

The **STARLET**

university
of
victoria



Forbidden Plateau

Photo: Geoff Pearce.

SUB Renovation in progress

Though the elusive goal of SUB expansion has been thwarted again, construction has begun on major renovations to the existing facility. A redesign of the entire lower floor of the building is due to be completed by late August. There are to be no alterations to the SUB's main floor or present exterior.

Final approval for the scheme came at a mid-June meeting of the RA. Changes will cost \$78,500 and include improved pub facilities, better ventilation, brickwork divisions between seating areas and more comfortable furnishings. The latter will be provided by sofas, oak stools and oak-barrel armchairs imported from Britain.

It is hoped by student officials that an attempt to create appealing surroundings will result in a pleasanter atmosphere for eating and drinking than has existed in the past.

AMS Business Manager David Titterton explained the motive for renovation as "an honest attempt to give the students something for their money in a fashion in which everybody can use it." The architects responsible for the alterations are the firm of Siddall, Dennis, Warner, who have previously done work for the University in the Lansdowne and Craigdarroch lounges and in the Raven Room of the Commons Block.

One criticism of the plan has been brought against the new seating arrangements for the Pub. Some student council

members, have charged that the maximum capacity of the downstairs area will be reduced.

When asked about this, Titterton admitted fewer students would be accommodated on busy nights and that fire marshall's regulations will be more strictly enforced in the future.

"The new layout will not allow overcrowding", he said, emphasizing at the same time an increase in the amount of legal seating as an important feature of the new design.

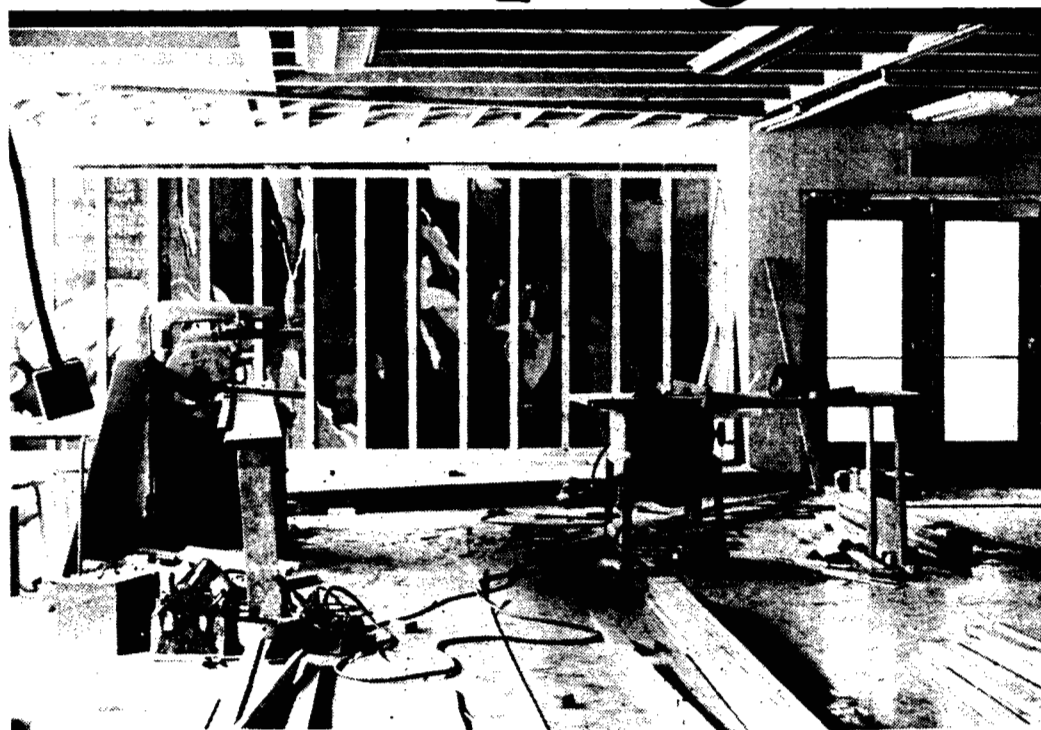
Overcrowding though is a problem saddling the operation of the SUB and complicates decisions as to what services can and will be offered in it.

"The AMS may or may not continue expansion in this building", said Titterton. "We need more meeting and clubs room space; we must discover what other needs we have. The student council should examine whether we need SUB facilities elsewhere on campus in addition to the present building."

Over the past ten years, studies for additional AMS facilities at UVic have consumed \$60,000. Most of the money spent consisted of architects' fees for blueprints never executed. The AMS is now negotiating with the University to reimburse them for the payments made over the years from UVic capital building funds.

One possibility under consideration is for the students to pay seventy per cent of the outstanding debt now facing them.

The Alma Mater Society's own construction money, supplied each year by contributions to the Ewing Fund, is estimated presently at a value of \$350,000.



Manager Titterton and AMS Treasurer Paul Malnarich hope to pay a large part of the current refurbishing with cash earmarked for investment into the fund next year.

When the completed downstairs area is re-opened in the fall, a new personnel policy will be in effect. The Pub and cafeteria staff are to be integrated and there have been cuts already in the number of permanent full-time staff. Replacements will be drawn from hourly-paid students, working on a part-time basis.



THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA BOOKSTORE

The bookstore is happy to announce the opening of Uvic's own campus store under bookstore management

On Monday, July 3rd, 1972

located in the campus services building on the premises formerly occupied by Dalby's drugstore.

MERCHANDISE AND SERVICES

Offered for sale will be a variety of non-prescription drug items suitable for the treatment of such campus ailments as headache, eyestrain, colds and fatigue, as well as:

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The establishment of a SUB POST OFFICE is under consideration.

The following merchandise, formerly carried at the bookstore, will be available at the new store on and after July 3rd.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES	CRESTED WARE
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UMBRELLAS	LAB COATS
DIARIES	GYM STRIP

SUMMER STORE HOURS

Commencing at 8:40 in the morning
and ending at 4:30 in the afternoon } Monday-Thursday
Fridays 8:40-6:00

Day-care help

Someone interested in working for the UVic Day Care Centre will be needed at the end of August when Treasurer Deryk Thompson resigns.

The person sought is required to carry out some book-keeping duties but no previous experience is necessary. Anyone interested in this part-time volunteer position should contact Thompson at 598-2215 or Russ Freethy at the SUB.

til death

do us part

Following the June meeting of the Board of Governors several UVic faculty have received promotions or tenure.

In addition to new full, assistant and associate professors previously announced, the following have been appointed with tenure:

William H. Alkire, Associate Professor, Anthropology and Sociology; Donald W. Ball,

Associate Professor, Anthropology and Sociology; Barrington Beardsmore, Assistant Professor, French; James Burke, Assistant Professor, Physics; Stanley R. Clark, Assistant Professor, Mathematics; R. Montgomery Clements, Assistant Professor, Physics; Keith R. Dixon, Assistant Professor, Chemistry; George Forbes, Assistant Professor, English; Harold D. Foster, Assistant Professor, Geography; J. Patrick Grant, Assistant Professor, English; John C.E. Greene, Assistant Professor, French; F. David A. Hartwick, Assistant Professor, Physics; John S. Hayward, Associate Professor, Biology; Thomas M. Hess, Assistant Professor, Linguistics; Carol Johnson, Associate Professor, English; Robert J. McCue, Assistant Professor, History; John M. Michelsen, Assistant Professor, Philosophy; Gary G. Miller, Assistant Professor, Mathematics; Margaret M. Moody, Assistant Professor, Education; Walter Miur, Associate Professor, English; Charles E. Picciotto, Assistant Professor, Physics; Rosemary Picozzi, Assistant Professor, German; Terence M. Rickwood, Assistant Professor, Slavonic

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WSS Flights Fold...

Western Student Services, the organization which provides British Columbia students with charter flights to Europe, is in a state of financial insolvency according to its directors.

A three-man steering committee, formed earlier this year to resolve the society's economic problems, has decided to end operation of all services.

Chairman Brian Robinson, business manager of UBC's Alma Mater Society, stated that WSS will not file for bankruptcy.

Immediate cause of the demise of WSS is "short-sold" flights. An official at Canadian Pacific Airlines in Vancouver gave the following explanation:

"If a flight doesn't hit the breakeven point by having too few passengers for the charterer to keep from losing money, then the number of tickets which must be sold for a second flight to be successful is even higher. If that loses money or only breaks even, then the organizer is in trouble."

David Titterton, UVic AMS Manager and another member of the steering committee (the third member is the business manager of BCIT's student society), said concern about the financial situation was first expressed in March or April of this year when it became apparent that sales were not as brisk as they had been in the past.

"Concern reached a head when we saw there was not the money in the bank to pay for the September flights", he said.

The report of the General Secretary, issued on March 15, had commented, "WSS will be in good shape only if we fill the flights operating this May."

Financial statements compiled by the Vancouver accounting firm of G.M. Fraser, show that on February 29 the society had a deficit exceeding \$47,000 an increase of \$8,000 in six months.

Money to pay for seats on planes not completely booked came from deposits made by students intending to fly on future WSS flights.

AMS Subsidizing Flights

The AMS will underwrite the cost of sending to Europe several UVic students whose WSS flights have been cancelled.

Letters have been sent to everyone assigned through the WSS office, informing them that they may transfer to an AMS flight on September 11. Space on this plane to London is available at a slightly higher price.

The cancelled charters were scheduled to depart Sept. 7 and 11. To date, less than half of those students previously booked with WSS have indicated a wish to travel with the AMS.

Seats or refunds are still available by applying at the SUB general office.

Frank Basiren, Vancouver manager of CP Air Charters said last week that a practice such as WSS have been following "whether it is legal or not, is highly unethical." Formerly a charterer had to open a trust account containing the deposits received for each occasion a plane flies. Money could only be withdrawn, by the airline, after the plane had left.

New regulations published recently omit mention of this provision but the Canadian Transport Commission "views with displeasure" such handling of moneys held in trust.

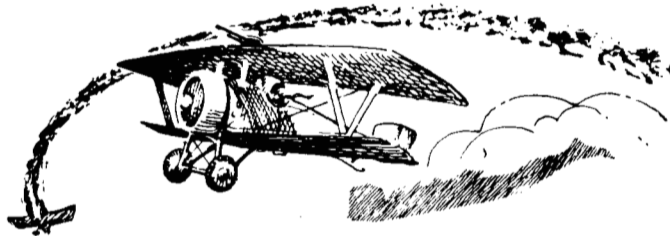
An auditor suggested two years ago that WSS should set up two accounts, one a trust account for charter flights, Robinson said, but this was never done.

Asked by the Martlet whether the organization knew it may have been guilty of illegally handling finances, he said, "Yes, we were aware of it." Robinson pointed out that the potentially offensive practice had been stopped before he became chairman.

He said he had gone some months ago to an outside

accountant who "laughed when he saw the financial statement and asked why nothing had been done earlier." Robinson could provide no satisfactory answer.

At a meeting in Victoria last year, WSS was advised by its auditors of the dangers of utilizing deposits for day-to-day operations. In the minutes of that meeting, the Board of Directors were informed of the steps needed to safeguard funds.



Titterton attributed long-term business problems to "a lack of continuing direction. WSS went through two managers in three years. There were no set terms of office and attendance at conferences was open to anyone appointed by a member organization. This happened often."

"There is no one person responsible for the failure of WSS- one person has not been around long enough. There never was a mechanism for getting things done over a period of time", said Titterton.

The steering committee has found "no evidence whatever of malfeasance." It is not likely that there will be any legal proceedings against WSS by

Student Union Building on WSS business.

Other creditors include the French National Railways for \$12,000, the Association of Student Councils in Toronto and the WSS auditors themselves, one of whom is owed \$4500.

Student councils at a number of institutions, including UVic, have offered aid to customers whose plans have been disrupted by the travel organization's collapse.

Victoria students who were to fly to London this September on WSS flights can be accommodated on a plane chartered by Simon Fraser University in late August.

On future charter travel arrangements at UVic, Titterton said, "We will always be offering that service in one form or another though I don't know how at the present moment."

Meanwhile in the WSS office at UBC, the scribes are busy answering irate letters.

Uvic, though the Alma Mater Society is a creditor for \$5,000.

Most of the money is a guarantee promised by the AMS several years ago, to be called upon when needed. A lesser amount of \$1000 is owed for office time spent in the UVic

...so does Co-op House

-by frieda lockhart

The UVic Co-op house at 1225 Hillside is being closed because of its inability to pay off a number of large debts. First started in the fall of 1968, the co-op was primarily funded by mortgaging the house and obtaining a loan from the AMS. No payments have been made on these liabilities since last February.

Originally, the co-op was established as the Vancouver Island Co-Operative Residence Association, a separate society. This was comprised of people living in the house at the time and was responsible for maintenance and financial obligations.

The house was open to anyone involved in the university community but during the last two years few students have lived there, largely because, as many of them said, they could not fit into the new lifestyle of the house.

General duties were supposed to be shared out among the tenants, but many refused to help with the housework. Problems arose over the collection of the monthly (\$75) rents. Several people moved out owing money.

During the summer, the co-op took on the aspects of a hostel, with people staying for a few nights, then moving on.

Over the years the house itself has been badly damaged. The building was mortgaged for \$25,000 but the value of the property was appraised this year at only \$22,000. At one point the living room was painted dark brown and a car dismantled in the basement. The car and the disfigured room, along with piles of old clothing and some ruined furniture are still there.

Part of the original \$3,000 AMS loan was used to buy furniture for the co-op. Most of what was bought, including a new freezer, disappeared as tenants moved out.

The AMS has no hope of regaining any part of the \$2,250 still outstanding on their loan. In 1968 the student council defeated a resolution to put all financial arrangements between themselves and the co-op in writing.

As a result, no contracts were signed and no record exists of any money paid to the AMS. The co-op's bookkeeping records were burnt by a former treasurer before he moved out.

In May of this year a past president of the Vancouver Island Co-Operative Residence Association was located. He signed a statement acknowledging the organization's agreement with the AMS.

On the basis of this information, a court summons was served to the co-op last month. Only one member is still living in the house and he refused to reply to the summons, on the grounds he had nothing to do with the original transaction.

The AMS has now been offered the mortgage on the house. Indications are that the student society will not accept it and its crippling financial burden.

The Hillside building has been ruled unsanitary by the city health department. The last tenant is moving out this week. The electricity and water have been cut off as no property taxes have been paid for more than a year.



the last resident of the co-op house



inside, dismantled cars and dirty rooms



a martlet staff feature

Thousands of young Canadians travel overseas each year. A small but increasing number make Australia or New Zealand their destination. For most, going abroad means journeying to Europe. And so at airports near London, Amsterdam and a dozen other large European cities, the terminals are crowded each summer with whitefaced, sleepless new arrivals.

The average Canadian university student making his first trip to Europe is 18-25 years old, flies on an air charter, plans a stay of six weeks to three months and has something close to \$1000 in his moneybelt beside his return ticket. He or she is most likely to arrive at London's Gatwick or Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport. Other well-used points of entry are Orly, near Paris; Prestwick, Scotland; and Frankfurt, Germany.

After a long flight, the first priority is not, as might be supposed, to check into the nearest youth hostel and then set off in search of famous museums. At this point, the number one sightseeing attraction is a bed in the closest available hotel. The effects of "jet lag" last for several days, particularly in travel from the Pacific Coast. For reasons both of practicality and comfort, it is best to spend the initial recovery period in a hotel rather than a hostel. Gatwick, for example, is forty miles from London and many airline passengers will attest to the benefits of resting there before going into the city. Wherever you land, a good idea is to book a place to stay while still in Canada. Locate a copy of *Europe on Five Dollars a Day* at a bookstore. Don't buy it. Copy down the addresses of two or three inexpensive hotels convenient for your purposes. The chances are that if these are listed in *Five Dollars* they will be reputable, so don't worry about sending a deposit on a room by overseas money order. (This is the only kind of word I have for the book - its author, Arthur Frommer, has made his fortune by being the world's most obsequious Americanizer of vacations in Europe.) A more expensive way of doing business is to follow the same procedure in a travel agent's office. Agents list higher-priced hotels and receive commission on the rooms booked through them. Assuming you are one of those average Canadian students with \$1000, you probably cannot afford to sleep in a Sheraton Holiday Inn even for a single night anyway.

If you begin your hostelling in a large city, be advised that large numbers of other young people are too. As a result, accommodation in Paris and London requires a reservation the year round. Often bookings are made six months in advance. Moreover, these cities' hostels and many others in Europe allow you to remain for a maximum of three days and nights before moving on.

SPANISH JAILS AND OTHER DELIGHTS

Depending on which part of the continent you find yourself in, rates for nightly accommodation vary from a low of forty Canadian cents to a high of three dollars per night, but average closer to seventy-five cents. Most expensive is Scandinavia; the cheapest Spain, Greece and Eastern Europe. There is little or no variation in prices within a particular country. A night in a Bavarian castle is the same price as a night in a converted barn a few miles away. Youth hostels are one of the world's few institutions which operate in a spirit of true Christian justice.

Standards of cleanliness and the quality of facilities available tend to reflect national standards. Swiss, German and Scandinavian

The Compleat Youth Hosteller



-being some advice

on student travel in Europe

hostels are generally the best kept and best equipped. They are also the strictest. Liquor and dope are frowned upon. Being caught with them in the hostel can result in seizure of your Youth Hostels Membership Card and a resultant ban on your using any facilities of the International Association. This is not an idle warning. I have not had this experience but I have seen it happen and it is distinctly unpleasant to be caught up the Rhone without a paddle.

Other general impressions on a national basis: *FRANCE*, like more southerly countries, allows wine in hostels. Many YHA sites in the country serve no meals. Wardens tend to be conspicuous by their absence. In a town in Normandy which will go unnamed, I looked up in the washroom one morning to find a beautiful young girl in panties and brushing her teeth. She later turned out to be the warden's girl friend.

GREAT BRITAIN, with more than 350 hostels is surpassed in Europe only by Germany's 650 and an even larger 700 in Poland. Facilities in Britain are often donated or rented out by municipal authorities and therefore reflect in their surroundings the beneficence of the local inhabitants. More than in other countries, visitors are expected to assist with light housekeeping duties - washing dishes, sweeping floors and the like. British and Dutch hostels also provide the best breakfasts. In England, cereal followed by bacon and eggs is standard. Elsewhere, buy your own if you are near a grocery store. Throughout *SWITZERLAND* the *MIGROS* chain sells food and toiletries at prices lower than are to be found in Co-Op stores. Wherever possible, cook your own meals. It is surprising how much money can be saved over a period of two or three months. It is also the only way to adhere to a three-dollar a day food and accommodation budget, the absolute maximum you should be spending while hitch-hiking and hostelling through Northern Europe.

Many Swiss hostels are ultra-modern - one in Zurich with 300 beds cost more than a million dollars to build and its Hilton-like facilities include an endless supply of hot water in the showers. On the other hand, you may be fortunate enough to stay in Langnau, halfway between Zurich and Berne, where the hostel is a chalet more than 300 years old.

Some *GERMAN* hostels seem to be run by ex-Wehrmacht drill sergeants. Always spotlessly clean, the southern part of the country has perhaps the most heavily-used facilities in the world. Even in relatively remote areas, hostels can be unexpectedly large. By the time one gets to the beer capital of Heidelberg, units of 500 and 600 beds are common. Perhaps it is because this method of vacationing originated in Germany that it is as much a standard way for young people to take a holiday as camping is in our part of the world. In Bavaria as elsewhere it is desirable to arrive at the hostel as early as possible in the afternoon to be assured of getting in (not so if you are in less-travelled areas). Crowds begin to gather an hour or two before opening time, which is usually 5 P.M. Registration ends at 10 P.M. or whenever the beds run out. In Germany the doors lock for the night at ten or half past the hour. If you have been having a late night drinking the local brew or practicing pidgin German on the town's girls, arriving late at the hostel means sleeping in the yard. Maybe. German and Swiss hostels normally discourage latecomers from spending the night on the grounds outside. Tenting is verboten too. If you are in the Hamburg hostel, morning begins at 7 A.M. with rock music over the loudspeakers. Fortunately, this is neither the usual time or method of waking people. Eight o'clock is most common.

In *SCANDINAVIA* whole families go hostelling and buildings may be divided into separate quarters for them and younger, more



independent travellers. For some reason I am unaware of but suspect to be heavy civic taxation, the hostels in Scandinavian cities are about three times as expensive as those in the country. Low-budget tourists do not receive any relief from the high cost of food either. I am thinking mainly of Sweden where bread is seventy-five Canadian cents a loaf and beef more than three dollars per pound. A bottle of beer in Halsingborg costs fifty cents, while two miles away at Elsinore, Denmark (of Hamlet fame), the same bottle is twenty cents.

ITALY has probably the friendliest and most easy-going hostels in Europe. Meals can be nonexistent, Spartan or feast-like. At Scilla, on the tip of the toe of Italy, an old castle now doubles as a youth hostel and a lighthouse. The warden (and lighthouse keeper) is an old gentleman named Papa John. By the harbour of slowly-sinking Venice, amidst whose crumbling buildings one would least expect it, lies one of the most up-to-date hostels in Europe.

Spain has not got a particularly good reputation among people who regularly cross its borders. Anything you may have heard about Spanish Customs officers is probably true. They carry sub-machine guns much of the time, they do not like people with long hair and pack sacks and they do not have a sense of humour. That much is certain. Be prepared to have everything you are carrying searched when you cross the border. The worst places are on the main road and railway line from France to Barcelona, and in the south at Cadiz and La Linea—the first Spanish town north of Gibraltar. Be polite, smile and try not to look offended if they ask you to take your clothes off. They are looking for dope so if you get caught carrying any make sure you have lots of books to read. You should be able to get through the complete works of Sir Walter Scott during your jail sentence.

If you are hostelling in Spain (hotels are more comfortable and not much more expensive), the best bet is to stay along the coast. Those in the interior are more rudimentary. Spanish resort towns occasionally reflect themselves in luxury hostels as at San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay, just across the French border.

Portugal, Scotland, Ireland, the Alps and Scandinavia are the only areas of Western Europe where you will be able to do any North-American style camping. Everywhere else is too populated. In England, camping means caravan (trailer) sites. This does not mean that if you do try roughing it you will have difficulties purchasing supplies. Europeans are inveterate campers and it is best to buy what you need there rather than in Canada. Sleeping bags, tents and cooking equipment are all cheaper. If you want good quality gear, Blacks of Scotland is the name to look for in Britain. Holland is also a good place to buy. If you cannot afford a down sleeping bag, a very warm lightweight terylene substitute should be available in Amsterdam for \$10-12 Canadian. For cooking, one or two-burner GAZ units are available at low cost. These are fueled by cheap screw-on canisters of gas, available everywhere in Europe. One supply lasts forty minutes to two hours. If you do buy a tent, a lightweight two-man version should be obtainable at a cost of \$100. Be sure it has a flysheet. Also if it is a two-man tent, see that it weighs no more than six to eight pounds, has light nylon or aluminum pegs and a telescoping aluminum centre-pole.



hostel, bospenthal, switzerland

GETTING THERE BY TRAIN

When you move around the continent, there is nothing of course as economical as hitch-hiking, though this becomes more difficult if you are travelling with three or four people. In that case, a used van or car might be a good investment. Ignore what Volkswagen advertisements say about buying new vehicles. Unloading a cheap van is considerably easier than selling a near-new one and there is no point in wasting your money in automobile depreciation. If you return home via Amsterdam, sell the car there.

Eurail passes are quite well-known now, but for those unacquainted with them, they are passes valid for periods of several weeks or months during which their holder may travel an unlimited number of miles on specified European railways. They carry a number of side-benefits, including free bus travel and free boat trips on the Rhine. Eurail passes were reduced in price last year for students and offer even better value since then.

They are not valid in Britain, Finland or Eastern Europe. British Railways have similar passes available for use on their lines. Note that Eurail passes are dated from their first day of use. Be sure not to

use one for a week and then travel to where it is not valid. One convenience they offer comes if you are in a place where it is necessary to commute by rail. Not wanting to stay in Oslo, I travelled into that city every day for a week from Drammen, a town fifty miles and one hour away by train. The same situation could apply in Paris, Copenhagen and Munich.

Eurail passes are sold only in North America and Japan so be careful if you buy one from someone while in Europe. A pass is supposedly non-transferrable and you are often required to show the railway conductor your passport with it. If he sees a discrepancy, he is empowered to seize your pass and throw you off the train. Of course, you are not going to mention this if you need to make some money by selling yours. Youth hostels are good places to sell Eurail passes but posting notices to that effect on their bulletin boards is not permitted (just as advertising the re-sale of charter air tickets is forbidden.) In Amsterdam go to the Dam (Town Square) or the Hotel Cok at 30 Koninginneweg to buy or sell. In London the best places are outside Canada House in Trafalgar Square or at British Columbia House on Lower Regent Street near Piccadilly Circus.

If you want to travel by motorcycle consideration may be given to buying a bike at the Triumph factory in England or the Bultaco plant in Madrid. Some hostels give preference to travellers without motorized transportation. This is most likely to happen in Britain.

A GUIDED NON-TOUR

A hostelling trip through Europe usually involves a circular route, starting and finishing at the same point. I offer this comment neither as suggestion or advice, only to mention that if there are time limits on the amount of travelling you are able to accomplish, it is the likeliest format to follow. Below I offer a hypothetical itinerary, again not as a suggestion. Never let anyone tell you what places you should visit. The great fault of travel guidebooks is that too many people read them. As a result they are in large measure responsible for creating tourist attractions and quickly ruining the charm of places they seek to praise. Sooner or later you will want to go somewhere relatively free from busloads of gawking sightseers and pairs of obese middle-aged camera maniacs from New Jersey in patterned Jamaica shorts.

So for what it is worth, here is a potential trip following the pattern, the Netherlands-Britain-France-Switzerland-Germany-the Netherlands.

This route assumes an arrival at Schiphol and an immediate visit to Amsterdam. From the airport, take an inexpensive KLM bus to the Centraal Station in the heart of town. If you have no place to stay, there is an accommodation bureau across the street from the railway terminal. If that fails, take a Number 1 or 2 tramcar to the Vondel Park where you can sleep for free. A half-hour walk away is the Heineken brewery which offers a tour and a free breakfast to its first two hundred visitors each morning.

From Holland there are two usual ways to reach England. One is to take the day or night ferry across the North Sea from the Hook of Holland to Harwich, Essex. The other is to travel through Belgium to Calais and then go across the Channel to Dover. If you are on bicycle I would suggest the former as there are not many youth hostels in the northeastern corner of France. Holland has bicycle paths flanking all major highways and along the southern part of its North Sea coast. As of last year, the Britrail ferry to Harwich did not charge for transporting bicycles. If you go via Calais, the Hovercraft is more expensive than any other Channel boat.

During the height of the tourist season, it may be impossible for you to find a place to stay in London at a reasonable price. If that is your plight, go in the early afternoon to Students International House outside Great Portland Street Tube Station, where for a small charge they will locate a hotelroom for you. Britain is one of the best countries in Europe for hitch-hiking, so there should be no need to use the trains very much. Bicycling is good as repairs are readily available and hostels are never far apart. The oldest domestic building in Scotland, Argyll Lodging in Stirling, is now a hostel. Irish hostels close early and sometimes operate with due deference to monastic traditions. Regardless of the slogan on a recent Northern Ireland tourist brochure, I would be loathe to suggest that anyone "Come to friendly Ulster", though I once met a hosteller who claimed to have walked through the Bogside without incident on the Glorious Twelfth.



hostel, london

cont'd on page 6

Once in France, if you are without private means of transport, be prepared for considerable frustration, expense or both. Probably the worst country in Europe for hitchhiking, rides when they do come tend to be from truck drivers going to the next village down the road. Barring a lucky break you may have to resort to the train, about fifty per cent more expensive than in England. A Eurail pass is essential if you anticipate a lengthy stay in France. Care has to be taken not to misunderstand the railway schedules as everything seems to be routed in the direction of Paris. A case in point: there is no regular line between Calais and Dieppe. To get between these two Channel ports it is necessary to take a train halfway to Paris, disembark, and change twice more before reaching the coast again.

If you have no place to stay in Paris, sleeping under the Seine bridges is not nearly as bad as Victor Hugo would have you believe. What you cannot do is spend the night in a railway station. I attempted that once in the Gare Austerlitz but was awakened at midnight by railway police. There is a vague belief that a Eurail pass allows its holder to sleep overnight in a station if a train is due to depart early the next morning. I have never found any opportunity to do this as boarding times are rarely earlier than one hour before departure.

From France the most likely point to enter Switzerland is at Geneva. There are two large hostels in this city and some very good ones along the lake (eg. Montreux-Territet, one mile from the famous Castle of Chillon). I would say Switzerland has the best hostelling facilities in Europe and the most complete set of public services available, both for hostellers and others. Near the ski-school centre of Andermatt, a local train was not running one day. The station-master's wife assisted by driving van-loads of passengers into town. Whether she volunteered her services or was duty-bound to, it was an action typical of the Swiss attitude to efficiency. In Lugano, a resort complex shares its facilities with the youth hostel and reservations are recommended. Berne, Geneva, Zurich and Basle all have inexpensive student restaurants. An attempt appears to be made to situate them very close to hostels. Large helpings of food can be expected.

From northern Switzerland one may go north towards Bavaria and Munich or west to Basle and down into the German Rhineland. With a Eurail pass a free boat trip from Stein-am-Rhein to Schaffhausen, Switzerland is available. The largest waterfall in Europe, the Rhinefalls, are within walking distance of Schaffhausen. As mentioned before, beyond crowding there should be no real difficulties for hostellers, once in Germany. One unnerving experience may arise if one meets groups of German school-children on hostelling vacations. The boys, almost without exception, wear track suits to bed and spend most of the wee hours telling jokes and shining flashlights as if they were spotlights in the London blitz. I soon discovered that the tracksuits were for maximum agility in running over beds in the dark and making twenty-yard dashes to the toilets. Whether German schoolboys have abnormally weak bladders or youth hostels cause some rampant water addiction among them I do not know, but being a captive party to it all can be an annoying experience.

Following the Rhine will lead the hosteller back to the Netherlands. In the north there are fewer hostels than in other parts of Germany but by no means are they a rarity. I have not included Scandinavia in this circle tour. Amsterdam is a twelve hour train journey from Copenhagen. The Danish capital has a severe shortage of student accommodation in the summer. It may be necessary to stay in a nearby suburb. I would recommend the hostel in Lyngby. Girls may stay in Copenhagen at the YWCA (the Danish initials are KFUK). Stockholm harbour has its famous floating hostel. The more remote areas of Norway and Sweden rarely receive visits by non-Scandinavians.

THE EIGHT COMMANDMENTS

Hostelling anywhere can be a satisfying, educational experience. With that in mind, your presumptuous author would like to make some suggestions for concentrating on making it that way.

1. Cook your own meals whenever possible.
2. If you arrive in a new country at an ungodly hour or on a public holiday, have some negotiable currency with you. Never change travellers cheques anywhere but in a bank unless you are in a place which has a thriving black market. Money exchanges at railway stations are open Sundays and holidays.
3. Make a note of your Canadian medical insurance number before you leave. If you have to be sick, try and arrange to have it happen in a country with socialized medicine. At least you will receive treatment before the doctor's bill comes.
4. If you break any laws or have personal difficulties which cannot be resolved without the aid of Canadian diplomatic authorities, know that consulates and embassies maintain regular office hours. They are not open twenty-four hours a day or on weekends.
5. Purchase a copy of the Youth Hostel Handbook for Europe. It contains details of all hostels and locates each on a map. Essential if you are travelling in winter as many hostels are not open every day.
6. Beware of so called "Student Hostels". These are not members of the International YHA. Prices may differ little from regular hotels.
7. Never buy a first-class railway ticket. An unnecessary expense. If you are spending the night on a train, coach and sleeper-car reservations have to be booked at least twenty-four hours in advance.
8. Obtain an International Students Identity Card. These are available for two dollars from the Association of Students Councils, 44 St George St., Toronto 5, Ontario.

Good luck.

by d.t.



hostel, bergen, switzerland



- There are more than 3200 Youth Hostels in 22 European countries
- Canada has 42 hostels.
- Headquarters in Canada is 1406 W. Broadway, Vancouver 9, B.C.
- The Victoria office is located at Room 106, 1951 Cook St. Hours are Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7-9P.M. and Saturdays from 10A.M. to 4P.M. Telephone 384-0924. More than 200 Victorians have joined the CYHA in the past year.



Players prove student theatre worthwhile

-by greg middleton

After Victoria Fair turned brown and orange and drifted away in the breeze that Ralph Allen created as he headed south, a number of theatre students realized they would be jobhunting this summer. So they formed the Phoenix Players, a repertory company, and madly applied for things like OFYgrants.

The twelve students involved were disappointed in their try for a little of the OFY pie. Nevertheless, the University, finding it was no longer contributing monies to a summer fair, found it in its heart to fund this project. The result is six plays that will be performed throughout July and August.

One would expect that students so dedicated to avoiding the job market and so industrious as to be would put a great deal of effort into whatever project they devised. So far I have seen two of the six plays and my suspicions have been confirmed. Student theatre is a viable and worthwhile venture. A group of students will work twelve to eighteen hours a day for fifty dollars a week and the chance to show Victoria that their ability deserves a place in this community.

This is not a dilettante little theatre group made up of housewives and post office clerks but a gathering of hardworking apprentices.

The first evening I was able to attend, the presentation was Act Without Words, by Samuel Beckett and the The Lover by Harold Pinter. Act Without Words is partly a mime featuring (Roger Leeming as) a little man at the mercy of a malevolent universe. Leeming, as a Chaplinesque character, attempts to make sense out of and become involved with his world. Three square blocks, a pair of scissors, a milk pitcher and a noose, all raised and lowered on ropes from the ceiling; a black bowler hat and a bare stage; represent his concrete reality. The props are moved by some unseen force that foils all his efforts to capture his pitcher of milk. I suspect Godot is on the other end of those ropes.

Leeming is good with mime and the tragi-comic efforts to outwit the manipulator and his failure to succeed have a universal charm.

Part II follows The Lover. It is also mime and is acted by Kerry Senior and Valerie Stephenson. They represent two opposing qualities of life. They could be the child and the adult; the inefficient and the efficient; the innocent and the conditioned or night and day. Kerry is delightful as the one who crawls out of her sleeping bag, reluctantly meeting another day with sleep in her eyes and a little girl wistful look on her face. Valerie is so exhaustingly efficient and meticulous that I know a day in the same house with that type of person would tempt me to commit murder or suicide.

The Lover is in the best Pinter tradition of fast dialogue with words that say little and mean a great deal. There is all the infighting and psychological

struggling that creates the movement in a Pinter play. At first I was confused by seeing upper middleclass people. They are though, just as real as Pinter's workers.

Julian Forrester is competent and flexible as Max and slips in and out of the roles and parts that the character plays. Marie Stillin is adaptable to the demands of her role, which requires shifts from a reserved English housewife to a lover and even a whore.

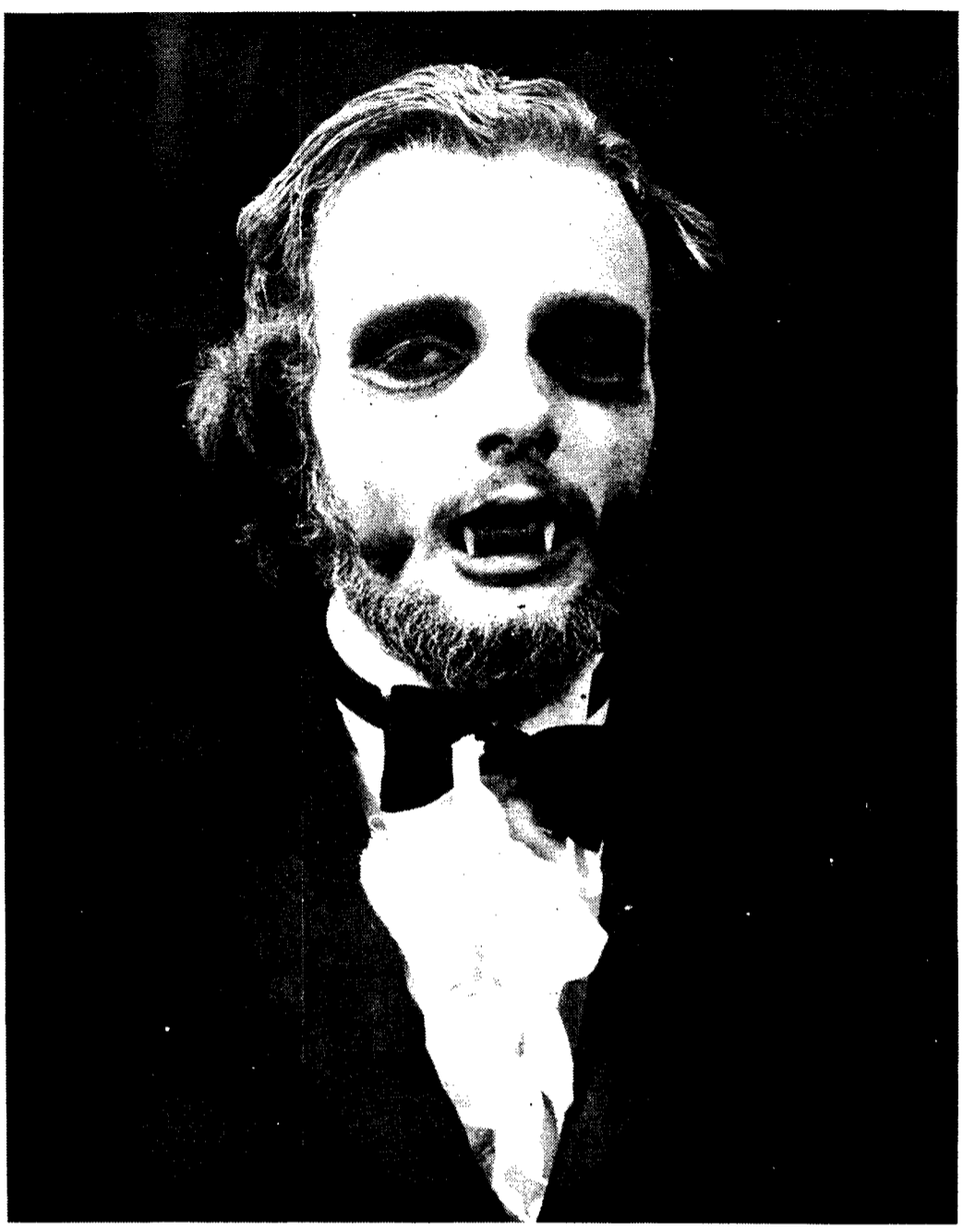
The play brings to mind the quotation stating that a man wants his wife to be a lady in the living room, a chef in the kitchen and a slut in the bedroom. It is this type of multiple relationship that Max and Sarah have, although it is well-disguised in schizophrenic little games that deny the other facets of their personalities. The couple move through a series of changes catering to each others' fantasies. Pinter shows us people playing with each other and how the distance between individual realities forces them to adopt various roles to maintain interpersonal relationships.

Dracula presented rather more of a problem to the Phoenix Players and was a little less of a success. The staging of the play, with as many as six or seven characters on stage at one time while only two or three are participating, is difficult and demanding. I frequently found the blocking awkward, and the actors either incongruously positioned or uselessly hanging about. This, combined with one weak character, took a great deal from the play.

Christopher Statham played a very straight and convincing, if slightly uninspired, Count Dracula. His nemesis, Doctor Van Helsing, was very competently performed by Richard O'Brian. The pair worked well against each other as Van Helsing moved to expose and trap of the evil of the vampire. Lucy, Valerie Stephenson, accomplished her loss of self-control to the nefarious Count with restrained skill. Renfield, the madman who has also come under the spell of Dracula, rants and raves across the stage alternately screaming for blood and begging for mercy. Allan Stichbury, who plays the fly eating Renfield, overacts in the best tradition of melodrama.

Even though the play is dated and has been parodied to the grave, it is still a masterpiece. The dead silent blackouts to allow for scene changes, and the equally quiet movement of the grotesque vampire are still thrilling. It was a treat to see the play done as a straight dramatic piece rather than for laughs.

Roger Leeming was the only uncomfortable spot in the production. Excellent in the mime, Act Without Words, he did not have the confidence to carry off his role as Dr. Steward. He seemed weak and inadequate in comparison with the other characters. At times his performance was almost embarrassing. It would take a much more skilled actor to make Seward, an innocuous man, seem believable. Seward runs the sanitorium and is



Christopher Statham as Count Dracula

supposed to love Lucy and have her best interests at heart. Leeming just looked scared to death the whole time.

The other three plays appearing at the Phoenix, You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown, Chamber Music and Fight For Happiness, have been

highly touted. The chance to see reasonably good live theatre could be one of the most rewarding experiences of summer session.

Fiddler too good to be another "Love Story"

-by greg middleton

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF PLAYING AT THE HAIDA

Fiddler on the Roof is the first movie I have seen that received several rounds of applause during the showing. Schmaltzy movies are a dime a dozen and schmaltzy musicals have always drawn the little old ladies to the box office. Fiddler is a musical and it is drawing the little old ladies, but it is just too good a film to be another Love Story.

Fiddler is a screen adaptation of a stage play created in turn from a collection of short stories. It is based on the experiences of a family of Russian Jews at the beginning of the Bolshevik Revoltion. The story deals with the age-old problem of new ideas and ways of life competing with tradition. These facts, however, are trivial compared with the brilliant acting and magnificent characterization.

The bittersweet, irreverent Jewish humour is all-pervading.

The film is at times very sad but there is just so much zest in Topol (the lead character), that the whole movie moves with him. The other characters, from his wife down to the old Rabbi, are all perfectly cast. It is the type of picture you would expect if a script could be written using all the best character actors and no "stars".

Unless you have to actually steal to raise the price of a ticket I recommend it. Hell, steal the price of a second ticket and take someone you like.



Kubrick's Vision

-by greg middleton

A CLOCKWORK ORANGE PLAYING AT THE CAPITOL

CLOCKWORK ORANGE is surrealistic treatment of the problems that our society faces in its attempt to deal with the violent personality.

This film, which is now playing at the Capitol, has caused some controversy as a result of the violence and sexual brutality that it depicts. A legislative committee has viewed the movie and decided it had sufficient social significance to escape legal action. Despite the furor that has surrounded Clockwork Orange, however, I did not find it as involved with the graphic depiction of battered and mangled bodies as the average cops and robbers picture.

The movie does deal with violence, but is mainly concerned with one individual's relationship with the performance of cruel acts and their social consequences. The special effects that have become almost a Hollywood fad are downplayed in favour of presenting a psychological portrait of Alex, the lead character.

Alex is a sort of hip teddyboy and like the biker, the greaser, the skinhead and the hardhat he gets a thrill from irrational, unprovoked brutality. The film isn't just a fantasy for sadistic voyeurs following Alex's progress through prison to an

experimental "cure". In "avoidance therapy" the patient is trained to respond with an intense feeling of nausea and imminent death to any suggestion of violence or sexual excess. Associations between the undesirable action and the effects of a previously injected drug are built up in his mind whenever he confronts a tempting situation.

The cured Alex is presented as an example of the progressive attitude of a benevolent government. He is sent back into society with personality suitably altered so as to prevent any recurrence of his violent outbursts. Inevitably he falls prey to the people he had previously violated. Alex is used by the government as a pawn in a plot to bring down a writer whom he had crippled in an earlier attack. An Alex unable to defend himself presents more of a problem than the unaltered hoodlum and so eventually it is back to the hospital to have the condition reversed. We are left with the statement that violence and the desire to do evil are part of human nature and inherent in our society.

What makes the film frightening is that the idea for this kind of mind control did not come from some pulpy science fiction novel but from news stories that similar treatment is being used in prisons in the United States right now. The idea of avoidance therapy is not

new. Pavlov's second experiment was probably to see if he could prevent some kind of natural behaviour by associating it with an unpleasant experience. Alcoholics and heroin addicts have long been treated with drugs which produce intense discomfort if the patient attempts to drink or use heroin. The patient is then forced to indulge until the unpleasant association is made. It was only a matter of time until the same technique was applied to the assaulter and the rapist.

The film is exceptional because of that very special Kubrick treatment. The director has choreographed each movement to give it a dance-like quality. The frequent use of slightly slowed motion in conjunction with exaggerated actions and strange sets gives the picture its surrealistic character. The almost Elizabethan language and use of double talk present the formality of the theatre. The soundtrack is symphonic. The entire presentation has an art and style usually shunned by the "realistic" film-maker.

Clockwork Orange is a film to see. It offers a visual as well as visceral experience. For those who like something to puzzle about after the movie there is even the Aeschylean dilemma of how the individual and the society should view violence.

no permit extension

A request by the AMS for an extension to the SUB-Pub's liquor permit has been turned down by the Saanich Police Department. It had been hoped

that beer and sandwiches could be sold three times a week during Summer Session lunch hours.

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Suicide Prevention-386-6304
Trouble with Landlords-386-6446
UVic Day Care Centre-598-4971
Women's Centre, 1551 Oak Bay Ave.-385-3843

letter

the greening of UVic?

Sir:

Item 1, as it were.

1) The message of psychology is this: below the surface we are all very similar.

2) Consciousness is controlled when we understand our own psychology.

3) We understand our psychological makeup (if that's the word) when we begin to love all the aspects of it.

4) The question is: what are the aspects of it?

Yours sincerely
R. Anderson

The Freudbone is connected to the Jung bone. -ed. note.

cont,d from 2

tenure

and Oriental Studies, Frank D.K. Roberts, Assistant Professor, Mathematics; Gordon S. Shrimpton, Assistant Professor, Classics; Ronald E. Tinney, Assistant Professor, Education; Gerald R. Walter, Assistant Professor, Economics; Jennifer R. Walters, Assistant Professor, French; Wesley T. Wooley, Assistant Professor, History.

EDITORIAL

APOLOGIA AND PROGRESS REPORT

Because this is the first Martlet under a new editorship, I feel bound to make some statement of journalistic principles, if not a critique of the past year's paper. Some months ago we suffered a rift in staff relations due to disagreement over selection of the 1972-73 editor. That difficulty has not yet been satisfactorily resolved, though the scar has begun to heal. At its height I outlined two perennial problems the paper faces - the two greatest obstacles in the way of making the Martlet the consistently astute critics of events at UVic that it deserves to be. The first problem is staff size. The quantity of reporting we are able to do is directly related to the number of students who offer us their time. True for any regular publication, it is particularly the case with us, where only the editor is able to devote his full time to producing news. Once again, we make an appeal for people to work with us. The second problem is also directly related to staff size. Continuity in scope and quality is almost impossible without adequate human resources.

As for those journalistic principles, the story which follows helps explain why the Martlet is what it is and will remain under this editor an open, non-partisan journal of news and opinion. We are not the voice of the AMS or of the Administration. To take a phrase from Hemingway, we are "a way you'll never be." The Martlet is democratic beyond the most liberal hopes of any governing body because its door is open to anyone who wants to lend us his talents.

On the afternoon of April 25 a meeting was held in President Hugh Farquhar's office, ostensibly at his request. Russell Freethy, Alastair Murdoch and Bob McLeod, respectively president, vice-president and publications director of the AMS were invited to meet Farquhar and then-secretary to the Board of Governors, Trevor Matthews. The subject of conversation was the Martlet. We were not invited to attend the meeting. The AMS officials were told that if the Martlet continued "in the vein" of an issue published earlier in the month, events might result in the University with-holding all or part (the part that funds the Martlet) of the \$32 student society fees until guaranteed the paper would cease to cause "embarrassments" to UVic. Matthews said the Board had considered such action in each of the three preceding years. Farquhar expressed a belief that no "part" of the University should be allowed to "discredit" UVic's reputation.

The calling of that meeting does not bespeak the promise of openness and restored confidence in this institution that he made upon replacing Bruce Partridge. It is an unworthy action, one Dr. Farquhar should not have been persuaded into by the Board. It is doubtless true that our reporting this incident does little good for the Martlet, and is not meant to. The point is that the Martlet does believe in openness and refuses to conduct its business in an atmosphere of concealment. It expects the same of the rest of this academic community.

-d t

Martlet

editordave todd
photo editorgeoff pearce

summer staff:
tim de lange boom
greg middleton
frieda lockhart
karen falder
the red army chorus and
the royal winnipeg ballet

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