"ombudsman"

Brian Borley is a fourth year student in Education. the past 20 years or so, he has been teaching cial Ed in the disadvantaged north of this province, teaching certificate. During this time, he has tried squeeze in enough education courses to bring his lifications up to the level of the B.Ed. which is now uired of new teachers before they may teach at all in province. With occasional summertime trips to nonton and attendance at the evening courses given various centers throughout the province, he has ked up 10 courses over the years: but in his field of ecial Ed, some of the courses required either by his oram or his field of interest are available only during requalr session. So this year he is in Edmonton, shing his program.

ou have problems you want the "Ombudsman" to with, or if you're someone who wants to help solve problems, contact Dirk Schaeffer at 439-6486 person at 1010 Newton Place, 8515-112 St.) or Kevin lese in Gateway 432-5178 (Room 282, SUB) or at ne, 433-2136.

For the last eleven years, he has been teaching at la Biche, where his contract with the School Board ecified that sabbatical leaves to complete degrees be given to qualified candidates after five years of vice. Before coming back to Edmonton, he applied such a sabbatical. Eleven years in the most unrdeveloped, underprivileged, and necessary area of ucation, and a desire to upgrade one's training to the rrent minimum level, would seem to be ample alifications. His application was rejected, on ounds of financial shortage in Lac la Biche. That hool Board's annual statement for this year, wever, apparently listed a \$68,000 surplus.

So Brian Borley applied for a bursary from the orthern Alberta Student Bursary Program. That ogram was set up to encourage qualified teachers to rk in the educationally disadvantaged North: buries are granted in part in exchange for a committent to work in the North for sepcified periods. That application was rejected too, on grounds that he didn't qualify: the program is designed to attract new teachers, not encourage those already there to stay

So he quit his job, sold his house, and moved to Edmonton. He doesn't know where he'll go from here: but certainly not back to Lac la Biche.

There is, as near as we can tell, nothing in any way illegal or wrong, in the technical sense, about the treatment that Brian has received from various agencies which claim to be concerned to bring better teachers to the North. There seems to us to be several things wrong with the system that has established these particular rules, however. So, we checked it out.

The Alberta Teachers' Association maintains a Grievance Board to handle complaints of this nature. There is nothing they can do: if the contract says "may" that means the School Board can make any decision

The Provincial Department of Education professes over and over to be concerned about the quality of teaching in the North. There is nothing they can do: school boards have full autonomy and authority in contractual matters.

The Northern Alberta Student Bursary Program wants better teachers in the North. There is nothing they can do: the program specifically disqualifies those with previous teaching experience in the north.

The Superintendent of Schools at Lac la Biche is, in general, sympathetic to Brian and his request. There is nothing he can do: he does not sit on the School Board and can only "advise."

The Provincial Ombudsman is supposed to mediate between people and bureaucracy. There is nothing he can do: he has no authority over local school

Not only is there nothing these people can do: there is nothing they care to do. Over and over, as I talked to these various persons and agencies, the impression I received was that they had rules, and that was that. Most clearly, the Associate Deputy Minister at the Department of Education, informed me that the situation was clearcut: either the school boards have autonomy, and you live with their decisions or you don't

 with the implication of heavy Provincial control, which is in many ways even more undesirable. (The ADM also assured me that the)68,000 surplus probably existed "on paper only," whatever that is supposed to mean. The phrase seems to disguise an interlocking network of lies that simply boggles the mind.)

What virtually none of these people either recognized or wanted to acknowledge when I suggested it, was that there are alternatives between rigid rules and total anarchy. These include things like appeals procedures, review committees, and ombudsmen. Agencies of this nature allow one to give authority to whoever is best or most conveniently qualified to use it in the general case, but still retain the right to undertake corrective action when such authority is misused, or appears to be misused, in the specific case. By and large, they are the most sensible things bureaucrats have ever invented.

The Associate Deputy Minister simply did not want hear of them; the Bursary Program could not conceptualize them; the ATA was too busy fighting to get mandatory sabbaticals into the contract to be concerned with them.

Back to Brian: what do you do? Nothing, really. He's made the only move open to him - faced with the option of continuing work in the North, at low pay because he lacks the B.Ed., and giving that up to finish his degree and take his chances in a new job market, he's chosen to move on, regardless of cost. It's his decision alone, and probably a good one. He's learned, the hard way, that good and effective teachers in fields like Special Ed - where goodness and effictiveness are measured in terms of concern, rather than in terms of discipline - are not the ones most likely to be looked on with favor and favoritism by School Boards and Administrations. He's learned that contracts with inviting clauses are more likely to be con games than reality. He's learned that the government feels that once you're hooked, they can forget about you. He's learned that as an applicant, he's got no rights whatsoever.

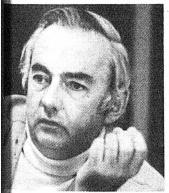
It's only taken him 20 years. With luck, some of the rest of you, heading for the same careers and same disappointments, can learn the same lessons just by observing closely this University around you.

-dls

Reaction against proposal

proposal circulating this campus with a keen enough ong faculty members which ould reorganize the academic wer structure at the U of A has eady prompted strong reacn from student and faculty esentatives.

"I don't like it," said Dr. Al



Dr. Al Mackay

acKay Monday. MacKay, chairan of the elementary education partment, said he disliked the a of placing a dispropornate amount of power in the nds of department chairmen.

"Even though some of the portant, I think the overall ect of the proposal would be to aking capability or whatever u want to call it, square into the nds of the departmental airmen," MacKay said.

chairman and takes it away m the staff and students within epartment."

Students' Union president

proposal, if im- ministrative mented, would create the themselves." task of finding

political interest to fill the proposed departmental committees," Zoeteman said.

"But they (the chairmen submitting the proposal) are not concerned about that, even though they know that's the case," he said.

Zoeteman blasted the recommendation contained in the proposal that students be granted only departmental representation with no representation on boards and committees of higher authority.

'It's not even comparable to when there was zero representation on General Faculties Council (GFC)," Zoeteman said.

'It's even more right-wing than that.'

Chemistry prof Dr. Bob Crawford, a member of GFC's executive committee, argued that the proposal, submitted by a committee of department chairmen, might not be a true indication of how all department chairmen on campus felt.

"They should have taken a Iff in the proposal is fairly referendum to see how many chairmen agree with this," he said. "My feeling is there are a lot ift the power, the decision- of very good, conscientious chairmen who wouldn't go along with this proposal."

Crawford cited the hierarchial design of the "It gives too much power to proposal as its major weakness. "Somebody could take this proposal and turn it to their own advantage," he said.

"Although there are com-Zoeteman reacted to the ponents that are good, admin-Ovision in the proposal for sitrative hierarchies are not Ident representation at a representative... The university is partmental level, criticizing such a complex thing and it has hat he called its "tight-line so many facets, that representation is difficult through adsystems

Crawford used the Faculty of tween 300 and 500 students on Science as an example of this by showing 300 faculty members are represented by one dean on Dean's Council, whereas the Rehabilitation Faculty of Medicine, with only 18 faculty members, is also represented by one dean.

"The faculties of Science, Arts and Education make up over one-half of all the students on campus, yet are represented by only three out of 18 deans on the Deans' Council. So you can't just have administrative hierarchies and expect them to be represen-

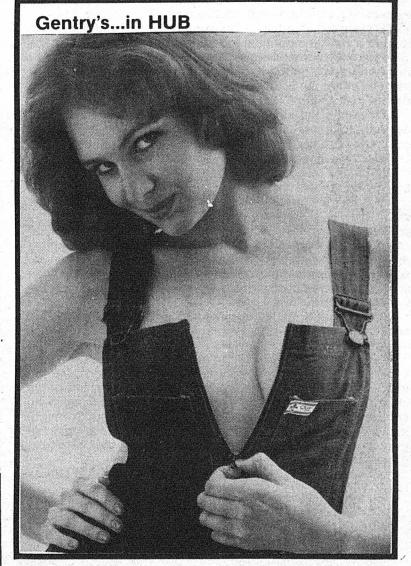
Although Crawford said there is a definite need to restructure the current academic power structure - "to remodel our system with GFC and make it more efficient" - he said stream. lining; the structure through granting more power to department chairmen was not the right

"It's my frank opinion that this proposal came out of chairmen's frustration with administrative details, the business side of academic life," Crawford



SU president Len Zoeteman. said. "I think they wanted to attack the business side of the University and I think they probably would have good reason for that.

"But this thing is attacking the academic side where I think they really have much less to complain about.



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