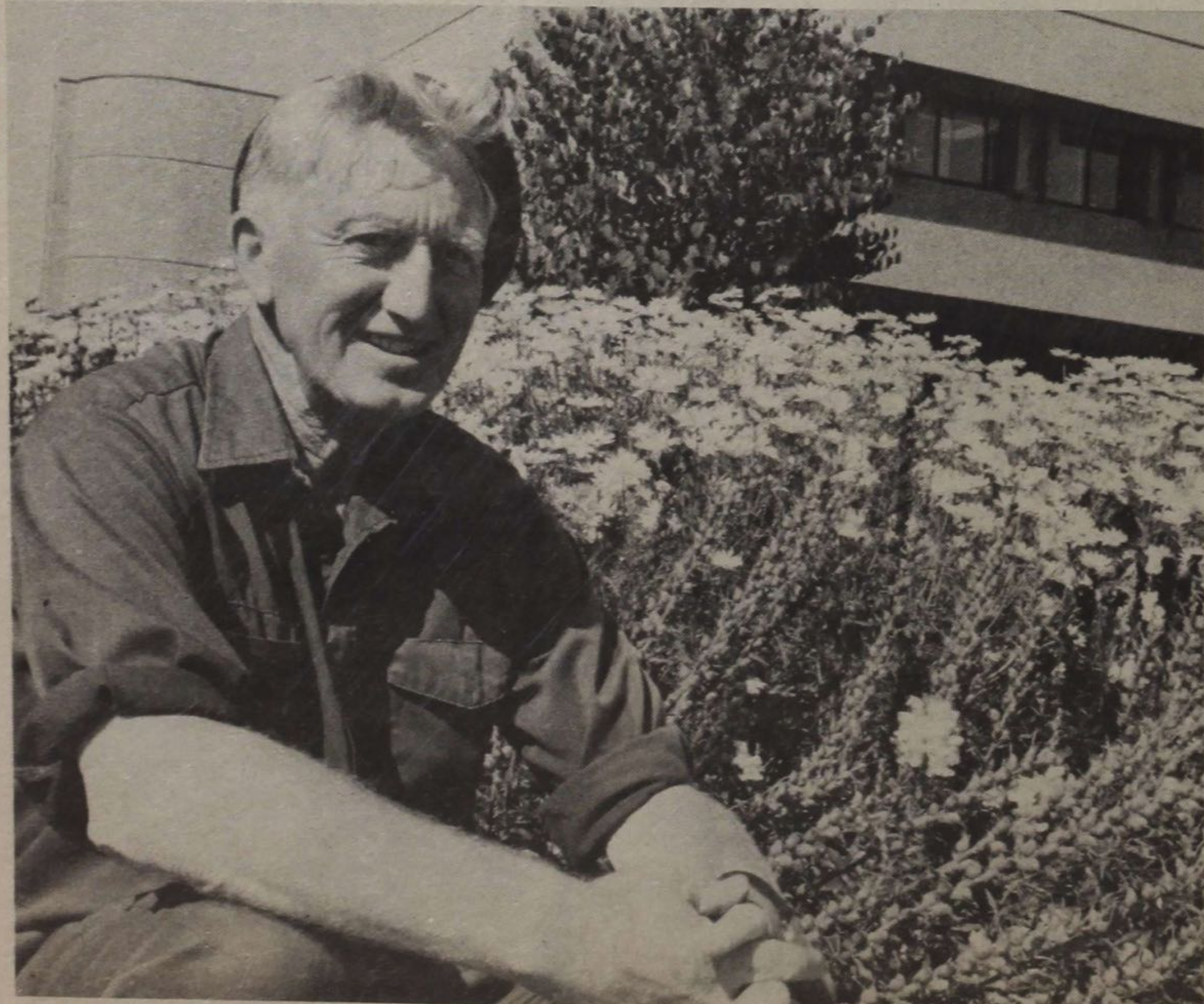
By John Driscoll

Jan Vanderven doesn't need any scientific evidence to tell him that plants are sensitive to human emotions.

The UVic gardener says he's learned over the years that "you have to give your plants love and they'll give love back to you."

"You don't have to prove it scientifically," he says. "You can see it all around you. In my years of gardening that's the nicest and most important thing I've learned."

Vanderven has been gardening now for 54 years, the past 12 years on campus. He retires from the grounds crew at the end of September and a recent walking tour of campus evoked some memories.



Driscoll Photo

Vanderven: "You have to add love"

He points to the shrubs, grass, trees and flowers on campus like some proud parent. Surveying the MacLaurin Quadrangle with obvious satisfaction he says, "I seeded all that by hand with a bucket and a small machine. And those oaks. All those trees I helped to plant."

Then Vanderven looks towards the borders of the MacLaurin and sighs. "Need more flowers," he says. "They say it costs too much, but I love to see flowers."

Vanderven's love of flowers goes back to his native Holland when he was 11 and working full-time as a gardener. He's planted literally millions of flowers since then, in a nursery in the flower city of Aalsmeer, in the parks of Abeldoorn, at private nurseries in Victoria, at Royal Roads Military College and now at UVic.

Since arriving at UVic, Vanderven has become known to many students, staff and faculty because he is a gregarious man, happy to pass out gardening tips or just pass the time of day. "Lots of students talk to me and they appreciate the job we do," he said.

He points out that he's had his arguments with management over the landscaping, especially about the berms (grassy knolls) around campus. "I don't like them. They're difficult to work on and there should be more flowers instead of them," he says.

Most people take the landscaping and grounds crew for granted, but Vanderven remembers the beginnings when there were a few buildings sitting in a muddy, uneven quagmire of a campus.

"It took us a long time to get it looking tidy," he said. "But now it's beautiful. We've always had good crews and they are proud of the work they do. Look at the Henderson Road entrance."

Vanderven sees his profession as a blessed one. "It is the best profession in the world and I was told by a doctor that it's the healthiest one, too," he says.

"You get plenty of exercise and you are surrounded by beauty. Look at those buildings. They're not alive. Gardening teaches you to love the earth and appreciate creation."

Not that there aren't some rainy days when gardeners grumble, he points out. "But then you see how green and healthy the grass looks when it rains a lot and you realize that rain is good for gardeners."

Vanderven says the saddest sight for a gardener is to see trees and shrubs disappear through mismanagement. "When you disturb or neglect nature this happens," he says. "You have to look after plants and trees all year long."

Of all his duties, from raking, hoeing and seeding to pruning and planting trees, Vanderven loves most to work with flowers.

Vanderven and his wife, who died several years ago, came to Canada and Victoria "as an adventure" in 1957. Vanderven worked in a private nursery and had his own landscaping business for four years before going to Royal Roads.

He plans to keep busy with his own gardens after he retires and looking after the grounds at the church he attends.

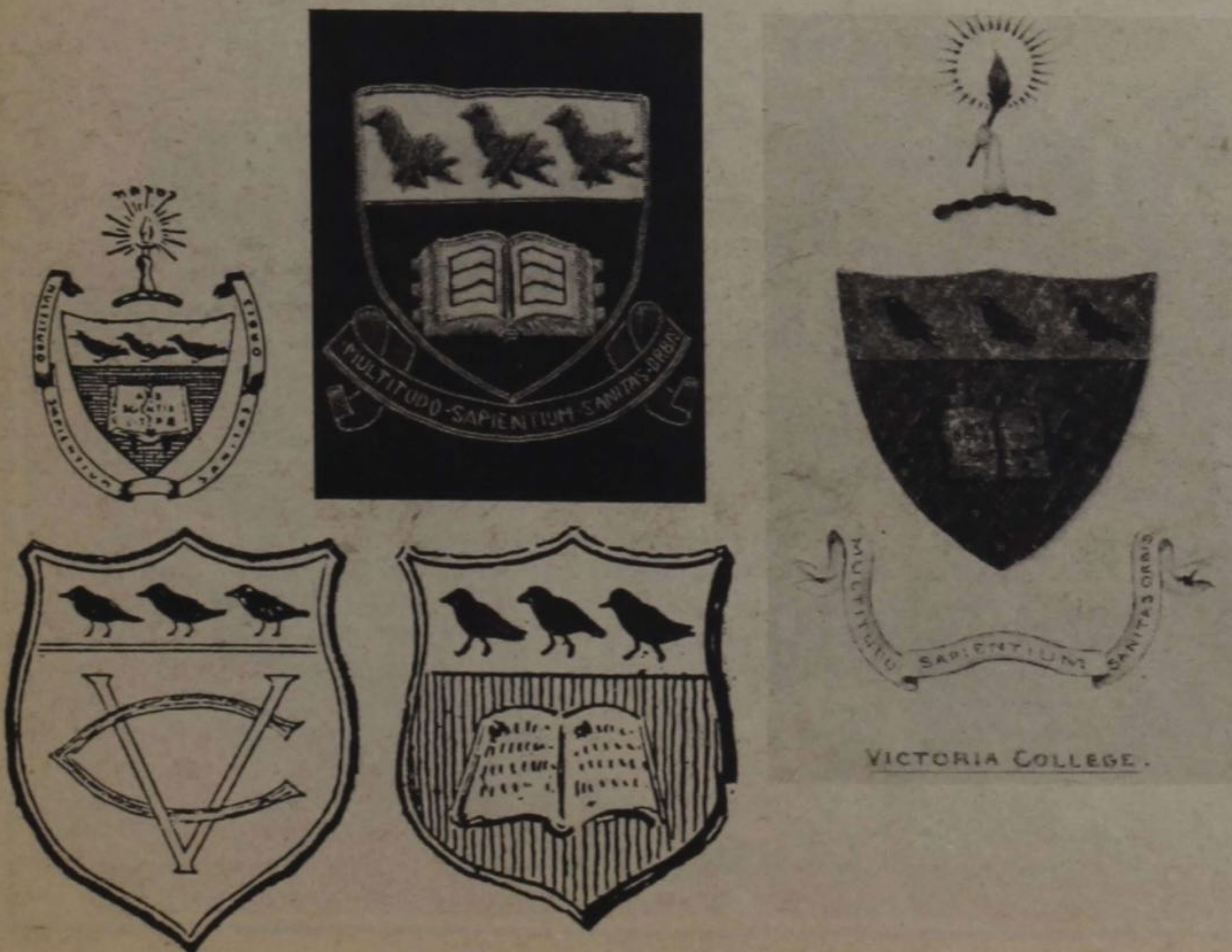
"Anyone can be a good gardener," he says. "You must remember that plants, like people need food and water, and as with people you mustn't overdo it. And you must add love."

"The main enjoyment in gardening is learning about nature, about how things grow. It teaches you about life itself."

On the way to the Ring



—B.C. Air Photo, 1959



Yeh-hee Ah-oor / One song but many crests

Victoria College Song

Hail to Alma Mater sing, hail to thee, Victoria!
Loudly now our praises ring, ring for thee, Victoria!
Standing proud on rocky highland,
Beacon of Vancouver's Island—
Singing Yeh-hee Ah-oor! Singing Yeh-hee Ah-oor!

Martlets red on argent field, Memories of old McGill!
Open book on azure shield, Symbols of our faith and will!

Hold we high the torch of learning,
Seven flames forever burning—
Singing Yeh-hee Ah-oor! Singing Yeh-hee Ah-oor!

Vikings fight on every field, play the game with spirits high!
Vikings fight and never yield, push right through and make that try!

Play it hard your laurels earning,
Near-defeat to vict'ry turning—
Singing Yeh-hee Ah-oor! Singing Yeh-hee Ah-oor!

Notes

The words of the first stanza give the name "Victoria" as for "Victoria College"; in the same way "Oxford", "Cambridge", "Aberdeen", "London", "Paris", "Milan", "Heidelberg" signify the universities of those towns and cities.

Rocky—Rock is a firm foundation. Our rocky highland near Mt. Tolmie was well chosen.

Beacon—i.e., the Torch—Light and Learning.

Vancouver's Island—as originally designated.

The words of the second stanza are a translation of the symbols of the arms of the College. The last stanza is for the men and women who uphold the tradition of the playing field.

The music, traditionally associated with the medieval student song, *Gaudeamus Igitur*, dates from the seventeenth century. Aberdeen, the Alma Mater of our first Principal, E. B. Paul, uses the same music as its anthem.



These UVic Archives photos show the original members of the class of 1903-04 at Victoria College as they were then and 50 years later at a reunion July 2, 1963, one day after the college was established as the University of Victoria. In the 1904 photo are, back row from the left, Clifford Rogers, Dr. E.B. Paul (principal), Frederic G.C. Wood, Joseph B. Clearihue; front row, Sara Spencer, Kate Pottinger, Rosalind Watson (teacher), Lilian Mowat and Josephine Wollaston. In the 1963 photo are, back row from left, Clifford Rogers, Joseph Clearihue, Frederic Wood; front row, Josephine Wollaston, Sara Spencer, and Kate Pottinger (Mrs. Thompson). Survivors are Spencer, Rogers and Pottinger. Photos were contributed to the archives by Sara Spencer.

The obituary of a 'Grand Old Man' of Victoria

Edward B. Paul, LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen and the University of British Columbia, grand old man of Victoria and British Columbia education, died in Victoria, British Columbia, December 10th, 1937, in his 88th year. The scholarly figure who won an enviable place in the hearts of all he knew, succumbed from natural causes.

While Victoria, the place he made his home many years ago, knew him mainly for his work in education and freemasonry, Dr. Paul came to this city after a brilliant career in the diplomatic service.

A graduate of the University of Aberdeen, he left teaching to enter the diplomatic field as a member of the British legation staff under Sir Harvey Parkes at Tokyo. He served in that capacity from 1870 to 1882, during which time he gained international recognition for a mission to Korea. He was highly commended by Lord Salisbury, British Foreign Minister of the time, for his work.

Leaving Japan, he returned to Scotland for a year and then spent some time travelling in North Africa, proceeding later to the United States, from which country he came to British Columbia.

Dr. Paul arrived on the Pacific Coast in 1886 and for a short time taught at Lillooet, proceeding later to Nanaimo, where he took the post of high school principal. Following some years in that town, he

went to Esquimalt, and in 1892 accepted the post of principal of Victoria High School, when it was housed in Girls' Central School. During his term there the school entered into an affiliation with McGill University and gave courses in first and second year Arts.

In 1908 Dr. Paul was appointed municipal inspector of schools, a position which he held with marked success for several years.

Following the lapse of college facilities here, Dr. Paul returned to a closer connection with the administrative end of education, reorganizing the course at Craigdarroch Castle, which had been converted into Victoria College, a branch of the University of British Columbia in 1921. He continued as principal and lecturer in classics until 1926, retiring in the latter year from the post of principal. He continued his active connections with the institution, despite uncertain health, as a lecturer in Roman history and Greek for the succeeding two years.

During Dr. Paul's twenty-five years' association with teaching in Victoria, his work in the cause of education won him wide recognition. About 10 years ago his own university, Aberdeen, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws and shortly after the same distinction was granted to him by the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Paul is survived by the widow, Mrs. Ada Paul, at the family residence, 1663 Oak Bay Avenue.

Victoria High School -first campus

Victoria High School applied to McGill University in 1902, and by doing so laid claim to the sum of \$20,000 from the will of city businessman Benjamin William Pearce, who had left that amount for an institute of higher learning in Victoria. The building which housed Victoria High School and Victoria College, where Central Junior Secondary now stands, was built at a cost of \$40,000. E.B. Paul, principal from 1903 to 1908, described it as "exceedingly pretty" and noted that "when the ivy had grown over the walls and the glaring red of the bricks had been in a measure toned down, even those who now objected to its style would admit it highly artistic."

Victoria College's first class of seven students studied the first year courses of McGill; second year courses were added in 1907 for the convenience of two students. Victoria High became so crowded the same year, even the principal's office being used for classroom space, that a separate three-room frame building had to be erected for the sole use of college students. S.J. Willis was principal from 1908 to 1915. During the entire early period Victoria College came under the administration of the Greater Victoria School Board.

The problem of overcrowding remained, though, and in 1914 the present Victoria High was built. Meanwhile an act of 1908 established the University of British Columbia. Victorians were disappointed that the university was not to be in their city. When UBC opened in 1915, Victoria College closed.

University first year

CALENDAR OF VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE, SESSION '06-'07

English

1. (a) English literature: Halleck's History of English Literature (American Book Co.) pp. 1-304; with the following readings: Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales; Spenser, Faerie Queene, Book I; Milton, Comus; Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Dryden and Pope; European History (G. B. Adams, Macmillan.) Regular practice and instruction in composition.

1. (b) English Composition: A course of lectures, chiefly synthetical, on the principles of English composition, with special reference to the use of words and the construction of sentences and paragraphs. Regular essays are required of all students. Text-book: Nichol's Manual (or an equivalent.)

1. (c) History: The Main Epochs of European History, G. B. Adams (Macmillan.)

Classics

1. Greek: Authors: Tales from Herodotus (Farnell, Macmillan), chs. VII to XVI inclusive; Greek Reader, vol. I (E. C. Marchant, Clarendon Press), pp. 8-41; Scenes from Euripides' Medea (Sidgwick, Rivingtons.) Composition: North and Hillard's Greek Prose Composition (Rivingtons.)



Sgt. Maj. Mulcahy leads a Victoria College and High School cadet parade (ca. 1910?).

The small wooden building in both photos was the first home of Victoria College. It had been built in the winter of 1908-09 at the Fernwood and Fort site.



Translation at Sight: Greek Unseens in Prose and Verse, Junior Section (Liddell, Blackie.) Greek History: 560 to 479 B.C., as in Cox's Greeks and Persians (Longmans' Epoch Series.)

1. Latin: Authors: Cicero, de Amicitia (Masse, Bell); Livy XXI, chs. 39-59, "Hannibal's First Campaign in Italy" (Trayes, Bell); Virgil, Aeneid VII (Sidgwick, Pitt Press.) Composition: North and Hillard's Latin Prose Composition (Rivingtons.) Translation at Sight: Rivington's Class Books of Latin Unseens (Smith), Book III. Roman History: 264 to 146 B.C., as in Shuckburgh, History of Rome (Macmillan), chs. XVII to XXXII.

French

1. Borel, Grammaire Francaise (Holt and Co.); Sandeau, Mille. de la Seigliere (Holt); Super, Histoire de France (Holt.)

2. Daudet, Contes (Holt); Lamartine, Scenes de la Revolution Francaise (Heath and Co.); Pailleron, Le monde ou l'on s'ennuie (Jenkins); German and French Poems (Holt and Co.)

Mathematics

1. Plane and Solid Geometry: The equivalent of Books IV, VI and XI of Euclid, with supplementary matter. (Hall and Stevens' Euclid.)

1. Algebra: Hall and Knight's Elementary Algebra (omitting Chs. 40-43 inclusive), or the same subject matter in similar text books.

Trigonometry: Hall and Knight's Elementary Trigonometry: a the elements of Spherical Trigonometry. Nature and use of logarithms.

Physics

1. Physics: The most important principles treated with reference to their historical development and mutual relations, with concrete illustration by means of apparatus in the laboratory (Carhart and Chute.)

EQUIPMENT

Library: There is an excellent scientific library, and a good general library of reference, which is gradually increasing.

Commercial Room: This room contains typewriters of various kinds, and the general requisites of a business office.

The Science Department is well equipped with apparatus and working material. The lecture-room is supplied with a stereopticon for demonstration purposes, and the apparatus needed to illustrate the required work in Chemistry and Physics of the matriculation and first university years. There is, besides, a Chemical Laboratory fitted with individual stands for students who there perform their work in an experimental way. The laboratory will accommodate twenty-four students at one time.



McGill (or Victoria) College girls basketball team (1911-12), the hockey team (ca. 1913), and the Committee of Cercle Francais (date unknown).





The year 1921 found the school trustees renting the mansion built in 1890 by the famous Dunsmuir family —

Founded on honest pride

Reprinted from Art Stott's column in the *Victoria Daily Times* of April 22, 1972

This week at the University of Victoria a small committee began planning 70th-anniversary observances tied to the birth of Victoria College. The event is scheduled for July 24 and, presumably, will include the characteristics of homecoming, reunions and, no doubt, sentimental reminiscences of the days of youth.

Very properly, the honorary chairman is Dr. J. B. Clearihue, a member of the original College class, leading figure in the elevation of the junior institution to the status of university and its first chancellor.

Hopefully, the event will be attended by Sara Spencer, Fred Wood and others who shared space in the first class of what was an adjunct of the high school, on grounds that later housed Girls' Central, where Central Junior Secondary now stands. Certainly there should be a strong representation from the old Craigdarroch days and from more recent times when the College moved up to the Mount Tolmie Normal School site before it graduated to Gordon Head and university status.

Retrospective Flow

The prospect sets in flow a stream of recollections, comparisons and perhaps evaluations—the last pretty unscientific.

You start from the premise that at college age the individual is probably enjoying the most actively attractive years of any lifetime. What Fitzgerald called "youth's sweet-scented manuscript" is being written page by page. Retrospect lends it a special aura.

In point of fact, at least as it was 40-odd years ago, we at Victoria College were a small group, unusually ingenuous, trying to absorb what, by today's standards, was a limited body of knowledge and hoping to learn how to use our brains in the process. We benefited from a sort of elitism, which wasn't exactly economic. Many of us came from working-class families with parents devoted to education for the sake of education—and a year or two of college was a long way up the ladder from the accepted norm of finishing high school, if you got that far.

At a guess, I'd say we had a total enrollment at Craigdarroch of about 150 students, two-thirds of them freshmen. We had a handful of professors, and they happened to be excellent, as we and the community judged them. They taught classes small enough to permit a personal relationship between teacher and student.

By the definition of today's activists, we were relatively docile. By and large we were white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant, without recognizing that classification. Our rebellions were simple. We resented a school board edict which banned smoking at the College—and this long before anyone became excited about lung cancer and noxious tars. We acted overtly once to have a new professor replaced because we did not think we were getting our money's worth. Generally we accepted the dictates of the establishment.

In the common rooms we debated religion—within those confines it was acceptable to profess atheism—communism, and you could be a Bolshevik or a Menshevik if you wanted, evolution, pacifism, free love (with accompanying snickers), and any number of the subjects familiar to late adolescence, including books, babes, booze and, most particularly, sport.

We stood around the piano and sang "Put on Your Old Red Sweater," selections from "The Student Prince" and that new musical, "The Desert Song," "Collegiate," "Freshie" and "The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi."

In conventional morality, most of the boys adhered to the Galahad tradition—or, if you accept the judgment of today's youth, were young prudes.

A Certain Reverence

And we revered the men and women who ran the College—Dr. E. B. Paul, a scholar and gentleman with a wealth of compassion, who was our original principal; Percy Elliott, his assistant, who later succeeded him and who introduced us by example to brilliance of mind, understanding in humanity, tolerance of minor human failings, and an honest urbanity; Jeff Cunningham, who taught with infinite humor and consideration but stood for no nonsense and who, eventually became the "Mr. Chips" of the College-University without losing his quick recognition of the phoney. Some of us were privileged to study under John Marr, a gentle classical authority; Walter Gage, who infused a late twenties-early thirties modernity to the school and cultivated its spirit. And we learned to appreciate the effervescent enthusiasm for life of Madame Sanderson-Mongin and the quiet strength of others.

Among those students who progressed to degrees, winning more than their share of scholarships on the way, none became prime minister of Canada, but a surprising number have led reasonably constructive and satisfying lives.

Most of them look back at Craigdarroch through rose-colored glasses tinted by the patina of youth.

They share an honest pride in the old College which many of them helped to achieve university status—a pride that extended to the community,

and a pride that will be restored and enhanced, I believe, as the fitful fevers of recent times lead to robust convalescence and greater strength.

When we were very young...

There are great plans afoot for Victoria College these days. The planners are talking in terms of a university rather than a college, of a campus of nearly 300 acres, of a layout looking forward a century, of buildings designed for purposes which were never even imagined in earlier days. It is a great concept, although the implied giantism may cause concern to many who see the ideal academic environs as something less than a hive of industry turning out thousands of processed students each year. But perhaps the day of the quiet, small, contemplative college is past—at least so far as state-supported institutions are concerned. Perhaps it can exist only under private endowment, and for a specialized purpose.

In all the talk of acres, vast buildings, auditoriums, lecture theatres and such, it is to be hoped that some of the smaller aspects of college life will not be overlooked.

Familiar Things

It is natural for one's own recollections to dominate, of course, and perhaps they would in no way fit the new grandeur. But it would be nice to think that somewhere in the great plant to arise at Gordon Head in the year to come might be found a few of the things that live in memory.

Will there be a room on the second floor of one of the buildings, for instance, from which you can step out onto a balcony, ducking under a window as you go, to loll against a sandstone wall and bask in the sun? Will there be room for others to loll beside you and argue out some of the problems that come up at such a time—religious, economic, political, or whether Moose Johnson is a better crowd pleaser than Freddie Fredrickson?

Will there be an iron railing around the balcony, on which you can perch precariously in the Spring sunlight, munching sandwiches from a brown paper bag and wondering if you can possibly stand another two hours indoors on such an afternoon, especially two hours devoted to Logic and Selected Readings in English.

Sitting Room

Will there be a musty-smelling room in one of the buildings where can be found a battered, chipped but heavy table on which up to a dozen students

can sit and argue, or just sit?

Will there be stone steps somewhere where more sitting can be done, and last-minute swotting carried on with a view to the approaching exams?

Will there be a little patch of lawn here and there where students can sprawl at their ease, absorbing knowledge from books or merely absorbing sunlight through their pores?

Will there be a room somewhere with a battered piano around which a lunchtime group can gather to howl out a song, or render, with deep feeling as the clock nears the examination hour: "Just Before the Battle, Mother?"

Will there be the wonderful sense of misplaced-ness and temporariness, of improvisation and unreality, that is conveyed by having doors around the college premises marked "Kitchen," or "Physiotherapy" or some other totally unrelated designation—a reminder that the building was not so long before used for a different purpose?

Will there be lions painted on the ceiling, carved posts and balustrades, polished oak floors and stained glass, all contributing to the "we are but visitors" effect?

From Yesteryear

If there is none of these things, then the great new university will lack a few intangible elements which are remembered by all who spent a year or two up at Craigdarroch Castle in the days when it was Victoria College, when its rooms and stairs resounded to the hurrying feet and the raised voices of many whose feet do not hurry so quickly today, and many whose voices are raised now only in memory.

They were hand-made students in those days, with bumps and rough spots and defects, not like the smooth product of today's big educational machines.

But surely in Gordon Head will be found some small spot where some of the old magic can be regained, some little fragment of the frontier reclaimed, and a young man or girl look with old-fashioned wonder at the Spring sunshine flooding down, and a green patch of grass and a sandstone wall, and know a secret that the big plant cannot impart.

Times, April 12, 1961



Craigdarroch Castle, now Victoria College, and the faculty

Principal succumbs from heart ailment

Following is an obituary from the *Victoria Daily Times*, Sept. 13, 1943. p. 2.

Percy H. Elliott, M.Sc., 61, principal of Victoria College for the last 16 years and one of the main forces which guided the infant institution from the early days of its organization to its present distinguished position in the field of junior colleges on this continent, died Sunday night at Jubilee Hospital.

The high esteem in which Prof. Elliott was held by distinguished former students found expression in a recent letter from Dr. Leslie Howlett, M.B.E. "Prof. Elliott," said Dr. Howlett, "was a wonderful stimulus to many of us who studied science. With increasing age, I am sure he is an even greater stimulus to the present younger generation of scientists coming from Victoria."

Percy Elliott brought more to Victoria College than leadership in the educational field. His was the ability to impart to maturing students a sense of self-discipline as they acquired, at college, a large measure of self-government.

A man steeped in the democratic tradition, he achieved a discipline of high order without recourse

to customary disciplinary measures. He was a man who flavored the dignity of his position with a dry sense of humor which won him friends. About him, on the staff, he gathered men and women of unusual competency in their particular fields.

Born at Chatsworth, Ont., Oct. 3, 1882, he graduated from McGill University with an M.Sc. in 1908. The next year he came to the Victoria College when the institution was housed in what is now the Junior High School and was then the Victoria High School building. At that time he was instructor in physics and chemistry.

For four years, starting in 1916 he transferred to the University of British Columbia Physics Department returning to Victoria when the College was reorganized in 1920. Under Dr. Paul he moved into the present building at Craigdarroch, where he succeeded his principal on the latter's retirement.

Besides his widow, of 1147 St. Patrick Street, he leaves two brothers, J.W. Elliott and James Elliott of Calgary, two stepsons, Dr. Charles J. Armstrong of Whitman College, Washington, and FO. John B. Armstrong, R.C.A.F., Yorkton, Sask.

Elliott, front row, with the Victoria students council of 1929.



Tragic drowning at Shawnigan Lake

MR. THOMAS WARREN CORNETT

The B.C. Teachers' Federation has suffered a very great loss in the sudden passing of Mr. Thomas Warren Cornett, who was drowned under most tragic circumstances at Shawnigan Lake, near Victoria, on August 26th, 1924.

Mr. Cornett was one of the outstanding teachers of British Columbia. He came to the Victoria High School in August, 1915, and since that time has been recognized as a brilliant and most effective teacher. In recent years he has also been engaged as Professor of History in Victoria College which is affiliated with the University of British Columbia.

Not only was he successful in the particular work of instruction, but he had the great faculty of arousing the best and finest instincts in the pupils committed to his care. He took a personal interest in their general welfare and was looked upon by them as a guide, a counsellor, and a friend.

Mr. Cornett was a keen student of education, and was at all times vitally concerned in any movement which tended to improve the educational system of our Province. He was particularly alive to the fact, that, if the teaching profession was ever to become elevated to that high plane which is so desirable, then the members of the profession must keep in touch with all recent developments and must take every opportunity of increasing their qualifications and efficiency. In his own career, he carried this ideal into actual accomplishment, and had only recently made plans leading to the attainment of the degree of Ph.D.

In addition to the numerous calls upon his time made by his professional duties, Mr. Cornett was always ready to assist in any worthy movement for the good of the people generally. He was Secretary of the Victoria Branch of the "League of Nations" Society, and was deeply interested in its welfare. He was also for many years, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Methodist Church Sunday School, one of the largest and most successful in the Province.

In the work of the Federation, Mr. Cornett was an enthusiast, and his many excellent services were greatly appreciated by his fellow members. He was President of the Victoria Teachers' Association during the years 1922-24, retiring this year, when he was chosen to represent Southern Vancouver Island on the Federation Executive. At the first meeting of this year's Executive he was elected to the important post of Chairman of the Finance Committee, an honour which he valued highly, and a responsibility to which he gave his best efforts.

His last duty was to attend the banquet to the Canadian Teachers' Federation, given by the Victoria Teachers' Association, when he proposed the toast to "Our Guests."

The funeral service, held at the Metropolitan Church, was a fitting and eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which Mr. Cornett was held by his fellow citizens, for, in addition to many representatives present from the Education Department, the School Board, the B.C. Teachers' Federation, and the Victoria Teachers' Association, there was a large attendance from the most prominent social and civic organizations of the City.

To Mrs. Cornett, and her young daughter, we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

At the General Meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Association held on September 25th, the President, Mr. Creelman, took occasion to speak a few words of appreciation and tribute in memory of Mr. Cornett, Past President, and while the teachers stood in silence, Mr. Donald A. Fraser, of the Victoria teaching staff, read the verses which were "contributed" to the *Victoria Daily Times*, and which appear on Page 31 of this issue.

Reprint from Page 27 of *The B.C. Teacher*, October, 1924.



Will you help us?

Although all of the photographs in this issue are in UVic's Special Collections, time has taken its toll. Our captions state all that we know about the events, places and people in the photographs. In several cases there is further information; however, on checking it we found it either inaccurate or just wrong. This inaccuracy is understandable, as is the incomplete identification. Many of these photographs came from private collections, and how many of us ever document the pictures in our albums? Of course we don't. There is no reason to—we know why the photographs were taken or when, or where, or...

Is the young lady at Port Neville, Miss Bernard or is that the name of the logging camp where she is teaching? What is the story behind the cadets at Vic High? Who are the solemn young men in the Vic College hockey team? Why were members of the Normal School holding a rally in front of the Parliament Buildings? We have all the questions, we hope you have the answers.

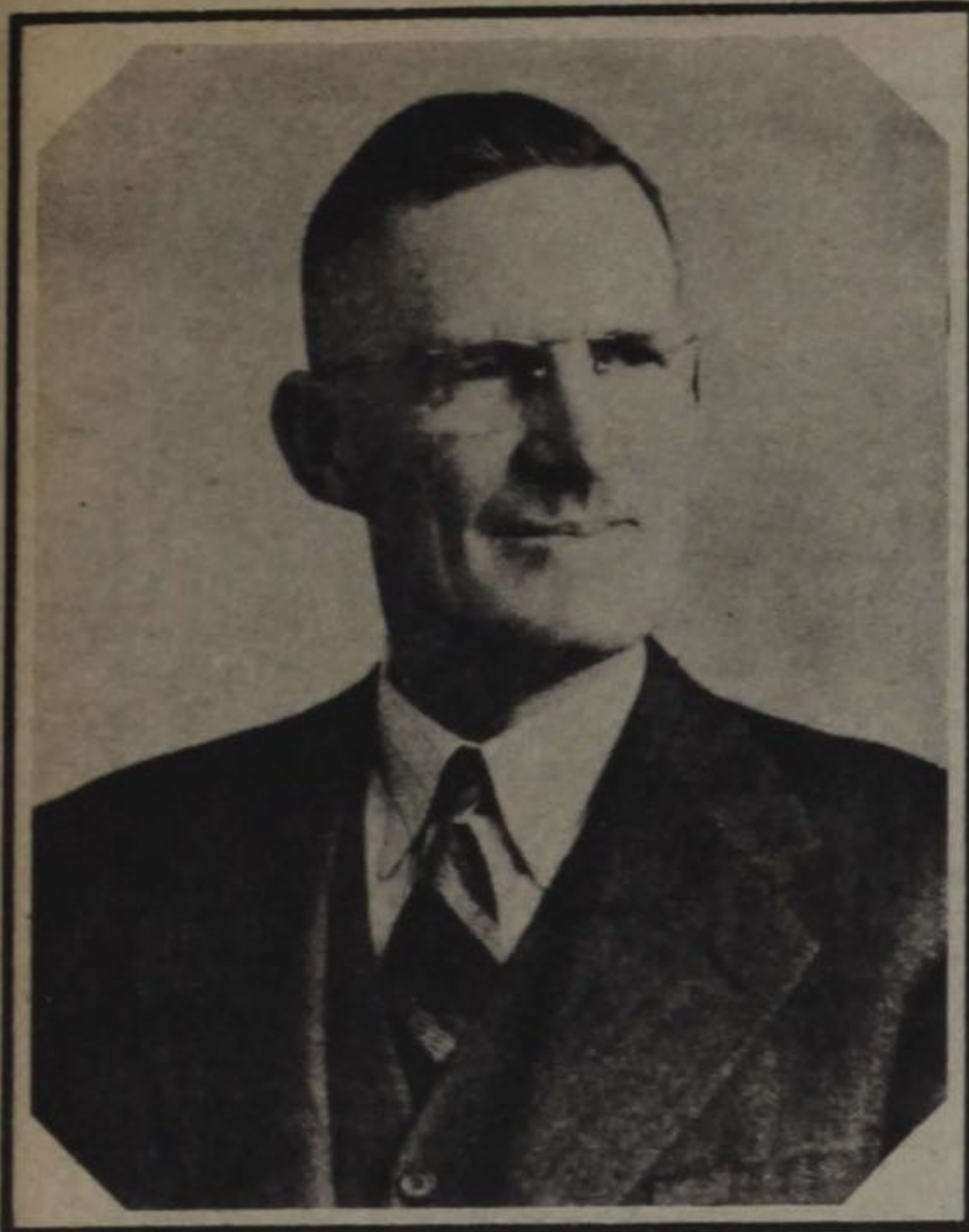
We have enjoyed compiling this issue. However, it would still be a dream if not for the assistance and patience of Howard Gerwing, Dietrich Bertz and Joan Ryan. We would also like to thank Dr. Peter Smith; without his help we might still be wandering in circles.

C. Lillard
C. Petter

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H.O. English dies

Harry Oswald English, principal of Victoria Normal School, collapsed and died Wednesday night while playing golf at Uplands Golf Club. He was 63.

Born on a farm in Manitoba, "Hap" English was a graduate in agriculture from the U of Manitoba. He moved to B.C. in 1915, and worked for a time for the provincial government's department of agriculture. He quit that job to return to Manitoba.

In 1922, Mr. English returned to Victoria and joined the staff of Victoria High School as a science teacher. In 1938 he transferred to Normal School. He was made principal in July, 1944.

Mr. English was the author of a general science textbook, "Mastering Our Environment," and co-author of another school text, "Science and Life."

Funeral services will be held Saturday at 2 p.m. in Metropolitan United Church.

Colonist, Aug. 5, 1954



The Government did not do things by halves when it decided, 35 years ago, to establish a Provincial Normal School in Victoria.

The school was built on Mount Tolmie with most of the city spread out below in full view, and was surrounded by a campus that has become one of the most beautiful in Canada.

The big red brick building this year houses 165 student teachers and more than 400 students of Victoria College, which for the past two years has shared the building.

The building bears evidence of its occupation, from 1942 to 1946, by the Dominion Government as a military hospital. An elevator was installed to facilitate handling of surgical cases, and the inter-class telephone system was wrecked when the new elevator shaft cut the main cable in two.

Notable Features

Other indications of hospital use are the double classroom doors, linoleum on the floors, and sinks and high-powered lights in several rooms.

Local contractors started work on the Richmond Road site early in 1914. They installed many notable features, some of which still remain. Two indoor swimming pools once were in the basement, where locker and shower rooms are now. The four-faced tower clock is second in size in Victoria only to that of the City Hall. Throughout the school are 62 electric clocks, regulated by a master clock in the principal's office.

The man responsible for choice of the school's site, and for planning its campus, was Dr. Alexander Robertson of Victoria, who was superintendent of education when the building was started. Of all his ideas, considered at the time to be radical, the landscape architects changed only one.

"If you want beauty you have to kick up your heels a bit," Dr. Robertson claimed. He wanted the driveway to be curved, but he was overruled.

Traces of varied occupation

Stone, Soil Hauled In

Cattle strayed over the pasture land, looking for a mouthful of fodder on the rocky soil, when Dr. Robertson chose the property and bought it on behalf of the Government. He paid \$6,000 an acre for the 7½ acres on the slope of the hill.

There were a great many outcroppings of rock on the new site. These were blasted away piece by piece, and the building was set in their place. A portion of the original foundation rock bed can be seen today in the tunnel under the basement where the water pipes run.

Stones for the building were brought in from nearby Saturna Island, while the slate shingles on the roof came from a Welsh quarry some 6,000 miles away. Soil for the garden was hauled from a point in Oak Bay by teams of horses, and scattered by wheelbarrow and shovel.

The grounds have helped establish the school's reputation. The cindered driveway of the early 1920's has become a cement boulevard flanked by sturdy maples, planted by Harold Mewes, the school's first gardener. The campus has been kept in shape by such men as Harry Hill, present gardener, and his staff of four, and by George Libby, who was gardener and janitor for 20 years.

Spotless Interior

The interior is kept spotless and well-repaired by the maintenance crew headed by R. W. Tipper, who has been chief engineer for 24 years.

Highest enrollment at the Normal School was in 1923-24, when 274 young men and women trained to be teachers. Classes were held there each year until the building was converted to a hospital in 1942.

Then, for four years, Normal School classes were held in downtown Victoria, first in the old Shrine auditorium (now the Sirocco), and then in Christ Church Cathedral's Memorial Hall.

Many people have helped to build what might be

called the Normal School's "personality." In its 34 years the school has had three principals, all of whom have contributed much to the educational life of the province.

Dr. D. L. MacLaurin, now living in Vancouver, became the school's first principal. Save for one year's leave of absence in 1926-27, when the post was filled by J. W. Gibson, Dr. MacLaurin remained as principal until his appointment as assistant superintendent of education in 1932.

He was succeeded by Dr. V. L. Denton, who served until his death in 1944.

H. O. English, who had come to the school as an instructor in 1938, then became principal.

Prominent Graduates

Several of the former students now occupy important educational posts. These include Miss Anne Millar, officer in charge of British Columbia elementary school correspondence courses; Miss Marian James, supervisor of primary grades for Greater Victoria schools; H. S. Hurn, director of school and community drama; and P. J. Kitley, director of school radio broadcasts.

The present teaching staff of nine includes five former students. They are H. Gilliland, vice-principal; Miss W.A. Copeland, instructor in primary method; H. Farquhar, arithmetic instructor, who also supervises the men's athletic program; G. A. Brand, science instructor; and A. W. Johns, art instructor.

Other staff members are D. B. Gaddes, music instructor; Miss Jane Eyres, health and physical education instructor, who also supervises the women's athletic program; and F. H. Johnson, English and psychology instructor.

Miss G. Tuckey is librarian, and Mrs. M. A. Hoey supervises the office.

Colonist

Memorial service closes term



A large number of friends, relatives and educational associates gathered at Hayward's B.C. Funeral Chapel yesterday afternoon to pay their last respects to the late principal of Victoria Normal School, Dr. Vernon Llewellyn Denton, who passed away on Wednesday evening.

The Rev. George Reynolds, officiating at the service, paid moving tribute to the deceased.

Pallbearers were Dr. S.J. Willis, Dr. D.L. MacLaurin, Albert Sullivan, Prof. E.S. Farr, H.O. English, and Alex R. Lord, of Vancouver Normal School.

The ceremony which formally closed the term at the Normal School yesterday also took the form of a memorial service to Dr. Denton, and a special committee has been appointed to consider a memorial to the man they revered.

Colonist, May 17, 1944

First Principal of Normal School dies



Dr. Donald Leslie MacLaurin, 78, for 14 years assistant superintendent for the B.C. department of education, was buried yesterday in Vancouver.

As first principal of Victoria Normal School in 1915 Dr. MacLaurin was responsible for inaugurating teacher training on Vancouver Island.

Dr. MacLaurin was also one of the province's first school inspectors, his territory extending from the Alberta border through the Similkameen, east and west Kootenays.

He joined the department of education in 1932. Survivors include his widow, Mrs. N. Evelyn MacLaurin, at one time a Victoria school trustee, and four children living in the United States.

Colonist, July 23, 1958



Normal?



One man's war

UVic Archive—The file containing Mr. Elliott's correspondence is not much to look at. The first letter is dated 9 September 1940, the last 19 May 1943. Today any administrator would write and receive more letters per month, than did Elliott during this period.

Elliott's first letter is one of three personal letters remaining in the file. On 9 September, 1940, he wrote the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau, "...if I can be of greater use elsewhere than in Victoria College I should be glad to serve."

Thirty-one letters cover the remaining days of 1940. Few are of interest, but those that are, illustrate the war's effect on Victoria College. On 13 September, Elliott wrote to UBC and Dr. S. J. Willis, Superintendent of Education, to say that there was "a serious demand for Beginners' German." He asked their permission to add German to the curriculum, adding, "Mr. Hickman is competent to do this work." By 16 September German had been okayed by UBC and the Department of Education. This must be a record; today such a decision would take months. One can only guess what was going on in these men's minds. Did they make their decision because Hickman was "competent", or did they realize, as early as 1940, the importance of German in the coming years? There is no answer in the correspondence until 23 April, 1941, when we learn that 14 students had taken German during the winter. Elliott wrote to the Inspector of Schools that this "was an embarrassing success". Later Elliott added, "the majority" of these 14 were Applied Science students.

Reading the remaining correspondence for 1940 is a curious experience for one who grew up in the American education system. Elliott's letters are a hodge-podge of the familiar and the fantastic. Familiar because many of the letters deal with student deferments, the creation of a COTC at the College, the draft and military recruiting. This is very familiar to one who knew the ROTC. But Canada had been at war a year, did it actually take 12 months for the military to organize training programs in the most likely of places? The strangest letter is from Elliott to the Registrar of UBC. The letter is brief, "There is a move on foot here to have us undertake the ceremony of saluting the flag. I told the Board we would do so if the regulation applied to the University also. Does it?" UBC's answer was short, "...I am directed to inform you that this matter has not come up for consideration in the University."

Except for deferment letters, World War II seems to have bypassed Victoria College in 1941, judging from Elliott's file. In one letter we learn that the basement room used by the MTC is without heat. Elliott writes to the School Trustees for permission to put a small radiator in the room. A few days later, a Capt. George Ash, TR, CID, CMR, PP, LOF—"World-famous author, Canadian soldier, author and cowboy"—wrote asking for permission to put on his show at Victoria College. Ash's letter is an illiterate comedy. It must have brightened Elliott's day to read how this "soldier of fortune"

was famous for "spinning the world's longest lasso, 75-ft." Mr. Elliott's answer was "no".

After Ash, the only other reflection of the war in 1941 is a letter of request from the RCAF Station at Patricia Bay. The RCAF did not have any "Scientific Apparatus available on the station for class work"; judging from the list, it's lucky they even had a room.

The rest of 1941 is taken up with a number of letters between Elliott and an American supply company which didn't, couldn't or wouldn't send Elliott the v-drive belt he'd originally ordered.

Although the 1942 letters make up the bulk of the file, there is rarely a mention of the war. The one exception is a letter from Elliott to David Spencer of David Spencer Ltd., asking permission to use his land, "in the hollow on the west side of Joan Crescent", for bombing practice. Why didn't Elliott phone Spencer, both were in Victoria. Surely it would have been faster?

And it is speed, or the lack of speed that characterizes Elliott's letters of 1942. Every minor question had to be answered by UBC and the Department of Education: the hiring of a janitor, the question of wages for readers of French papers and permission to repair one of the tower rooms. Then there are the thank you notes for books donated to the library (there was no librarian), personal letters to mothers worried about their children's grades, and the problems of students challenging their final marks. Everything went through Elliott's office, the picture is one of unremitting drudgery. He must have felt like the low man on the totem pole; he had to ask permission for every move he wanted to make. Perhaps the most telling sign in 1942 is Elliott's lack of humour. In 1940 and 1941, there are many signs of his tremendous sense of humour. In 1943 there is no humour.

The 1943 section begins with a letter of 8 January, and ends with one dated 19 May. The first letter is a request by Elliott for an increase in salary for Edmond Callan, a janitor. The primary reason for the increase was, it appears, due to the College having a six-day week and the difficulty in keeping the building "clean and in order because of its curious design and the great amount of intricate woodwork". The rest of the letter deals with 1942's problems, the tutoring of French Canadians, the return of 197 of 256 gas masks distributed by the ARP to the College, a letter to the Inspector of Schools stating that, in Elliott's opinion, all but one of his staff would be worthless as officer material, and one unanswered letter from the YMCA concerning the Glinz Lake camp.

Finally, on 19 May, the letter one has been waiting for, "I had a very careful, full examination by Dr. McPherson yesterday. He again advised me strongly to give up all familiar work and take the summer off. He reminded me that it was my third warning. I am afraid I must obey. For some reason it is hard to write these words. I have been at it so long. Sincerely yours, P. H. Elliott, Principal."



Into the college of Death filed the 600

In September 1946, thousands of veterans returned to Canada, and many wanted to continue their education. They swelled the 1946-47 enrollment to almost six hundred, a record.

But Victoria College was still located in Dunsmuir Castle—that and one army hut; three more huts had been promised but not yet delivered.

Dr. J.M. Ewing, the College principal, welcomed the massed students from the steps. His words were not particularly cheering:

"I am ashamed to bring you into buildings so unsuitable for your reception... buildings... makeshift and wholly inadequate."

The students agreed. They could also see a possible solution—but one that had already been rejected. The first issue of *The Microscope*, editorialized:

"To all new and second year students returning to Victoria College this year, the news that the lovely Normal School on Lansdowne Road will be unavailable has been a disappointment.

"Efforts were made during the Summer to obtain the Normal School for the Fall session shortly after it was vacated by the Army. The authorities... ruled that the Normal students would return to the large building while the college students will again sardine themselves into the Craigdarroch Castle.

"The Normal School... could, on college schedule, accommodate nine hundred students comfortably. It will have one hundred and twenty. The present Vic College building... should house no more than one hundred and fifty students... this year it will accommodate six hundred."

Foreshadowing future events, a note appeared elsewhere in the issue:

"Owing to the Extreme Fire Hazard, may we again remind you that—SMOKING IS PROHIBITED IN THE HALLS. PLEASE OBSERVE THIS RULE!"

Early the next month, the real crisis came. The headline in the *Times* for October 8, 1946, read:

"VICTORIA COLLEGE CONDEMNED AS FIRE HAZARD"

Under this alarming heading, a brief leader announced:

"Quick Action Demanded for Safety of Students Attending Craigdarroch"

The Fire Chief was quoted as saying, "at least 400 should come out of Victoria College," but that he would allow three hundred to remain in the building if necessary. The danger was well summed up by Dr. Ewing:

"At least 50 students would lose their lives in the event of fire.... The staff members would undoubtedly stay to try and get the young people out and we'd all perish—God help us."

Ironically, a two-page spread in the middle of the first section of the paper announced:

"THIS IS FIRE PREVENTION WEEK"

The Normal School's promise of relief was prompt but... far from sufficient. Space for about 250 students was offered; the provision of more was, according to the Education Minister, Dr. Weir, impossible... "With the present shortage of teachers, its facilities must not be impaired."

A meeting between the Cabinet of B.C. and the School Board was scheduled for October 11, but the College students beat them to the punch. On the day before the meeting, they organized a protest parade to publicize their situation. The *Times* printed an eyewitness account of the event:

"Four abreast, students of Victoria College today at noon marched through downtown streets to the Parliament Buildings, paced by drums and bagpipes to bring their protest against overcrowding... to the attention of Victoria citizens.

"The parade was almost a block and a half in length and took 10 minutes to pass.

"Banners and placards were carried... the first one carried by Students' Representative Council members, 'Into the College of Death Filed the 600.'

"Others read: 'The government says nothing is too good for the veterans. Gentlemen, they mean it, we've got nothing'; 'A Castle for Dunsmuir—a Fire Trap for Us'; 'The Normal or Nothing'; 'Never Has So Little Been Denied So Many By So Few'; and 'Will the Government Fiddle While the College Burns.'

"Sympathetic crowds gathered all along the parade route... while a sound truck kept up a running commentary asking the citizens to sign the petition... which asks that the Normal School and Victoria College be exchanged.

"As the parade turned on to Douglas Street at Fort a corps of motorcycle riders joined the parade,

Those former Victoria College students who died in the second world war

F.O. John F. Armstrong, R.C.A.F.
P.O. Gordon H. Atkinson, R.C.A.F.
Major Desmond Barrett, R.C.E.
P.O. George A. Baxter, R.C.A.F.
F.O. Ian Sutherland Brown, R.C.A.F.
Flt. Lt. William B. Brown, R.C.A.F.
Sgt. Brian Burdon-Murphy, R.C.A.F.
Lieut. John L.S. Cunningham, F.A.A.
P.O. Edward A. Davis, R.C.A.F.
Flt. Lt. Walter G. Deveson, R.C.A.F.
Sgt. Pilot Earl S. Foster, R.C.A.F.
Flt. Lt. Walter Friker, R.C.A.F.
P.O. Gordon D. Gilmour, R.C.A.F.
Flt. Lt. F. B. Gregory, R.C.A.F.
Peter D. Hincks, R.C.A.F.
Lieut. Alan G. Hudson, Canadian Scottish
F.O. David R. Jones, R.C.A.F.
Sgt. Lee P. Leighton, R.C.A.
Sgt. Pilot Robert F. Leighton, R.C.A.F.
Sgt. Stanley L. Lock, C.N.S.C.
Wing-Commander K. F. MacDonald, R.C.A.F.
F.O. Ian H. MacLean, R.C.A.F.
Flt. Lt. Philip A. McMaster, R.C.A.F.
F.O. James P. A. Maconachie, R.C.A.F.

F.O. W. H. Matthews, R.C.A.F.
F.O. C. Alan Mayhew, R.C.A.F.
F.O.E.W. Terrence Mellander, R.C.A.F.
P.O. Harvey B. Minnis, R.C.A.F.
P.O. John P. Monckton, R.C.A.F.
Midshipman Christopher Norman, R.N.
Sgt. John J. O'Connell, Canadian Scottish
F.O. Michael R. F. Oliver, R.C.A.F.
P.O. Rupert Brooke (Nick) Fraser, R.C.A.F.
Sgt. Pilot George Parker, R.C.A.F.
Midshipman Peter Piddington, R.N.
P.O. George Pringle, R.C.A.F.
Sub-Lt. Edward G. Robbins, R.C.N.
Sgt. Pilot Edward H. Robinson, R.C.A.F.
Struan T. Robertson, U.S.N.
P.O. Stephen G. Rose, R.A.F.
W.O. Harry A. E. Smith, R.C.A.F.
Lieut. John Swainson, Tank Corps.
Flt.-Lt. Michael Symons, R.A.F.
Sgt. Navigator Robert Thompson, R.C.A.F.
Wing-Commander John D. Twigg, R.C.A.F.
Sgt. Observer Kenneth Wellwood, R.C.A.F.
F.O. F. Grant Willis, R.C.A.F.

weaving in and out and bearing more placards.

"A number of the girl marchers took up the refrain of 'It's a long, long way to the Normal, but our heart's right there.'"

"The parade went down to the Parliament Buildings, circled through the driveway in front of the Buildings and out at Menzies Street..."

But by October 12, no action had been taken. The *Colonist* reported:

"Utilization of Victoria College will be limited to 200 students unless something is done quickly to remedy the overcrowding Fire Chief Joseph Raymond warned."

The Chief was quoted:

"No responsible government should allow this condition to exist. The building is overcrowded by 400 people."

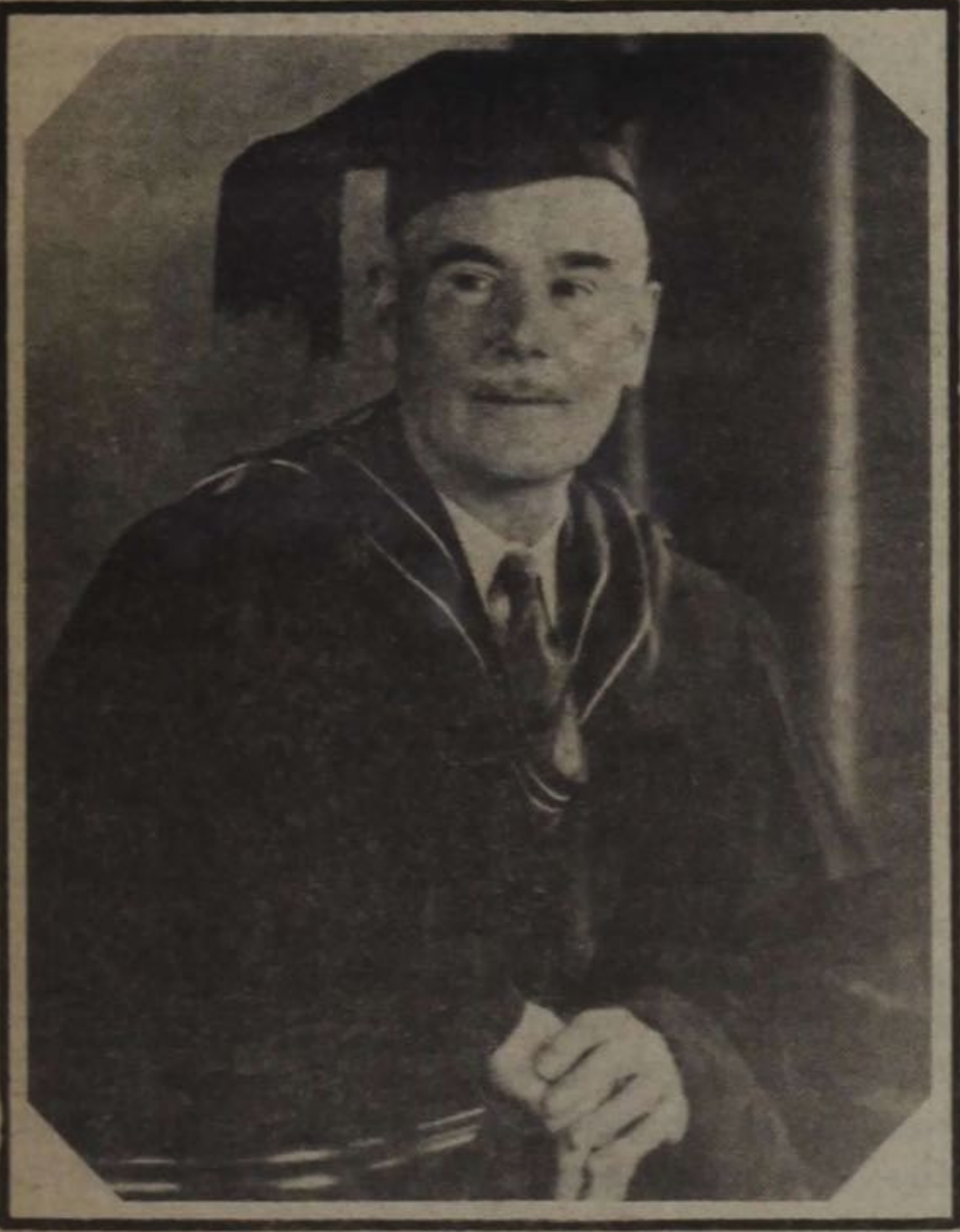
At last, on October 16, the crisis was brought to an end. The *Times* reported:

"The entire student body, staff and equipment of Victoria College will be moved from the Craigdarroch building to the Provincial Normal School building... it was announced by Premier John Hart."

"The Premier stated alterations in the Normal School building, necessary for housing the college, will start immediately..."



Jeff Cunningham's "biology room," 1934-35.



Dr. John Morton Ewing: "a distinguished educational career"

Unexpected death shocks Victoria

Dr. John Morton Ewing, principal of Victoria College since 1944, died at his home yesterday at the age of 63.

Born in Palestine, he received his early education at Edinburgh University. He came to Canada in 1910, graduating from Queen's University, and taking his doctor's degree from the University of Toronto.

He came to Victoria from a staff position with the Vancouver Normal School.

During a distinguished educational career he wrote a book of essays, "Reflections of a Dominie," and was co-author with Dr. D.L. MacLaurin of a textbook on social educational psychology.

When he joined the staff of Victoria College with the rank of associate professor, he lectured on psychology.

"The Victoria College will share the Normal School building with the Normal School's student teachers. The Dunsmuir Castle, will be abandoned by the college..."

"The student representatives earlier today had turned in to the Premier's office a petition, carrying 14,243 names, demanding that the Normal School building be made available to house the college..."

The students had triumphed, but their pride did not go to their heads. They kept their sense of humour. The October 29 *Microscope* was already pointing out certain disadvantages:

"Unfortunately... the move will have its drawbacks. ...With ten classrooms and ample space the old story of being trapped by a flood of humanity in a back corner of the last lecture room will no longer be a valid excuse of being late for lectures. No longer will a co-ed be able to check at will on her popularity rating by arriving late at lectures..."

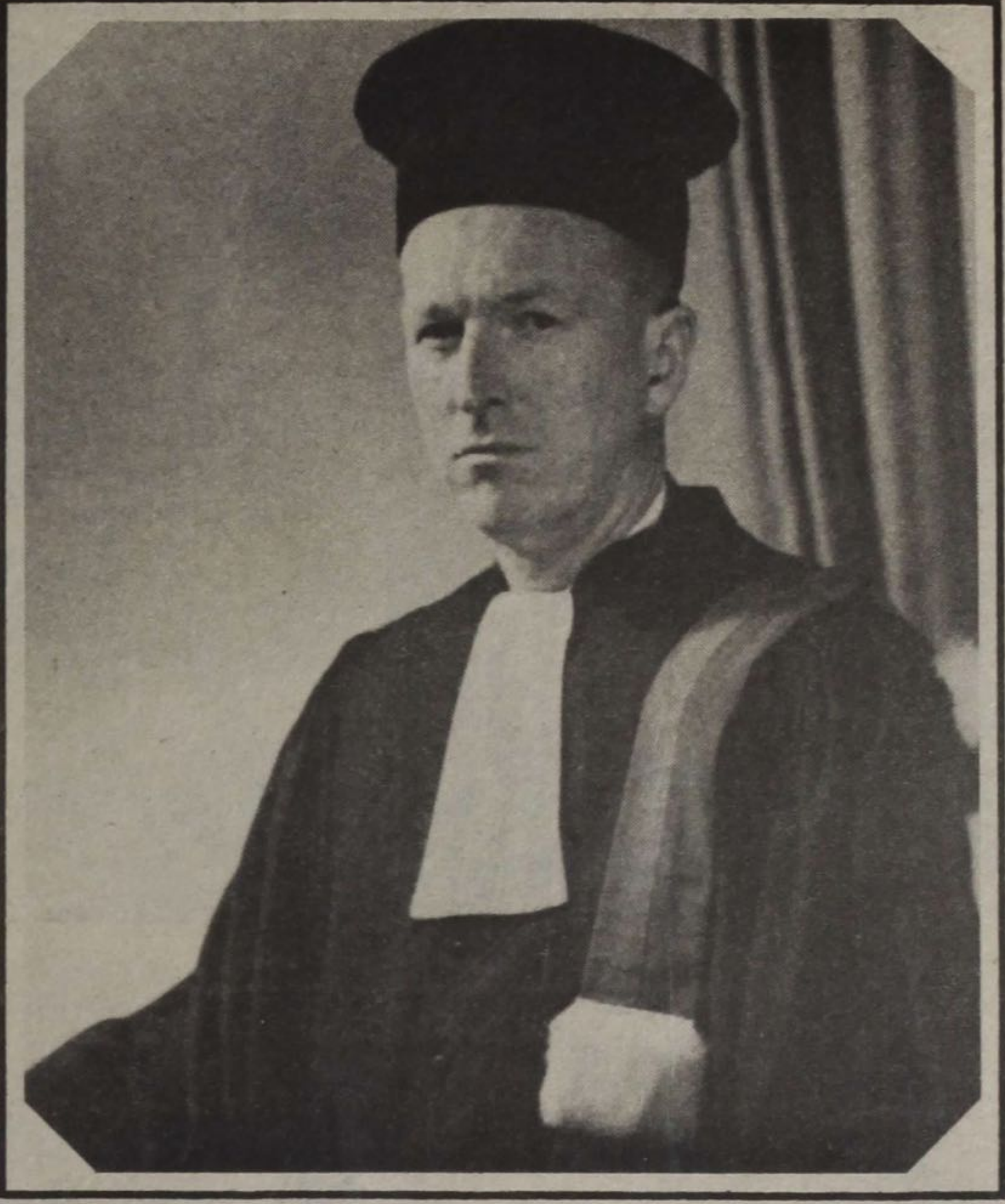
And the moral of all this? Well, it is best summed up by a filler item in the same issue of *The Microscope*:

"Arguing wastes time, kills team work, stalls progress and ruins safety."

The Tower 1960



J.A. Cunningham in 1954, from a portrait by M. Pavelic.



Both studied at the Sorbonne in Paris on French government scholarships.

Dr. Hickman taught at Victoria High from 1932 to 1938, coming to the College in 1939. He has been a regular contributor to international service of radio as broadcaster in French over C.B.C.

programs designed to interpret Canada to France.

He is a past president of the Victoria Arts Centre and still serves on the board of directors. He is also on the board of directors of Victoria Symphony Society.

Tuesday, May 20, 1952

Lansdowne Days 1947-1963

Roger J. Bishop

Whenever I think of the Lansdowne days of Victoria College, I think of Wordsworth's lines:

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive
And to be young was very heaven."

I think both students and faculty had a feeling that they were in at the creation of a new and very good institution. It was a heady time. The six hundred veterans who had swamped the slender facilities of Craigdarroch Castle had, under the generalship of Principal Ewing and Student President Terry Garner, led the battle to get the larger quarters of the underused Normal School at Lansdowne released for college purposes. They had marched on the Legislature with their plea, and John Hart's government had overruled the reluctant educational bureaucrats to divide the Normal (Young) building into two: The College was to occupy the west while the Normal would be confined to the eastern half.

To make the College opening on the new campus possible in January, 1947, every student and every faculty member had to make a maximum effort. The Biology lab. and the Chemistry-Physics huts had to be lifted from their Craigdarroch foundations and carried to a new site back of the Normal Building. And every piece of equipment had to be taken down and labelled and packed. I had to supervise the movement of the library and that was simple by comparison. (There were only some four thousand books in those days!) The main problem was getting the shelving down at Craigdarroch and then up at Lansdowne before the books arrived!

Once established at Lansdowne we discovered that we were not popular with the Normal staff. An iron curtain of suspicion existed. What were the further intentions of these pushy College types? Though gym and auditorium were supposed to be shared, in effect these facilities could be used freely by the College only in the few weeks of the Fall and Spring terms when the Normal students were out practice teaching. Anything more than that required negotiations worthy of the United Nations. Despite all the difficulties, however (and a more inadequate stage never can have existed than the apron stage in the Young Building!) the College Players' Club did produce a reasonable *School for Scandal* and a splendid *Night Must Fall* in 1950 and 1951. Disinterestedly, too, they put all their profits from these and subsequent productions into a trust fund which eventually helped to make the Phoenix Theatre possible.

And all the time the enrollment of the Normal

School was rising, the College library was growing and general pressure on space was increasing. But splendid Dr. Ewing had foreseen that new quarters must be provided. Through friends in the government he had had an amendment attached to the School Act which safeguarded College surplus funds (the Federal Government had begun to pay special grants to help universities and colleges meet the veterans' educational needs), and he had used these funds to buy six acres from Mr. Dunlop who owned property east of the Young Building. Further than this he had accumulated enough money to erect a small building so that the library and the college offices could be shifted to make more classroom space available in the Young.

When Dr. Ewing died of a heart attack early in 1952, the completed building was named in his memory by a faculty and student body determined that one who had served so well should not be forgotten. I well remember when the building was opened by then Education Minister Tilly Rolston in late 1952. With pride she stated that the Ewing would provide space sufficient to meet all college needs in Victoria until 1967. Well, only a few years passed before the roof had to be jackhammered off, and a third story added. No cloistered quiet that winter! And then the Paul Building was built, Dunlop House bought and Hudson Bay land acquired on both sides of extended Foul Bay Road.

Meantime, in the early fifties when the government brought the Normal Schools into the university system, the problem of separate and conflicting jurisdictions on the Lansdowne Campus was solved. But then the question of the terms of affiliation with U.B.C. began to emerge. More and more students were questioning why they should have to cross to Vancouver to complete their degrees. Why couldn't they have the courses they needed in Victoria? Though most faculty and students started as U.B.C. loyalists, the constant difficulties encountered in getting authorization from U.B.C. authorities for upper year work in Victoria led to a movement for independence. And when geometric increases in student population in the Vancouver area led to government approval of a separate Simon Fraser University, how could an independent UVic be resisted?

So in a very few years the thirty-five acres which had seemed luxury at Lansdowne were despised as totally inadequate. It was then that the hundreds of acres of ex-army camp and Hudson's Bay land north of Cedar Hill were bought and plans for a new university improvised.

Hickman heads staff of Victoria College

Youngest Man Ever to Hold Post in City

Dr. W. Harry Hickman was appointed principal of Victoria College at a meeting of Greater Victoria School Board Monday night.

Dr. Hickman, 43, is the youngest principal in the college's 50-year history.

The appointment, approved unanimously on recommendation of Victoria College Council, dates from May 1. Dr. Hickman was also appointed to the rank of full professor, effective from the same date.

A committee previously appointed comprising Willard Ireland, chairman; Dean S.N.F. Chant of U.B.C. and Trustee A.W. Trevett will recommend

appointment of a vice-principal at the next College Council meeting.

Dr. Hickman, M.A. (Brit. Col.), D. Lett. (University of Paris) was appointed vice-principal of the College July 1, 1951. He was named acting principal some weeks ago on the sudden death of Dr. J.M. Ewing.

U.B.C. Gold Medal

Dr. Hickman won the Governor-General's Gold Medal for heading the U.B.C. 1930 graduating class for his B.A. degree. His wife, the former Grace Parkinson of Vancouver, a French gold medalist at U.B.C. in 1933.



Some Gordon Head history

by Tony Hopkins

Forest, farm, field, camp and campus—the land on which the Gordon Head Campus is located has fulfilled many functions for many different owners since it was first registered as part of a larger tract of land belonging to one Joseph W. Mackay on June 28, 1858.

In 1871, Michael Finnerty acquired 64 of the acres on the west side of the present Finnerty Road and cleared the land to create Spring Park Farm. For many years the farm's dairy herds supplied milk to the Jubilee Hospital. Records show that many people over the years held title to various portions of the land—and the overlaps caused by the various sales and purchases weave an intricate real estate pattern, but the eastern part of the campus, where the new building will be erected seems to have belonged to a succession of Chinese owners until about 1910 or 1911, when it was subdivided for a land development scheme which was never realized. The government acquired much of the Gordon Head land in 1912.

During the early thirties there was an airport out there, and one airshow had 30 planes taking part and even a parachute jump, but all in the brightest daylight, for the airport license prohibited its operation at night-time.

Things were a little quieter in the mid-thirties when presumably the only noise was the gentle growing of the vegetables of Mr. William Mattick's truck garden.

The modern history of Gordon Head begins in the fall of 1940 when the army constructed 50 temporary huts in five weeks. Then it stayed for almost 20 years.

Until May, 1941, up to 1,000 recruits per month were received for training. Then the camp became an officer training centre. From 1943 to the end of the war it was used for casualty retraining and in 1945 it was used as a rehabilitation centre for ex-prisoners of war.

After the war, an army still predominated at Gordon Head, but the crying of babies replaced the bawling of sergeants. There were many more families than there were houses in those days and the temporary huts helped to ease the shortage from 1947 to 1950.

Then the soldiers came back. A battery of

artillery occupied the camp in the early 1950's and the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles was based there from 1955 to 1957.

Victoria College became the owner on May 13, 1959, and immediately began to use its new campus for expansion. By the end of 1960 the drill hall was an auditorium-gymnasium with a proper playing floor, one hut was a physics laboratory, the officers' mess was a faculty building and the college had a new playing field.

When the present academic year started another hut, which used to house a company of infantry, contained additional change rooms and showers, psychology laboratories, a student lounge and offices for the college newspaper and annual.

By September other huts will have been converted. The Fine Arts department will have its own building, there will be two faculty office buildings and a second playing field will be ready, across the road there will be a classroom block and a new student union building.

Reprinted from the Martlet, January 20, 1962.

Preparing for a new age

Colonist July 25, 1965

Visitors to the Gordon Head Campus of the University of Victoria this summer will see a vital phase in the evolution of a small college into an important and modern Canadian university.

Amid the racket of carpenters' hammers and the buzz of electric saws, from the dust will arise the social sciences and the education-arts buildings—barely in time to meet the predicted fall influx of students.

During the past years of history the University of Victoria has grown to meet the challenge issued by the necessity of education.

Victoria College's 62 years may be considered in

three distinct stages. The first stage, from 1903 to 1915, saw the College in affiliation with Montreal's McGill University and a part of Victoria High School.

Craigdarroch Castle provided the College a home during the second stage, 1921 and 1946.

After the Second World War Victoria College moved in with the Provincial Normal School at Lansdowne. This third era of development ended in July, 1963, when Victoria College became the University of Victoria and dropped its association with the University of British Columbia.

Victoria High School, First Campus

An act of the Provincial Legislature in 1894 permitted the province's high schools to affiliate with Canadian universities.

Victoria High School applied to McGill University in 1902, and by doing so laid claim to the sum of \$10,000 from the will of city businessman Benjamin William Pearce, who had left that amount for an institute of higher learning in Victoria. The building which housed Victoria High School and Victoria College, where Central Junior Secondary now stands, was built at a cost of \$40,000. E. B. Paul, principal from 1903 to 1908, described it as "exceedingly pretty" and noted that "when the ivy had grown over the walls and the glaring red of the bricks had been in a measure toned down, even those who now objected to its style would admit it highly artistic."

Victoria College's first class of seven students studied the first year courses of McGill; second year courses were added in 1907 for the convenience of two students. Victoria High became so crowded the same year, even the principal's office being used for classroom space, that a separate three-room frame building had to be erected for the sole use of college students. S. J. Willis was principal from 1908 to 1915. During the entire early period Victoria College came under the administration of the Greater Victoria School Board.

The problem of overcrowding remained, though, and in 1914 the present Victoria High was built. Meanwhile an act of 1908 established the University of British Columbia. Victorians were disappointed that the university was not to be in their city. When UBC opened in 1915, Victoria College closed.

Craigdarroch Campus

The College reopened in 1920 under E. B. Paul, and held classes on the third floor of Victoria High. This arrangement proved unsuitable. The year 1921 found the school trustees renting the mansion built in 1890 by the famous Dunsmuir family—Craigdarroch Castle.

Life was quiet at the College in the years between the two wars. Victoria was a beautiful spot separated from the world. A valedictory address in an annual of the time:

"We leave with the memories of two happy years which we will cherish in later life. The College with its towers and chimneys silhouetted against the sky, is an image that we will carry with us always."

In the early thirties, Victoria College's 10 faculty members (three of them women) were engaged in introducing 200 students to the benefits of an arts and science education. English, classics, sciences, philosophy, French, economics, history and math were on the curriculum. Percy H. Elliott, who succeeded Dr. Paul as principal in 1927, was a man of far-ranging interests. The last book he read before his death in 1943 was on Japanese mysticism. He taught classes in science, while Principal Emeritus Paul lectured on Roman history. Two generations of students studied chemistry under E. J. Savannah. The registrar was W. H. Gage, now of UBC.

The Student Christian Movement, Players' Club, and Science Club, among other clubs, offered students a choice of free-time activity. Victoria College rugger retained the provincial championship in 1931. Books from the Carnegie Institute were discussion material for the International Relations Club. Disarmament caught the attention of a few. The Men's Discussion Club tackled the pros and cons of the motion "Resolved that the completion of the Russian Five-Year Plan will be in the interests of humanity." One speaker at the College commented upon "the lack of action among Canadian students"; another warned of the "horror and futility of war."

A few of the individuals who have participated in the College's development over many years are Robert Wallace, Sydney Pettit, Harry Hickman, Roger Bishop, Dorothy Cruikshank, Phoebe Noble, Gordon Fields and Lewis Clark.

The Second World War brought an atmosphere of uncertainty into the lives of college students. Victoria College annuals issued during the war years listed former students killed in action, missing, or prisoners of war.

The end of the war and the subsequent flood of eager students, many of them veterans, doomed the suitability of Craigdarroch Castle for safe and comfortable education. The College's enrollment swelled to 600, far above the regulation limit. The Colonist quoted a teacher:

"At least 50 students would lose their lives in the event of fire. ...The staff members would undoubtedly stay to try and get the young people out and we'd all perish—God help us!"

Student feeling was acute regarding the inadequate housing of the College. The Students'

Council, prompt and effective in those days, noted that the Provincial Normal School could easily accommodate the enrollment of Victoria College.

The citizens of Victoria evidently sympathized with the plight of the students for a petition of 14,247 signatures was presented to the premier.

Lansdowne Campus

Creation of the Provincial Normal School paralleled the struggle for the creation of Victoria College. The Young Building, a considerable structure a half century ago, was opened in 1915. Its Nanaimo red brick, slate roofing material from Wales, and distinctive tower, made the building a familiar landmark in Victoria. During the Second World War it served as a hospital. In 1956 the Normal School became part of the College.

Students quickly settled into the new surroundings at Lansdowne where Dr. J. M. Ewing occupied the principal's office until 1952. Student activities were intense and varied. In the debating society, Alan Macfarlane defended the affirmative: "Resolved that B.C. liquor laws be liberalized to equal those of England." Duke Ellington, Woody Herman, the King Cole Trio, Benny Goodman and Count Basie were heroes of the Hot Records Society. Ski trips and dances were popular events; College alumni remember with nostalgia annual dances held in the Crystal Garden. Many considered the Martlet, a crude leaflet which rumour has it was once edited by Pierre Berton, less than satisfactory.

"The staff once again wishes to remind the students that the pear thrown through the Martlet office window was not aimed with the intention of silencing the press but in the same appreciative spirit which caused the London mob to shower an eighteenth century writer with rose petals."

A prof's wish for "a moral college paper" seemed hopeless.

Students, as ever, found themselves in conflict with the powers that be:

"Dan Levy led a spirited drive against the B.C. Electric in our much-publicized bus fare investigation. However, publicity was all we got out of the investigation, for in spite of Dan's efforts the fares were not reduced one farthing."

About half of Victoria College's 300 students participated in the annual UBC invasion march, when the College basketball, curling and rugby teams competed with those of the bigger brother. Night boats to Vancouver were alive with dancing and parties. The 1954 Tower reports, "there were comparatively few scandals this year."

Victoria College in the 1950's experienced serious growing pains. Principal Harry Hickman guided the College in these difficult years of change. Soaring enrollments necessitated the construction of the Ewing Building to provide greater office, laboratory and library space. Students dubbed it the "pink and blue elephant." On the completion of the handsome Paul Building in 1961 the Lansdowne Campus assumed its present aspect. Perhaps the most popular building with students, however, was the "Caf" where discussion raged over Mrs. Norris' legendary coffee.

The theft of a plywood teapot, a cannon, the Queen's bust, a \$900 silver ingot, the 1962 Centennial sign from the City Hall, and a totem pole heralded the last wild fling of college notoriety before the sobering effects of university status. Victoria became less and less amused. Campus publications also reflected a certain dubiousness of existence. The Martlet lingered, but magazines like the Spectator, Listener, Stylus, and Centurion enjoyed moments of glory and faded away.

Victoria College graduated from solely a two-year college in 1959 with the addition of third-year courses. Two years later the College granted its first bachelor's degrees. They were, however, UBC degrees. At the degree-granting ceremony UBC Chancellor A. E. Grauer referred to Victoria College's tremendous growth as a "threat and a challenge." The College met one challenge when it was decided to abandon the cramped Lansdowne Campus and expand on 285 acres of land near Gordon Head, acquired through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence and the Hudson's Bay Company. The American campus planner W. W. Wurster advised a radical design for a new campus that he predicted would accommodate 10,000 students. Phase I of Gordon Head development saw the construction of the Clearihue Building, the Student Union Building, the Elliott Science Building, the McPherson Library, and residences.

Victoria College finally graduated from UBC on the first of July, 1963, and became the University of Victoria. Judge Clearihue was appointed chancellor. At the ceremony he told the audience:

"It must be remembered that the University of Victoria is not part of the government of B.C. ...

"It is an independent university...belonging to and supported by the people of B.C. and in part by you the citizens of Victoria."

Judge Clearihue's presence was particularly appropriate, for he was a member of Victoria College's first class in 1903. Certainly his was the pride and wonder that only he and few others could understand.

The new university with its first president, Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, is endeavoring to prepare young Canadians for the new age.



McGill Photo

Captain Horn (at the wheel) with Dr. Jack Littlepage.

Horn steers UVic around

UVic has in its employ a grizzled seadog, who is only 30 years old, and who can operate anything that floats.

He is Danal Nairn Horn, skipper of the John Strickland, the University's dashing new research vessel.

"You name it and I've sailed on it," remarked the quiet-spoken Horn in an interview. "I'm very conversant with fish boats, sailboats, tugs, yachts..."

When he says boats and water are "sort of second nature", it is an understatement.

"I've been on water since I was big enough to walk."

His love of sailing began with his father. Manitoba-born, Horn spent his early childhood at his family's lakeside residence there.

When the family moved to B.C., they began a five-year stint in the lighthouse on Ballenas Island, off Parksville, where Horn's father was employed as the lighthouse keeper, and then for 15 years in the lighthouse on Trial Island, off Oak Bay.

Horn began working in 1965. His first job was to run a 30-foot launch for the Canadian Hydrographic Service to survey tidal patterns. In the next 10 years, up to his appointment last year by UVic, he crewed and later skippered fish and tug boats, picking up an intimate knowledge of the coast, as far south as Oregon and as far north as Alaska.

One of the main reasons Horn was chosen from a short list of 12 was because of his all-round background, needed for the varied and sometimes demanding research trips undertaken by UVic scientists.

"He knows how to move a boat around, how to handle it in tight situations, all the tricks he picked up primarily on tugboats," commented Dr. Jack Littlepage (Biology), co-ordinator of the John Strickland.

"If you can handle a tugboat around a boom, you can certainly manoeuvre a research vessel easily," said Littlepage. "He's just an excellent skipper."

Because of his lighthouse isolation, Horn gained his secondary education by correspondence.

He hasn't got a university degree, but his master of the sea's surface is now getting an advanced education about what is going on below.

"When he applied for the job he told us he was tired of running a boat from point A to point B like a bus driver," said Littlepage.

"Now when he gets a chance he is in the Strickland's lab looking into a microscope. And he's learned all the scientific language."

Says Dr. Derek Ellis (Biology) who headed

the Strickland's longest expedition to date, a 1,000-mile voyage in and around the Island this summer: "Horn knows how to relate to scientists, to meet their needs".

Besides Ellis' party, Horn has skippered two other long cruises this summer: a week with graduate students Gary Silver in Jervis INlet on the mainland coast, and a week with Littlepage on that rare phenomenon, Nitinat Lake.

The Nitinat experience underscored the Strickland's capability to go into waters where other boats can't.

A very shallow bar separates the lake from the Pacific, and Horn, under optimum conditions and a slack tide, literally surfed the Strickland into the lake.

"The Nitinat is a very unusual body of water; only one of four like it in the world," said Horn. "It's saline from surface to bottom, and under 15 metres it is dead."

When the Strickland was being built and fitted, Horn was close at hand "making sure things got done to my own satisfaction".

Besides being well-equipped, versatile and adaptable to any sort of handling, the Strickland is capable of going anywhere year-round in the dangerous and unpredictable waters around Vancouver Island.

Horn once took it into rough weather out on Juan de Fuca Strait to test its performance under duress. "It performed satisfactorily, but I won't take any risks with it. I know what my abilities are and what its capabilities are, and I won't venture outside of that."

The Strickland can sleep four on cruises, outside of Horn and his deckhand-cook Tom Shields.

During the winter, however, it is used mainly for day or evening outings, and can take up to 20 students and faculty.

Horn and Shields work a 12-hour day while at sea, time off being at anchorage overnight. There have been few periods when the boat has not been in demand since it started operations last December.

Despite a lot of overtime work and research tasks that require sailing at early or late hours, Horn, a bachelor, knows he has an enviable job.

"I was waiting for an opportunity like this. I'm not a nine-to-five man who can be confined to an office. I love the outdoors and the ocean. It's just perfect for me."

Horn's father, incidentally, has retired from lighthouse duty, and, far from having enough of the sea, is living on a trimaran on Genoa Bay.

Unseen devastation of logging documented

Waters around Vancouver Island, away from cities and towns, may seem unpolluted to most people familiar with them, but ask Dr. Derek Ellis (Biology) and he will shake his head sadly.

The marine biologist this summer headed a 12-day, 1,000-mile expedition around the Island and into some inlets on the mainland coast on UVic's new research vessel, the John Strickland.

The main objectives were to determine the state of marine life on the beds of estuaries and deep inland inlets.

The findings aren't encouraging.

According to Ellis, the inlets are naturally not very productive of marine life, because of a lack of flushing, but the estuaries, which should be bountiful, are being strangled by effects of logging.

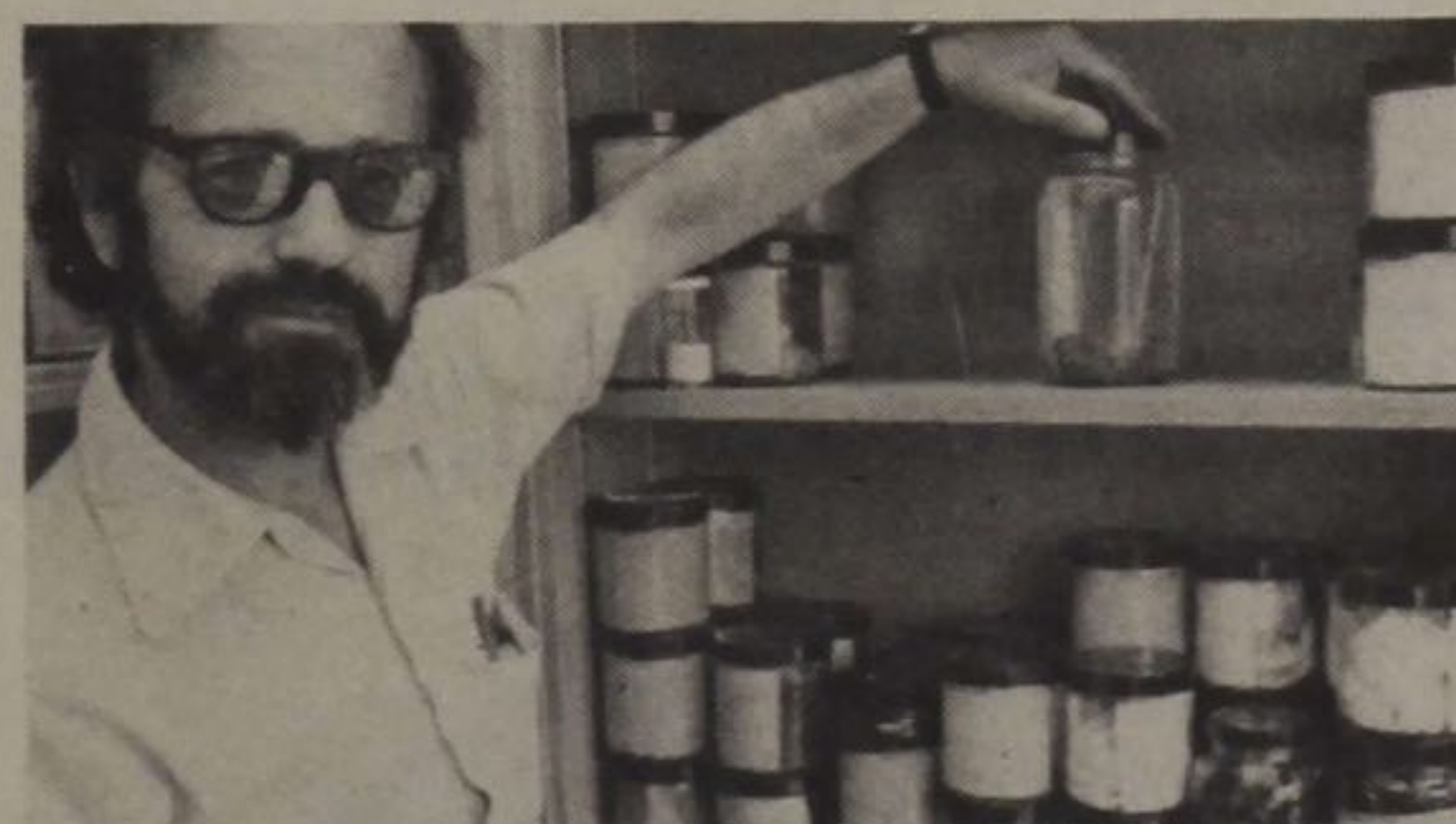
Ellis, together with Dr. Jim Pojar of the provincial government's ecological resources program, and graduate student Kathy Coates, collected samples from 13 estuaries on the eastern, northern and western sides of the Island.

"Most have been affected by logging," said Ellis. The few that weren't he declined to publicize before some form of protection is given to them.

"We badly need to put some estuaries and their watersheds under ecological reserves protection." Ellis will recommend such action when he submits a report later this year to the B.C. ecological reserves board of the Department of Lands, Forests and Natural Resources. "There is still some time left to save a few."

Ellis explained that logging destroys benthos (or marine life) in two ways: from log boom chips sinking to the seabed, and from disrupting the natural flow of the river leading to the estuaries.

Such forms of life as bivalves and shellfish can't survive in the layers of rotting chips at



Ellis and a batch of seabed specimens.

the bottom of the estuaries. In addition, the estuaries aren't being flushed regularly, because the uprooting of trees and roots upstream by loggers causes the river to run off quickly.

Ellis said the damage lasts from between 50 and 100 years, and that some of the estuaries they were documenting were despoiled by logging operations at about the turn of the century.

"It's surprising where logging operations have been. We pulled into some very remote coves for overnight anchorage and noted the faded remains of logging."

The Strickland also ventured up some deep fjords to collect specimens, and Ellis confirmed, as expected, relatively little seabed life.

But he had some good scientific news. Because of the capabilities of the Strickland, which no other research vessel its size on the west coast possesses, he was able to collect specimens in open channels with strong currents.

"We found an unexpected complexity and abundance of marine organisms in these unexplored open channels."

The Strickland opens up a whole new biological frontier on the west coast," said Ellis, who plans to dedicate next summer to exploration of the many open channels between the east coast of the Island and the mainland.

He also noted enthusiastically that with the Strickland's research capabilities he was able to collect two or three times the amount of samples he's ever been able to.

"From this two-week cruise alone, I've got enough samples to keep me busy processing all winter. As a matter of fact, I am going to have to change my whole computer program to accommodate the volume of research the Strickland will allow."

He added that on the two dozen or so oceanographic vessels he has worked on in 20 years of research, "the Strickland is by far the most efficient".

Ellis' work has added significance in that he is extending his baseline studies of local waters. He has monitored Satellite Channel off southeastern Vancouver Island the past 10 years, and if any pollution, such as oil from ships, or purely natural changes take place he will become immediately aware of it. Now he is developing a baseline picture of waters right around the Island.

Researching with him are graduate students Kathy Coates and Kathy Conlan.

Coates, while on the expedition, was also collecting species of enchytracid, or sewage worms, from drift algae at the high tide mark near pulp mills and from various estuaries.

She is gathering evidence to back her belief that certain species of this marine worm are found where pollution is, and if that is the case, the worms will be a reliable and immediate indicator of pollution conditions.

Conlan, for her master's thesis, is doing intensive evaluations of the effects of debris from log booms on sea bottom benthos.

"Coates is measuring the extend of logging effects on estuaries while Conlan is measuring the intensity of the effects," said Ellis.



Kathy Conlan: in her left hand, a jarful of organisms from a healthy seabed, and in her right the amount of life in a seabed ravaged by log chips.

McGill Photos



Earn-as-you-learn starts

By John Driscoll

Co-operative Education is in the fledgling stage at UVic with the introduction this year of a pilot project in the departments of Chemistry and Physics, but in other parts of Canada it has been a success story for years.

The experimental program at UVic will involve about 30 top students and will require them to undertake several work terms in jobs related to their academic studies beginning in the summer of 1977.

The Co-operative Education Program is based on the principle that academic training integrated with alternating work terms develops graduates of a high academic and professional stature.

Dr. Paul West (Chemistry), who attended the Canadian Association for Co-operative Education conference in Sherbrooke, Que. at the beginning of September, is convinced that the principle is a sound one.

"Government agencies and industry have enthusiastically accepted the concept of co-operative education and are encouraging it," he said. "And the results of a survey in Quebec of 1,600 students involved in all stages of co-operative education indicate that the benefits of the program seem to be real for participating students."

West explained that the University of Waterloo was the first Canadian university to start a co-operative education program.

Originally for engineering students, the program at Waterloo has grown to include about 5,000 students, almost half the total student population.

"Until this year, however, there has been no such program west of the Rockies and there are more than 1,000 Waterloo students working with co-operative employers west of Winnipeg as part of the program," he said. "In fact, most industries we've contacted in B.C. for our program have asked the same question. Why haven't we started the program earlier?"

Perhaps one reason it took so long for co-operative education to officially appear in B.C. was a long-standing reluctance by academics to enter programs which are not solely contained within the university, he said.

"In other parts of Canada the program has proven of great benefit to students," said West. "It tends to complement rather than hinder a student's development."

West pointed out that only students with high academic qualifications are selected for the program and they must maintain a high academic standard throughout the program. "Students must complete not only the same full academic program of other students, but in addition they must successfully complete their work terms."

"A student arrives at graduation with a positive record of participation within industry and an excellent academic record."

Apart from the obvious advantage of having a job related to his studies, West feels the program offers the co-operative student a unique opportunity to interact with government agencies, industry and society at large.

"It's an example of a university being responsive to society's needs," he said. "And it has worked to the satisfaction of both."

West said a spokesman for Ontario Hydro has openly stated that given two students of

equal ability, he would favor a co-operative grad over a student who took the traditional academic route.

"This does not mean the co-operative student necessarily gets the job every time, but it is an indication of how highly government agencies and industry rate such programs."

John Dewey, Dean of Academic Affairs and chairman of the university's Co-operative Education Committee is cautiously optimistic about the program at UVic.

For several months senior officials from government agencies and industries have been visiting the campus to meet Dewey, the committee and the departments.

The committee includes Dr. Alexander Kirk, chairman of the Chemistry Department, Dr. R.M. Pearce, chairman of the Physics Department, Drs. Alexander McCauley and Paul West from Chemistry, and Drs. Harry Dosso and James Elliott from Physics. Administrative assistants John Goudy (Physics) and John Reeves (Chemistry) are also on the committee.

"We've had universal encouragement," said Dewey. "Considering the economic climate, response from federal and provincial agencies and industry has been excellent."

Dewey said there should be no difficulty in finding positions for about 15 students from each department for the first work terms which begin in May, 1977.

West said the program has great potential for development into other disciplines, including mathematics, biology and the social sciences.

"Co-operative education began in the United States for engineering students, and now on 800 campuses across that country engineers account for only 50 per cent of co-operative students."

West said in other Canadian universities and colleges, students in mathematics,

chemistry, physics, marine engineering, social work and business administration participate in the program.

"The practicums in child care and education represent a similar philosophy here at UVic," he said.

West said the program is a two-way street with benefits both to students and industry. "It enhances a student's ability to go through the transition stage from university to a profession, and it brings to industry students with a knowledge of the most recent developments in a particular field."

Entry to the co-operative program at UVic is restricted to honors students in Chemistry with a B average or better and honors and majors Physics students with a B average or better.

Applications for entry into the program are now being taken in both departments.

Co-operative employers have been asked to submit short job descriptions to the university by Nov. 30. These job descriptions will be made available to students by Jan. 1. Students then make applications for specific job terms in order of preference by Jan. 31

and after interviews in February and March the employers will submit a list of preferred students.

Students and jobs are then matched based on the preferences expressed by employers and students.

To begin the program Physics students will have work terms during the summer only, while the Chemistry Department has arranged to have alternating work and academic terms of four months each on a year-round basis.

A student can drop back into the traditional academic program at any time without penalty and the progress of students during their work terms is followed closely by an academic advisor.

Employers and the university will evaluate each student's work term and students will be asked to submit a report for each work term.

Each student will be expected to complete at least three work terms to graduate in the co-operative program. Completed work terms will be recorded on a student's transcript.

Winegard report UVic's 'death sentence'

The Winegard report on university programs in non-metropolitan areas of British Columbia is an "academic death sentence" for UVic, according to Dr. Larry Devlin, director of Continuing Education.

UVic President Howard Petch puts a different interpretation on the report, however, seeing the recommendations as "strengthening our role as a provincial university."

The main recommendation in the recently released report calls for the creation of a new division of Simon Fraser University, separately funded, responsible for providing a comprehensive, outreach degree credit program, with university centres in Prince George, Kamloops, Kelowna and Nelson.

Devlin, at the Sept. 15 Senate meeting, said the report gives the entire outreach program to SFU while perceiving UVic as "an intellectual backwater."

At his urging Senate will request that a joint committee of Senate and Board of Governors be set up to study the implications of the Winegard report on the future of UVic.

If the report is implemented, Devlin said, UVic could lose several hundred students to the new centres in the next few years. "Because university enrolments and financing are tied together UVic will start receiving smaller operating budgets," he said.

"We are a provincial university and we should very quickly consider what our role is," he said.

The report, commissioned by Education Minister Dr. Pat McGeer in May, was produced by Dr. William Winegard of Toronto, a former president of Guelph University.

UVic does not figure prominently in the report and only one of 24 recommendations refers directly to this university.

In one reference the report states that UVic wishes to be and should be a highly residential undergraduate arts and science university with a few professional programs and limited graduate work.

"It has the opportunity to stay relatively small and promote quality in its restricted program," the report states. "It has been carrying much of the load for continuing education on Vancouver Island and on some parts of the mainland coast and could continue to do so without being detracted from its main role."

The lone formal recommendation dealing with UVic calls for co-operation between UVic and UBC in the delivery of degree-completion programs in nursing to the non-metropolitan areas of B.C.

SFU has been given to the end of

December, 1976, to accept or reject the proposal to create a separately funded division. If SFU rejects the proposal, the report recommends a new university for B.C. to start in 1977.

While Devlin sees the report as an "obituary for this university", Petch is encouraged by the description of UVic as a "highly residential" university.

"We're a very long way from being a highly residential university right now," he said. "We're terribly short of residential places."

"This independent report perceives our role as continuing to provide accommodation for students from up-island and the interior. It should strengthen our request to the province for additional residences."

The government has recently informed UVic that student housing will not be eligible for funds under the new borrowing authority being set up by the province to finance capital projects at universities.

Several senators expressed concern about the apparent identification of UVic's future role by the commission.

"This Senate has never decided that UVic be a small, undergraduate university," said Steve Jennings, Dean of Graduate Studies. "I'd like to know how much weight this report carries since it pre-empts the decisions of this body."

He agreed with Devlin that a study should be made.

"We're already third on the totem pole behind UBC and SFU and it could get worse."

The Winegard Commission held 12 public hearings across the province and accepted 251 briefs.

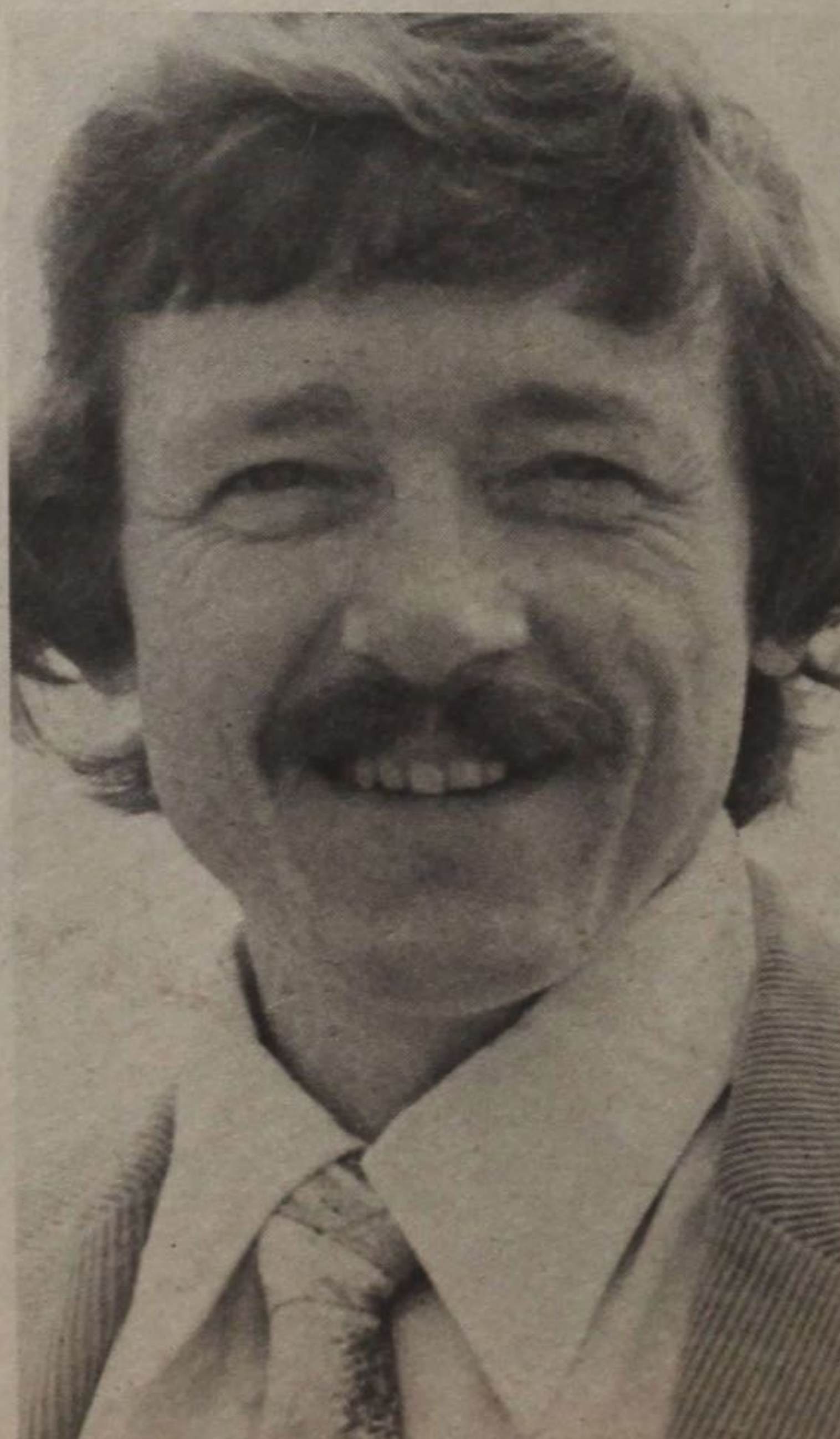
Dr. Norma Michelson, Dean of Education and Dr. Glen Farrell, associate director of the Division of Continuing Education, served on an advisory panel to the commission and both discovered that there is a great deal of hostility in the province towards the three coastal universities.

"Our reputation in many parts of the province is not a good one," said Michelson.

"The people of the province feel that we have failed to provide adequate access to degree courses," she said.

Farrell said the meetings revealed that people have "very limited faith in the three universities on their track record. Let there be no mistake. People want degree-completion courses and they want access to these courses in other parts of the province."

Senate requested a report from the joint BOG-Senate committee by the November meeting.



West: It's a success across Canada

Arctic resurrections bug professor

By Bryan McGill

How does an insect such as, say, a blowfly or a tussock moth, survive an Arctic winter?

Good question. In fact, it is a profound mystery, the answer to which could have important implications in the field of medicine.

Dr. Richard Ring (Biology) is one of a handful of entomologists in the world trying to figure out how bugs can be literally frozen all winter, and then to rise up in the summer with a vengeance to terrorize all that moves in the landscape of the midnight sun.

Ring is just back from two weeks in the Arctic, where he and his research assistant Dalibor Tesar (A&S-4) were collecting specimens, which, in the next year, they will subject to simulated Arctic conditions in the laboratory in an attempt to solve the mystery.

Ring said that Arctic insects—and there are 1,000 species of them, compared to 20,000 in temperate Canada—are able to undergo "supercooling", that is, their bodily temperatures dive beneath the theoretical freezing point without them actually freezing to death.

"Their cells freeze, but somehow they survive. And how they do this has tremendous implications in medical biology."

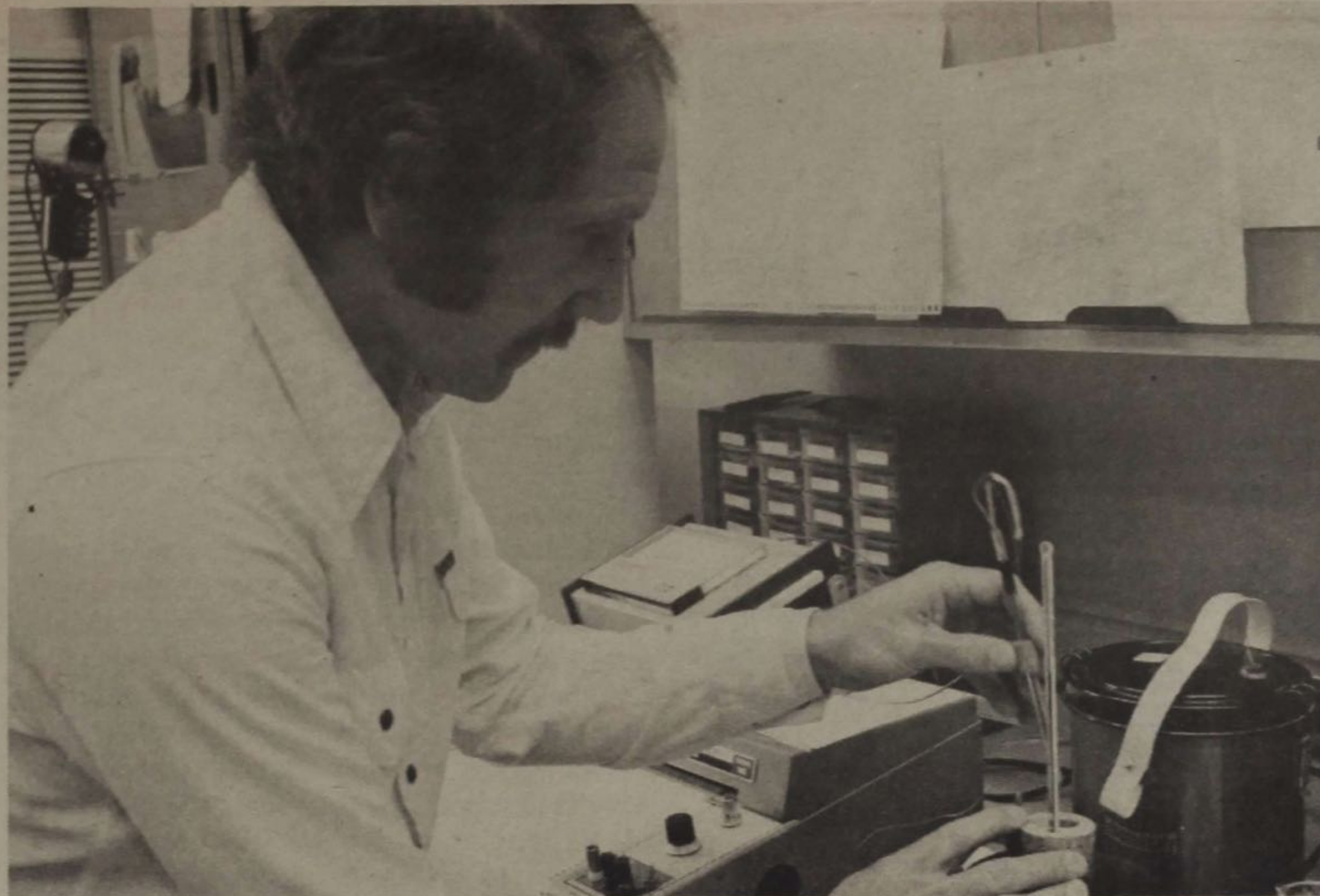
He said that insect cells are not all that different from those of vertebrates, and if the insect chemistry of resistance to freezing can be understood it might be possible to store human organs and tissues.

"Hospitals could have whole banks of organs, eliminating the necessity for having a live or newly-dead donor present for a transplant operation," he said.

"Even if we could learn how to store skin cells it would be a big breakthrough."

The ultimate implication, he said, would be making possible what is now mainly in the realm of science fiction. That is cryonics, or the practice of freezing a dead diseased human being in hopes of bringing him back to life at some future time when a cure for his disease has been developed.

He explained there are a few human cells



Ring inserts an insect into a freezing device that also monitors the metabolism of the specimen.

that can be frozen for a length of time and then thawed for practical use, one major exception being the storing of sperm.

Ring said supercooling has something to do with an insect's ability to produce alcohol in its system.

Ring brought back three species of blowflies, ground beetles and tussock moths for his experiments. In analyzing them under simulated Arctic conditions, he will be using micro scientific equipment. "You can imagine how much blood is in one fly."

Ring and his assistant flew into Inuvik, and then chartered a plane to Tuktoyaktuk on the Beaufort Sea, an area which these days of impending Arctic development is a hotbed of scientific activity in a variety of fields.

While there, in a climate that most months has temperatures of minus 40 degrees Celsius, they were enjoying balmy weather between 20 and 27 degrees.

There was no lack of contact with insects. In fact, in the Arctic summer, the dominant struggle is to keep them away and off you. "When you are walking through the tundra, clouds of insects rise up. It's so bad you can't help but breathe them in through your mouth."

Not to mention mosquitoes, there is the dread black fly relentless in its lacerating attacks on human flesh.

Despite being plastered with repellent, Ring displayed sores still swollen and red from black flies crawling up his pant legs.

"It's not the cold that impedes settlement of the north so much as it is the presence in the summer of the black flies."

Contrary to its image of frozen impenetrability, "the Arctic is a very fragile environment."

With the impetus for development being the discovery of oil, the coming pipelines will "irreparably disturb the environment."

Once the pipelines melt the permafrost, because of the heated oil, the ecology will be ruined, and the caribou routes disrupted.

He said the people now living in the Arctic are not environment-minded. "Wherever man is, there is garbage strewn everywhere. For instance, abandoned cars and skidoos are left rusting at the sides of roads."

Vast as the Arctic is "I would hate to see what it is going to be like 50 years from now."

Ring will be sharing his knowledge and working together with a number of other low temperature biologists at UVic, including Dr. Michael Ashwood-Smith chairman of the Department of Biology, who is trying to find a way to freeze white blood cells, Dr. John Hayward, a specialist in cooling effects on mammals, and Dr. Tom Mace, a visiting professor who has an interest in how nematode worms protect themselves from freezing.

Ring said that Canada is one of the world leaders in insect low temperature biology, most notably because of the pioneer work of Dr. Reginald Salt of Lethbridge.

Ring said his trip to the Arctic, financed by the National Research Council, allows him to start research again into his specialty, supercooling, which he hasn't had a chance to do in the last 10 years.

Top appointments confirmed

Dr. Donald Mitchell (Anthropology) is the new Associate Dean of Arts and Science.

He replaces Dr. John Woods who resigned from UVic at the end of June to take over the new position of Dean of Humanities at the University of Calgary.

Nominated by Dr. Alfred Fischer, Dean of Arts and Science, Mitchell was approved as associate dean in a ratification vote of faculty members in Arts and Science, Aug. 31. He will serve a one-year term during a period when the role of associate dean is being re-examined.

Faculty members favored Mitchell's nomination by a vote of 126 to 24, with 151 of 285 eligible voters casting ballots.

In the English Department, Dr. Michael Best is the new chairman, replacing Dr. David Jeffrey who resigned earlier this year after he and a majority of faculty members in his department could not agree on departmental policies.

Best was nominated by a search committee and faculty members of the English Department voted 25 to 12 in favor of him as chairman. There were 43 members of the department eligible to vote in that election.

Mitchell arrived at UVic in 1965 to teach in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology which later split into two departments. He has served three years as acting chairman and chairman of his department.

He received his B.A. and M.A. from UBC and his Ph.D. from the University of Oregon. His major field of research is in the archaeology of B.C.

Best came to the English Department at UVic in 1967. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Adelaide and taught grammar school in England before joining the faculty at UVic.

He has served as chairman of the Arts and Science curriculum committee for two years.

Best's primary academic interest is in Renaissance Drama, particularly the contemporaries of Shakespeare.

IS IT COMPUTERS, OR PEOPLE, WHO DEHUMANIZE?

Is a computer driving you to distraction by, for instance, repeatedly billing you for a charge you have already paid, or failing to deliver a long-overdue cheque?

If you are not getting satisfaction from the company, store or government agency responsible, there is now another recourse, the Victoria Computer Ombudsman Service, which, with the support of UVic, began operation Sept. 1.

Dr. Stan Clark (Mathematics), chairman of the volunteer service, said information of this special interest group was approved by the Victoria chapter of the Canadian Information Processing Society (CIPS) to overcome "a need for knowledgeable professionals to intervene between rigid computerized systems and the frustrated individual trying to deal with the system." Complaints will be handled without charge.

Clark, a computer scientist, is quick to point out that it is not always computers that are at fault, but often the persons running them, or the faulty programs fed into them.

"Many problems are traceable to bureaucratic rigidity; few problems really come down to the computer," he said. "Firms and agencies sometimes use the computer as an excuse for an inflexible system which allows errors to occur and which has no provision for correcting them once they do occur."

He said if there is any dehumanizing aspect to a society relying more and more on computers, "it's the way in which they are being used."

In the first 10 days of its operation, the service had five complaints against a credit card company, a book club, a government agency and a department store.

But so far, in making enquiries on the part of the complainants, Clark has encountered no resistance on the part of the companies. "They are welcoming this openly."

Clark can draw on a membership of 70 from CIPS for volunteer help. The members include faculty and staff from UVic, and managers, systems analysts, and programmers from both industry and government.

"These computer scientists are quickly able to diagnose specific problems, realize where and why these problems are caused, and know how to correct them," said Clark. "Above all, they can get the attention of managers and heads of computer services and can provide access to people who run the systems."

Clark said if a problem is not resolved through the intervention of the ombudsman, the last resort will be to publicize the circumstances of the problem.

He said that the service was set up not only to help consumers, but also "to defend

the computer against bad publicity."

A report will be eventually published to document where the faults of poor computer service lie, he said.

Besides problems affecting one individual, two other areas of concern have been identified for action by the ombudsman.

There are also "class" actions arising out of situations in which a number of individuals meet the same problem. An example would be a billing system that handles charge account monthly statements with such timing so as to make it almost impossible for the debtor to make his payment without incurring additional interest charges.

The service will also watch policy trends in the computer field for early warnings of potential trouble, such as an invasion of a citizen's right to privacy.

Clark said that legislation is now being drafted in Britain and the U.S. on the matter of privacy and computers, and that a Canadian government task force is studying the problem.

Victoria is now one of a number of cities following the lead of Simon Fraser University, which established such a service two years ago.

Clark said SFU has had about 20 cases in this period.

Asked whether he would handle any

complaints about UVic's computer, which handles accounts and salaries, among many other tasks, Clark replied "of course."

The service can be contacted through the switchboard at 477-6911.



Clark: ombudsman service started



UVic's Prof. William Epstein, a prominent international authority on arms control and disarmament, spent his summer hopping around the world to participate in international symposiums and conferences, on problems of world order. Here he is with U.S. presidential candidate Jimmy Carter at the annual conference sponsored by the Institute of Man and Science, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Overseas Development Council and the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, which was held at United Nations headquarters in New York. Epstein is showing Carter his newly-published book, *The Last Chance*, which warns that the possibility of a nuclear holocaust is approaching a frightening certainty. Victorians will have an opportunity to hear Epstein speak on Sept. 28 at 8 p.m. in Newcombe Auditorium when he will deliver a lecture on "Can Mankind Survive in the Nuclear Age?" The lecture, to which there will be no admission charge, is being sponsored by UVic's Division of Continuing Education and the Victoria branch of the World Federalists of Canada. Epstein, a visiting professor at UVic since 1974, served for many years, until 1973, as director of the Disarmament Division of the UN Secretariat. Commuting back and forth between Victoria and New York, he is now a special consultant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and a special fellow of the UN Institute for Training and Research.

Motion made to drop remedial English

Dr. Charles Daniels (Philosophy) has requested Senate to drop all remedial English courses at UVic beginning in September, 1979, and admit only those who are able to pass a qualifying examination in English.

Students now must write either the B.C. scholarship examination in English or a qualifying examination at UVic. If they fail the qualifying examination they are required to take a remedial English course.

Daniels said UVic should emulate the action of UBC which has already dropped remedial English courses. "If UBC turns down students who fail their qualifying examination we're going to get them here and the situation will be worse than ever," he said.

Dr. David Jeffrey (English) warned that if the move is taken 350 to 400 students would be affected. "It's a far-reaching question and I'd ask that the English Department be consulted before any action is taken."

Student senator Rosemary Gray (A&S-4) said it would be a "backward" step to remove remedial English courses. "It's very important that we do have remedial English if the high schools are not meeting the needs of students," she said.

At Daniel's request his motion was sent to an ad hoc committee of Senate for study.

Public lectures announced

The public lecture series in the Liberal Arts 305 course is focussing this year on "Perspectives on Change" and course chairman Dr. Jennifer Waelti-Walters and her committee have come up with a variety of speakers mostly from UVic departments.

The lecture series is held Tuesdays beginning at 4:30 p.m. in Cornett 163.

The first part of the series concentrates on social sciences. The next speaker, Sept. 28, is Dr. Charles Tolman (Psychology) on "in

the service of power: case studies from psychological practice".

A week later Dr. T.R. Warburton (Sociology) will speak on "social science and revolution in Latin America". Other speakers in this part of the series include Prof. J.T. Morley (Political Science), and Dr. M. Briemberg formerly of Simon Fraser University.

The second part of the series will concentrate on literature and visual arts.

Among speakers are Waelti-Walters, Limbrick, Dr. Sherwood Fehm (History in Art), Dr. Rosemary Sullivan (English), and Prof. Robin Skelton (Creative Writing), Dr. Alan Gowans (History in Art) and Dr. Nicholas Galichenko (Slavonics).

Speaking on topics in science and mathematics will be three members of the Mathematics Department, Drs. Gary Miller, Lowell Hinrichs and H.P. Smith. Dr. Charles Morgan (Philosophy) has also been invited to speak on this topic.

The program got under way Sept. 14 and included a lecture Sept. 21 by Dr. E.P. Tsurumi (History).

STUDENT DROP TO HURT BUDGETS

Because of an unexpected drop in enrolment this year, UVic will lose \$240,000 in revenues, President Howard Petch told the September meeting of Senate.

As a result, he said, departments will have to cut back their already tight budgets more.

The administration had been preparing for a five per cent increase in enrolment that would have brought UVic's enrolment up to 7,200, compared to last year's official enrolment of 6,886.

As of last Friday, UVic's enrolment was down 209 undergraduates, roughly a 3 per cent decrease.

Some 340 students who were admitted to first year failed to show up for registration, and altogether some 700 out of 2,900 new students for all levels didn't show, according to Administrative Registrar Gordon Smiley.

Smiley is sending out questionnaires to the 700 to try to find out why they decided not to come to university.

Speculation is that the lack of summer employment is the main cause.

Smiley said he expects to be able to compile his survey towards the end of November.

Student appeal triggers Senate action

A UVic student who appealed a final grade has made quite an impression on Senate.

Because of the well-presented appeal, letters are being sent out to all deans of faculties and chairmen, heads and directors of departments and divisions.

The letters request that all teachers be reminded to inform students at the beginning of a course as to the type of grading practices to be used, the weight given to essays and assignments and the correlation of grades to letter grades.

Points raised by the student in his appeal were brought to Senate's attention at its Sept. 15 meeting by Dr. Walter Barss (Physics), chairman of the committee on appeals.

Barss explained that the student had received a mark of 78.5 per cent over two terms of work. "He thought he had a good final mark sewn up, at least a B plus. He wound up with a C plus."

The student appealed on the grounds that he did not know the value given his term mark in arriving at the final grade.

Barss said the well-presented appeal clearly delineated several marking practices which can be very unfair to students.

The first is giving numerical marks for

assignments, tests and other evaluations during the term without clearly indicating the letter grades which the instructor considers equivalent to them.

Another is giving undue weight to a laboratory, seminar or tutorial for which the method of evaluation is incapable of producing a reasonable spread of marks.

A third is a failure to use methods of evaluation which together will produce a reasonable distribution of marks for the year's work.

In the calendar regulations it is stated that teachers will inform students of the method to be used to evaluate student achievement.

Senators agreed that the grading practises listed by the student were unfair but they had difficulty deciding what action to take.

Some wanted immediate action while others suggested that Barss' report be sent to the committee on teaching and learning which has been given responsibility for examining grading procedures at UVic.

Senate decided to send a letter immediately and to send Barss' report on the questionable grading practices to the committee which is to make a preliminary report to Senate by November.

calendar

Wednesday, September 22

1:30 pm
Chemistry Seminar. Elliott 162. Professor C. Eaborn, F.R.S., University of Sussex, will speak on "Compounds containing silicon-platinum bonds."
8:00 pm
Music. MacLaurin 144. Philadelphia String Quartet. Admission charge. Tickets available through Dr. Ashwood-Smith, local 4737.
8:30 pm
Badminton. Old Gym.

Thursday, September 23

7:15 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Summer Interlude" by Ingmar Bergman. Admission Charge.
12:20 pm
Fridaymusic. MacLaurin 144.
3:30 pm
Meeting, Arts and Science. Elliott 167.
7:00 & 9:15 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Rancho Deluxe". Admission Charge.
8:00 pm
Music. MacLaurin 144. Faculty Recital. Chamber music by Telemann, Holst, Richter, Friedman. Admission Charge.
11:45 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Monty Python & the Holy Grail" plus "Flash Gordon" serial chapter 2.

Saturday, September 25

7:00 & 9:15 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Amarcord". Admission Charge.
8:00 pm
Music. Old Gym. "A Great Bag of Music". Tickets \$3.50, available at the SUB.
11:45 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Monty Python & the Holy Grail" plus "Flash Gordon serial, chapter 2."

Sunday, September 26

7:15 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Amarcord". Admission Charge.

Monday, September 27

8:00 pm
Inaugural Professional Lecture. Cornett 108. Professor Donald Harvey will speak on "The Two-Dimensional Man."

Tuesday, September 28

12:00 pm
Meeting, UVic Philatelic Society. McPherson Room 308 (Library 3rd Floor).
12:30 pm
Tuesdaymusic. MacLaurin 144.
4:30 pm
Lecture. Liberal Arts 305. Cornett 163. Dr. C.W. Tolman (Psychology) will speak on case studies from Psychological Practice.
7:30 pm
Meeting. Victoria Handweavers & Spinners Guild Meeting. Guild Rooms (Upstairs) 536 Broughton Street. Guest speaker: Irene Waller, British Weaver.

Wednesday, September 29

8:30 pm
Badminton. Old Gym.

Thursday, September 30

7:15 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "The Cameraman". Admission Charge.

Friday, October 1st

12:30 pm
Fridaymusic. MacLaurin 144.
3:30 pm
Meeting, Graduate Studies. Cornett 108.
7:00 & 9:15 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. Movie to be announced. Admission charge.
11:45 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Steppenwolf". Serial 3.

Saturday, October 2

6:30 & 9:15 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. "Nashville". Admission Charge.

Tuesday, October 5

12:30 pm
Tuesdaymusic. MacLaurin 144.
4:30 pm
Lecture. Liberal Arts 305. Cornett 163. Dr. T.R. Warburton (Sociology) will speak on "Social Science and Revolution in Latin America."

Wednesday, October 6

7:30 pm
Meeting, Senate, Commons 205.
8:30 pm
Badminton, Old Gym