'Lean year' ahead says new government

By John Driscoll

New Minister of Education Patrick McGeer took off his ICBC trench helmet long enough last week to introduce a new Deputy Minister of Education. Dr. Walter Hardwick, a geography professor at the University of British Columbia. And while neither McGeer nor Hardwick would make any statement on the amount of funds that will be available for education this year, both indicated that a tight educational budget will have to be prepared.

"In the preparation of budget estimates, it's clear we're going to have a lean year," said Hardwick.

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

McGeer announced a shuffle in his department at a news conference, with new titles for three associate ministers under Hardwick. Hardwick replaces Jack Fleming as deputy minister with Fleming returning to the position of Associate Deputy Minister, finance and administration, a post he held before being appointed deputy minister in 1973.

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

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

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

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

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

When Hardwick was asked if the new government intended to follow a stated NDP policy to restrict universities to a 15 per cent increase in their 1975-76 budgets over last year, he said he was aware of the problems that this restriction would cause for universities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He is also critical of the former Social Credit government's attitudes towards education. "British Columbians have been educationally undernourished for a generation," he wrote. "B.C. has been neglectful in the area of providing facilities for higher education."

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

In his book and in various speeches, he has described his vision of a "Science City" devoted to research in B.C., somewhat similar to Sheridan Park on the outskirts of Toronto.

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

"The way to start is with a Science City," McGeer believes a research complex could be located on the endowment lands surrounding the University of British Columbia. Private industrial researchers (Continued on page 2)

New schools still in dark

By Bryan McGill

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

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

"We are hopeful this special funding is forthcoming," said Dewey. "There is clearly no way we can finance the emerging schools merely with a cost of living increase from last year's budget."

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

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

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

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

— Eden Phillpotts: A Shadow Passes
McGeer, as minister, is likely to argue strongly in the school of a large budget aliens was for education because, according to his book, he sees education as the strongest ally we already have would set the technological and training facilities of UBC and our other universities.

He believes that any development of industry in B.C. must come from expanded educational opportunities in the province. "Education is the most important development," he wrote. "In two generations the only resource worth having will be a well-educated population.

If the system is to be more valuable and better to people who live close to the main urban centres, then the university must open our educational system up. The recruitment of outstanding men and women to come to British Columbia to work with the many fine graduates already leave will set the stage for a completely new phase of development and progress."

It is possible the educational system could be opened up by enlacing the points of entry into the system, with programs more tailored to the personal and professional needs of the student.

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

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

McGeer feels part-time programs geared especially for adults who are working full time should also be included in post-secondary education.

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

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

Place of Professional Programs.
Formation of Joint Council
The Senate adopted the following resolution as a result of recommendations made by the committee on academic planning:

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

Supplemental Examinations
The Senate rejected a report made by an ad hoc committee appointed by the president. It was understood that the above motion applied to the February meeting were received by Senate:

Motions for January Meeting
Senator MacRae's last month. The last motion refers to the Senate rule which limits participation in the electronic discussion to one student taking courses on campus.

The Senate reports the following proceedings from the 123rd meeting held on Dec. 23, 1975:

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

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

The last motion refers to the Senate rule which limits participation in the electronic discussion to one student taking courses on campus.

The Senate reports the following proceedings from the 124th meeting held on Dec. 10, 1975:

Motions for January Meeting
The meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing a report from the committee on academic standards in regard to grading.

The committee's second recommendation was discussed and adopted by the senate.

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McGill Photo

UVic students are happy about their lot, but uninformed about the affairs of the university. At least that seems to be the general conclusion of a random survey taken by The Ring in the wake of extremely poor turnouts for the elections of student representatives to the Board of Governors, the Senate, and the Representative Assembly.

Six questions were put to a sampling of 50 students that included first to fourth year undergraduates, some fifth year Education students and graduates. The questions were: do you know the name of the president of UVic, the name of the president of the Alma Mater Society, what is the Senate and what the Board of Governors is, can you name two of the eleven student representatives on the Senate, what is the newest faculty at UVic, and are you happy as a student at UVic?

The majority admitted being, as one student put it, "uninvolved and uninterested". "I couldn't care less about apathy," remarked another.

Many said they are here to study "for the grades" and are not interested in anything else. The students, however, appeared happy. Only five said they weren't happy at UVic, three of them because they felt "university is a waste of time."

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

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

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

Of the 50 students questioned, only five had a good idea of what the Senate - the academic governing body - does. Ten others knew that it had something to do with "academics". Two knew it had "something to do with regulations and appeals." One student thought that if represented students. Only one person out of the entire 50 knew two student senators out of the possible 11. Three students knew R.C. DiBella, and two students knew Ken Carney's name.


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

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

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

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

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

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Dear Sir,

I am writing in response to a letter from C.B. Daniels which appeared in the December 10 issue of the Ring. Fees paid to the university by graduate students are used, in part, to support the athletic program, and I would like to point out that the result of student participation on any other professional person. Faculty pay for faculty and staff. In this capacity I had athletics and recreation, the committee that the university, and one of their prime functions faculty on this campus do very little to the university. I strongly believe that this does not have a gymnasium paid for out of tax money. They also provided free meals lunch-time at no cost. Management believed that the matter be referred back to a committee. But Senate has sent motions on this decision? Make it a fringe benefit — for faculty and students feel should be a fringe benefit, their work load in terms of actual teaching hours a week is relatively small in most cases. Faculty members are to pay $30 a year for use of one of the most modern physical recreation facilities in Victoria, I hesitate to compare this fee to membership at the Racquet Club or the YMCA. Charles B. Daniels states, “Faculty members are often asked to do things, to make contributions of time and effort without remuneration, for the university.” I strongly believe that this statement is grossly exaggerated and overly generalized. My opinion 80 per cent of the faculty on this campus do very little to contribute to the university community. But when they have to pay for a privilege they feel should be a fringe benefit, their presence is evident indeed. Of course, I am probably generalizing as some faculty see the major role as archeologists aghast. It is plainly seen at Faculty Association meetings and faculty meetings. I do believe in equity (not equality) between students and faculty staff. But I cannot imagine faculty members feeling so hard-done-by. You are members of the university community, you claim to be professionals, to show your dedication and behave like professionals. Do not embarrass this institution further with your childish rantings and petulant demands.

Clayton Shold
Alma Mater Society

Dear Dr. Petch:

I was disappointed, to say the least, to see the university impose a fee on the faculty of the gymnasium. Regardless of the rights or wrongs of the issue (which are interminably debatable) the economics are crazy. At best this move can net the university ca. $5,000 per year, yet you could employ someone to enforce it for that — let alone the time already wasted spent debating the issue. More important (at least in my opinion) is the ill-feeling it creates between staff (including faculty) and administration. Is $5,000 per year really worth it?

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

R.H. Mitchell
Associate Professor
P.S. I have strong feelings about parking lots too, but these can wait till the next letter.

Dear Sir,

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

Yours sincerely,
John Money
Acting Chairman
Department of History

Editor: Blush

It began innocently enough at the end of 1975 as an attempt to make a simple change to university regulations which appear to discriminate against part-time students. This is wrong. University students write supplemental examinations if they obtain an E grade on a final examination. In the rare event of a student being required to retake a course, a background information from Senate committees, ad hoc committees and faculty committees is 80 pages thick, and the examination college is always was attended. At one time meetings the committee came before Senate again, this time in the form of a tabulated motion that the E grade and supplemental exams be abolished. Part-time student senator John Pennington (A&S U) was present, and asked that the matter be referred back to a committee. But Senate has sent motions on supplemental examinations back to committees twice already, and decided this time to deal with it. They turned down the motion to abolish supplemental leaving the full ballot for the last three years, except for the 80 pages — make that 81 pages — of background material.

Strange Ambience: Black and white prints by Tom Gore, a well-known local photographer who is also an instructor in the Department of Biology, is being shown on exhibition. A new photography art gallery located in Open Space. Gore’s show is the gallery’s first, and contains 28 prints, mostly taken in Victoria during 1975, but also in New Orleans, New York and San Francisco. The gallery was started by a group of local photographers concentrating on new photographic art. Its hours are noon to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday.

The counting of ballots begins at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the election for chancellor of UVic. Chancellor Robert Wallace and Dr. Robert Wright of Vancouver, are candidates for the position of chancellor. A postal strike after nominations had closed Oct. 28. Registrar Ron Ferry said 700 ballots are due by Jan. 8, 1976. At least 80 members of Convocation and a good number of them have been marked and returned. Ferry said that there are 8,500 members of Convocation, but the addresses of 1,500 of them are not on record and were therefore not returned. Actually full use of a postal strike after nominations had closed Oct. 28. Registrar Ron Ferry said 700 ballots are due by Jan. 8, 1976. At least 80 members of Convocation and a good number of them have been marked and returned. Ferry said that there are 8,500 members of Convocation, but the addresses of 1,500 of them are not on record and were therefore not returned. Actually full use of a postal strike after nominations had closed Oct. 28. Registrar Ron Ferry said 700 ballots are due by Jan. 8, 1976. At least 80 members of Convocation and a good number of them have been marked and returned. Ferry said that there are 8,500 members of Convocation, but the addresses of 1,500 of them are not on record and were therefore not returned.

Two Canadian poets, Pat Lane of Vernon and Jay McPherson of Toronto will give readings Thursday, April 4 and Friday, April 5 as part of the creative writing department and the Canada Council. Today, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature. The first two deals with the English language of Swift and Johnson. Thursday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature. The first two deals with the English language of Swift and Johnson. Thursday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature. The first two deals with the English language of Swift and Johnson. Thursday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature. The first two deals with the English language of Swift and Johnson. Thursday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature. The first two deals with the English language of Swift and Johnson. Thursday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature. The first two deals with the English language of Swift and Johnson. Thursday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature. The first two deals with the English language of Swift and Johnson. Thursday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature. The first two deals with the English language of Swift and Johnson. Thursday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m., Lane will read from his book, the results of a lifetime investigation into English literature.
Two minutes for tripping in a soccer game? Purists may groan but soccer players in doors proved popular at the old gym during the holiday break. UVic Vikings and the Vancouver Island Soccer League co-hosted an indoor soccer tournament Dec. 27 and 28 with eight teams participating. Teams were limited to six players and games were 30 minutes long with five-minute sudden death overtime periods to break ties. Penalties for major offences such as boarding or tripping were two minutes or until a goal was scored. The inaugural tournament was successful enough to encourage the league to talk about the possibility of another. Larger one early next year. Gorge Molson's won the tournament with a 2-1 victory over the Vikings, reigning Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union champions. The Vikings had earlier defeated Royals 5-3 and Gorge United 5-1 to gain the finals.

A panel discussion on the topic of “Stop Rape” will be sponsored by the UVic Women’s Action Group (WAG) Jan. 21 at 12:30 p.m. in the SUB upper lounge. Representatives from Victoria’s Rape Relief Centre, the police and other interested groups will talk about the legal and social ramifications of how rape happens, counselling, possible ways of prevention, and hospital, police and court procedures. The panel will be followed by a discussion period. The event is free and open to the public.

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

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

The second annual Christmas Classic which attracted 1,000 fans to the final game between the Vikings and Victoria Scorpions of the Dogwood Senior "A" Men’s League. The Scorpions won the two-game, total-points series 165-159 in overtime. Lee Edmondson (Edu-3) held a hot shooting hand in the second game, pouring in 32 points in a losing 99-86 effort. The Vikings won the first game, led by Jim Duddridge (Edu-4) with 21 points. Coach Gary Taylor and his team travelled to Edmonton last weekend to play the University of Alberta. Games Friday and Saturday against Calgary start at 8:30 p.m. to be preceded by Vikettes' games against Calgary. The Vikettes were defeated in pre-Christmas CWUA2A play and last weekend were in Edmonton to play the University of Alberta Pandas who had also won all their league games. Earlier this month the Vikettes, coached by Mike Gallo, went to the finals of the University of British Columbia invitational tournament. The Vikettes were beaten 56-46 by Victoria’s Home Lumber team after defeating UBC Thunderettes 68-41 to gain the final. McKnight (Edu-5) led Vikettes with eight points in the finals while Leslie Godfrey (Edu-1) was top scorer with 14 points in a solid team effort against UBC.

In the past UVic students who didn’t utilize the Canada Manpower Centre on campus would seek summer jobs with the provincial government by making the rounds of government departments filling out applications. This year the provincial Department of Labor has come up with a streamlined method of handling student applications.

There is now a single application for all provincial departments.

The campus Manpower Centre, which, in the past, has actively recruited for summer jobs in provincial departments is assisting in the new project. In the past, two minutes or until a goal was scored. The inaugural tournament was successful enough to encourage the league to talk about the possibility of another. Larger one early next year. Gorge Molson’s won the tournament with a 2-1 victory over the Vikings, reigning Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union champions. The Vikings had earlier defeated Royals 5-3 and Gorge United 5-1 to gain the finals.

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How to avoid dams
no one wants to use

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

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

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

“If you provide bathtubs for people who don’t see cleanliness as a problem, then bathtubs are irrelevant.”

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

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

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

Delegates will tackle such themes as communication gaps between planners and people, how to determine what people want and how they react to what they get, and then use the data to deal with natural hazards, such as floods.

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

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

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

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

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

Sewell: biosphere workshop slated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pre-registration ready to go

By Laura Leake

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some universities offer mail registration in which a student sends in his choice of courses to the registrar’s office and then receives a timetable back. The problem with this system is that the students come in to register, primarily because it requires fewer changes in the computer programs. It is also less sophisticated than others, and as such, less impersonal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It’s up to the student to avoid those long fall line-ups.
Once there was an ice truck driver from Chicago who decided to become a philosopher.

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

So he went to Oxford and became a philosopher, lectured at Yale and in 1971 arrived at UVic. He didn't like some of the governing body, firing off criticisms, with a constant stream of motions in a deep, resonant voice that demands attention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"At the two universities I was at before coming here, I paid no attention to how deans were selected, for example. But, on the other hand, things weren't being done that I disliked and I didn't feel the community needed much attention.

Daniels says he hated what he calls the "old consultative process of decision-making". He points out the university, his friends and a few token opposition and then made up your own mind."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"They may say that and perhaps the university is idealistic in certain respects. We're training people in the best things, the most valuable things, I think. It's maybe ideal to have people talking about great ideas, great men like Plato, an incredible man who lived more than 2,000 years ago and wrote such fantastic stuff. Sure, in that respect it's ideal." "But I drove an ice truck and I know what goes on in the real world, at least as much as they do. And in this unreal world of the university we're forced to do things we don't like just as in what they call the real world. Look at all the times I've had to spend in politics."

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

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

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

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

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

He drove the ice truck to make money and he made a lot of money working 70 to 100 hours a week, netting about $250 a week which in those days was very good.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whether he's attempting to abolish a faculty, goad the administration into providing better quality wines at the president's reception, or carrying on his crusade for more openness in administration, Daniels is not a man who flinches easily.
Editor's Note: The following article has startling implications in a subject area that, at worst, used to be identified with the lunatic fringe and, at best, with science fiction. It is now not quite as hard as formerly to discuss ufology with the public; for, today, there are more open-minded skies, than there were a decade ago. It is no longer about the UFOs, and some of this is of the greatest importance. The Ring — Page 8, Jan. 14, 1976

By P.M.H. Edwards

The UFOs seem to be surrounded by such a force-field, for they have on countless occasions stalled the motors of cars, extinguished the headlights and radios, and even drained the batteries, leaving the tops of the latter sometimes in an extinguished state. Accordingly, one is justified in assuming that some metal objects, such as the rings on their fingers, became magnetized. Some witnesses have reported psychic phenomena occurring at the time of the UFOs' visits, and poltergeist infestations in some houses have occurred with great frequency, at some times and in such places. It has even been sometimes reported that a few people displayed symptoms of demonic possession.

For this reason, investigators have had to concern themselves seriously with the matter of tampering with people's brains: is it accidental, a mere byproduct of the force-field, or can it be deliberate? If deliberate, this could mean that something is going on behind our affairs, and manipulating us for obscure reasons. This might have serious consequences for the whole planet: political, sociological and even religious. We can almost hear some reader scoff, at this point. And, in such a world, it is natural that he scoff. But, let him pause for a moment, while I remind him that, too, was once a scoff, years ago. It was not until one of my professors rebuked me for my ungrounded skepticism that I came to the conclusion that I was; and that the Establishment prefers to sweep under the rug. Also, I came across all manner of ridiculous books; but, after discarding them, I was left with a hard core of scientifically orientated works by reputable writers, and with a colossal amount of evidence that could not be ignored by other than closed-minded people. Fortunately, there are many dedicated ufologists, who have been doing valuable research, publishing the dates, place-names, addresses of the witnesses and investigators where permission has been obtained, and keeping an eye on the witnesses for possible after effects. They, at least, maintain an open mind, for which one is thankful.

One of the straight lines frequently travelled by the craft goes through northeastern France, through the cities of Bayonne and Vichy (hence it is known as the BAVIC line); this line passes by the famous Stone Age caves of northern Spain where exquisite paintings of animals and of U.F.Os are to be seen, and which have been carbon dated as 30,000 years old. It passes by Lourdes (southern France), Geneva (Switzerland) and across Brazil (more cave paintings of U.F.Os). Paraguay, Chile, the two main islands of New Zealand, through New Guinea and Formosa; across the Bering Straits, to Russia, then back to northeastern France. There is at least one other such line, a complementary sine curve, which runs through the Isle of Barra (Hebrides), Coniston and Sheffiled (England), East Anglia, then near Valencienes (northeastern France), near Zeitoun (Cairo) and Kiliimandjaro, and so on. These lines should, of course, be called the BAVIC corridor.

The BAVIC corridor passes very close to Buenos Aires and the surrounding cities; and Bahia Blanca has witnessed more than a few events. In February, 1970, a 24-year-old man was walking home from work at 4 o'clock one afternoon, and he bought the afternoon newspaper; suddenly, the technician consults his watch and then goes through northeastern France, through the cities of Bayonne and Vichy (hence it is known as the BAVIC line); this line passes by the famous Stone Age caves of northern Spain where exquisite paintings of animals and of U.F.Os are to be seen, and which have been carbon dated as 30,000 years old. It passes by Lourdes (southern France), Geneva (Switzerland) and across Brazil (more cave paintings of U.F.Os). Paraguay, Chile, the two main islands of New Zealand, through New Guinea and Formosa; across the Bering Straits, to Russia, then back to northeastern France. There is at least one other such line, a complementary sine curve, which runs through the Isle of Barra (Hebrides), Coniston and Sheffield (England), East Anglia, then near Valencienes (northeastern France), near Zeitoun (Cairo) and Kilimanjaro, and so on. These lines should, of course, be called the BAVIC corridor.

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It is possible, judging by the evidence that is plentiful, that there may be a certain demonic element which can be mimicking ordinary UFOs, performing feats that closely resemble certain supranormal Biblical events; such incidents produce adverse effects in witnesses, as a rule.

7. It is also probable that we are being visited by extraterrestrials who may have established bases on Ganymede or Io (satellites of Jupiter), on Mars and on our Moon, from which to observe, visit and sample us. Although these apparently harmless visits either produce favorable effects (or, at least, leave no undesirable effects) in the witnesses, it is felt that ufonauts cannot necessarily be judged after the effects which they produce in human witnesses. Harmful effects need not of themselves indicate demonic motivation. But knowing as little as we do about the occupants and their motives, it is natural that we should, at this stage, tend to assign evil intentions to those whose visits caused physical or psychic injury to the witnesses, and vice versa. It seems that most of the aliens behave in a "dangerously neutral" manner towards human beings; no true correlation can yet be established between the types of craft and pilots, and the effects which they produce. It is therefore unfortunate that certain committed Christians seem — without even studying the matter — to have adopted an a priori belief that all UFOs are emanations of "the devil". All that one can say at this time is that a good deal of evidence eloquently points in another direction, most of the time. If a demonic power is to be invoked to explain UFOs, then I would suggest that this be reserved for the cases which, while seemingly pointless, have left undesirable effects on witnesses, with especial emphasis on psychic effects, rather than merely physical injuries; and there are admittedly many cases of this kind in the literature.

8. The locations of the alleged appearances of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Fatima, Garabandal, Lourdes, Beauraing (Belgium), Zeitoun (Cairo), Beirut (Lebanon), Little Walsingham (Norfolk, Eng.), Wisconsin, et cetera, all fall along or close to the corridors travelled by most of the UFOs, as established long ago by Aime Michel's studies in Orthoteny. It should perhaps be noted that Beirut lies remarkably close to "the road to Damascus" on which St. Paul experienced his vision, variously described in the Acts of the Apostles (IX 3:7; XXI 6:11; XXVI 13:18). At Little Walsingham in England, close to the Barra — Sheffield Valenciennes corridor, the Church of England maintains a healing shrine dedicated to Our Lady, in much the same sort of manner as is the case of the Roman Catholic shrine at Lourdes — albeit a far quieter and less-known spot.

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

If we wish to arrive, some day, at a solution of this worldwide problem, we must not neglect a single shred of evidence, however unpalatable it may be, however un-welcome it may appear in the light of our inherited prejudices and beliefs. And, a great deal of courage will be required, because if and when the truth eventually confronts us, it will undoubtedly be staggering.
It's everywhere; less ability, higher grades

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

This phenomenon, known as grade inflation, is now under study at UVic. Dr. Hugh Taylor (Education) has studied grade inflation and in a recent interview said that reaction to it has varied in the university community.

"Some graduate schools dismiss the transcripts of their applicants as plainly misleading and are concentrating instead on standardized tests," he said. "Dickinson College (Pennsylvania) has stopped preparing a dean's list because it felt exams were having no effect on grades or changes in grading patterns had made the list meaningless."

Some universities which had dropped the D grade are bringing it back to combat inflation. "Some institutions dropped Ds and Fs in response to criticism that grades were arbitrary measures of student performance and should not be used to penalize students," said Taylor. "As a result the C, which used to be a grade within the acceptable range of marks, has become perilously inflated...and cannot be solved by simply changing the marks a student receives."

The Senate, during a special debate on University grading practices Dec. 10, heard an in-depth study of the whole complex problem of grading procedures and philosophies for completion by April 1977.

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

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

The sub-committee's long report recommended a number of key changes to the academic standards sub-committee on grading policy by November 1976. It featured an introductory talk by Professor Alex Bavelas (Education) questioning the "feedback" value of grades, some heated debate, and the presentation of one of two key recommendations.

"We attribute the rise to increased competition in the high culture," said Taylor in an interview with the student senators. "We have been developing as to why grades are increasing. This has led to a lowering of academic standards, changing classroom expectations, and a more competitive job market for students."
Scientists hamstrung by dwindling funds

Because of a dwindling amount of federal government funds, scientists and research assistants are being cut back at universities across Canada. It's a pretty depressing picture to scientists across the country," said Dr. John Dewey, UVic's dean of Academic Affairs. "It's creating a general malaise in Canadian research."

The latest cutback is in the form of an announcement by the Defence Research Board (DRB) that it will no longer support projects at Canadian universities as of March 31. "This is just one aspect of a series of reductions in research funds in the last five or six years," Dewey said. He said that, more importantly, funding is harder to get from the National Research Council (NRC), which is the main supporter of university scientists.

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

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

He said the DRB cancellation programme had been expected because, since its abrogation into the Department of National Defence a few years ago, it had been phased out. DRB grants to UVic totalled $38,700 in 1970-71, $27,000 in 1973-74 and $14,000 in 1974-75.

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

Dewey said that scientists and scholars, who depend mainly on government funds for research, can bid on such contracts and do it for less money, since private industry will likely be preferred.

And because few companies in Canada and the U.S. — even during a period of allocated in the best possible way. For institutions which is "a waste of good talent".

Concern over research funding for universities has also come from University of Manitoba president Ernest Sirluck, Chair of the minister, C.M. Drury, Sirluck discussed the serious implications arising from cutbacks in the budgets of the three federal granting agencies. He said that the disturbing aspects about the cuts were that they came from the three federal granting agencies, which are insidious, and after a certain period of time, will not take long for them to be undermined.

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

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

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

Dewey: "depressing picture".

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

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

Research policy under fire

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

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

Clark asks why support for scientific activity is being reduced at a time when funds of the National Science Foundation in the U.S. — even during a period of reductions in research funds in the last five years while they are being spread among more and more people and as their buying power decreases because of inflation.

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Student writes book on B.C. Women

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

Joni Gould, a full-time student for the past two years, utilized a $1,100 Cultural Fund grant to travel throughout British Columbia to interview women and collect material from diaries and pictures from family albums to publish Women of British Columbia (Hancock House, 224 pages, $14.95).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

She now plans to write a historical novel based on material she collected for Women of British Columbia.
Titterton on the go: "When I am on my bike, it is the only time I am entirely my own man."

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

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

Titterton is also involved in restoring old bikes. He has just finished a 1953 Triumph, unique because it is the last of that particular design phase, and he is currently working on two other models.

The British motorcycle industry is nearly defunct, making it more and more difficult to get parts. "That's half of the fun — sifting through piles of junk to find something you want, or bargaining with collectors and dealers in England. Doing the research is the fun of it."

And, although there are ads in the American papers all the time from bike collectors, Titterton has never responded. He is not restoring the bikes for money. He licenses his Triumph every year but actually doesn't ride it anymore. He also has a large library on just about every aspect of motorcycling.

opened up, and then actually making the trail by riding over it and laying it out. Riders for these races, which number up to 300, come from California and Portland as well as across Canada.
**Senate to probe Grad Faculty**

The structure of the Faculty of Graduate Studies will come under review, the Senate decided at its January meeting last week. The need for a review was pointed out by Dr. Charles (Danny) Daniels (Philosophy) and UVic Vice-President K.G. Pedersen to strike an ad hoc committee "to review present trends, concerns regarding the organizational structure of graduate work at the University of Victoria."

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

Jennings had told Senate he supported the motion for a review, but because it would profoundly affect the members of the Graduate Faculty he preferred to have it tabled to allow time for a special meeting of the faculty to air the issue.

Daniels retorted that he would be entirely in agreement for such a delay if it was any other faculty. The Graduate Faculty "doesn't threaten anyone's obs. We all have different survival techniques."

The ad hoc review committee is expected to consist of eight persons: one from each of the faculties and the scientific and technical departments, the Faculty of Arts and Science to represent the humanities, social sciences and physical sciences, and one full-time graduate student. The committee is to report back to Senate in June.

**Graduate students rap pay inequities**

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

"It sounds so wonderful, but it is probably not," said Jennings, the Social Sciences faculty member.

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

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

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

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

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

**Appointment procedures on dean hit**

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

The faculty is unhappy with the choice of Macey, but the majority feel that he was not selected because of "less than adequate performance" by faculty members and that he was not hired because of "the decision by ballot" - a procedure introduced by President Howard Petch for recent major appointments.

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

The motion was presented to Senate for its information at the Jan. 7 meeting. The proposed motion for a review was introduced at the October meeting, outlined the steps that had been taken in Macey's appointment at the September Board of Governors meeting.

He said he consulted the president about procedure and was advised that he should consult all the heads and chairmen involved in graduate studies. A recommendation went to the Board of Governors in July and since he had not had time to consult, the BOG postponed consideration.

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

Dr. John Money (History), one of those consulted, said, at the October meeting, that he felt the concern of the faculty as a whole was that procedures had not been followed, if anything should.

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

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

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

In their letter, the students had called for an evaluation of the faculty as well as guaranteed representation on the Board of Governors. (At present, under the UVic Senate, representatives to the Board are elected by the Faculty of Graduate Studies.)

However, to the three, the key issue is salaries, which they say feel is an "inappropriate" attitude toward graduate students at UVic.

Out of a total of about 850 graduate students, 127 are engaged in a special instructional category. Fifty-five are teaching assistants and lab instructors at Simon Fraser University and the University of British Columbia are paid a minimum of $496 and $460 per month respectively for four to six contract hours per week and eight to ten hours of preparation and marking time.

In contrast, at UVic, graduate students are paid $339 per month for more work. In a survey conducted in the Geography Department it was found that lab instructors and teaching assistants work from 15 to 24 hours per week. This averages 15 to 21 hours per week in preparation and marking.

They said they could spend less time preparing for class when the quality of instruction would decline.

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

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

They said that UBC and SFU salaries range as high as $442 and $605 per month, depending on experience and standing on advanced degree.

There is no remuneration for the experience they bring to teaching, said Rydant. This is fairly good, lenders are advised individually to consult all the heads and chairmen involved in graduate studies. A recommendation went to the Board of Governors in July and since he had not had time to consult, the BOG postponed consideration.

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

In 1973 summer sessions, 37 per cent of the teachers were from outside the university. "We are concerned about it," President Howard Petch told a Board of Governors' meeting in December.

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

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

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

"And money is a factor in this drop," he said.

Vice-President K. George Pedersen said the raises were needed in order to keep UVic competitive with other universities. He said he was satisfied federal price and wage guidelines were an expected increase in 1976 and the other half in 1977. Pointing out that the increase for lecturers amounted to a 35 per cent increase Whittam said, "we can't justify this."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Click to read the rest of this story...
Thieves made off with an estimated 6,000 books from the McPherson Library during the last year, and the Senate Library Committee would like an electronic “Tattle-Tape” system to tighten up security.

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

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

“Some of the losses cannot be replaced.” Senator Charles Daniels (Philosophy), agreed that security is important, but feared that people would work out some agreed that security is important, but feared that people would work out some

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

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

In reply to a question, Halliwell said staff would be replaced with the installation of an electronic surveillance system.

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

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

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

He said the recent introduction of the Periodicals Reading Room has improved, but not eliminated the problem of book thefts.

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

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

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

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Students have more breathing space to get away from it all. The $1,017.34 addition to the Student Union Building was officially opened this morning after going into use at the beginning of term. The main feature of the no-frill, long-awaited addition is the auditorium, in which SUB manager Dave Cloé poses. Outside of another lounge, the rest of the building mainly consists of storage space, meeting rooms and offices, into one of which Scott Taylor, activities coordinator, has just moved. Open house is under way this afternoon, from 1 to 4.

UVIC FILM SOCIETY

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

MAGIC SCREEN

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

CINECENTA (All screenings in the SUB Theatre.)


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