Students may vote at Glendon

OTTAWA (CUP) — University students may vote where they live while at school, if they consider that dwelling their "ordinary residence." Canada’s chief electoral officer said today Cope.

The statement by J.M. Hamel appeared to contradict earlier indications that electromerators would hinder students attempting to register to vote in their university constituencies in the October 30 federal election.

"If a student tells the enume­rator his ordinary residency is room 105 in a certain university residence, well that’s fine," he said. "We can­not ask any more from a student than we can from any other citizen. We don’t ask other people for proof of age or or any document. We don’t need so we can ask for proof that a student is really on his own. If a student says he’s on his own, then we’ll have to accept­ that.

Under the new Elections Act, a student would not be entitled to be enumerated in both their parent’s home constituencies and at university residencies. Instead, Parliament gave the university the right to vote in their proxy in their parents’ constituency if they couldn’t be there on election day.

Regulations from Hamel’s office directed enumerators to determine the student’s residence "living away from home" were "on their own," if they were, they could vote in their university residence, but if they were in school. They would be enumerated only at their par­ents’ home.

"All we are asking enumerators to do is in doubt," Hamel said, "to will be wanting an oath about the location of their ordinary residence if person by determining the re­sidence of others occupants of the dwelling and the Head of that person’s occupancy." (The four situations were such as single living at home, single living away from home, and single on their own.)

The topic of Hamel’s in­structions indicated enumerators would not be asked to ensure that only students who were full time students of their parents would be enumerated in university ri­chings.

But Hamel said today that students would vote in their ordinary resi­dencies if they wanted to. "I want to emphasize that we’re not going to prevent students to a means test," he said.

But local returning officers have contacted university re­sidence officials to determine "which students, if any, should be enumerated according to Hamel’s earlier regulations.

Hamel explained today that the move was a result of the time, and that any student who was not properly provided by residence offic­ials could meet an enume­rator in the student residence common room and get placed on the voters list.

"In Edmonton this morning we expect that the University of Alberta students will claim the building as their ordinary residence, but now there will be as many as 700 on the list," he said.

The Election Act itself only mentions students in its sec­tion on proxies. All other provisions for student voting are interpretations from Hamel’s office.

National New Democratic Party secretary Clifford Scott said any students who can choose where they vote, and are aware of Hamel’s memo, indicating anything to the con­trary.

I have a daughter at York and I provide her for her but consider her on her own, I expect she will vote there," he said. "The unquestionable right to vote where the stu­dent resides should be esta­blished," he added.

Hamel claimed such a prin­ciple exists under the Election Act but that students may only consider their university residing their ordinary resi­dence if they have to go to a means test.

In an attempt to gauge stu­dent opinion on campus, the Glendon Student Council ran a special vote Monday.

It was found that of 347 people who received a copy of the O.F.S. voting was questionnaires, 33% dis­agreed, and 30% replied that the second was not the same. The poll also indicates that 10% of the respondents stated that the student residence, the greater the chance that the or the support the boycotter.

The first was that of a "community action conference," to be held at Queen’s University during early January. Glendon will send several delegates with grounded ideas in community action to this conference. The second was a report on the recent history of Glendon’s related to the creation of a new "Canadian Union of Students."

In other business representative Weisleder moved that the University of Simon Fraser University’s P.A.S. (Psychology, Sociology, and Political Science) depart­ments report of alternative alignments of institutional pol­icy at Glendon. Council decided to forward such a report to a PRO TEM publication.

After some discussion, council also agreed to hold a general education meeting to deal with tuition raises, university financing and an overview of post-secondary education on the twenty-se­venth of September in the Old Dining Hall.

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Comment
by Chris Dougall

Prime Minister Trudeau is wrong. And Canada is paying for it. His method of handling the question of Que­bec independence is wrong. Furthermore, he has company: Glendon College is wrong. The College is wrong in its approach to the teaching of bilingualism and certainly unsuccessful in its attempts to foster a spirit of French-English friendship and co-operation. Trude­au's attitude toward the country can be reflected, in a sense, by his attitude toward Glendon.

Nothing could be more pertinent to the major question of what will eventually happen to Canada as a ten province nation than what happens here at Glendon.

Recently, I wrote to the Prime Minister asking him for his views on how we might be able to improve intercol­legetional co-operation on an individual level as Glendon students.

"If the idea," I said, "that Canada should be com­posed of people who have the ability to live and work side by side to the mutual benefit of each and with mutual co-operation of both, - each being able to contribute to the philosophical, moral and material well-being of the other.

At Glendon, I am told, "there is always that feeling," that, for the Quebecer, it is in those problems "back home." Meanwhile, some realities are being ignored. It doesn't even take into account the fact that a problem exists. And although for the French-English problems that are caused by Quebec and English-speaking Canada, he apparently thinks that they will eventually disappear by themselves.

The Prime Minister is right when he says that we have the opportunity to promote French-English relations. But by telling us to "keep up the excellent work we are doing now," not only has he not answered my question of what can be done to improve the situation of Quebec and English-speaking Canada, but he has ignored the only natural that Quebec's aspirations and expectations will inevitably have to bend or break.

Perhaps what I should have said, based on the previous two months that we have spent here at Glendon, is that for the French-speaking telephone and francophones on campus feel antagonistic toward one another. Such feelings may not neces­sarily be a reality, but they can be a reality. And unfounded misunderstandings are harder to deal with.

The Prime Minister continues: "At Glendon you have a unique opportunity to promote the best possible relations between our two linguistic communities and I can only encourage you to keep up the excellent work you are now doing to build a strong and united Canada." The Prime Minister is right when he says that we have the opportunity to promote French-English relations. But by telling us to "keep up the excellent work we are doing now," not only has he not answered my question of what can be done to improve the situation of Quebec and English-speaking Canada, but he has ignored the only natural that Quebec's aspirations and expectations will inevitably have to bend or break.

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University and society

To the editor of PRO TEM:

In reference to Paul Weinberg's extended interview with James Laxer of the M.I.S.C. (PRO TEM, Sept. 15, 1972), I should like to remark on one of his assertions. This brief comment is not intended of itself to lean toward the critical, but rather is designed to put Mr. Laxer's actual university in a radically conservative intellectual perspective.

Whether it is intellectually correct or, for that matter, deserves to be intellectually correct, the university is indisputably an institution. It makes very little difference that the university could be instituted otherwise or that, as it is, the university's institutional character is a legal character separating it from the theory of what a university should be. For the moment let us simply allude ourselves, without any deception, what the university is.

First of all, let us not be fooled by the law. A university is not a legal fiction. By very definition, the university is an organization that is, its purpose — education — is a proper name for an organization and is, given a location — the university. Education is, in fact, what watches over the fit control of the purpose's method, which is that the university has a location, or geography, only because the purpose study disciplined in solitude. (What an academy is about. Whether the university manipulates educational purpose, or the result of educational purpose malign study, is of no consequence to our recognition of the university as being inaugurated.

Secondly, the university behaves as a 'societas', a condition, which at least allows for the fellowship of scholars, however erratic. Clearly a societas is an institution and as such is a group of persons, of which itself being an alliance, can do nothing else but protect itself by the best of self-control. And by being an alliance can dominate, can impose, but perpetuate itself by the best of self-control. If self-protection and self-defense hinders on mere self-control, then our alliance is not an institution.

Actually, an educational institution can demand a great deal, but we demand nothing but a self-controlled 'societas' of scholars and, however, who we are, we can be that there are always those who are 'inside' and those who are 'below us'. If he wants to refute the whole capitalistic ethic, then I suggest he might visit a Communist country such as the U.S.S.R., where the worker is considered (employed in an unfulfilling job that has been chosen for him even before he is given a slot in the vertical mosaic where we are free to choose what courses we want rather than be told what course we shall take in order to fill a pre-determined slot. Perhaps Richard is a believer in communism, but I wonder why he begrudges his summer months which are necessary in order to earn the money to attend a fulfilling year at Glendon. May I remind him that many men much older than himself have worked in assembly lines for many unfulfilling years in their lives.

What is wrong with "students who "are forced to take a summer job, "unfulfilling" for us?"

I agree with Richard Hunt (in Sept. 15) that many students enjoy their summer employment and also agree that many, perhaps the majority, don't. In a capitalistic society we all undervalue to a certain extent and mostly the often plentiful jobs are not the most satisfying dogs. I mean that we all fail in the vertical mosaic where we are free to choose what courses we want rather than be told what course we shall take in order to fill a pre-determined slot. Richard admits that "students' who "are forced to take a summer job, "unfulfilling" for us?"

Sincerely,
Michael Otis

Bland jobs not a disease

To the Editor of PRO TEM:

To me there is nothing strange about a society in which students wishing to attend university must be employed at dull, monotonous, boring and unrewarding jobs for six to eight months in order to pay for various university fees "hidden" or unlisted.

I agree with Richard Hunt (in Sept. 15) that many students enjoy their summer employment and also agree that many, perhaps the majority, don't. In a capitalistic society we all undervalue to a certain extent and mostly the often plentiful jobs are not the most satisfying dogs. I mean that we all fail in the vertical mosaic where we are free to choose what courses we want rather than be told what course we shall take in order to fill a pre-determined slot. Richard admits that "students' who "are forced to take a summer job, "unfulfilling" for us?"

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Michael Otis

Student priorities for the coming year

Students' council has proclaimed this "year of the strike", and there can be little doubt that students across the province must confront the provincial government over its trend to increase fees in tuition and for post secondary education — and, it would seem, its ill-hidden contempt for students in general. However, although the tuition fee fight is important, this is also the time for Glendon students to assess the overall situation on their own campuses, and to adopt a set of priorities for action on the college level.

Last year students on this campus rather successfully won a hard fought battle for the right of parity on all committees of faculty council. In effect, — for the realm of conditioned, is regarding all academic matters concerning accreditation.

These committees were subsequently restructured into workable units of no more than six members each. These units are a faculty and three students — with the result that students on this campus have the opportunity to play a major role in determining academic policy for the college.

Student members of faculty council have, however, traditionally made little use of this role. The attempt to encourage nonmember participation or input in council debates, with the result that they have been in the main conducted solely between some combination of factions within the faculty — and not temporarily by department for the spoils of an often limited battle.

Which is all to say that our nparaity on faculty council as a whole, does not extend in any way to the students' right to an equal say in decision making is through participation in council. Debate must not be limited to the committee rooms and Senate chambers of this college — it is up to the students representing us on faculty council to ensure that all students are familiar with the questions before council before an inevitable air of mystification has begun to surround them.

But major decisions are also made at a departmental level, and students should be represented here also. Past experience at Glendon with course unions has not been particularly encouraging, but most faculty members would agree that students are increasingly aware of faults in the academic process, as well as with the content and structures of their courses. The problem is how to make this awareness and channelling it into constructive action is in part an exercise of organization; for individual students often feel they have neither the time nor resources to establish committees and to deal with events within their major departments. Students' council should thus set as its second priority the establishment of a strong, and again participatory Academic Affairs Commission to aid primarily in the establishment of course unions within the individual departments.

Thirdly, students' council must do everything in its power to ensure significant faculty (not to say, vastly improved) course and faculty evaluation calendar is available to students next year. The task will not be as difficult as it may at first appear to be, and I am a cliché at Glendon to say that the faculty are by and large more radical in character, which is certainly true. Certainly in regards to evaluation, the majority of faculty members seem more interested in a detailed evaluation of their work than most students. Beginning with a well organized re-orientation week in October, students' council should earnestly solicit the aid of sympathetic faculty members in encouraging constructive debate — both in the college and outside of it — of the direction, style, and overall philosophy of their education.

In short, the students' priorities for the coming year, is that it will be very well to be distressed with rises in tuition, but if a university degree is not worth the time or the money — and if this year's student department campaign affect this — it would seem that for a good many students this is in fact the case — then the whole matter of a "strike" will in itself become academic.

Sincerely,
John Tindall

letters

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PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2725 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487-4316.
The revolution in Cuba in 1972

Jose Marti International Airport in Havana is Cuba's window to the rest of the world, but only Russian constructed aircraft (mainly the propeller-driven variety) travel its runways. Its a fairly small facility -- neat, clean, unsophisticated -- but it proudly bears the name of Cuba's most celebrated statesman of the 19th century, the independentist Marti, who led the fight against the Spanish.

That's one of the first things you notice when you come to Cuba -- the names, and the banners, posters, statues and memorials everywhere. The Cuban people, even at the grass roots level, are very historically and politically conscious. It becomes evident in any conversation with students, with soldiers, with ordinary working people, even at the airport. Everywhere you experience a friendly willingness to engage in discusston (for me, in part English, part Spanish, with a few frantick hand gestures thrown in for good measure). Vietnam, Chile, Peru, Algeria or Quebec and the struggles going on in all these nations are the perennial topics of the day; and it goes on from sunrise to sunset.

The Cuban people seem to be acutely aware that the future of their own society depends very much on the progress of the world socialist revolution, so they follow developments elsewhere closely. To break out of their Latin American isolation and military insecurity to gain access to new markets and new resources, and most importantly, though the Cubans can never officially admit it, to dissolve the large and harmful dependency on the Soviet Union, they know that the world balance of forces must shift decidedly. Though the Cuban revolution has not degenerated in the manner nor even near to the degree that the Bolshevik revolution did as a result of its own isolation and economic and cultural backwardness, Cuba is in constant danger of drifting in such a direction. There are several indications of this reality. One is the requirement of being "fully integrated with the revolution" through membership in the Communist Party or deep involvement in the mass organizations, like the neighbourhood patrolling 'Committees to Defend the Revolution', as an informal prerequisite to access to, or advancement in, school or work. Another is the minor privilege-taking that the political and military leadership indulges in, for example, in access to better transportation (remember, most of the automobiles in Cuba date before 1959, and the country is still basically 30 years behind the US in many ways). The third is the general culture of the masses to keep them running at all, some better clothing and food, and an ability to bypass the omnipresent line-ups. But this practice is not blatantly performed, and although the masses seem to be generally aware of it, it does not arouse excessive indignation.

The central reality is that the vanguard that led the revolution is still intact, it still pursues a proletarian internationalist foreign policy (eg. sending more aid to Vietnam, per capita, then the Soviet Union, China, or any other individual country), it has not experienced traumatic turnovers of power or purges (only the expulsion of a minor microfaction led by the leadership), and the leadership is still much respected by the masses of people. These are the feelings I had communicated to me through my lengthy and random discussions.

The over-riding concern expressed was always that of the need to continue to build up the economic substratue of the island through industrial diversification, advanced agricultural development (Cuba is still basically a cheap country, and the development tasks could deal with clothing, electronics, etc), and the deve

May of the streets and parks contain some tribute to the revolution.

An old mansion which now houses the offices of a Ministry.
of these minimal requirements, the problem of food and directly or through trade; in the long term, it could result in a more democratic society, to experiment in life, to behaviour, and to assist ing their own revolu tion.

Cuban people adamently believe that the revolution has made all living allowance their own, free medical assistance, workers' control, education, housing, a guarantee of living that includes the n most important of the country's human resources, (for the people to participate in significant degrees in the decision-making and supervision of the people's interests). They are giving their lives to both the people and the movement (i.e. those countries that have socialized their means of production), and that it continued to enjoy relative autonomy in the field of foreign policy, without resorting to the reactionary peaceful co-existence line of its bureaucratised big brother).

(Perhaps we should have talked about Quebec and the experience of the FLQ.) It was quite optimistic about the future of the radical moment in Quebec, seeing last spring's general strike plus the adoption of socialist manifestoes by the Common Front unions as a real turning point. He predicted a split from the petit bourgeois nationalist Parti Quebecois of its left wing elements in the next couple of years to coincide with the emergence of a mass labour party from the local Political Action Committees (CAP's).

Clearly, his orientation was towards mass action politics, having rejected his terrorist past. He claimed that the only value that his cell's action two years ago had was in that it was politically educational, showing Ottawa's determination to crush any growing independent sentiment, and that it led to the dissolution of the disunited and inchoate FLQ. Now most of its former activists are operating at the trade union base. Although Lantot looked forward to the day he can return to an independent socialist Quebec, he made it clear that he was comfortable in Quebec, that he enjoyed the slower pace of life, and liked particularly his access to information on world events. He said it was like being at the centre of things.

Despite CIA inspired myths to the contrary, political refugees, like Lantot, are being treated well in Cuba. They have work, good housing, and a steady income. The only problem is that it tends to overburden an already weak economy, and so the Cubans are now reluctant to take in more immigrants. In fact, they'd feel relieved to be able to get rid of most of the old bourgeois elements disenchanted by the revolution, who also prove to be quite a niggling burden on the state, but the United States won't take them, nor will anyone else, despite several pleas to that effect in the latter 1960's.

When will prosperity come to Cuba? When will it be able to express its final sigh of accomplishment, after more than four centuries of colonialism and a decade and a half of socialist reconstruction? When will the cinemas and buses no longer be crowded and paint-peeling? When will new socialist humanism, freed of exploitation, sexism, and racism (of which there is virtually none in Cuba) emerge to experience its natural creativity in a question that is inter-related and dependent upon the fate of the struggle of the oppressed in a world scale.

The day before I left Cuba to return home I asked Lantot, in the presence of some Cuban comrades, what could be done in Canada to best aid the Cubans in their struggle. "Make the revolution there," he replied. The comrades nodded their agreement.

by BARRY WESLEDER

A banner urging solidarity with the people of North Viet Nam.

José Martí Airport in Havana.
PRO TEM: Could you answer allegations by OFS leader Barry Weisleder that OFS executive has not been doing its job? Did Weisleder have evidence of the meetings that OFS had? I am a member of the strategy sub-committee and what we did, is formulate policy in matters to all campuses.

Well, Barry and I have had about three or four arguments about OFS. I am for the OFS executive. I was a member of the strategy sub-committee and what we did, is formulate policy in matters to all campuses. What are the particulars of the allegations? What things were we dealing with? We were dealing with the tactics of the new university movement and the de-politicization of youth. Are we going back to the fifties? What have you done? What is the basis of this statement? We also talked about the necessity of education and gradual increasing actions, to bring the issues to the public and realize what we're doing about it. I mean, you and I both realize the futility of a petition to George Kerr. However, what it does, it makes people read and know that you're there, bringing up the issue, and doing something about it; and they can't walk away after signing a petition, without realizing that the tuition fee is still an issue, and we're not going to let it go. The particular set of strategies was to be of building action. Monday night we were talking about a demonstrator in November. That demonstration is going to be organized! We've got to make sure that we have enough marshals together, to know exactly what we're going to do.

I am not against militancy. What I am against, is isolated militancy and I think Barry is essentially all wet when he talks about a militant feeling for a real feeling of something, real feeling of something, real feeling of something, real feeling of something, real feeling of something. If you don't have anything to do, something or other is going to do something on the part of students over this issue.

I was happy with the way the general meeting went last Monday; we went in and had a good discussion, and how that affects students, and how that relates to the corporate sector and how the university relates to the corporate sector in supplying people, response of the university, students have got to realize that tuition just isn't the only problem. Take OASP (Ontario Students Aid Plan) for example; that's raising the loan ceiling from $600 to $800, and if we do get it down to $600, we still are not talking about the fact that they theoretically expect you, if you go on in university, to make more and more money and save more and more every summer — and when we know your job situation is getting worse and worse and worse.

PRO TEM: Weisleder was worried that students would lose interest if you failed to continually build up support and sentiment.

Yeah, he dismissed the idea of the study sessions across Ontario. The two underlying points of the case that we took for the students spreading it across Ontario. So from Windsor to Ottawa and from Sudbury to Toronto, you've got actions going on the same way — and people just can't avoid it. We have asked people on Orientation Week to just pay their first installment and sign the petition. Next month in the study session, with the referendum. The most important thing is education. Now how educational are demonstrations? Well — they're a good social thing, I mean when I say demonstrations, I mention a lot of my old friends, and it has a social value there. But when you have all student groups fighting over who wants to take charge and try to push their own ideas, and have complete pandemonium, people just get turned off because there's no direction and there is nothing that they can relate to in that demonstration. Well, it's a waste of time. You have a lot of people off than you're turning on.

I'm not completely in favor of anything that the OFS executive has done. I, for one, was in favor of putting in a mass demonstrative tax system in OFS demands because what that would have done, is broaden the base of support. It did get in.

I don't think there will be any trouble with having a November demonstration. It's a perfect time — the opening of the legislature. I think it was the teachers in B.C. on the opening day of the legislature. It was a very effective demonstration. I would say. September 21 is not a good time — they're not going to be sitting and waiting and then those people are going to be talking to an empty building. The press will be covering the opening of the Parliament and you have this massive demonstration, and although I don't see 30,000 people, I can see at least 5,000 if not more — now that's a fair demonstration to begin with. It's not that I'm opposed to militant action. I've made mistakes and people have been criticizing me — that's fine. But the point is — I refuse to deal with this issue in isolation.

I'd like the universities shut down. If you want to ask me what I'd like to do. I'd say: shut the Mother-Lucker camps. Okay. Now, sounds militant. I can go running around and say: Shut them down, shut them down! They should have been shut down over the problems of the universal accessibility years ago. They should have been shut down because they were doing defense work! They should have been shut down because of the ideology of the university; the facts that there are in the textbooks and the whole American culture coming into the university. I mean, there are a number of issues students could have contested around. Some did. Look at the student strike of Students for Action in 1968, when students were used as strikebreakers. Honeywell using students.

Why can't poor people or low income students get in — because they're middle class and they have no understanding of it. I'm not saying that OFS is on the line on income peoples' issues and not really understanding the consciousness — but it's a different consciousness than the kind you know and love, brought about by the young, by the young.
by BROCK PHILLIPS

Haven stolen such hockey stars as Bobby Hull, Derek Sanderson, Gerry Cheevers and Willie Connelly from the N.H.L. the W.H.A. last week turned the attention of its recruiting program to the G.H.L.'s prime targets were stars Andy Raisin, Wilson Ross, and time keeper Bunnie Stanton. Ross and Astro Andy were approached by the Miami Screaming Eagles. And interestingly enough that the six figure number mentioned by the management of the Screaming Eagles was adequate and a clear indication that Andy was feeling that he was playing the condition was a bit ludicrous. Dressed in a pleated skirt costume with florescent orange bobbed hair and a elephant costume, the coach Walker Wilson, was also probably best known to the fans. And Ross was probably the most famous holdout of the 1972-73 season. Ross got an offer of $150,000 from the Denver Nuggets basketball team but decided to stay in the game. As a result, the team had to pay him more to keep him in the lineup. The trade will open up the opportunity to trades with or without a referee please contact Paul Picard. "We are in desperate need of referees for all sports. If one wishes to be a referee please contact Paul Picard at 375-2143 or leave your name at the fieldhouse. A referee is paid two dollars for a game for those who are not interested in doing it for the glory and the good of the game itself.

Receives award

In a phoned-in report ("I certainly hope I was cool") — Bob Caron, business manager Sydney, our roving reporter reporting and reporting on the road from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan reports that Bonnle Stanton's holdout has been tactfully dealt with. "It was never said that the Grey Knights were going to win the league," commented that "If you can't out-drink them in the bar, then you can't out hustle them on the ice."

Bonnie Stanton became the G.H.L.'s most famous holdout of the 1972-73 season. She was approached by the London Palace Guards, a pro-W.H.A. team, but she turned down the offer to become head timeskeeper for the team. She refused the offer because there was no way she could start the season without a trained horn-blower to signal the end of the periods and the games. There is no one available for comment on her appearance. She told her boyfriend that she was 'not going to become anything before anything happened to him.' And she got into an argument with one of Gnodon's finest. (The security guard guards you dummy. $50/4)

For an official statement on Bonnie's holdout the sports editor was able to get a statement: "from Lou Sierman, vice-president of B.S. Incorporated, the firm that handles all of Bonnle's business and public appearance schedules. The firm's statement to the effect that Bonnie was unhappily married with a contract arrived at by head referee Paul Picard. "It seems that the pension benefits were not high enough and contributions to the referees association were not adequate. Miss Stanton wants to get out that her basic contract of two dollars a game plus bonuses was acceptable.

"There is no hope that Bonnie Stanton will return to Glendon." The Masked Beaver reveals that Bonnie Stanton has already reached the quality attained by Vancouver. Last year, from his sick bed in Glendon clinic, The Masked Beaver said that the branch is out of this world and the roast beef dinners certainly come as a surprise to the nocturnal diner.

The PRO TEM sports office pieced out a plug for a women's sports writer. Locker room interviews may prove to be very difficult to acquire if the personally vacant position remains annually vacant.

Doug Watson asks that other applications for the intercollege football team would be welcome. "Not that I really need them since I am the class of the league," explained Doug. "But it gets rather lonely at halftime when there is no one to give a pep talk to."

Albert Knab, president of the Glendon & District Downhill Beaver Racing Association, draws everyone's attention to this last announce ment. The Glendon and District Downhill Beaver Racing Club has openings in its membership. He suggests that one make the decision to join and help and friends this winter quickly because membership spots are in great demand. The organizational meeting and election of officers will be held August 30th. No further details will be available from Commissioner Kaiser and Keith Cadby.

Raven and Ross return to Holland

September 20, 1972 PRO TEM 7

PRO TEM staff meeting today

at 4:00 p.m.

And that's the truth!
Life in residence is not cheap. There are less expensive ways to live than in residence. At home, for example. With luck you can live there for nothing. Or perhaps get by with a token payment out of your part time earnings. If you can do it, and if the atmosphere at home is conducive to your doing well at university, then home might be your best bet.

But not everybody can stay at home. Some students prefer to share off-campus accommodation with three or four roommates. Which is great fun. For the first little while. All too often however, shared accommodation becomes shared everything, and the price is complete loss of peace, quiet and privacy. Each of which is extremely important to the serious university student. So while we’re not suggesting that you rule out this kind of accommodation, we are advising that you think hard before getting into it.

Life in residence will cost you up to $1,150.00 a year. That works out to less than $6 a day. For that kind of money you get a single or double room with basic but comfortable furnishings, and maid service which includes dusting and fresh linen once a week. Depending on your meal plan you are fed two or three nutritious and enjoyable if not gourmet level meals each day, and you enjoy full access to Glendon facilities, such as the 80,000 volume Leslie Frost library; the Field House with its gymnasium and indoor pool; college health services and relaxation areas like the Café de la Terrasse. But perhaps most important, you become a member of the university community. You’re at the very heart of university affairs, you’re more involved in university life, and for that matter, life in general. And if history is anything to go by, you’ll end up graduating with higher marks than non-residents. If, however, you don’t plan to take university too seriously, do yourself and others a favour. Don’t live in residence.