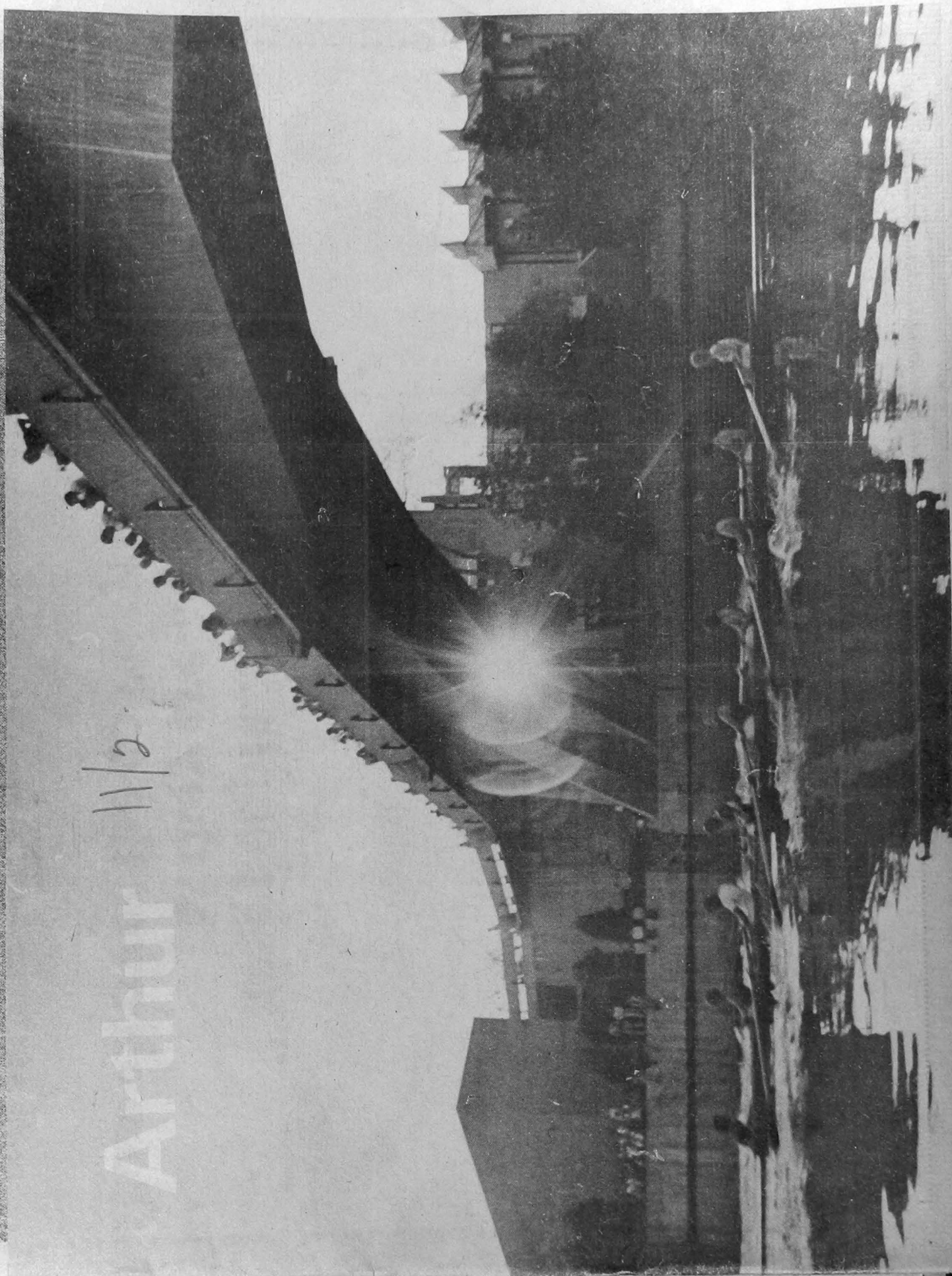


Arthur

11/2



"ONLY A PAWN IN THEIR GAME"

Montreal (CUP) — A "secret" but already controversial report calling for drastic changes in the structure and curriculum of Quebec's CEGEP colleges is scheduled to be tabled soon before the National Assembly.

Prepared by a group of unidentified business people and bureaucrats known only as the Group de Travail (GTX), the report recommends changing CEGEPs into technical and business training schools by cutting back on pre-university arts and science courses.

Academic wants are based on the needs of business with top priority placed on training students to fill jobs that meet the demands of the economy.

The report is based on the Nadeau Commission report, released in 1975, which called for a

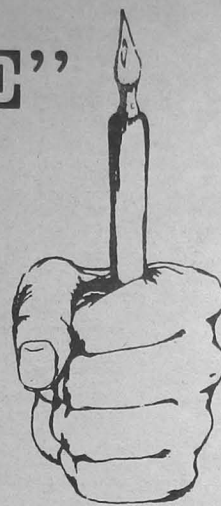
new system of education that would increase the workload of pre-university students and would give industry the main say in determining the content of career (vocational) courses.

Proposals in the GTX report, which Quebec Education Minister Jean Bienvenue said will be "considered before the end of the current year" include: a requirement of 30 courses in two years regardless of the program, instead of the current 24 courses in two years for pre-university students and 30 courses in three years for professional and technical programs; a total of 18 courses in each program determined by "special commissions" which faculty sources believe will resemble regional councils (business people, college administra-

tors and government bureaucrats) as called for in the Nadeau report; three courses individually determined by the college; six courses determined by the individual student; a maximum requirement of three language courses in the student's mother tongue to be determined provincially.

The report would also do away with current compulsory humanities courses.

The GTX has come under fire from teachers and students. Several representatives of the province-wide teachers' union said, "This could start the whole thing over again," referring to the strikes and work stoppages by CEGEP teachers which ended Sept. 21 when a new contract was signed.



The report would increase the student/faculty ratio and put academic decision-making into the hands of the Governor-General in Council, with "input" from CEGEP administrations, faculty and students.

A general CEGEP faculty meeting is scheduled for Oct. 2 to deal with the report.

For the student side, the Dawson CEGEP newspaper *Plant* said, "The elimination of compulsory humanities may appeal to those of you who thought that these courses were a waste of time, but think about this for a minute. The level of literacy and political awareness of the average Dawson student is, at best pretty low. . . . What the Government plans to turn out, by implementing this report, is a flock of illiterate and politically ignorant working machines who won't particularly worry about what their employers are doing to them. They'd be virtually programmed to become part of a cheap labour force and like it."



Arthur Volume eleven -number two-

The Bible blockade

Christianity comes to Trent! Not in spirit, but in word. Christianity in the form of the Gideon Bible. "Trent motel they call it — swimmin' pool, colour TV, and a bible in every room." Apparently, some individuals connected with the University ordered crates of Gideon's Bibles, to be delivered to the Bata Library. These Bibles, which arrived early in the summer are still there — taking up precious space in that already overburdened edifice. What's all this about? **Arthur** — aware that God's will works in strange ways and sensing a hidden hand at work investigates . . .

It seems that the Lord revealing his Divine Plan through the Trent Students' Christian Fellowship wishes his printed Word to reach Trent students. Having been known to discuss the idea Fellowship Executive were approached by the Gideons. An arrangement was made whereby Gideons would provide the bibles if the Christians would ensure their distribution. The Fellowship having no authority to decide these matters — approached Trent's Vice-President Marion Fry about placing a copy of the Gideon Bible in every room. The Vice-President agreed "in principle."

In a memo dated June 17, and addressed to the Heads of Residential Colleges, Professor Fry wrote: "I said I had no objection in principle, provided the College Heads and Cabinet Presidents were in each case willing, and provided the Bibles were inscribed as donated by Trent Student Christian Fellowship, for fellow students to use and to own if they so wish. I also suggested as an alternative that the Fellowship could ask permission to place them in the College common rooms so that any students interested could have one."

Upon obtaining the Vice-President's approval 'in principle', Ivan Dyer, Chairman of the TCF Executive — approached College

Heads with the matter. Aware that at least two of the administrators concerned — Masters Brian Heeney and Robert Carter — had a certain amount of theological training, the Christians expected a favourable response to their suggestion.

In a letter addressed to all College Heads dated June 17, Dyer wrote: "The Trent Christian Fellowship has taken on a project that has been okayed by Professor Fry and we would like to introduce it to the College Heads at this time." To add to this deliberate distortion the Christians used a seedy sales pitch unworthy of even the most hard-bitten Philistines. In the same letter: "We would like to know that we have your approval in this undertaking. If you feel that your College would not be interested could you let me know as soon as possible (742-7672). If I do not hear from you I will assume that it is okay to go ahead and order the Bibles for your College."

At least one College Head replied to Mr. Dyer's suggestion — stating they could not make the decision unilaterally, but must wait until September when their College Cabinets convene. Apparently, the TCF ignored the suggestion and ordered the Bibles anyway. Hence their present location in the basement of the Bata Library.

Mr. Kevin Dyer (in a telephone interview) stated: "We can get the Bibles returned anytime." This might be necessary as four of the five College Cabinets have rejected the Fellowship's kind offer. Graham Noble, Champlain College Cabinet President, stated: "If we were to put a Bible in every room, wouldn't we — in the interests of objectivity — have to include the Koran, the Talmud and the Collected Works of Karl Marx, among others." Upon hearing this Mr. Dyer replied: "I don't agree. I think in a Judeo-Christian country the Bible is appropriate."

row row your boat page three



November 3 is November 9

OTTAWA (CUP) — Fearing a lack of media coverage and less student participation because of the U.S. elections Canadian student leaders have changed the date for a national day of student protest.

When the original motion calling for National Student Day was presented to the 4th annual meeting of the National Union of Students (NUS) in May, it set November 3 as the date. But an August meeting of the NSD co-ordinating committee decided the U.S. elections on that day would hurt the protest's national media coverage as well as distract the attention of active students during final preparatory days.

The result is that NSD has been bumped up to November 9.

NUS general secretary Dan O'Connor said the date change hasn't hurt the progress of the NSD campaign because the original announcement had received limited media coverage.

He said November 9 was a compromise because different parts of the country and different campuses had different ideas on when the protest should be held.

The Manitoba delegate said several campuses thought it important for university presidents to be on campus the day of the protest pointing out that all of them would be in Saskatoon on November 3 for a meeting of the Association of Universities and

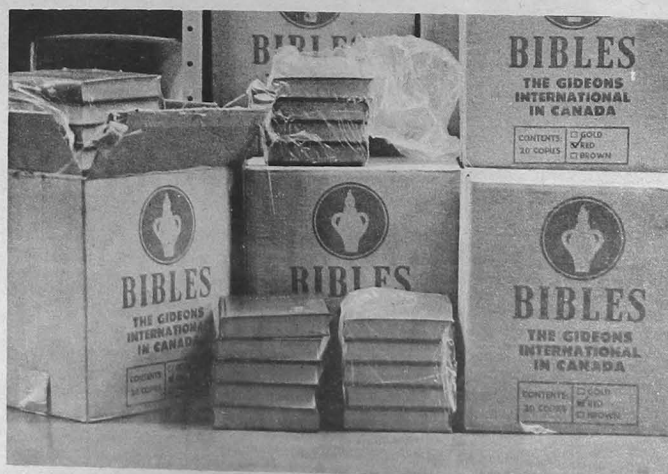
Colleges of Canada.

The Alberta delegate argued in favor of the original date saving that local coverage was more important than national and that last minute work would neither be extensive nor crucial. He added that Alberta campuses felt problems would arise with NSD being in the same week as the Remembrance Day holiday.

According to O'Connor the protest campaign is well underway with posters and pamphlets having been distributed to numerous campuses.

The theme of the protest is universal accessibility to post-secondary education and related financial issues of increasing tuition and funding cutbacks.

The Trent Motel's Bible Storage Area



Arthur: Oct. 4, p. 1

calendar
calendar
calendar
calendar
calendar

calendar - lead

Monday, October 4

L.E.C. Visitors Committee: p.k. page, in Lady Eaton College, 8 pm

Exhibition and Sale of Fine Art Prints. Library Foyer, 9 a.m. - 5 pm. Also on Tuesday, Oct. 5.

Wednesday, October 6

Film: Wuthering Heights (1939)

Tragic romance of a young aristocrat and the boy who works in her father's stables. Starring Laurence Olivier and David Niven. Wenjack Theatre, 7:30 pm and 9:30 pm. Admission \$1.

Trent Christian Fellowship Community meeting. Theme: Charisma. A Discussion of Gifts. L.E.C. Jr. Common room, 7:30 pm

OPIRG information and organization session. Library Film Theatre. Drop in between 7:00

and 9:00 pm

Film: Strawberry Blonde: General. Starring James Cagney and Rita Hayworth. Festival Screening Room, 195 Simcoe St. 7:15 pm and 9:00 pm. Admission \$1.50, students and Senior Citizens \$1.

Thursday, October 7

Films: Play it Again Sam: General. Starring Woody Allen. 7:15 pm. Cries and Whispers: Restricted. Starring Liv Ullman, directed by Ingmar Bergman. 9:00 pm. Both films being shown again on Friday, Oct. 8 and Saturday, Oct. 9 at same times. Festival Screening Room, 195 Simcoe St. Admission \$1.50, 50 cents off for Students and Senior Citizens.

Saturday, October 9
Film: The Sea Hawk, starring Errol Flynn, 1:30 pm. Screening Room, 195 Simcoe St. Admission \$1.50, no discount.

Sunday, October 10

Mass: L.E.C. Jr. Com m o n Room, 1:30 p.m. All are welcome.

Film: Fantastic Planet. Adult. 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Festival Screening Room, 195 Simcoe St. Admission \$1.50, discount of 50 cents for students and senior citizens.

Tuesday, October 12

Trent Music Society noon-hour concert, Wenjack theatre, 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm. Free

Wednesday, October 13

Film: Ministry of Fear. Exciting and suspenseful melodrama about Nazi spies in wartime London. Starring Ray Milland and Marjorie Reynolds. Wenjack Theatre, 7:30 pm and 9:30 pm. Admission \$1.

Film: The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance: General. Starring James Stewart, John Wayne, Lee Marvin, 7:00 pm and 9:15 pm. Festival Screening Room, 195 Simcoe St. Admission \$1.50, 50 cent discount for students and senior citizens.

Thursday, October 14

National Day of Protest against Wage and Price Controls.

Films: Take the Money and Run: Adult. With Woody Allen. 7:15 p.m.

The Harder They Come: Restricted. Rock movie. 9:00 pm. Festival Screening Room, 195 Simcoe St. Admission \$1.50, \$1.00 for students and senior citizens. Both films are showing again on Friday, October 15, and Saturday October 16.

Arthur: Oct. 4, p. 2

"Eat me, Patti"

The Editor,
Arthur

As editor of *Arthur*, you cannot help, in spite of your protestations of individuality, but represent in some measure the rest of the student body at Trent. As a fellow member of that student body, one who both pays for and would like to enjoy *Arthur*, I feel that, theoretically at least, share responsibility for its contents, and for the impression it gives to readers.

On many occasions last year, I found some articles, but more especially illustrations and comic strips, gross, repulsive and insulting. I do not believe that they reflect the intelligence and taste of more than a very small minority of students. I have enclosed drawings from the September 22, 1976, editions of *Arthur*, pages 5 and 19, as prime examples.

Whatever purpose they may have served last year, I sincerely hope that you as editor will reverse this trend in future.

Patti Mitton
LEC



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IMPORTANT DATES:

- Oct. 16 Public Service Commission — Foreign Service Exam
9.00 a.m. Science Complex L.T. (application deadline Oct. 14)
- Oct. 19 Law School Admission Tests

Careers

Careers

Oct. 19 General Exam

12.00 p.m. PCVI

7.00 p.m. PCVI (application deadline Oct. 14)

Dec. 4 Law School Admission Tests
on campus — time and place will be posted here
(applications deadlines Oct. 18 and Dec. 20)

Jan. 8 Graduate Record Exams

Leave your name with us and watch this space for
announcement of meeting to take group applications before
Nov. 10 and Dec. 15 deadlines.

Jan. 29 Graduate Management — Admission Test
as above

Oct. 26 Faculty of Education, University of Toronto — Information
Session

7.30 p.m. Champlain College Private Dining Room.

Boat Races:

Saturday turned out to be one of those awesomely bright and
mellow autumn days; perfect wind and water conditions prevailed for
the largest Head of the Trent regatta ever held. Some 1,200
spectators gathered along the banks of the 2.8 mile course to watch
84 different crews pull their way up the Trent Canal from the parkhill
Bridge to the open water finish line at the Trent Bridge.

Once each year the Nassau campus opens its quiet enclaves to a
vociferous stream of visiting oarspersons and camp followers.
Guffaws, snorting, snickers and the excessively extroverted
mannerisms of the athletic set shock us from our quiet reveries.
After the buses head back to Western and other centres of higher
learning, we at Trent breathe a collective sigh of relief: what if those
types were with us all year long? As Trentniks watched the goofy
hangover antics of local oarspeople clowning about in shells on
Sunday afternoon, and as we all stealthily picked our way round the
voluminous shards of brown beer bottles on campus, not a few were
heard to remark that the Head of the Trent would be a damn sight
more welcome event if it even began to emulate the more civilized
sculduggery of Henley.

The winners of Head on the Trent were as follows:

- Men's Fours with Coxswain — Upper Canada College 15:41.4
- Women's Fours — St. Catharines 19:54.8
- Men's Singles — Brian Thorne 17:09.9
- Women's Singles — Bev Cameron 19:07.2
- Men's Lightweight — Western 14:57.5
- Novice High School — St. Catharines Collegiate #2 17:44.2
- Men's Junior Varsity — Western 14:52.0
- Women's Junior Varsity — Western 17:43.2
- Open Club Eight — Leander Open Club 14:39.9
- Women's Open Eight — St. Catharines Rowing Club 16:14.3
- Alumni — Trent Alumni 16:59.3
- Lightweight High School — St. Catharines Collegiate 15:40.9
- High School Open — West Park High 14:04.3 (course record)
- Women's Varsity — Western 14:39.0
- Men's Varsity — Brock 14:26.4

Bike Races:

Gertrude Schwade took first
place in the touring class of the
Tour de Trent bicycle race last
Friday, covering the 12 mile
course in 46 minutes and 50
seconds. She was the last of 42
competitors to cross the River
Road finish line.

Race supervisor Caroline (Bag)
Bagley explained the judging
procedure: "In competitive rac-
ing there are two sections:
touring and racing. In touring
competition the judges secretly
pick a finishing time at the start
of the race and the competitor
who completes the race closest to
that time is declared the winner.
This year we picked 49 minutes. I
think we underestimated the
students."

This was the fourth and most
successful year of the Tour de
Trent. The turnout was more
than twice last year's. Co-ordina-
tor Bagley praised the efforts of
Peter Robinson College which
entered 18 competitors.

In the racing class — in which
competitors cover the course as
fast as possible — the male
winner was Graham Wilkins with
a time of 24 minutes and 42
seconds. Wilkins was closely
followed by Robert Jones, Pat
O'Connor, Ray Goal, Elliott
Genn, and David Tyrol.

In women's racing, Martha
McIntyre barely edged Meredith
Stelling with a time of 31
minutes, 34 seconds. Their times
were better than most of the
males'.

In the touring class other
athletes of note were Tom Cam-
eron, Lisa Bancroft, Nancy
Andrew, Dennis Mori and Tim
Davies: all of whom made the
mistake of passing Gertrude
Schwade.

After the race, most of the
cyclists pedalled to the Jolly
Hangman pub at Peter Robinson
College. Trent Athletic Director
Paul Wilson presented bags of
suckers to the winners.



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.....burp!

being the five year plan report from the budget review and planning committee

.....(urp!)

BRP

PREAMBLE

Introduction

Subsequent to the seminar held on the campus on the weekend of May 15-16, 1976 to review planning requirements for the next five years, several working groups were approved by Senate Executive on the recommendation of the Budget Review and Planning Committee. The working groups, as listed in **Appendix I**, were requested to study specific proposals emanating from the seminar as well as certain aspects of academic development over the next five years. Reports were received by the end of July and the committee has used them as the basis for development of its proposal for academic reorganization.

This report will deal primarily with those portions of the studies which bear directly on the central theme of a five-year plan; certain recommendations (e.g., non-credit studies, residential colleges) which are peripheral to this central theme will be addressed in a further report by the committee.

The Enrolment and Admissions Outlook for the Next Five Years

1. Enrolment:
The working group on enrolment prospects concluded that it was most unlikely that the university could reach "capacity" of 3,000 FTE winter students over the next five years without a significant increase in part-time enrolment. The prospects for the period beyond 1982 indicate further emphasis must be placed on part-time studies because of an anticipated decline in Grade 13 enrolments to a level below that of 1976.

The report on part-time studies concluded that new directions must be taken to realize full potential in part-time enrolment.

The off-campus programme must be developed with careful planning but on an intensified basis in selected centres which have good enrolment potential. New approaches to on-campus credit programmes, both summer and winter, will also be necessary to enable these to maintain and increase enrolments.

2. Admissions:
The committee considered the implications for the university of provincial enrolment expectations from the present through to the late 1980s. It is expected that the university enrolments will continue to grow in the province at reducing annual rates over the next five years; thereafter, annual declines are forecast, at least, for the balance of the decade.(1)

As well, it is clear that several universities are presently at or near physical capacity and will enter a steady-state enrolment situation within the five-year growth period. This will likely be achieved through raising admission standards.

Under these circumstances, the committee is concerned that Trent, as a growing institution, may find it increasingly difficult to maintain an acceptable proportion of well-qualified students. A failure to maintain or improve the academic qualifications of the student body during this period of growth could well have most serious consequences for the university's ability to compete with the larger institutions for its share of the smaller pool of students anticipated in the mid-1980s.

It is therefore clear to the committee that a plan for the next five years must assure the maintenance of present academic standards and facilitate their improvement.

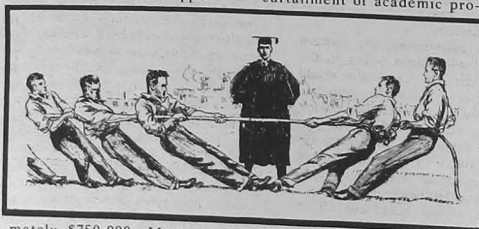
The Financial Outlook

The committee studied several operating budget models to

determine the financial implications of the announced intention of OCUA to terminate supplementary grant payments to Trent which, in 1976-77, amounts to \$1,650,000 or 17.3 per cent of its total fee and grant revenue.

On the test assumption that the university's academic programme will remain unchanged over the next five years, with no intensified effort to expand on-campus or off-campus, part-time studies, a full-time equivalent winter enrolment of approximately 2,870 students was projected for 1981-82; (the comparable 1975-1976 figure was 2,483 FTE students). An operating budget projection was developed which did not provide for any increases either in staff or in the level of other expenditures, over and above those budgeted for 1976-1977.

The model therefore assumed that all increases in expenditures related to salary increases, price increases and increased demands arising from additional enrolment, would be covered from increases in the dollar value of the Basic Income Unit. As set out in **Appendix II**, this "bare-bones" approach indicated a deficit in 1981-1982 of approximately \$750,000. Moreover, since the expenditure estimates were unrealistically low, the Committee could only conclude that the mere continuation to 1981-1982 of the present academic programme would require either expenditure cuts or the infusion of additional non-formula revenue of about \$1 million, annually. This conclusion was supported by a second mathematical model.



Expansion of the present Part-Time Studies to achieve a capacity winter enrolment of 3,000 FTE winter students in

1981-1982 would generate some additional revenue but not sufficient to reduce the anticipated deficit by more than \$250,000.

From this review on enrolment, admission policies and expectations, and operating budget projections, the Committee concludes that any proposals for a five-year plan to achieve financial viability under the formula must be based on a careful assessment of a limited number of major options:

(i) reduction in annual expenditure levels by \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 while encouraging enrolment growth to capacity; (ii) increase in operating revenues through significant increases in academic fees; (iii) reorganization of the University's teaching programme to provide additional net BIU revenue while, at the same time, providing an effective mechanism for the maintenance and improvement of academic standards.

The Planning Options

(i) Reduction in expenditures:

Expenditure reductions of the magnitude required could not be accomplished without significant curtailment of academic pro-

gramme content, library acquisitions, research and equipment funding and administrative and plant services. Since approximately 80% of the University's operating budget is related to salaries and wages, major cost savings can be achieved only through significant staff reductions and the Committee is convinced that this approach would result in deterioration of academic programmes of such serious proportions as to lead inevitably to a "junior college" status for the University.

(ii) Increase in academic fees:

On the assumption that OCUA and MCU will encourage universities to adopt their own academic fee policies, Trent might generate substantial additional fee revenue. (A fee increase of \$400, from \$00 to \$1,000, would provide an additional \$1.2 million in operating revenues, assuming that an enrolment of 3,000 FTE students could be achieved with such a fee schedule.)

The Committee rejects this proposal as a means of generating additional net revenue on both financial and academic grounds: (a) It seems reasonable to assume that any change in government policy in this respect would be adopted as a means of reducing government contributions to post-secondary education. In this event, additional fee revenue would likely be required to offset reductions in standard grant revenue; fee increases required to offset this loss as well as to counter-balance loss of supplementary grants would likely be so large as to put Trent in a completely uncompetitive situation with respect to student admissions. (b) The Committee is most concerned that fee increases might, in fact, have undesirable effects on universal accessibility to university education. Large increases would almost certainly be a very serious detriment to prospective students from low-income families - particularly since any increases in provincial student aid funds would likely be by way of loan. Trent University strongly opposes this course on academic grounds and urges that any modification of accessibility ought rather to take the form of higher academic standards: academic ability rather than financial means must surely be the criterion for post-secondary study.

(iii) Increase in net BIU revenue:

The University's present academic programme is funded under the Operating Grants Formula on the basis of 1.25 Basic Income Unit (BIU) per full-time equivalent student. (2) This is the lowest average weighting of any university in the Province and results from an undergraduate Arts and Science orientation. The University has consistently

maintained that a minimum average formula weight of 1.5 is essential to enable it to operate without dependence on supplementary grants.

The Committee believes that its only viable planning option from an academic viewpoint is a reorganization of its teaching programme to provide an average BIU weight of 1.5 and, at the same time, to enable it to strengthen its academic appeal to potential students. In this respect it proposes: (i) that Trent become an Honours Arts and Science university; (ii) that a new four-year degree programme of

Administrative and Policy Studies be developed in response to the recognized interest of both part-time and full-time prospective students and to offset a probable initial decline in Arts and Sciences enrolment as the new honours programme is phased in; (iii) that an expansion of the part-time off-campus programme be promoted through the development of an Oshawa Centre which will provide an integrated degree programme for students in that area; (iv) that the possibility of financing an expanded graduate studies programme in selected disciplines



be explored with the Ministry; (v) that part-time adjunct faculty be appointed on a planned basis to support the regular faculty complement in implementing these proposals.

FOOTNOTES

(1) A review of the projections is included in a brief to the Ontario Council on University Affairs from the Council of Ontario Universities Committee on Operating Grants, June, 1976 entitled "Approach to the Eighties: Demand/Quality/Resources".

(2) Each Ontario University is funded under the Operating Grants Formula on the basis of

weighted enrolments. The weights (Basic Income Units) applicable to Trent are as follows: All 3-Year Ordinary Degree Students 1.0, Year 2-4 Honours Arts 1.5, Year 2-4 Honours Science 2.0, Masters-Humanities, Social Sciences, etc. 3.0, Physical and Biological Sciences, etc. 4.0. Because of its integrated programme, Trent's "honours entitlements" for Year 2 and 3 students is determined with reference to "B-Average" grades. Trent's student mix calculated on this basis generates an average BIU/FTE weight of 1.25.



PROPOSALS FOR ACADEMIC REORGANIZATION

Comprehensive academic reform: that Trent become an honours university

Throughout the planning process to date, the Budget Review and Planning Committee has aimed to develop a five-year plan which would both remedy the University's financial situation and promote its academic well-being. The Committee is convinced that the proposals contained in this report would in fact serve both ends; moreover that, taken together, they present the University's best available long-term planning option.

The proposal that Trent become an honours university was developed in a critical financial context and, in fact, occasioned by it. In the opinion of the Budget Review and Planning Committee, however, it is a case of financial necessity being the mother of an academic invention which can be recommended on its own merits. The honours proposal is designed to meet two academic objectives of serious importance to a university whose major strength to date has been the quality of its undergraduate education. The first objective is to renew the diminishing sense of purpose and intellectual excitement which in the past characterized and supported most of the important things that Trent has accomplished. The second objective is to control, at least in some degree, the workload of faculty and the quantitative demands that are placed upon students.

In general outline, the proposal is that the undergraduate degree programme at Trent be an honours programme from the second year onwards. The degree programme might take the following shape. With no change in admission standards, there would be admission as at present to the first year of five courses. There would be an honours review process at the end of the first year to determine those students who would be admitted unconditionally to the honours programme; those with honours potential who would be admitted conditionally to the honours programme; those clearly not admissible to the honours pro-

gramme, who would be asked to transfer out of the University. Students admitted to the honours programme would then enter a three-year single or joint major programme in which a full year's load would be defined as 4 courses. Thus receipt of an honours degree would involve 5 first-year courses, plus 12 intensive upper-year courses for a total of 17 courses.

In conjunction with the honours degree programme, Trent might offer a small number of diploma options, which would enable students to take degree courses in a combination designed to develop an area of specialization; e.g., within the proposed programme of Administrative Studies. The diploma programme would thus be integrated with the corresponding degree programme, yet require fewer credits and less time to accomplish. Where necessary to achieve the particular aim of a diploma programme, a limited number of non-credit elements could be included. Diploma students would be able to transfer into the degree programme, provided they met the stated pre-requisites. The University might wish also to explore the advisability of offering one or two pre-professional certificate programmes.

By maintaining the current liberal admissions policy in the first year, the University would continue to honour the principle of universal accessibility to university education, both for students coming to university directly out of the secondary school system and for mature students, whether full-time or part-time. The academic standards which students would be expected to meet would be progressively higher from year to year: from admission standards as currently prevailing, to a standard for unconditional admission to the honours programme at the end of first year comparable to that expected at other Ontario universities with well-established honours programmes, to a clear standard of overall second class standing or better in fourth year. Students with less than overall second class standing at the end of fourth year would be awarded ordinary degrees. This progres-

sive escalation of academic standards in course would make it clear that work of high quality is necessary to attain the honours degree.

In the next 5 years it may well be that several Ontario universities will reach physical capacity and choose to restrict growth by increasing admission standards. The establishment of Trent as an honours university while it is still growing to capacity, should help to meet the danger that the University will increasingly become the second or third choice for students not accepted elsewhere by making a direct appeal to a distinctive - and academically sound - segment of the potential university student population.



There appear to be no restrictions within the provincial formula financing system itself which deny universities the freedom to organize their academic programmes on a basis other than the five-course year. Thus there would appear to be no reason from this quarter why Trent could not define a full load for its upper-year students as 4 courses particularly when such a step could be supported by reference to the intensive honours programme and high academic standards that would characterize those years of study. It would undeniably be necessary to ensure appropriate recognition of the University's programme by professional schools, graduate schools, colleges of education, school boards and other outside agencies. The Budget Review and Planning Committee would, however, hope that such recognition would not prove too difficult in view of academic justification of the programme.

The challenge which this proposal of an honours university presents to faculty needs to be clearly stated and indeed stressed. It makes no sense to propose higher degree standards as if no change in practice would be necessary to meet those standards. The challenge for departments and individual faculty to be creative in developing teaching methods which effectively motivate and assist students to achieve their academic potential would be greater, not less, in an honours university. In an honours university, moreover, which explicitly desires, as does Trent, to include in its student body students of different socioeconomic, cultural, linguistic and educational backgrounds, this practical instructional challenge would likely be the more acute. For example, the Native Studies department, whose educational venture is explicitly bi-cultural, already experiences an order of practical difficulty owing to the specific nature of its educational venture in the University. The challenge for all departments, however, will be very considerable: to create and maintain an instructional system which will produce greater motivation on the part of students, particularly as they realize their ability to meet the academic standards in the early stages of their degree progress. Departments need moreover to be aware of the need of an honours university for a well-established appeals procedure and for uniform grading standards.

There would also be a challenge in the honours proposal for the supervisory system, particularly as it affects first-year students. That system would have the heightened responsibility of providing more active assistance to students in planning their first year programme, in assessing their performance and experience, and in choosing an honours programme. Amendments in the patterns of collegiate affiliation of faculty and in the supervisory system could enable the colleges to play a central academic role in this practical implementation of the proposal for an honours university, especially at the first year level.

In addition to the challenge which the honours proposal brings to the faculty as teachers, and to the supervisory system, there would be the challenge to departments and to inter-disciplinary programmes to consider the extent to which they would need to redesign their curricula. The honours degree would no longer be conceived in terms of a fourth year super-added to the ordinary degree, but would need to be conceived and designed as a coherent three-year programme following the first year. The resultant honours curricula should promote an undergraduate learning experience which is more intense and exacting, but also more satisfying for faculty and students alike. The Budget Review and Planning Committee assumes that the definition of the three honours years as 4-course years will, in many cases, lead to a reduction in the range of courses for which a department or faculty member would need to be responsible in any one term.

The health of the University, and perhaps even its continued existence, depends upon its ability to develop a distinctive role for itself within the provincial system and to project a positive image of that role. At present, it would seem that Trent is most frequently referred to by prospective students in terms of its small size, and not in terms of its distinctive character. The proposal for an honours university would not only capitalize on the major strength of Trent, the quality of its undergraduate programme, but do so in such a way as to give promise of a more solid base for such other activities as faculty research and graduate studies. What is more, the proposal would provide a highly visible and distinctive character for Trent, a character in fact unique in Canada. The new degree programme would require careful and detailed planning, and would need to be phased in over several years, in such a way as not to impose new requirements on students already in course. The phasing in of the new degree programme would have to be coordinated with a highly professional public relations and recruitment campaign designed to create an

external comprehension of Trent's distinctive character and programme. It would be the University's hope that such a campaign would be increasingly effective both in attracting better students to Trent in the first place, and in encouraging the transfer into second year at Trent of able students who have completed their first year of degree studies elsewhere.

The Budget Review and Planning Committee recognizes that there is one point in particular on which the merits of the proposal of an honours university are bound to be seriously questioned. The proposal is explicitly that the Trent undergraduate degree be the honours degree, except for those students who, at the end of their fourth year, have not attained clear honours standing. In other words, there would no longer be the option of a three year ordinary degree for those students who might prefer it, nor for those with a lesser chance of progressing satisfactorily through the honours programme. As a result there would doubtless be a drop in enrolment, at least in the initial years of the new degree programme. This is indeed a critical point, which the Committee has considered carefully and sympathetically. Its decision to support the proposal of an honours university to the exclusion the three year ordinary degree option rests essentially on the following grounds: (i) it enables the proposal to meet the important academic objective of controlling the workload of faculty, at least in some degree, and of reducing by one course the quantitative demands upon full-time students in an academic year; (ii) the Committee is convinced that the success of an intensive public relations and recruitment campaign in transforming the external image of Trent will depend largely upon its promise of a distinctive, challenging and attractive academic character; in short, upon its genuine and thorough-going academic reorganization; (iii) the Committee moreover believes that a successful campaign will gradually compensate for the anticipated, initial drop in enrolment as it increasingly attracts students into the new honours degree programme; (iv) in financial terms, the University is dependent upon an undergraduate programme which will enable it to achieve an average BIU weighting of approximately 1.5, a weighting which, in the absence of professional schools and a large graduate school, presupposes a uniformly honours arts and science undergraduate university; (v) it should be possible both to provide students who leave the university in course with a transferable set of credits, and (vi) to offer two or three diploma options, in addition to that already operative in Native Studies.

The Committee has carefully considered the impact which implementation of the honours proposal would have on the part-time studies programme and recognizes the necessity of an imaginative and vigorous publicity campaign aimed at effectively conveying to a wide variety of potential part-time students, a positive and attractive image of the University as an honours university. Such a campaign, combined with research designed to discover such potential students, would of course require a substantial commitment of financial as well as human resources. It would need, moreover, to take into practical account the fact that the typical part-time student is an adult who has been away from formal schooling for some years and who for some good reason can only proceed towards a degree on a part-time basis. To such a

student, perhaps even more than to the full-time undergraduate, the honours degree may well appear simply to increase both quantitatively and qualitatively the already formidable order of difficulty in the way of attaining a degree. The public relations campaign would therefore have to make it abundantly clear that the standard of admission to Trent University will remain unchanged; that it will remain possible for part-time students to enrol in credit courses either simply out of interest or as a test of their ability to handle academic work at university level; that certain diploma options are available; and that it is possible for a student seeking an ordinary degree only to begin studies at Trent then to transfer to another university part way through the programme. Practically speaking, however, such a transfer may be possible only for some part-time students. To the extent that part-time students can be increasingly motivated on qualitative academic grounds to undertake a Trent honours degree, they will also feel the attraction of the 17 course honours degree over the former 19 or 20 course degree. They cannot of course be expected, in the same way as full-time undergraduates, to experience the quantitative relief of the four course rather than five course year. In short, the University's broad public relations

and recruitment campaign would require careful adaptation to take into intelligent account the interests and needs of part-time students in a distinctively honours university.

a new academic programme Administrative and Policy Studies

In agreement with the working group on academic reorganization, the Budget Review and Planning Committee proposes that the University develop a four year honours programme in Administrative and Policy Studies. This broad academic area is one which would likely interest several of the academic departments which would be most directly involved. It would also provide an attractive and worthwhile addition to the University's academic programme, both for full-time and part-time students. It would thus grow out of interests and strengths which currently exist within the University. Moreover, if the outside environment and the experience of other universities is any guide, it would meet Trent's current serious need to concentrate primarily on those academic areas in which there is buoyant student demand accompanied by adequate government grants.

The Committee has not as yet consulted with potentially affected faculty and departments explicitly. It would not only be

necessary to carry out such consultation internally, but also with outside agencies, before the proposal could be presented to the University in specific organizational and curricular detail. The Committee would, however, urge that the following requirements be met by the design of the programme: (i) it should be designed as are similar programmes in other Ontario universities, as a four year honours programme, rather than as a three year honours programme beyond first year. Students would thus enrol in the programme on admission to the University and would in all four years be assigned an honours BIU weighting. (ii) The academic focus of the programme would be on the study of modern organizations and policy formation, and should contain several options which a student might wish to pursue. The options might include a general option, a public policy option, an organizational theory option, and a business and accounting option. (iii) The academic structure of the programme should be sufficiently flexible to permit a student either to major in a specialized programme option or to combine a programme option with a single major in an existing departmental programme. (iv) The programme would be widely available both to full-time and part-time students, off-campus

as well as on-campus, in summer session as well as in winter session, in the evening as well as in the daytime class hours. (v) The options provided within the programme should appeal to

quite distinct student interests and populations. The Budget Review and Planning Committee is in particular convinced that such a programme would be a 'natural' for development off-campus in the Oshawa area.

The Budget Review and Planning Committee is aware that its firm proposal of a business and accounting option may occasion concern among some members of the university. It is none-the-less convinced that modern industrial and commercial organization is fully amenable to academic inquiry. The important thing is that those who are instrumental in developing and authorizing the programme ensure that the spirit which informs its academic inquiry and the manner in which study is conducted are fully consistent with the character of an undergraduate honours university. In curricular terms, the University must ensure that premature specialization and an excessive preoccupation with techniques are avoided: the business option should concentrate on providing a comprehensive and critical understanding of modern industrial and commercial organiza-

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tion, and on developing a set of generalized skills.

The Committee is convinced not only that the kind of programme proposed here would, if properly designed and conducted, be fully consistent with an honours university, but that it is essential to it. It is essential, not only for financial reasons, but for reasons of the broad educational and social service to which Trent University is committed. The honours university will retain its sense of purpose and intellectual excitement to the extent it can both retain a living sense of the intrinsic value of undergraduate studies and respond with serious commitment to clearly recognized, broad social needs, such as the serious need of citizens in modern society to form a comprehensive, critical understanding of public and commercial administration and policy. The articulation of a programme in administrative and policy studies would depend heavily on the involvement of such departments as Political Studies, Sociology, Economics, Native Studies and Mathematics, and there would be many opportunities for useful cooperation between that programme and such existing interdisciplinary programmes as Comparative Development Studies and Environmental Resource Studies.

It is clear that an honours programme of administrative and policy studies would involve the University in a substantial commitment of resources and that it would involve the University in a substantial commitment of resources and that it would require the recruitment of new staff and/or the redeployment of existing staff, and the mounting of several new courses in such areas as marketing, finance, operations research, law, labour relations and business policy. Trent would seem already to be fairly well equipped to develop upper year courses for students who might be interested in a public administration and policy option, or an organizational theory option. Very careful planning would, however, be required both internally and in relation to such external agencies as governments, professional associations, corporations and graduate schools.

An Off-Campus Centre In Oshawa

Of critical importance to the University's success in achieving its enrolment objectives by the end of the planning period will be its success in increasing its enrolment in part-time studies, particularly off-campus, and in an area of considerably greater population density than the immediate Peterborough area. Trent has for years accepted its responsibility to provide part-time degree studies in response to demonstrated interest or need. The University has been committed, moreover, to the integration of part-time and full-time degree studies, with respect to curriculum, teaching methods and academic standards. The challenge now is to explore energetically and imaginatively the longer term opportunities for concentrated, well integrated academic service, off-campus.

There will undoubtedly be opportunities for further development of part-time studies on-campus, in both winter and summer session: e.g., by the utilization of Saturday mornings and the expansion of the summer evening programme. Since the area of greatest longer term, part-time academic opportunity however, is off-campus, the Budget Review and Planning Committee sees every reason to hope that the financial necessity which currently faces the University will effectively stimulate the development of an academic programme of high quality in off-campus part-time studies. To

this end, the Committee proposes that Trent take energetic and carefully planned steps to develop an off-campus centre in Oshawa. Such a development in Oshawa would be timely from the point of view of the University and, it would seem, from the point of view of potential students in the area. As yet, no other university has in any comprehensive way served the needs of the Oshawa area.

The development of an Oshawa Centre would not be intended to exclude the continued offering of courses for credit in other centres in which the University is already operative, such as Port Hope/Cobourg and Belleville/Trenton, provided such courses serve demonstrated interest or need. The purpose of an Oshawa Centre would be to concentrate the development of off-campus studies in the one area currently served by Trent which, by reason of its population density, holds the greatest long range promise of substantial expansion of enrolment. While the Committee would expect that the great majority of Trent students at the Centre would be part-time students, it by no means assumes that no Trent students in Oshawa would be full-time students.

The current government-imposed freeze for funding of graduate studies exacerbates the problems of planning in this important academic area. Trent's recent experience with respect to the Biology-Geography programme makes it clear that there can be little hope of winning approval for any additional graduate programmes during the planning period. One thing is certain: any new graduate programme, to have any chance of approval, would have to have some independent rationale, apart from its justification as a natural outgrowth of academic strength at the honours undergraduate level. It occurs to the Budget Review and Planning Committee that an M.A. programme in Canadian Studies is perhaps a possibility, but it would be premature to propose it at this time.

Despite the current formal discouragements of graduate studies planning, the Budget Review and Planning Committee would hope that the University would develop and present to the

quality of teaching, and it promotes an atmosphere of serious enquiry and learning. In certain academic areas, particularly the experimental disciplines in natural and social science, the two activities of graduate studies and faculty research are closely coupled and share common resources. (iii) The University's existing graduate programmes lack academic viability where there are too few students in the programmes to ensure a reasonable level of interchange of ideas and mutual stimulation. So long as the new Biology-Geography programme in Watershed Ecology remains officially unfunded, yet committed to proceed in 1976-1977 with at least a few students, the University is caught in a financial predicament which all the more severely militates against achieving even the most minimally desirable complement of graduate students. Trent cannot evade the necessity of putting its case to the OCUA.

Organizational and Academic Staffing Implications

The Committee's proposal is that the University carefully work out a policy governing the appointment of part-time adjunct faculty, as may be necessary in the course of the five year planning period. The proposal is specifically for the appointment of adjunct faculty for a specified period only, rather than for regular faculty to whom the University would have a long-term commitment; and for part-time appointments so far as possible. The grounds for the restrictions of this proposal are very practical ones, relating to the University's need to retain as much stability and flexibility as possible as it approaches the enrolment uncertainties of the mid-1880's.

The proposal of the appointment of part-time adjunct faculty is by no means intended to imply that all courses offered to part-time students would necessarily be taught by part-time instructors. The aim would be to plan an overall faculty strength sufficient to provide high quality instruction, without overload, for all students, full-time and part-time, in summer and winter session. The longer term planning of the total faculty complement would, in short, take into account the University's need to appoint highly qualified, part-time faculty for specified periods, and to integrate such adjunct faculty, so far as possible, into the regular life of the University and its departments. Whenever possible, instructional arrangements should ensure that adjunct part-time instructors have an opportunity to teach on-campus as well as off-campus. The development of an Oshawa Centre should also provide a special off-campus meeting ground for regular faculty and part-time adjunct faculty, as colleagues of one and the same academic organization, alike committed to the excellence of its honours undergraduate instruction. It might moreover prove possible, with the cooperation of the colleges and academic departments, to create a few residential, collegial fellowships for selected adjunct part-time faculty, to the mutual benefit of the colleges concerned and of the part-time faculty, by integrating them more closely into the full dimensions of academic life at Trent.

Arguments against the routine use of graduate teaching assistants can be very persuasive. In the opinion of the Budget Review and Planning Committee, however, such negative arguments can be fully countered by arguments in favour of their use, provided instructional arrangements are made carefully, selectively, and with sensitivity to the interests of undergraduates and graduates alike. Not all graduate students, for example, desire teaching experience. For those who do desire such experience, and who appear to possess an aptitude for teaching, the opportunity should be available. Above all, departments offering graduate studies



Only polite little girls and boys could talk to M'lady Fry

In the context of the proposals of this report, a decision to develop an off-campus Centre in Oshawa would entail the full integration of its academic programme, as indeed of the entire part-time studies degree programme, into the programme of an honours university. Such integration would obviously require the full cooperation of contributing departments and programmes in the work of designing a long range academic timetable. This timetable should incorporate degree credit opportunity in all four years of study in at least certain subjects, selected after careful research as most likely to be in consistent demand in the Oshawa area. On the basis of the University's experience to date in offering non-credit courses in business studies in Oshawa, the Budget Review and Planning Committee would expect the proposed business option in Administrative and Policy Studies to attract a sizeable enrolment there.

Graduate Studies: The academic case for an increase in enrolment

OCUA a sound academic case for modest expansion in the area of graduate studies, from the current 20 or 21 students to approximately 50 by the end of the planning period. If this modest number of 50 graduate students were achieved, Trent would have a graduate-undergraduate ratio of approximately 1.7%, substantially less than the 12% figure for all Ontario universities in 1975-1976, and about one-third of the 5% which Trent considered in its May, 1976 Brief to OCUA on Graduate Planning to be "consistent with a viable graduate operation in the long run". The Universities academic case might be developed on such grounds as the following: (i) The University views graduate studies at the masters level, not as an artificial addition to an honours undergraduate base, but as a natural extension for one or two years of existing and well-established undergraduate honours programmes. (ii) Scholarly research plays a critical role in faculty development, contributing directly or indirectly to the

It is clear to the Budget Review and Planning Committee that the academic proposals of this draft report bear implications both for the academic administration of the University and for academic staffing. With respect to the academic administration, for example, there clearly are implications for the Dean's office, which must relate effectively to all components of a considerably more complex and intensive academic programme; for the organization of the Oshawa Centre; for the organization of the Administrative and Policy Studies programme; for the integration of the entire part-time studies programme into the academic organization of an honours university; and for academic organization at the departmental level.

With respect to academic staffing, the Committee is convinced that there is no way the existing faculty complement can extend its instructional activities to include, even on an overtime basis, a much expanded part-

should consider that at least some faculty time can be freed for graduate student instruction or for research, to the extent capable graduate students are assigned some responsibility for undergraduate instruction. In thus proposing graduate teaching assistants, the Committee in no way assumes that masters candidates would be required to teach, still less that they would

either lecture or conduct small groups for first year students. The preferable level of instruction by graduate teaching assistants may well be at the second year. Granted that not all departments will have the same opportunity to benefit from teaching assistants, it nonetheless makes excellent sense for those departments which have the opportunity to make constructive use of it, in the spirit of commitment to excellence in undergraduate instruction.



Arthur: Oct. 4, p. 8

implications.....

Enrolment Prospects

An enrolment model was developed to enable an assessment of the possible impact of the reorganization proposals on enrolment patterns. The model is attached as **Appendix III**.

In developing the projections it was assumed that the proposals might be initiated in 1977-1978 and phased in over a five-year period. In addition to implementation of the honours proposal, the model provides for an expansion of part-time studies and graduate studies as recommended, and for the initiation of a modest programme in Administrative and Policy Studies (300 FTE students in 1981-1982).

The critical assumption with respect to the honours proposal was that Year I enrolment might decline by 150 students (17%) in the year of implementation and, thereafter, increase marginally to a steady-state position of 800 full-time students. (In comparison, the enrolment target for new students in 1976-1977 is 900 full-time students.)

A Year II retention rate of 60%, combined with very low attrition in Years III and IV, was estimated. Transfers into the University were assumed to drop significantly in the year of implementation with partial recovery to current numbers foreseen over the five-year period.

Part-time studies enrolments were projected on the basis of Julian Blackburn College estimates which incorporate both the Oshawa Centre and an expansion of Summer Session offerings. The projections assume that any enrolment declines occasioned by the "honours" proposal will be offset through development of the Oshawa Centre and of new programmes.

As indicated in **Appendix III(2)**, the model anticipates an initial three-year decline in total enrolment as compared to that projected under a continuation of the current programme. The trend is reversed in the last two years of planning period as Year IV enrolments are expanded and as new undergraduate and graduate programmes become increasingly effective in attracting additional students.

A total enrolment of 3,365 FTE students is forecast for 1981-1982, an increase of 215 above the 3,150 FTE estimated if programme changes are not adopted. As well, adoption of the proposals will result in an increase in the University's average BIU/FTE weight from the present 1.25 to an estimated 1.48 in 1981-1982. As explained earlier in this Report, an increase of this magnitude in the average BIU weight is essential if the University is to become financially viable without supplementary grant assistance.

The Committee emphasizes that the assumptions of the honours enrolment model, particularly with respect to possible declines in Year I enrolments, cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy and must not be considered as predictions. They should be seen, rather, as targets or "bench-marks" to guide a careful phase-in of the honours programme in conjunction with an orderly development of Administrative and Policy Studies.

Financial Considerations

A five-year projection of operating revenue and expenditures, incorporating the proposals, is attached as **Appendix IV**.

Both revenue and expense estimates are stated in terms of 1976-1977 dollars. The model assumes, therefore, that cost increases related to salary and wage increments and price increases will be paid from future increases in the dollar value of the Basic Income Unit. Conversely, increases in expenditure levels provided for in the model represent additions to real costs (staff complement, supplies and equipment, programme improvements, etc.).

Operating grant revenues have been determined in accordance with a "three-year rolling average" mechanism currently employed by OCUA in allocating grants.⁽³⁾ Total BIU's, as set out in the projection, have been calculated on this basis and are therefore less than those set out in **Appendix III** which represent the number of units generated by each year's enrolment.

In developing expenditure estimates, no attempt was made (nor was it considered presently feasible) to cost individual programmes. The model provides for an increase in teaching staff over the period of 24 FTE, from 181.0 to 205.0 members. This represents a student faculty ratio of 15.0:1 in 1981-1982, (following an initial drop in the year of implementation from 14.4:1 to 13.6:1). Provision is made for increases in instructional costs, other academic expenses, and library acquisitions, as required for new and expanded programmes. Administrative, plant maintenance and other costs have been held at current levels for the first three years of the planning period during which total growth in enrolment is limited.

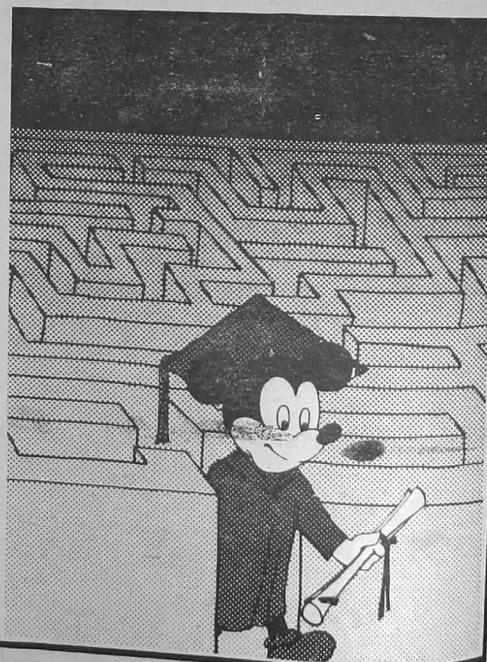
The model indicates that deficits in excess of one million dollars annually would accrue over the first three years of the programme if supplementary grants were not available, - a financial situation similar to that which would occur under a continuation of the current programme. However, because of limited enrolment growth and the necessity of financing new programmes, the amount of supplementary funding required for that period may be greater under the proposed plan.

A sharp decline in the deficit is projected for the final years of the period as enrolments approach plant capacity in conjunction with an increase in the average BIU weight to 1.48. A deficit of \$135,000 is estimated in 1981-1982 and can be related to the "deferred income" aspect of the enrolment-averaging mechanism built into the operating grants formula. That is, additional operating grant revenue, derived from 1980-1981 and 1981-1982 enrolments, will become available during the following two years; this additional revenue will be more than sufficient to recover the projected deficit of \$135,000, particularly since the University will be in or near a steady-state situation at that time.

The Committee concludes that, within the context of the enrolment and operating budget models, the proposals of this Report should enable the University to achieve financial viability under the formula at the end of the planning period.

Recommendations

- That the principle of an Honours University, supplemented by a new programme in Administrative and Policy Studies, be discussed with OCUA as a basis of a five-year plan to achieve formula viability and, at the same time, to protect and improve academic standards;
- That, in the interim, provided funding appears at all likely, working groups be designated by Senate to plan details with a view to first phase implementation in September, 1977;
- That an expansion for the part-time off-campus programme be promoted through the development of an Oshawa Centre which will provide an integrated degree programme for students in that area;
- That the possibility of financing an expanded graduate studies programme in selected disciplines be explored with the Ministry;
- That part-time adjunct faculty be appointed on a planned basis to support the regular faculty complement in implementing these proposals.



Guest Shot

by Bob McMaster

The central proposal of the BRP report is: "that Trent become an Honours Arts and Science University". It is correctly pointed out that this recommendation was "occasioned" by the University's "critical financial context," a circumstance which Trent has suffered under for many years. Why then do the BRP authors declare that their Honours solution "can be recommended on its own merits"? How is it that the solution so anxiously sought after is suddenly self-evident? Pray tell us wise sages why you, who have been in charge throughout, have waited until this eleventh hour to reveal to us the solution which, in the same breath, do now declare to have been obvious all along. If this point alone were true — that the University administration failed to act in an ongoing financial crisis — and the solution to which was "recommended on its own merits", then the immediate crisis facing the Trent community would be to sweep aside these incompetents and replace them at once with a leadership in whose abilities it may have confidence.

Perhaps however, the BRP authors were merely overstating the truth in their premises. In fact, both the style and content of this report suggest a certain amount of retrospective falsification. Admittedly, this position is based on the assumption that the BRP authors are familiar with the norms of scholarship and also with the necessary connection between truth and validity in the presentation of sound argument, but this is not unreasonable. How is that our learned professors can expect us to accept the truth of their proposals (for an Honours University) when they have not first substantiated the truth of the premises from which they argue! Can it really be the case, as the facts seem to suggest, that the report's authors expect the entire University community to confuse the validity of their proposals with their soundness?

What premises and what about them does one refer to in particular? Certainly not those which have to do with the seriousness of the University's financial situation. Not only does the Report offer hard evidence of this fact but such evidence has long been available. In it there is nothing new; nothing that has not been said many times before. Certainly, we do not refer to those facts which surround the nature of the BIU. As well, all this information has been avail-

able long before the Report offered it up.

The point is that there is a third premise: one which the BRP authors have left to be merely implicit in the hope that the general readership would not see it. This premise is that there will exist amongst students both demand and market for an honours University. Without offering a single shred of evidence to substantiate the truth of their assumptions, the BRP authors blindly accept that if Trent becomes an Honours University, there will be students hoping to get in; an assumption which is dubious until proved.

Why is there this doubt? Firstly, because there is no supporting evidence so obvious and so strong that the Report refers to it. What studies are there anywhere which would indicate a ready acceptance (at least that degree anticipated the appendices) of such a program? What success have other institutions had? How will Graduate Schools respond and what are the projections of Graduate placement in various fields. Is it not true that Graduate Schools are under severe government restraint? Is it not true that thousands of Graduates are unable to find work? Why then does Trent consider adopting a n Honours program which would reasonably lead a student to higher levels of Graduate work? Surely the Committee is aware of the tightening of Student Loan regulations.

When it is so hard to enter Graduate School, so hard to finance one's education to higher levels, who will come to Trent? Who would come anyway? With meagre physical facilities, Byzantine administration and a library wholly inadequate for serious study? Why would any sane student consider Trent, when with declining enrollment, he could have better elsewhere?

Though these are merely speculations they raise serious questions. The burden of proof in this matter rests with the Committee. Before they can demand consideration of their proposals they must first substantiate the truth of their premises. One can have little faith in authors who first arrive at conclusions arbitrarily, and who then construct arguments which seem to offer proof. When the BRP authors would have us believe that the source of financial income for Trent lies not in the student but a thing called a BIU we have evidence of this and their poor scholarship as well.



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Part-time Business

by James Thurgood

The enrollment in Julian Blackburn College, like that at the other colleges, has increased this year. Now there are 890 registered part-time students (3 courses or less); an increase of about 100 over last year. Much of the increase comes from the 'off-campus centres' (Oshawa, Belleville, Campbellford), where Trent's Part-Time Studies (PTS) program is becoming better known. While Julian Blackburn is trying to increase its enrollment in accordance with Trent policy, the college has been 'playing it low-key,' Principal Hal Hooke revealed to Arthur in an interview this week. Until recently PTS was considered 'experimental', but even now that it is established, "we have not gone all-out on an advertising campaign," says Mr. Hooke. In Peterborough, PTS has just about reached the "saturation" point, although Mr. Hooke indicated that with better planning, e.g. the relegation of more class time to the later afternoon and evening, they can involve even more locals in PTS. "Part-time students usually enjoy being in classes with full-time students," says Mr. Hooke, and claims the reverse to be true as well.

Rotation

Proper balance and rotation of courses may measure enrollment in Belleville and Campbellford, but in Oshawa there is definitely potential for real expansion, although U of T and York offer courses there as well.

Space is not a particular problem at this time and Mr. Hooke does not see any conflict

over space allocation for full-time versus part-time students, although he admits "the University is crowded... It's tight, we have to do a lot of juggling, especially in the summer, working (our courses) around conferences." The space situation for off-campus courses is very good however.

When asked if the part-time students were being carried financially by the full-time students Mr. Hooke suggested that the two groups are interdependent. "One part-time student brings in a revenue of roughly \$550. And with 890 part-time students "that's a lot of cabbage", as one official source so aptly put it. The existence of the university, Mr. Hooke stressed, depends as much on the revenue acquired by having part-time students here as by having full-time students.

Programs

The university policy committee recently recommended the establishment of a program for 'Administrative and Policy Studies' (that's business in layman's terms). Mr. Hooke is enthusiastic. "I know there is a demand for this not only in Peterborough but in the off-campus centres as well. This is the kind of degree (part-time students) are after. These kinds of courses are definitely needed if we are going to cater to them. And frankly I see no reason why it has to be a Mickey Mouse program," said Mr. Hooke, bringing to mind that cheerful little rodent who has charmed the world for several decades. Presently PTS offers a selection

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Charts

Problems

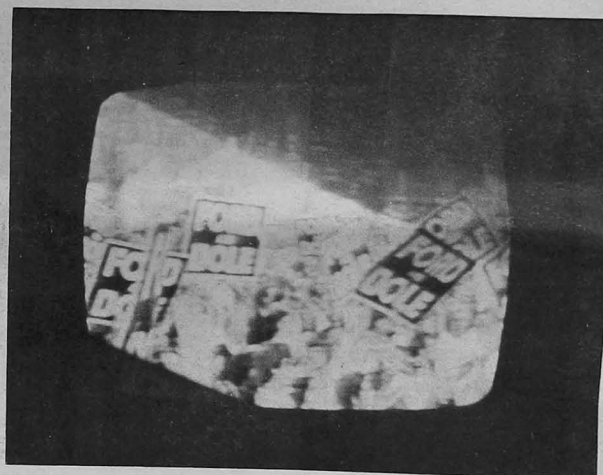
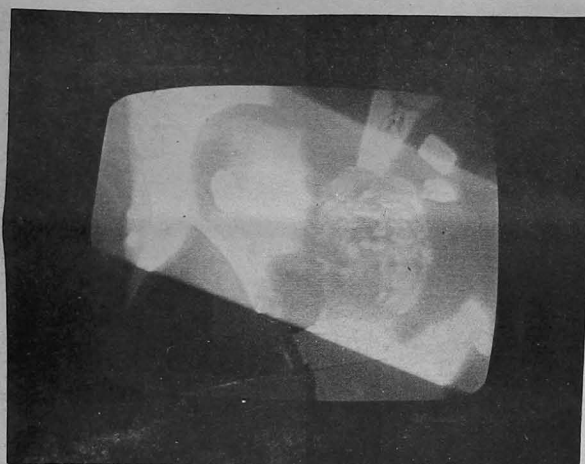
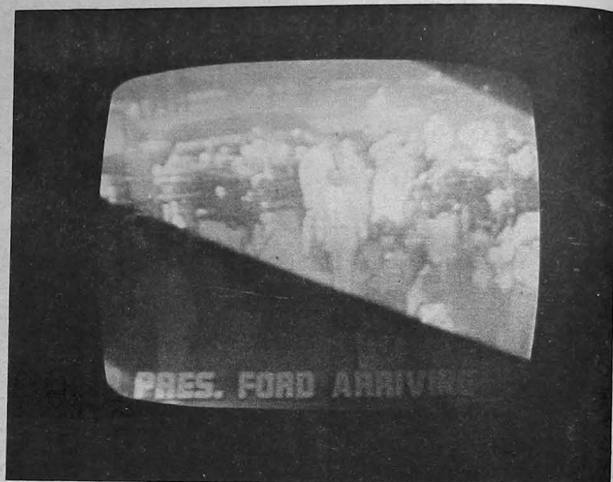
Because many part-time students are setting up five year courses which have to be built around holidays, family and business needs, etc., one of Mr. Hooke's primary objectives is the establishment of a long-range timetable. Such a timetable has already been drawn up but it is awaiting approval by the university. Does Mr. Hooke anticipate trouble getting it approved? "Sure, there are always problems when you try to plan something that far ahead; sure, it will be difficult. But I'm confident that the university is recognizing this kind of thing. I'm sure we will get a timetable." This would necessitate departments looking "three years into the future and arranging courses."

With long-range planning it would be possible to give students a wide-range of courses without increasing the actual number of courses being taught at any given time. Part-time students will never get the same amount of choice that full-time students enjoy, but, says Mr. Hooke, "we'll give the maximum variety of courses."

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OPRIG
Information and
Organization Session
Wed. Oct. 6
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Theatre
7-9

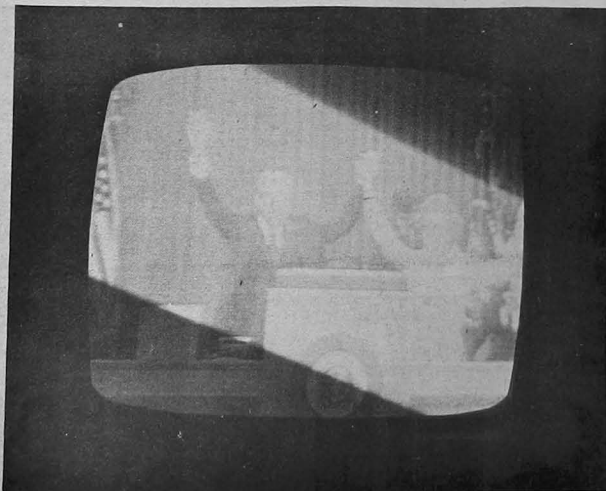
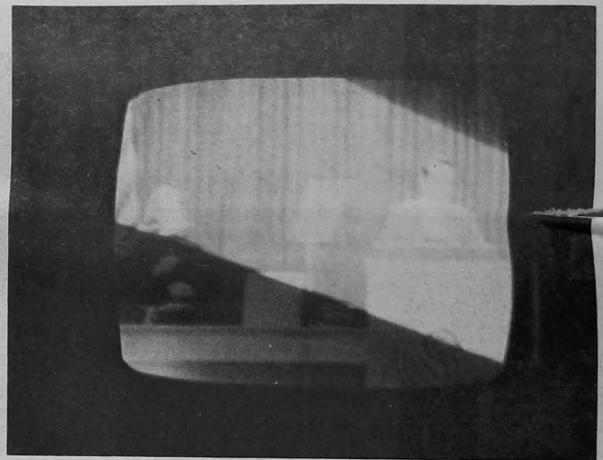
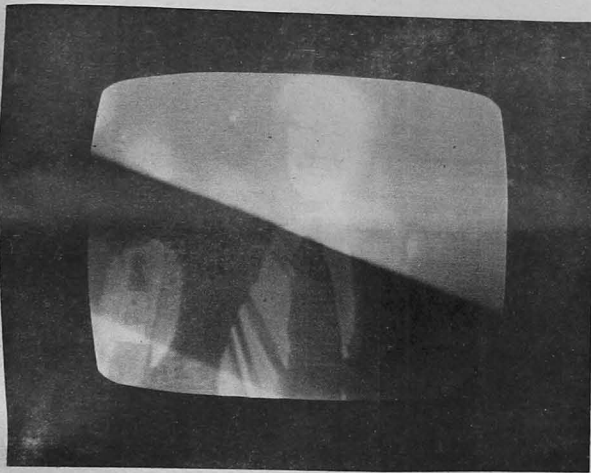
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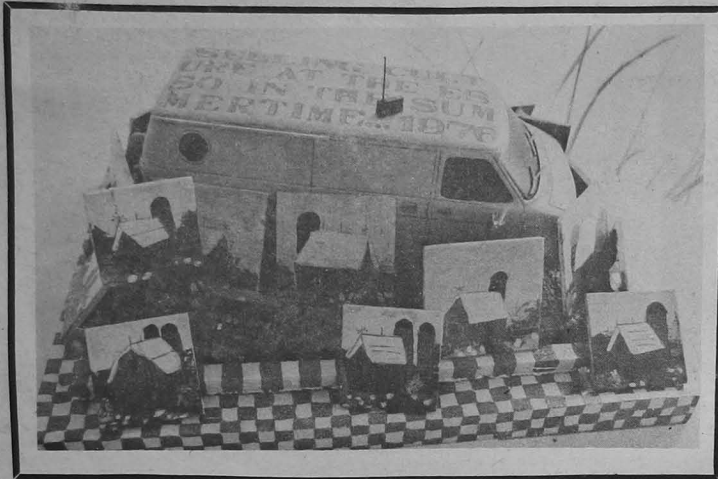
DENNIS TOURBIN



ARTSPACE STEPS OUT...

Fools rush in

by David Bateman



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Tobey Anderson, Richard Buff and Terry Pfliger are currently revealing many of our flaws and possibly some of our assets, depending upon one's outlook. These three American born artists can be seen doing this until September 24, in Peterborough's own Artspace at 440 Water Street. You won't see the artists in person, but their work should be enough to totally confuse you as to what I am saying. Their exhibit is part of a co-operative showing which presently has its counterpart in Kingston at the St. Lawrence College Gallery. Those rushing in are the above-mentioned. Included with the artists stepping out in November, are David Bierk, Enk Loder and Jean Nind. They and several other Peterborough artist will rush back to give us even more support for the dismissal of: yes, I am going to say it, our 'cultural desert'. If Artspace is an oasis in this sandy city then it is perhaps a somewhat stuffy little one, packed into the former residence of the Canadian Boy Scouts Association. It does, however, to its credit, lack the chain-store atmosphere of many large Toronto galleries. If this means nothing to you then we are all lost and may as well spend our time viewing Peterborough's few examples of 'art' for the mind and not for the sitting room. Surprisingly enough, Artspace has just this, and if you can ignore the fall premiere of 'Laverne and Shirley' then 440 Water Street is where you should be.

The U.S. background of the three artists is purely coincidental, they have all become art instructors at St. Lawrence College and Richard Buff is the only one who, as of yet, has not attained Canadian citizenship. He is presently a landed immigrant. Anderson, Buff and Pfliger, in the tradition of Artspace have set up an unconventional exhibit. Pfliger and Buff dominate in quantity while the shock value of Anderson's six Cibachrome prints and his 'Resined Rat' is enough 'bulk' for most visitors.

Richard Buff seems to work partially for gimmick and partially for serious comment. Artspace's upper level is completely devoted to his rubber sculptures ranging from a cactus arrangement to an ancient burial tomb. The gimmick aspect is most evident in his 'Taken for Granite'. The work is a wall hanging, which, at first glance appears to be stone, when in fact, on touch reveals that it is actually skillfully cut rubber. One visitor suggested Buff's work would make terrific furniture for a child's room and went on to ask if one could possibly sit on one of the rocks to see how comfortable they were!!

'Bill's Bathmat', a \$400 piece resembling a section of desert with various rubber cacti was especially fascinating. I don't suspect 'Bloomingdales' or even 'The Bay' will have this item with matching towels for Christmas merchandise. That would be mediocrity, a category Richard Buff has ignored in his Artspace exhibit. His collage, 'Fishing for Ideas' struck me, after a second look, as a grim revelation of commercialism and pettiness. The work is a framed collection of post cards. If you're interested in two caricatured farmers conversing alongside another card, displaying a photograph of the Dallas location of JFK's assassination, complete with arrows labeled 1st, 2nd, and 3rd gunshot site, then you have found your favourite piece. It is colourful and trivial at first glance, but, look closely and you will see darkness and revelation, capable of evoking both hilarity and sorrow.

Terry Pfliger dominates the ground floor and shows only assembled model sculptures. A background in Art History ranging from Botticelli's 'Venus' to current Ontario struggles for support is necessary in order to really appreciate Pfliger's work. Young visitors have been fascinated by the seemingly 'Toy Soldier Battle Scenes' created in many of the pieces, while others seriously attempt an analysis without really understanding what they are seeing. Questions applied to the girl on the desk were my only way of understanding most of Pfliger's work. She said it was actually a very funny collection of scenes depicting art and its problems. The only piece which I immediately understood was 'Selling Culture at the Esso in the Summertime'. The miniature van surrounded by several identical paintings would be familiar to anyone who has ever passed by a service centre and has seen a collection of paintings, all different but all the same, being sold to the masses who think they have finally found true art in their own backyards.

Pfliger's 'Rural Ontario Lawn Flamingo' is also amusing in its creation of a chicken, painted complete with Canadian flag eyes, ready to be stuck into suburban soil like so many of those damn pink birds who invade flowerbeds from Peterborough to Nairobi. Pfliger is humorous in his Artspace exhibit. Fortunately, his humor lets you think while you laugh. If you can.

Tobey Anderson, whose only contribution is a 'Resined rat' and sick Cibachrome prints of dead animals, entitled 'Ontario Wildlife: Highway Series B' had the greatest impact on me. One visitor simply said, 'It's sick' and 'maybe the government could put up fences'. This comment alone lends some validity to the exhibit. Perhaps a heap of dead horses mangled beyond recognition on Highway 28 would do the trick. Nevertheless, the prints do affect most people negatively. Tobey Anderson loves wildlife and this exhibit should convey just that. You will not be passing the animals at 70 mph on a hot afternoon. You are asked to view them as art and decide for yourself whether there is beauty in a pile of blood and flesh, or, whether there is something more being questioned.

The title of this article and its subject, being one might fit comfortably into one of those ultra-average Peterborough minds of which we have so recently been conscious. If so, then you must take the title literally and decide for yourself that the artists involves are fools and that their exhibit is foolish. Define foolish for me and apply it to what you must go and see at Artspace. Merely by going you will have taken the first step away from ultra-average. But, if you find nothing for your coffee table and even less for your stuccoed walls, and, on that basis agree that foolish is the appropriate word for the exhibit, then you are welcome to thrive among Chatelaine's issue concerning the state of Peterborough minds. If Artspace takes you beyond those pages however, then your flaws are still hidden admirably under an open-mind. Question what you see. Discover what you can. 'Artspace steps out' is a show to be enjoyed and a show to think about, but, it is by no standards, a show of fools.

What, me lie?

by Bob Wardle

"The truth, then, of poetry is essentially different from the truth of fact. Things that are outside and beyond the range of our experience, that never have happened and never will happen, may be more true, poetically speaking — more profoundly true than those daily occurrences which we can with confidence predict." — John Hesperis

As in poetry, so in visual art, truth poses as the philosophical "heavy". Wherein does reality or truth lie: the objective naturalism of a movement such as the photo-realists or the subjective realism of, say, the surrealists? Brian Grison, in his ongoing show at the Mackenzie, approaches the dilemma of truth in a particularly insightful and unpretentious manner.

His art form is drawing; his tools pen and ink for the most part; his palette — largely limited — all contribute to an approach of fundamentals, an attempt to penetrate the mask of technical affectation and aesthetic double-talk. Grison explains the exhibit as an effort to "clarify a few formal, technical, and psychological aspects of drawing in my own artwork"; as a drawing can be true to its subject, so may the artist be true to himself. It is this possibility that Grison appears to explore through his clarification; the one-to-one correspondence between his artwork and his psychological state. In such a manner, the artist treats truth not as an ultimate scale of all things but merely as "truth to".

Certainly, some of the artworks appear very esoteric; scratchmarks across a page, incomplete parallel lines, cross hatching reaching the point of minimalism. But regardless of the intimate nature of these drawings, the artist, in his Mystic Cloud series, delves deeper into the nature of his truth. Here the spectator perceives, in the collage of textures and the very sculptural quality of the composition, a screen for the eye, a blind that hides. The watercolour series, through the close multitude of lines and their colour progression, intimate a screen of trees through which a glade may be glimpsed. Beyond the apparent form lies an inner secret, another reality, a possible "truth". In this, Grison's "truth" appears a richer representation of reality, seeking not the narrow external vision, but the more complex, internal character.

the legendary Canadian North lives on as it was created. The beguiling, singular peace changes only with the seasons. Its vision and external reality is finite; but the Northern "spirit", the inner world of spiritual values largely human, alters itself to the values of each visitor. Within "North or Song", a drawing one sees this truth lurking behind the massive burdened clouds, behind the black skyline and half-transparent hills. This abstracted, subjective vision is surely a truth to be found only through Grison's eyes. In this sense his work becomes a psychological statement, valid as truth for its subjective content.

But this facet of his work is not wholly subtle or implied. There is one exhibit, appropriately

entitled, "Conversations concerning the many natures of reality", in which each character in the drawing is different from every other. Here there exists no one model of reality such that each stylised 'nature of reality' exists in its own right as a subjective entity, the ink sketch begs the question that perhaps there are no objective standards to truth.

Indeed, true images and forms almost become a matter of seeing, particular to each individual. Grison has drawn a series of South American views, largely room interiors, doorways and the such. Rather than being naturalistic renderings of a subject, the drawings contain a very definite personal input, drawn from the singular view of the artist. He said, "I did the sketches as a way of becoming familiar with my new environment," almost as if 'seeing' was not enough, almost as if "truth" lies in the pen and not the eye. Indeed everything is perceived through the filter of ourselves, such that Grison communicates his own subjective vision as a reality. It is perhaps through this ultimate process that the artist seeks to clarify his psychological state by displaying his subjective truths for criticism. Perhaps Grison does not solve the dilemma of truth in his artwork, but he follows the next best path: explaining it as a process of "truth to".

Aspects of drawing will continue at Mackenzie Gallery until October 3. The artist is holding four workshops to which he invites all interested parties; the workshops will consist of talks about and demonstrations of different formal, technical, and psychological aspects of drawing. Artists are also invited to bring their work for feedback purposes. Mr. Grison also invites parents to bring their children to a special workshop on Oct. 3. Many thanks are extended to curator Ili Maria Tamplin and the AGO's "Artists with their work" programme.

Ray Materick; ridin that fine line between rhythm & rhyme

by Sari

If you are not a folk-rock enthusiast, it's unlikely his music would be familiar to you. Ray, though has emerged from the masses of struggling folk-rock Canadian artists through the successful release of three albums. As a performer he frequents the Riverboat coffee house in Toronto's Yorkville and has worked with such musicians as Sean Phillips and Maria Maldaur.

To a professional of Materick's calibre, the Commoner was as new an experience as his music was to much of the audience. It was obvious that when he first introduced himself, he was not completely at ease. Suddenly no stage, sound technicians, lighting problems . . . just the audience.

Ray grabbed hold of the situation quickly: he gave his audience what they wanted to hear. The alcoholic swing of the evening demanded "uncensored raunch". In his deep sandpaper-sarcastic voice, he tried to tell people that he was a sensitive person. A girl screamed back: "Ya! Right between the legs." This laid the precedent for the night. Audience and musicians boogied together in: "Let's get truckin and screwin". By giving the audience the raunch they wanted, Materick was able to slip into his serious songs without losing their attention.

Materick gives the impression of being a well drunken man



the whiskey glass appears regularly between tunes, while his voice reeks of the raspiness of a nico-fiend. Lines like: "I'll drink till I die", reinforce the strong position that liquor plays in his life. Ray's songs reached into the emptiness it cures: "drinkin sure beats thinkin . . . Feelin' sorry, feelin' nothin' at all". There is no room for idealism in his music — just the rock-bottom reality of the cynic. His tact in performing becomes the fine art of relating painful themes without bringing the audience down. The serious aspects of Materick's nature gets melancholy hidden behind the barrage of humour in a number like: "Folk singing Cheedseburg Blues", where he sings: "Come back to my hotel girl, and I'll show you my Big Mac . . . Come back to my hotel girl, and I'll make your onion ring".

For Ray the words are the most important part of the experience; and his backup musicians help maintain the pain of those words in the forefront while throwing the boogie beat of the music out to the patrons. The excellence of Ray's accompaniment should not be underestimated because it is their subtle influence which gives his simple chord progressions their vitality. Bob Doldge is the bass player and vocal harmony while Dan Lanois plays pedal steel and electric lead. Doldge and Lanois' clean and tight licks

left no doubt as to their professional abilities.

To these backup musicians, playing with Ray is just their stepping stone; their musical talents extend beyond what they revealed on stage. Doldge is a competent musician in several other instruments; his ambition is to get to a point where he can live comfortably through music. Lanois' most important interest focuses on his recording studio, MSR Productions, in Ancaster. His aim is "excellent recording facilities for Canadian performers at reasonable prices."

In contrast to Lanois' enthusiasm to open up the Canadian music industry, Materick is apathetic about the Canadian music scene. He says: "There's nothing happening in Canadian music. You make the Riverboat and what next?" herefore, Materick has turned to the "States to record and is proud of the fact that he is the only Canadian musician under contract to Warner Brothers in New York. Materick accuses Canadian audiences of being reserved in contrast to the vitality and "rambunctious" qualities characteristic of American audiences. In talking to Ray between sets, it was possible to encounter the feelings of a musician towards his persona. Materick admits that he is looking for spiritual and financial success. A line in one of his songs bespeaks the basic attitude: " . . . funny how the money puts you where you are". In gently deflecting this reviewer's crass "how much you worth?" query, Materick would only answer: "Enough to keep me going." Ray Materick is now 30 years old and can look back over ten years as a songwriter and singer. He believes that work and luck have brought him this far and he definitely does not want to stop here. He says that: "to make it as a musician you have to believe you're the best", and he believes he is. Ray admits that as he grows older his writing assumes a mellower style summed up perhaps in the line: "Time eases the pain".

Although most of Materick's words reflect life's bitter pains, the more traditional, poetic song he played as an encore — his favourite — illuminated the fluid pressures behind the heart that suffers. Accompanied by a soft-spirited acoustic guitar and the hollow reedy tones of the recorder, Ray Materick sang out the paradox of the mind that creates:

"Hold on to your life
Hold on to your reason
Your life is your sacrifice
In such a savaged season."
A pervasive silence affected the crowd. He had reached them.

Arthur: Oct 4, p 13

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Ma Paluski's Boys

North American Champeens

"It was like an expansion club winning the championship during their second or third year of competition in the league", bragged Coach Chris Leach. And with good reason to do so. During the summer Trent's 'junior heavyweight eights' team won the unofficial North American Championship, the Canadian Henley Cup. Unofficial, because it is the only event in which teams from the United States, Canada, and the Mexico compete on an equal basis. In terms of status, this event is recognized as number one.

The Canadian Henley Cup was held at St. Catharines, Ontario, on July 30. Intermittent rain dampened the crowd, but not their enthusiasm. The four thousand capacity stadium was about half full. In the junior heavy-weight class Trent was competing against four other top notch crews - Detroit's Wyandotte, the Florida Athletic Club, Philadelphia's Fairmont, and the University of Western Ontario. This race was the premier event of the entire Regatta, at which Trent also managed to score first place in the 'fours with coxain' race.

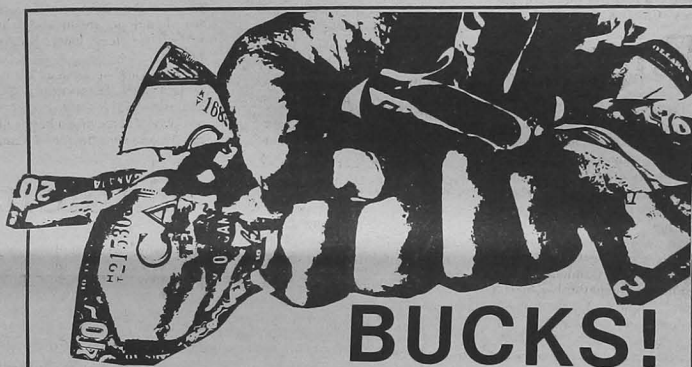
According to crew members, the Trent team entered the race with no small measure of confidence. Only one other team in the event was considered 'an unknown quantity', Trent having competed against most other teams prior to the Henley Cup. They had also just won the Eastern Rowing Association Championships, placing first in overall standing. To a greater extent though, the team's confidence was solidly grounded on a grueling six week training program. Called 'fatigue level training', the program was, in fact, just that. For six weeks individual crew members never let their

heart rates drop below 70. Even first thing in the morning. Only two weeks before the race was this demanding program eased slightly. It paid off, for, according to the coach, the team's times (lacking the exact figures), "were getting into the real shit hot level".

Arthur congratulates a team, whose members devoted practically a whole summer to training for this all important race. Team members will be remembered as the most tenacious jocks around Trent for the past four years - number 1) Hap Stelling 2) Ross Underhill 3) Andy Surry 4) Andy Keillerman 5) George Fulford 6) Don Irwine (from MacMaster) 7) Graham Wilkins 8) Jamie Chapman. Coxain was Perry Ferren, a St. Peter's High School student.

Almost the entire team have graduated, and only Ross Underhill will be rowing for Trent this year. And once a team has won a major race as 'juniors' they automatically get moved up into the senior status, that is, teams are considered junior until winning a status - changing regatta like the Henley cup.

Although not quite making it as 'North American Champeens' (even unofficially) Trent's girls managed to win their class in the Eastern Rowing Association Championships. The four woman crew managed to place first in their heat (as lightweights competing against heavyweights) but came fifth overall in the Canadian Championships. Women's rowing, as with all sports at Trent, seems to be taking off in terms of women becoming involved. At the first meeting of the women's rowing team, coaches managed to fill four boats. "an unprecedented number" according to an Athletics department spokesman.



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philosophy

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Jobs & SEX! SEX!

TORONTO (CUP) - "One-three-six-nine-lesbians are mighty fine!"

"Two-four-six-eight-We don't overpopulate!"

These were some of the chants echoing through the street of downtown Toronto as 400 marchers gave an enthusiastic show of support of pride among lesbians and gay men.

The march was held the opening day of the Fourth Annual Gay Conference on September 4, 5, and 6. On the more serious side, demonstrators focused their concerns around job security and the need to have sexual orientation included in the Ontario Human Rights Code. The marchers rallied to hear a number of speeches emphasizing the need to change the laws and attitudes that discriminate against homosexuals in this country.

One of the first speeches came from a spokesperson for the Committee to Defeat John Damien. Damien, a former steward of the Ontario Racing Commission, was fired from his job in February 1975 because he is homosexual. He is challenging the dismissal, and his case has become a rallying point for gays across Canada.

Rights

Presently, gays in Ontario have no redress through the Ontario Human Rights Code (OHRC). This code is a civil rights legislation protecting individuals from discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion and age but includes no provisions for sexual orientation.

The spokesperson addressed the rally on Damien's behalf reminding the gathering that, as the law now stands, gay people are not secure in their jobs since they can be fired on the whim of an anti-gay employer. As the

Damien case proves, there are no laws to protect gays dismissed for these reasons, and court costs for an appeal are crippling. Damien's pursuit of justice for gays and the publicity he has gained in the commercial media have made him the symbol of gay oppression in Canada.

Organizers within the movement believe that once sexual orientation is included in the Human Rights Code more gays will come out to their family, friends and co-workers. They say gay acceptance can only start in a mass way if gays know they won't be facing reprisals for coming out of the closet.

The gay liberation movement is in its fifth year in Canada and increasing numbers of lesbians and gay men are motivated to educate a public that fears and ridicules homosexuals. Gay alliance centres have sprung up across the country offering moral support on an individual basis to people who accept their sexual orientation but have difficulty facing a hostile world.

Counselling is sometimes sought by the parents of a gay daughter or son. With the prevailing mood of homophobia in Canada many parents consider themselves failures and blame themselves for raising a gay child.

Marie Robertson, spokesperson from Lesbians of Ottawa Now (LOON) spoke of the different groups lesbians find themselves in when they work for their liberation, and said that this lack of unity is not necessarily wrong.

"Some lesbians have been working within the feminist movement, others have been working in the left, and a few of

space

by James Thurgood

Been wondering why you haven't gotten a seat on the bus lately? Why you had such a hard time finding a place to live? Why your 'tutorials' are beginning to resemble those 'class discussions' you thought you were through with when you left Riverdale High? Well, folks, the word's out: enrollment is up. The official count from the registrar's spacious office is 2,458 full-time students and 890 part-time students registered so far. And there are still students wandering around who, for reasons known only to them and UIC, have not yet registered. Last year's enrollment was approximately 2,200 full-time and 790 part-time students.

So, you ask yourself, what does the trend, or rather, policy, of increasing enrollment mean for a simple jerk like me? Well for one thing it poses a threat to Trent's hallowed, much-advertised 'small tutorial system.' Already one first-year course I happened



happened to hear about had the maximum limit for 'tutorials' set at 15 people! And all the tutorials in that course were pretty well filled. Many of the incoming students, who aren't aware of (fanfare please) The Trent Tradition, just assume that tutorials are supposed to have large numbers of people crammed into

small offices. When I questioned one young fellow about this he looked at me with what I am sure was sincere astonishment animating his youthful face. "Golly Mishter Thurgood," he exclaimed as he scratched his head with a plump little hand, "I just figured tutorials was 'sposed to have large numbers of people crammed into small orifices."

us working within the gay movement. We're all working towards the same objective, so we should go ahead and work where we feel most comfortable."

Jim Turk, president of the Ontario New Democratic Party, said the struggle for gay rights is one way of achieving a better life for the working people of Canada.

Exploit

"One of the chief obstacles to this effort has been the practice of employers to exploit differences among working people, so that while a few are well paid, the majority are not; while a few are secure, the majority are

worried from one day to the next," he said.

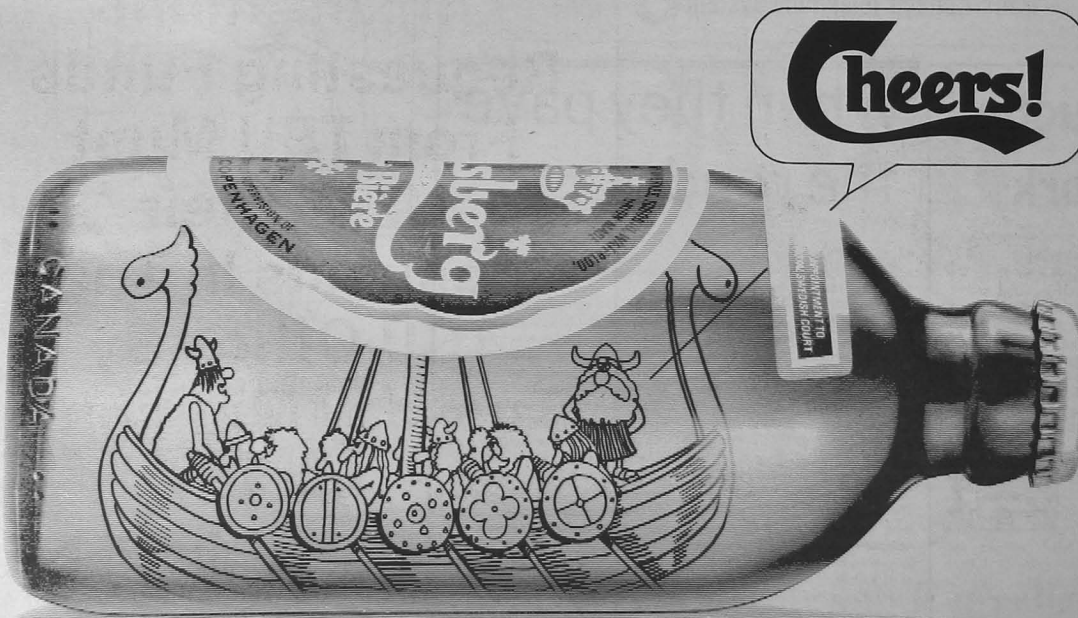
"It is inexcusable that today lesbians and gay men live in fear of losing their jobs because of their sexual orientation. Sexual orientation must be added to all human rights codes so that in law employers cannot continue this exploitation of gays."

Turk elaborated on the links between gay oppression and capitalism. "We need to question why changing the law isn't enough. The answer, I believe, is that the law operates within our all pervasive capitalist economic order.

"And capitalism thrives on competition in which the few exploit the many. The few, with their vast economic power, can control the cultural reality in which we all live. Through this

control, the few are able to get us to be participants in our own oppression."

The march was considered a success by its participants, both for the large attendance and the presence of Jim Turk. Marie Robertson said, "When you get someone as established as the Ontario leader of the NDP making speeches for you, you know you've come a long way."



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Touche York

by Gordon Cochrane

During his visit to Trent last week, NDP colleges and universities critic, David Warner, recounted some of his difficulties in transferring during his own university days.

He had gone to Carleton for two years when he decided to transfer to York to complete his B.A. However York could not acknowledge his ten credits from Carleton so he had to repeat all ten at York even though the courses were virtually the same.

Then many years later he found himself in the office of the dean of York as NDP colleges and universities critic. At that time the dean asked him what he would do for York's budget if he were the minister responsible. Tongue firmly in cheek, yet with a straight face, Warner told her he would chop York's budget in half. At that, he said, her jaw dropped in total horror.

Touche, York!

Arthur: Oct 4, p 16

When they pave the roads...

by Sheila Chapman

The main campus road leading from Highway 28 to the library was paved this summer. For those students and faculty who drive cars, these repairs were a welcome convenience. Some objections, however, have been voiced by students who feel that the money spent to pave the road should have been used to supplement the library's too meagre stock of books.

These objections were raised at the Senate meeting of Sept. 30. The explanation offered at that time reiterated the information disclosed by Art Parker, Trent's engineer, at an earlier interview with Arthur.

Mr. Parker explained that each year the University presents a list of items requiring funds to the Provincial government. This list has two main categories: operating costs and capital costs. Operating costs include daily

expenditures, such as supplies for the library. Capital costs involve the money needed for the upkeep of the buildings, grounds and roads. These essential repairs safeguard against more costly renovations in the future if the site is neglected.

The amount of money allocated for capital costs does not adversely affect the amount of the government's allowance for operating costs. In addition, the money provided by the government for capital costs cannot be rechannelled by the University into operating costs.

It is evident therefore that the University administration cannot be blamed for financing the pavement of a road in preference to providing more books for the library. The provincial Government has control over the amount and use of University funds.

Remarks of Senator John Duncan Travis Hill (New Front Limited — Lady Eaton College) Concerning the Budget Review and Planning Committee's preliminary proposal for an Administrative and Policy Studies Programme as described in their draft 'five year plan'. Delivered to Senate on September 30, 1976.

"The BRP Committee senses a huge market capable of being tapped by the offering of career-oriented university studies, and sees this as one means by which the impending financial difficulties awaiting Trent can be somewhat eased. It is also painfully obvious that the committee anticipates a less-than-enthusiastic reception for its proposal for those faculty and students who shudder at the thought of rubbing shoulders with greedy philistines who can actually understand what's being said in the Globe and Mail business section. To resolve this conflict between attracting the fears of those who really believe there is a difference between a university and a vocational school, the committee

has offered a hybrid which will please no one. Students in the programme will be allowed to take the occasional accounting or business course, but it will be emphasized continually that these things are peripheral areas of study; not worthy of serious reflection, while the 'meat' of the programme will be found in a sociological inquiry into corporate oppression, or some other such thing. This will not make an attractive route for those students seeking business or professional careers, and they are where the market is. If we at Trent cannot bring ourselves to produce a sound, practical administrative studies programme, then we should reject the creation of career-preparation courses altogether. A business school more concerned with producing businessmen, a business school whose graduates are unlikely to be admitted to the better MBA programmes, a business school whose graduates are unrecognized by professional organizations, is not a business school which is going to attract a lot of students."

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a very, very infinitesimally small number to whom we've broken our promise

by Anne Silversides
reprinted from the Varsity

TORONTO (CUP) - By tripling tuition fees for foreign students, the province on Ontario has taken a lead - making itself one of the few political entities among developed nations that imposes such a fee differential.

On May 4 Harry Parrott, minister of colleges and universities (MCU), announced that fees for foreign students at all Ontario universities would jump to \$1500 in January 1977. Foreign students currently enrolled will be allowed to complete their studies at the established rate for Canadian and landed immigrant students.

Parrott broke his promise not to increase tuition fees in colleges and universities in 1976/77. As of this fall, community college fees will be increased to \$750 from \$250 for foreign students.

Parrott told the University of Toronto student newspaper, "I honestly believe we have not broken our promise...there may be a very, very, infinitesimally small number to whom we've broken our promise."

MOUNTING PUBLIC CONCERN

Parrott stated that the decision was a reaction to "mounting public concern" about the cost to Ontario taxpayers of educating foreign students.

The total cost saving of this move is estimated to be about .6 per cent of the ministry's budget.

If indeed there was any great public demand for this move (although the minister's university affairs officer could not name any), it was probably created by Parrott himself in April, just before the increase was announced by May 4.

Parrott received wide media coverage when he told the legislature that only 54 per cent of doctorates in Ontario universities go to bona fide Canadian citizens. He was quoted as musing, "If all we're educating is people who are going to leave the country, then you have to ask yourself how much we should be putting in."

What Parrott neglected to point out was that landed immigrants account for about 32 per cent of those receiving Ph.D's in Ontario. Landed immigrants are not subject to the tuition increase and, according to a report of the Council of Ontario Universities (COU), 75 per cent of landed immigrants with Ph.D's stay in Canada. So it appears we are not busy educating people "who will leave the country".

NO CONSULTATION

Two things stand out when you look at how the decision was made. First of all, it was made without governmental consultation.

The Ontario Council on University Affairs (OCUA) was set up by the minister's advisory body. A spokesperson for OCUA said the minister did not refer the matter to OCUA, nor did he seek any consultation.

Similarly, the Council of Ontario Universities (COU), a body of university representatives whose object is to "promote co-operation among provincially assisted universities in Ontario and between them and the government of the province" was not consulted.

The tuition increase for foreign students was not even mentioned in the Henderson Report - which recommended a variety of ways in which the government could cut back on spending.

LACK OF STATISTICS

Secondly, the decision was made without complete statistical information. The MCU has no statistics on the socio-economic background of foreign students in Ontario. It seems to be popularly believed that most foreign students come from an upper middle class background and can afford the increase but there are no facts to back up this assumption.

It is also significant that the ministry made no attempt to find out how many students are sponsored by agencies or groups other than the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). There are no exemptions from the increase for students sponsored by their home government, any recognized international agency (besides CIDA) or church groups.

Although CIDA sponsored students have been exempted from the fee increase, there were only 468 such students in Ontario in September 1975 and CIDA had already made clear it would absorb the increase itself if it had to.

Another problem is that no one knows for sure how many foreign students there are in Ontario. Parrott, quoted in the Toronto Star, said last year there were 7,500 foreign undergraduate students, 2,100 foreign graduate students and 2,300 foreign students in community colleges.

But according to statistics from the ministry itself (taken from Statistics Canada) there were only 4,144 undergraduates known to be on visas. The 7,500 figure presumably appeared by adding to the known foreign student figures for those non-Canadians of unknown status (many could be landed immigrants), and those students whose national origin was not reported.

Parrott's figures for graduate and community college students are similarly misleading.

NATIONAL ORIGIN

There are no statistics available breaking down the national origin of foreign students in Ontario. But there is a popular assumption that a large number are Americans.

According to Statistic Canada (for January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1976) however, out of a total of 34,689 foreign students in Canada, only 6,690 were from the U.S. along with 458 from the U.K. - U.K. and U.S. students therefore made up only 20.6 per cent of the total foreign students in Canada.

The above figures are significant in light of another common misconception - that Canadian students have to pay a fee differential if they go abroad and therefore foreign students should stop getting a "free ride" here.

In the U.S. Canadians have to pay an "out of state" differential fee which varies from state to state. It should be noted that while the "out of state" differential does mean that Canadians have to pay more along with U.S. students from out of state - the fee differential does not discriminate exclusively against foreign students, as it does in Ontario.

In Britain, fee differentials for foreign students are still in effect. However, according to Shirley French, student president at the University of Toronto, steps are being taken to equalize fees in Britain.

France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Denmark and Finland do not charge differential fees.

It was no surprise when, in a televised debate with the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) on May 20, Parrott zeroed in on the question of U.S. students in Ontario and asked why they should have to pay less than Canadian students studying in the U.S.

It has already been noted that U.S. students comprise about 20 percent of the foreign students in Canada. If the tuition increase is designed to retaliate against a comparable 20 per cent in Ontario the effect it has on the remaining 80 per cent of foreign students from all other parts of the world is hard to justify.

Commenting on this, Parrott pointed out that while he had looked into it, he did not set up a reciprocal fee arrangement with the U.S. because he said singling out U.S. students would be tantamount to racial discrimination. Instead he went ahead and raised tuition fees for all foreign students - including those from the Third World and developing nations.

OPPOSITION

If Parrott said there was "mounting public concern" over foreign students before he tripled their fees, there has been a very vocal concern over the ministry's decision.

The Ontario Federation of Students stated: "Our suspicion is that these enormous increases satisfy the government's political desire to appear to be cracking down on foreigners, making no progress whatever in the relief of taxes borne by individuals."

Various student unions at U of T and elsewhere in the province have also denounced the move.

The Canadian Bureau for International Education in Ottawa has set up a task force, including presidents from three universities, to look into the matter. The bureau will also be surveying foreign students on their reaction to the move and other issues.

Elizabeth Patterson of U of T's International Students Centre said that while it was desirable that the differential be abolished, many concerned groups have come to the conclusion that an exemption for Third World and developing nation students should be worked on.

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Hanging on Mao NDP critic calls Tories insensitive

On September 9, 1976, Chairman Mao Tse Tung, this century's greatest living symbol of power, passed away at the age of 82, after a long bout with Parkinson's disease. In a period of thirty years, Mao Tse Tung had succeeded in completely re-structuring the political and social systems of a country housing approximately 800 million people and perhaps the oldest legacy in the world. In no other country did a political leader achieve such posterity and mass reverence during his lifetime. To the Chinese, Mao was a sort of God; his writings were read by all, his speeches were read by all, his speeches and pictures were posted throughout the country. To the rest of the world he was, among many things, the illustrious leader of the famed long March, the propagator of guerrilla warfare and the force behind a new social and political order: Maoism. As China mourns the world watches with sympathy.

On September 25, 1976, the Oshawa-Peterborough branch of the Communist Party Canada held a meeting at Trail College. The topic of the evening was 'the thought of Chairman Mao Tse Tung is an invincible weapon in the hands of the international proletariat.' Decorations includ-

ed: black and white Maoist posters, red buttons, banners and a long side table covered with Marxist-Leninist pamphlets, journals, texts and newspapers. Although the Traill Lecture hall is not to be compared to the Wenjack Theatre, there was ample room for the ten people who attended the lecture. The anonymous lecturer opened with a short reading from the *People's Daily* newspaper and closed with a shorter reading from a statement by Baines, the leader of the Communist Party of Canada, issued at a memorial meeting for Chairman Mao, in Montreal. Both readings expounded the virtues of Chairman Mao and Maoist communism, and served as a brief eulogy. Following this, there was a question and answer period during which it was revealed that the Communist Party of Peterborough has no immediate or future political goals other than the 'study and dissemination of Mao's thought,' and the overthrow of capitalist systems. There was no mention of the implications of Mao's death for the Communist Party of Peterborough. Although the meeting had no obvious purpose or conclusions, the coffee was good and the free poster of Mao hangs well on the cupboard door.

by Gordon Cochrane

Saying he "suspects" that Ontario Student Assistance Programme (OSAP) regulations effectively tying students to their parent's income level are "illegal", the NDP's David Warner has pledged that his party would change things "if we got the chance."

Warner, the NDP Colleges and Universities critic, made the pledge to Arthur during his visit to Trent last week. To back up his charge he cited the Age of Majority Act which declared those over 18 years as independent individuals.

Warner then attacked OSAP for its policy of penalizing those students who own a car. Noting students who are unable to get residence near their institution, he said: "They're penalized twice really because they have to maintain the car and they have to pay the insurance and the gas. And the insurance is extremely high in this province for teenagers. Therefore they're really being penalized twice and that's unfair — it's grossly unfair."

OSAP was further criticised by Warner when he stated that the

government had increased the contribution required from students with loans "knowing full well that there would be the highest number of students unemployed in the summer than we have ever had in the history of Ontario." Student unemployment, he said, resulted from the lack of a long range plan for student summer employment on the part of the government. He suggested the NDP if elected would find student employment in forestry, tourism and the housing sector; all of which need more summer employees.

The NDP legislator was then asked to comment on the general feeling of some people that there are many in universities who should not be there. He replied: "I would suggest that some government MPPs should not be there. You know, they are not doing much to enhance the life of Ontario. And I am sure that anyone in the community could find some local doctor who should not be there practising medicine, and a local lawyer who should be retired pretty quickly, and so on. So I think that kind of puts it into some perspective."

Yes, there will be students who probably have not found the right place to be existing. Whose fault is that? Is it the student's fault or does a lot of the blame rest with society or the school system. It just does not rest with the individual if he's not fitted into the right place."

Also in the interview Warner labelled Conservative management of Colleges and Universities as "haphazard" and "insensitive".

One example he mentioned was Ontario Treasurer D'Arcy McKeough's announced intention to raise post-secondary budgets by only six to eight per cent. This he labelled "absurd" in the light of inflation.

Next he cited the provincial budgetary process which sees universities having to hire new faculty in January while still uncertain about their forthcoming budgets.

Warner, the MPP for Scarborough-Ellesmere, was also in town to take part in an NDP mini-caucus which heard briefs from local groups and individuals including the Trent Student Union.

Bird Soup

Lakefield (CP) — Village council has approved an interim anti-noise bylaw that limits the length of time birds can sing and makes it illegal for any human to sing, whistle, repair a motor or drive a clattering vehicle over smooth pavement.

Birds can sing for less than half an hour between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. and less than 15 minutes between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. The bylaw does not make a distinction between wild birds and pets.

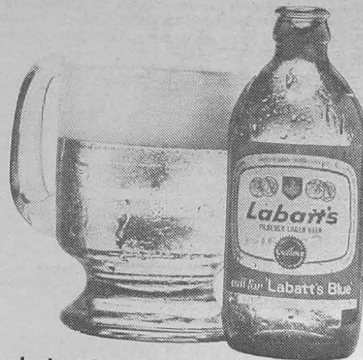
The anti-noise bylaw was one of three bylaws that council asked Earle Cuddie, council's clerk-treasurer, to prepare after a resident complained to council last week about the amount of noise, littering and loitering in this community 10 miles north of Peterborough.

Mr. Cuddie said some aspects of the noise bylaw are almost impossible to enforce and suggests that sections dealing with musical instruments and motor repairs be eliminated for that reason. The law prohibits the playing of musical instruments with the exception of military bands on duty.

Mr. Cuddie said yesterday that the section of the bylaw that limits the time birds can sing was intended primarily to control barking dogs. "But it does include birds all right, that's true," he added.



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Up and Up and Up and Up and Up and Up

Regina (CUP) — The Saskatchewan Public Prices and Compensation Board has approved a 14.8 per cent tuition fee hike for first year students at the University of Regina and an 11.4 per cent jump for other students.

Effective July 1, 1976, first year fees for two semesters

Arthur: Oct 4., p 18

rose from \$460 to \$528 while other fees climbed from \$475 to \$528. The last increase was in 1973.

The price and compensation board was formed in March. Although the U of R board of governors passed the increase prior to its formation the hike became subject to its approval.

Despite an active student union campaign against the

increases, they were sanctioned by the board on the basis of two sections in the board's terms of references. The first, section 27, says, "a public sector body shall not increase a fee or charge by an amount greater than the increase in costs incurred by it since October 14, 1975 in the provision of the good or service in question."

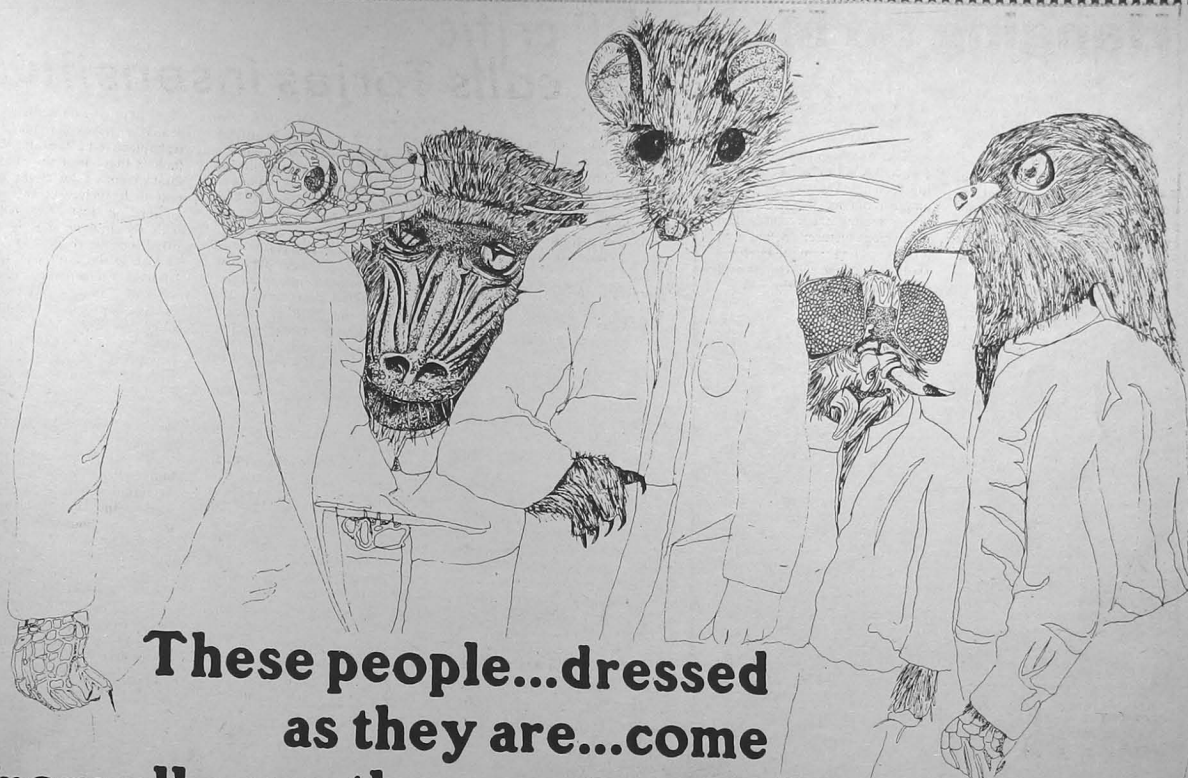
Exceptions to this rule are provided for in the section 28 which allows an increase "if the excess can be justified on the grounds or program management objectives associated with the fee or charge in question, or of fiscal requirements."

Last year revenue from tuition fees made up 11 per cent of university costs. Now

they will cover 12.4 per cent of costs.

For students on a full Canada student loan and Saskatchewan bursary of \$2,800, tuition for two semesters represents 18.6 per cent of their budget.

The Prices and Compensation Board has also ratified a 10 per cent tuition fee increase for the University of Saskatchewan.



These people...dressed as they are...come from all over the country to play Library Tours!

Tours will be given 5 times daily from October 4 until October 29. Schedules are posted in the Library opposite the circulation desk. Sign your name on the list that best suits your timetable and indicate your major. Tours will last slightly over one hour and will be limited to ten persons per group. Try one.. you will be glad you did when that essay is due. Efficient use of the Library can save you hours.

CAREERS Public Service Canada

The federal public service is now recruiting graduates of 1977 for careers in the following areas:

Administration

Sciences - Pure, Applied, Health,
Social-Economic

Career information and application forms are available at your campus student placement office and regional staffing offices of the Public Service Commission.

Applications must be postmarked no later than midnight, October 14, 1976.

GENERAL EXAM: October 19, 1976 at 7:00 p.m. for applicants to the following occupational groups: administrative services (AS), commerce (CO) customs inspector trainee (CAE), financial administration (FI), information services (IS), organization and methods (OM), personnel administration (PE), program administration (PM) and purchasing and supply (PG).

FOREIGN SERVICE EXAM: October 16, 1976 at 9:00 a.m. for applicants to the foreign service (FS) occupational group.

These competitions are open to both men and women.



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SASK. National Student Day

REGINA (CUP) - Saskatchewan student unions will focus on housing, student aid and accessibility to decision-making in post secondary education for their National Student Day (NSD) campaign this fall.

NSD, set for November 9, was proposed at the National Union of Students (NUS) annual meeting in Winnipeg last May and has received support from most provincial and regional student organizations across the country.

Saskatchewan student union representatives decided on the three tiered campaign at an early September meeting.

Governments must be pressured into working on long term solutions for student housing problems, University of Saskatchewan student union representative, Mary Thauberger, said.

"Every year student unions in the province set up housing registries and try to cope with the problem in a band-aid manner," she said.

The housing effort will include circulation of a provincially produced pamphlet and poster

plus workshop discussions and a possible meeting between the province's housing minister and student representatives.

A focus in that issue should be to obtain a low income group classification for students, according to University of Regina student union president Doug Tabah.

Part two of the campaign-student aid - will be geared

toward familiarizing students with the problems and sparking debate on the larger issue of accessibility said U of R student union rep Bob Buckingham.

Saskatchewan student unions have already prepared a brief for the province's Scholarships, Loans and Bursaries Committee and have made considerable headway in obtaining a better deal for students, he said.

The final phase of the provincial NSD program - access to decision-making to post-secondary education - will emphasize the necessity for student and community input to the educational system said NUS central committee member Elspeth Guild.

Without this input, she said, "we will never achieve an educational system truly responsive to the needs of society."

On November 9 the Regina student union is planning a series of workshops and an evening plenary open to the community. The University of Saskatchewan student union is also planning workshops and possibly an evening general meeting. Plans at the province's three other institutes range from a noon-hour assembly to still undecided.





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