Facult y Ponders 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 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 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 1976-77; 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.

"It is simply not the case. Academic administrators were treated exactly the same (Continued on page 2)"

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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 is simply not the case. Academic administrators were treated exactly the same..."

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.
Local earthquake faults will be analyzed in one of the special sessions of the third 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 hydrogeology, volcanology (including the activities of nearby Mount Baker), the water resources of the 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 UVic is the largest geophysical society in North America. He added that Victoria is strong in geophysical research, with programs at UVic, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, and Defence Research Establishment Pacific.

Students survey says...

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 and some others have been surveyed near the McPherson Library.

Beach explained that the aim of the survey is to determine students' employment experience during the summer, that is, "when they got their earnings, and how much they ended 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 part-time work."

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

Beach said that Dr. Roy Watson, acting chairman of the UVic 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. The completed forms, Dr. Watson 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.

Scientists to probe "quakes...
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 grey, crowded Room 167. There was once again debating the DR notation which used to be on students' transcripts.

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 having the DR notation on teaching and learning.

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 said. "The college's pre-emptory report on Senate grading is to be made in November. 'There is no way that report can be an adequate one when the committee hadn't begun the study,' Gray said. Dewey said she could be more exact by saying that the motion is defeated 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.

Joanne Zwinkels (A&S-4) was recently awarded The Chemical Institute of Canada silver medal, plus $25, for obtaining the highest academic standing in 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 emoluments university program.

While the debate continued, another issue came to a head. It was once again debating the DR notation which used to be on students' transcripts.

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 having the DR notation on teaching and learning. She gave as her reason the "complete frustration I feel about the non-work of this committee since March.

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**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 terms such as "mitochondria" and "chloroplasts" before a discommodulated 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 Black grow for experiments.

Inserting the samples of which are then inserted into vials connected to a centrifuge, the samples of which are then demonstrated of how plants are prepared for research 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 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 succession 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 appears on the horizon, 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 chloroplat (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.

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**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.

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 where 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 Abpeldoorn, 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.

Peter Scannell said 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 very lucky to be doing that for such a long time."

"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."

Even in the long years when gardeners grumble, he points out. "It's easier to see things than to plant things, and you can see the differences in the plant as the day goes by."

"You have to look after plants and trees all year long," he said. "In my experience, can be reduced by from between 60 to 80 per cent."

"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."

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The Ring—Page 4, Sept. 22, 1976
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 victory 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.

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.
Edward B. Paul, LL.D. of the University of Victoria, a scholarly figure who won an enviable place in the grand old man of Victoria and British Columbia, died in Aberdeen and the University of British Columbia, hearts of all he knew, succumbed from natural causes. He served in that capacity from 1870 to 1892 for his work.

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


1. Plane and Spherical Geometry: The equivalent of Books IV, VI and XI of Euclid, with supplementary matter.
2. Algebra: Hall and Knight’s Elementary Algebra ( omitting Ch. 40-43 inclusive), or the same subject matter in similar text books.

Victoria High School applied to McGill University in 1902, and by doing so laid claim to the sum of $30,000 from the William and Freida Pearson Foundation, which the university was to use for the benefit of students who there perform their work in an experimental way. The laboratory is supplied with a stereopticon for demonstration purposes, and the apparatus needed to illustrate the purpose of apparatus in the laboratory (Carhart and Co.)

Maj. Otis, and in 1903 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 1894 Dr. Paul was appointed municipal inspector of schools, a position which he held with much success for the next 28 years. Following the lapse of college faculties here, Dr. Paul returned to a closer connection 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 upon 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, 1905 Oak Bay Avenue.

Victoria High School -first campus

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University first year

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

English
1. (a) English literature: Hall’s History of English Literature (American Book Co.) pp. 1-304; with the following readings: Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales; Spenser, Faerie Queene, Books IV, VI and XI of Euclid, with supplementary matter.
2. (b) English Composition: A course of lectures, chiefly synthetical, on the principles of English composition.
3. (c) History: The Main Epochs of European History, G. B. Adams (Macmillan.) Regular practice and instruction in composition.
4. (d) English Composition: A course of lectures, chiefly synthetical, on the principles of English composition.

Classics
1. Greek: Authors: Tales from Herodotus (Pearson, Macmillan), chs. VII to XV inclusive; Greek Reader, vol. I (E. C. Marshant, Clarendon Press), pp. 8-41; Scenes from Euripides’ Medea (Sidgwick, Bivington.) Composition. North and Hilliard’s Greek Prose Composition (Bivington.)
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. Claridge, 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 Spence, 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 uncritical.

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 energetic, 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 monstrous tars. We acted overtly once to have a new prefect 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 Bolshievik 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, boozing and, most particularly, sport.

We stood around the piano and sang "Put on Your Old Bed 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 failing, 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 phony. 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-Moingin 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 marks them, however they came to achieve a present status—a pride that extended to the community, and a pride that will be restored and enhanced, I believe, as the first few of recent times lead to robust conviviality and greater strength.

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 giantry 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 look 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 sunshine, 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?

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 "Phy- therapy" or some other totally unrelated designa- tion—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 at Craigdarroch Castle in the days when it was Victoria College, when its rooms and stai resounded to the hurrying feet and the raised voices of many whose feet do not hurry so quickly today, and 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 sparely 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.
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 30th, 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 were ever to be elevated to that high plane which it 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."

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 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 Fort Neville, Mia 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 Normal School holding a rally in front of the Administration Building? 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 we could repay the patience of Howard Gerwing, Dietrich Bortz 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. Pettigrew

On The Way to The Ring is a special supplement of The Ring, Sept. 22, 1976. Publisher: University of Victoria, Department of University Relations, P.O. Box 1700 Y

Director: Maurice N. Cowdrey
Guest Editors: Charles Lillard, Christopher Pettigrew
Art Supervisor: James Bennett
Editorial Consultants: Bryan McCell, John Driscoll

Typesetting and printing through Monday Publications Ltd., 1014 Government St.

Elliott, front row, with the Victoria students council of 1929.
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 105 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.

Stone, Soil Hailed In
Cattle strolled over the pasture land, looking for a mouthful of fodder on the rocky soil, when Dr. Robertson chose the property and brought 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 rockpiles 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 8,000 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 1919.

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 who 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 1936-37, when the post was filled by J. W. Gibson, Dr. MacLaurin remained as principal—responsible by courtesy—a president, 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 1939, 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. Flinn, director of school and community drama; and P. J. Killey, 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. John, 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. Tucker is librarian, and Mrs. M. A. Hoyer supervises the office.

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, Chaplain, 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 B. 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
One man's war

Uvic Archive—The file containing Mr. Elliott's correspondence with UBC begins with his first letter of 9 September 1940, the last 19 May 1944. Today any administrator would write and receive more in a month 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 writes to the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau, "...I am directed to inform you that the St. John's Ambulance Band of Victoria College... requested the assistance of several officers of the Band... The exception is a letter from Elliott to David Spencer of 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 roofs.

The 1943 section begins with a letter of 8 January, and ends with one dated 19 May. The last letter is a request by Elliott for an increase in the number of students in the library (there was no librarian), and one unanswered letter from the YMCA concerning the Glinz Lake camp.

Finally, on 19 May, the letter 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 responsibility to save myself, for some reason it is hard to write these words. I have been at it so long. Sincerely yours, P. H. Elliott, Principal.

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—and one army hut; three more huts had been promised but not yet delivered. The students agreed. They could also see a move out of the valley to the mountains. For some reason it is hard to write these words. I have been at it so long. Sincerely yours, P. H. Elliott, Principal.

As fire prevention week came around, 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 try to 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:

"Almost all, 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. The first section of the parade consisted of the first carried by Students' Representative Council, "In the College of Death filed the 600"...

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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 Don,” 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 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. Coll.), 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. 1950 graduating class for his B.A. degree. His wife, the former Grace Parkin of Vancouver, a French gold medalist at U.B.C.

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.

Dr. 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.

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The Victoria College will share the Normal School building with the Normal School’s student teachers. The Donnsmuir 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 20 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:

"If you waste time, kills team work, stalls progress and ruins safety."

The Tower 1960

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

The entire student body, staff and equipment of Victoria College will be closed all day Saturday, March 22. Dr. Hickman was also appointed to the rank of full professor, effective from the same date.

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During his eight years as principal, he had become one of the most popular and respected members of the community. Dr. Ewing was the direct antithesis to the old ideas of the college student. He was brisk and energetic, interested in a wide number of activities, and never stopped learning.

Victoria College will be closed all day Saturday as a mark of respect for the late principal. The funeral will be held Saturday at 11, in St. John’s Anglican Church, with Canon George Biddle conducting the services, and interment will be at Ross Bay Cemetery.

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by Tony Hopkins

Some Gordon Head history

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Some Gordon Head history
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 Nain 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.

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 ft 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 maneuver 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 of 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, from having enough of the sea, is living on a trimaran on Genoa Bay.

Waters around Vancouver Island, away from cities and towns, may seem unpolluted to most people familiar with them, but ask Dr. Derek Ellis (Biolog) 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 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 encystad, 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 extent of logging effects on estuaries where Conlan is measuring the intensity of the effects," said Ellis.

The Ring - Page 5, Sept. 22, 1976"
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, business 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 1,000 students involving the 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 2,500 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," said West. "In fact, most industries we've contacted in B.C. for our program have asked the same question: haven't we started the program earlier?"

Perhaps one reason it took so long for co-operative education to catch on 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 a 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 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," he added.

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 as a whole.

"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," he added.

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 Dossio 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.

"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 profession, and it brings to industry students with a knowledge of the recent developments in a particular field."

"Entry to the co-operative program at UVic is restricted to students accepted 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-long basis.

A student can drop back into the traditional academic program at any time without penalty and try again, with their work terms being 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 in a student's transcript.

West: It's a success across Canada.

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 Co-operative Education.

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

The main recommendation in the recently released report of the joint committee of the Senate and Board of Governors is the establishment 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 outside 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. Willis Winegard of Toronto, a former president of Guelph University.

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

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

"It has the opportunity to stay relatively small and maintain its traditional quality in its restricted program," the report states. "It has been carrying much of the load for continuing education at the Vancouver campus and most of the main urban parts of the mainland coast and could continue to do so without being detracted from its core.

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. 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 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 better-buying 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 1951 written submissions.

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 that of a university," said Farrell. "The people of the province feel that we have failed to provide adequate access to degree programs and courses.

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.
Arctic resurrected

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 alive, 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-5) 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 applications in medical biology," he said.

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

"We could set up 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 to allow someone to store his cells while he was young, and then to retrieve them at some future time when a cure for his disease has been developed.

He explained there are a few human cells that can be frozen for a long 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 charted a plane to Tuktoyaktuk on the Beaufort Sea, an area which these days of impending Arctic development is a hotbed of medical biology. "the Arctic is a very fragile environment."

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 caribooa, the cariboo (Euteles caribou)!

"The people now living in the Arctic are not environment-minded. "Wherever man is, there is garbage!" says the inuit. For instance, abandoned cars and skidoos are left rusting at the sides of roads."

Vast as the Arctic is "I would hate to see it go back 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. John Ashwood-Smith, Dr. Reginald Salt of Lethbridge.

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's 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.

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 postion 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 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.
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 John B. Anderson at a conference held by the Institute of Man and Science. Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Overseas Development Council and the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, which there will be no admission charge, is being sponsored by UVic’s Division of Continuing Education and the Victoria branch of the World Physicians 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 focusing 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. On Sept. 28, is Dr. Charles Tolman (Psychology) on “The service of power: case studies from psychological practice”.

By 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. Bremberg formerly of Simon Fraser University.

The second part of the series will concentrate on literature and visual arts. Among speakers are Waeli-Walters, Limbrick, Dr. Sherwood Fehmi (Art), Dr. Rosemary Sullivan, (English), and Prof. Robin Skelton (Creative Writing), Dr. Alan Gowans (History in Art) and Dr. Nicholas Gavron (Slavonic). Speaking on topics in science and mathematics will be three members of the Mathematics department, Dr. 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. Tsuurni (History).

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 chaired, 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 Barns (Physical), chairman of the committee on appeals.

Barns 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 the final grades.

Barns 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 practices listed by the student were unfair but they had difficulty deciding what action to take.

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

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

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 6,888.

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.

There is speculation 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.

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.
3:30 pm
Badminton. Old Gym.

Thursday, September 23
7:15 pm
Cinecenta Films. SUB Theatre. “Summer Interlude” by Ingmar Bergman. Admission Charge.
12:20 pm
Fridaymatics. MacLaurin 144.
5:30 pm
Meeting, Arts and Science. Elliott 167.
7:00 & 9:15 pm
9:00 pm
Music. MacLaurin 144. Faculty Recital. Chamber music by Tolmanicki, Helst, Richter, Friedman. Admission Charge.
11:45 pm

Saturday, September 25
7:00 & 9:15 pm
8:00 pm
Music. MacLaurin 144. Faculty Recital. Chamber music by Tolmanicki, Helst, Richter, Friedman. Admission Charge.
11:45 pm

Sunday, September 26
7:15 pm
8:00 pm
Inaugural Professional Lecture. Elliott 108. Professor Donald Harvey will speak on “The Two-Dimensional Man.”
Tuesday, September 28
12:00 pm
Lecture. UVic Philatelic Society. McPherson Room 308 (Library 3rd Floor).
8:30 pm
Tuesdaymatics. MacLaurin 144.
4:30 pm
Meeting, Liberal Arts 305. Conard 163. Dr. C.W. Tolman (Psychology) will speak on case studies from Psychological Practice.
7:30 pm

Wednesday, September 29
8:30 pm
Badminton. Old Gym.

Thursday, September 30
7:15 pm
11:45 pm

Saturday, October 2
6:30 pm
12:30 pm
Lecture. Liberal Arts 305. Conard 163. Dr. T.R. Warburton (Sociology) will speak on “Social Science and Revolution in Latin America.”
8:30 pm
Meeting, Senate. Commons 205.
9:30 pm
Badminton. Old Gym.