

NATIONAL STUDENT DAY

The current Canadian economic and social picture, coupled by the growing lack of awareness by Canadian students on issues concerning their future, prompted delegates at the 4th annual conference of the National Union of Students, to unanimously vote November 9, as National Student Day.

The conference held May 16, in Winnipeg consisted of delegates and representatives from student unions across Canada who felt that the nation and primarily post-secondary school student must be made aware of recent changes within the education and social systems.

A national co-ordinating committee was established comprising of provincial and national representatives to organize and outline activities dealing with current issues for student unions across Canada to focus in on during National Student Day.

Activities and programs for National Student Day have primarily been organized at the local level and vary from campus to campus, however these activities have been co-ordinated at both the national and provincial level to insure activities are not isolated and contribute to the national program.

National Student Day was initiated to inform and let post-secondary school students voice their opinions on tuition fee increases, rising unemployment, regressive student aid changes, cutbacks in education and social services and economic controls.

To achieve the issues that prompted National Student Day, the co-ordinating committee resolved that November 9, would be educational, consisting of study-sessions, teach-ins or general assemblies, rather than class boycotts.

The committee decided that the national campaign would centre around accessibility to education, encompassing tuition fees, student aid, employment and related social service cutbacks.

Local campaigns would also include, community college curriculumns, cutbacks in research funding, meritocracy, post-secondary education and manpower training decision making.

Since the summer, the committee has been instrumental in providing student unions across Canada with posters, leaflets, pamphlets and detailed explanations of National Student Day.

Throughout Canada individual student unions

and student organizations have given their support to National Student Day.

Provincial organizations include the British Columbia Student Federation (BCSF), Federation of Alberta Students (FAS), Saskatchewan Association of Students (SAS), Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) and the Atlantic Federation of Students (AFS).

On-campus campaigns for National Student Day started in September with the distribution of introductory material outlining November 9. Campaigns then progressed into materials and events to educate students and the community on the seriousness of these types of social and educational changes.

On November 9, the program ends with a Declaration of Concerns being presented to provincial and federal governments.

Across Canada activities will vary but in Ontario the OFS have established a provincial co-ordinating committee to organize campus workshops and student activities.

National Student Day is designed to show Canadian governments they cannot restrict the quality or accessibility of post-secondary education without just cause.

PANDEMONIUM

vol. 1 no. 2

toronto, ontario

9 november 1976

GOVERNMENT TO REINSTATE YOUTH PROGRAM

Combined pressure from the National Union of Students, government opposition parties and public outcry has forced the Federal Government to review its policy on Opportunities For Youth (OFY) and Local Initiative Programs (LIP), reverse its previous decision to terminate the programs and adopt a new youth employment program.

The decision came after members of the New Democratic Party and Progressive Conservatives lobbied the student unemployment issue in the House of Commons this past summer, resulting in national media coverage and public support for the reinstatement of a youth employment program.

Members of the National Union of Students (NUS) supplied research material to NDP and P.C. party members after an NUS appeal to have the OFY program reinstated was rejected by the Liberal Government.

The Government's decision to terminate OFY and LIP programs came last winter and resulted in more than 30,000 fewer jobs this past summer, 9,000 in Ontario.

The OFY and LIP programs

were only part of the Government's restraint policy to decrease government spending by implementing cutbacks in the areas of social services at both federal and provincial levels.

Gavin Anderson, NUS field worker defined the cutbacks as limited budgets rather than actual budget cuts. Social Service budgets were frozen at previous levels while inflation has resulted in price increases throughout Canada.

Areas affected by social service cutbacks are: education, health and welfare and public transportation.

As a direct result of the cutbacks, Public Transportation Companies in most Ontario urban centres have reported at least one price increase during the past six months, while some areas reported two.

The Ministry of Health and welfare has also felt the pocket book pinch and to compensate has closed hospitals, hospital wards, reduced clinic hours and implemented staff cuts.

Tuition fees have also increased at post-secondary institutions because of inadequate government funding.



PANDEMONIUM

This paper is founded by your Student Union for your enjoyment and as a medium of dialogue and information. We are looking for contributions, so, if you want to write, or do anything connected with the paper, please, please, drop into the Student Union Office.

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PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO FEDERATION OF STUDENTS

PRINTED BY UNION LABOUR

OSAP REPORTS NO AID INCREASE

STUDENT LIVING STANDARDS DOWN

During the past four years living standards for post-secondary students receiving financial aid from the Ontario Student Assistance Programme (OSAP) has dropped 22 per cent.

According to the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS), annual student debts have increased from \$600 to \$1,000 since 1972 because living allowances have not kept pace with inflation.

OSAP was instituted to financially assist students by providing funds to supplement the students own financial resources.

Under the present system, students are expected to finance a portion of their education, a percentage of the overall education cost, this way enabling government officials to determine the amount of loan or loan-grant needed or deserved by the student.

Student financial resources towards education are outlined by OSAP as savings from summer employment, time in the work force, part-time earnings exceeding \$1,000 and academic awards exceeding \$300.

Parental earnings are also calculated by OSAP as part of the student's financial resources.

OFS members have shown concern about this section of OSAP policy and stated, "expected parental contributions are totally unrealistic." If one working parent earns \$12,800 annually and is supporting two other dependents, OSAP expects the parent's contribution towards the student's education to be \$1,000 annually.

The OSAP formula for awarding student loans or loan-grants is, subtracting financial needs from financial resources. If no financial resources are evident, assistance could cover the full cost of the education and related expenses. However, if financial resources equal or exceed education costs, no assistance is given.

OSAP outlines that most applicants receive an award covering an assessed proportion of their education costs.

A pamphlet published by the OFS states, the student's expected financial contribution to education is unrealistically high and under certain economic circumstances encountered by students appeals could be made.

The OFS has outlined five areas that students could use as grounds for appeals if they feel their OSAP award is unjustly low.

High unemployment this past summer posed the greatest threat to the student's financial resources. More than 40 per cent of Ontario's post-secondary school students have applied for government aid.

As a result of this unemployment situation, applicants have grounds for appeal if they can prove this was the reason for insufficient personal funds.

To appeal under this condition, students should produce a Manpower registration card, letters from placement agencies and prospective employers. If work was obtained for part of the summer, a statement of earnings should also be produced.

Under OSAP guidelines, students are expected to seek the best paying available jobs. Personal or intellectual preference has no bearing and refusing a well paying job for one of lower income, even if it



More than 40 per cent of Ontario's post-secondary students have applied for financial aid from the Ontario Student

Assistance Program (OSAP). At Humber, it is reported that approximately 1,700 students have applied.

relates to your specific field of study, working for a charitable organization or in a European work-study programme, is not considered grounds for appeal.

However, students enrolled in the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (I.A.E.S.T.E.) or employed with CUSO may receive government consideration.

Medical reasons could also justify grounds for appeal. If physical incapacity restricted working for part or the whole summer your case will be reviewed. For this type of appeal, a doctor's letter is needed, stating the medical reason and duration of the ailment.

Summer courses may also have some bearing. These fall under the classifications of courses needed to meet admission requirements, acceleration of course graduation, or repeat courses because of low or failing grades, not personal interest programs.

Appealing under the summer courses category, students must produce documents that include a letter from the school attended, confirming your enrollment, dates, day or evening classes and its relationship to the completion of the program.

Exceptional Expenses could also have bearings on appeals, these include uninsurable medical, dental

or prescription expenses, OHIP premiums, contributing towards household expenses, alimony payments and repaying previous loans taken out under a government student loan plan.

To appeal under these conditions, receipts, letters and statements must be included.

OSAP provides assistance in the form of loans or loan-grants. For a program consisting of 32 weeks, OSAP provides a loan of \$1,000. Any additional assistance is grant.

Loans are interest free until the repayment period, usually six months after graduation or leaving school. Provincial grants normally do not have to be repaid.

HUMBER'S NATIONAL STUDENT DAY BUILD-UP

As a prelude to National Student Day, November 9, Humber College hosted nine noon hour seminars on Canadian education, social and economic conditions.

The Student Union in conjunction with the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) organized the seminars to enlighten Humber students of current issues concerning their future and the post-secondary education system.

These seminars were only part of a nationwide effort organized by a national co-ordinating committee, formed at the 4th annual conference of the National Union of Students for National Student Day.

At Humber, as across Canada, discussions were being conducted on unemployment, education and social services cutbacks, student aid, tuition fee increases, the quality of education and current economic conditions.

Speakers included: NDP Dave Warner, Opposition Critic on Education who discussed Ontario Student Award Programs and Student Assistance; Leslie Lewis, Research Co-ordinator, Women's Bureau, on Women and Education; Student

Union President Molly Pellicchia and Co-ordinator, Student Affairs Dennis Stapinski, who outlined Student Union and its participation in the College; Ross McLellen, MPP Bellewoods Riding and John O'Grady, Researcher, Department of OPSEU, on social services; Uni-

ted Auto Workers (UAW) Research Director Sam Gindin and Humber College Lecturer Bob Dematteo; OPSEU Organizer and Critical Analysis of Canada's Education System Pauline Anadjar and Wally Majesky, Project Director Canadian Labour Council.

\$2 MILLION STUDENT CENTRE PROPOSED FOR HUMBER

A proposed \$2 million Student Centre for Humber College has been approved by the Student Union and has entered the planning stage.

The proposed Centre, to be used for extra curricular activities will house three gymnasiums, auditorium with a seating capacity of about 1,000, Student Union Offices, pub, lounge, gamerooms and restaurant.

According to Student Union President Molly Pellicchia, the proposal was submitted to College administrators this past summer and during September, a Steering Committee was formed comprising of Humber College President Gordon Wragg, North Campus Principal

Jackie Robarts, Director of Education and Student Services Jack Buchanan, Comptroller Ted Carnie and the Student Union Executive.

The committee, is currently studying all aspects of the Centre before submitting the proposal to the College's Board of Governors in November.

If the proposal is approved by the Board, it will be forwarded to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities to request sufficient funds to start construction.

President Pellicchia explained, the Student Union will raise a substantial portion of the capital needed for the Centre through existing revenue, fund raising campaigns and, if necessary a debenture.

TUITION FEE INCREASES: MORE TO COME

As a direct result of the Government's restraint program, tuition fees for post-secondary institutions throughout Canada have increased between nine and 200 per cent. Quebec is the only exception, tuition fees remained at their previous level.

Ontario's Ministry of Colleges and Universities announced the nation's largest tuition increase, that of 200 per cent for foreign students. An additional 65 per cent increase may also be introduced during the 1977-78 academic year once the McKeough-Henderson Report is published.

Tuition increases are a direct result of government budget cut-backs in social services, encompassing education, health and welfare and public transportation. The increases at post-secondary institutions were implemented to try and maintain stable deficits because of inadequate government funding.

Since 1966, tuition fees as a proportion of the total operating costs at post-secondary institutions have declined. Nationally, fees for 1975 accounted for only 9.8 per cent of the total post-secondary education expenditure, while in 1966 it accounted for 12.1 per cent.

As a result of this decreasing expenditure, government and college administrators justify the new increases on the historical balance that existed when public and private fractions shared the costs.

Since 1973, two government reports on education, from Alberta and Manitoba outlined that students who attend post-secondary institutions should pay increased tuition fees because of employment opportunities and increased income potential upon graduation. These reports justify increased tuition fees as a form of individual investment for financial benefits in the future.

In past decades this statement may have been justified but under current economic conditions, higher education is no guarantee of monetary gains. A Manpower survey conducted in 1971 shows a 28 per cent drop in demand for graduates with bachelor degrees.

Tuition fees are not the only contributing factor covering the cost of education paid by students. Foregone earnings also play a sub-

stantial role in post-secondary institution financing.

Sociologists Marian Porter, John Porter and Bernard Blishen, calculated that tuition fees and foregone earnings, the potential loss of income while attending school and not working, account for 55 per cent of the student's actual share in total education costs.

Another factor which may have contributed to the Government's restraint program and increased tuition fees is the corporate tax structure. Between 1967-74 corporate profits increased by 250 per cent, from \$5.6 billion to \$19.5 billion. During the same period,

personal income increased 125 per cent, from \$33 billion to \$74 billion.

Despite the rapid increase in corporate income, their share of public revenues fell from 11.3 per cent to 10.7 per cent. On the other hand, personal income tax increased from 16.2 per cent of all revenue to 18.3 per cent.

As a direct result of increased personal income taxes, of which education takes a percentage, sectors of the working class contend, tuition fees should be increased to relieve the burden on low income families who's children rarely receive post-secondary education.

Research studies confirm that

students from middle and upper income families are over-represented in post-secondary institutions.

The Peitchinis Report (Council of Ministers of Education of Canada, 1971) reported that one half of Canada's taxpayers had incomes under \$5,000, while only one quarter of the families of university students were in this income level.

However true the reports on low income family students attending post-secondary institutions are, the fact still remains that if tuition fees are increased, students from this social sector will confront a financial barrier that may prevent them from continuing their education.

International Students WELCOME TO ONTARIO



Henceforth, your fees are to be:

Undergraduate University Students – \$1,500

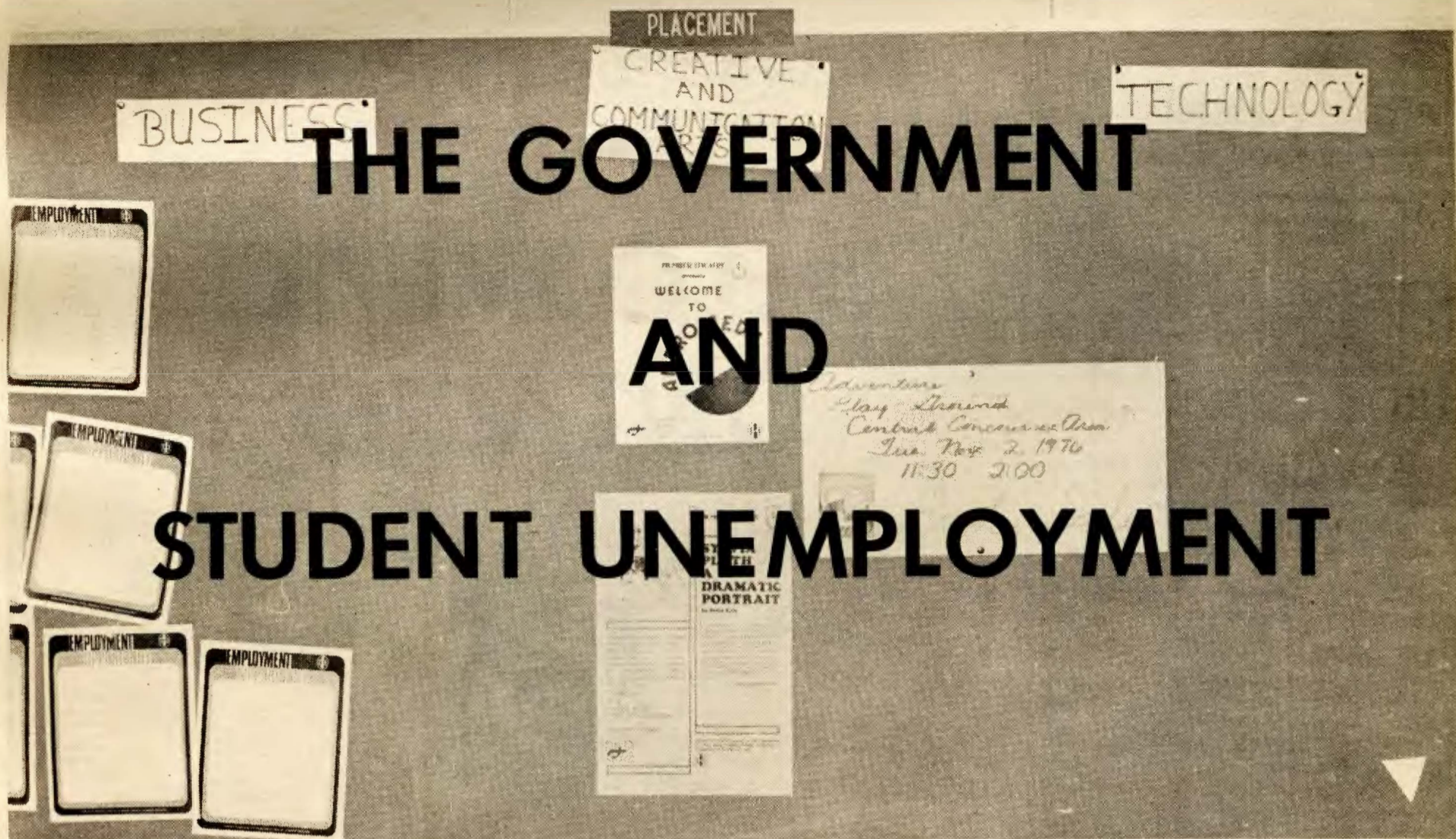
Community College Students – \$750

Graduate Students – \$1,950

**This represents roughly an across-the-board
tripling of fees for students from outside of Canada.**

Isn't there anyplace you'd rather be?

**Published by the
Ontario Federation
of Students**



Predictions by student leaders that summer unemployment for students would be the worst on record for 1976 were confirmed with the August unemployment statistics.

Early estimations indicated that more than 400,000 jobs would have had to be created to accommodate the job demands of the nation's young people.

Provincial statistics showed that unemployment ranged between 15 and 20 percent amongst students in most Canadian centres. However, an overall national figure on student unemployment was not tabulated this year because the Department of Manpower and Immigration scuttled their annual survey of student employment conditions for summer months.

The survey was instituted five years ago with the Opportunities for Youth (OFY) and other federal summer job programs. With the termination of the federal government's youth programs last year, government officials felt the survey was no longer necessary.

As a result of the cancelled survey, the federal government cannot fully assess the impact of the OFY cancellation on the labor force, but reports from the National Union of Students indicate that the unemployment picture could have been lessened by 30,000 if the OFY program had still been in effect.

Former Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras, explained the termination of the OFY program was necessary to help create private sector jobs. The private sector "must be the source of viable employment in the intermediate and long run."

As a direct result of the federal government's cancellation of OFY and the summer employment survey, student associations, members of Parliament and the media tabled many questions about federal commitments to summer job programs and about the survey, designed to monitor the still-large federal summer job effort.

Previous surveys and evaluations indicated that the withdrawal of government job programs for

1976 shifted the burden of summer unemployment to disadvantageous regions and individuals.

As a direct result of pressure from student associations, federal government opposition parties and the media, the Liberal government has reviewed its policy on OFY and other programs, reversed its previous decision and is adopting a new youth employment program.

Reports throughout the summer indicated that little attention was given towards student unemployment when the Government's 1976 job creation and student aid plans were formulated. By mid-summer the federal government announced that students did not want or need jobs because more than 300,000 unemployed students had

not taken 6,345 available openings.

The usual summer pattern for student employment begins in May with a poor response as students begin to look for work. This deteriorates in June as secondary school students enter the summer labor force. By July and August, the situation picks up as left-over jobs are filled and students who have earned sufficient funds leave the labor force.

The opposite was reported during 1976, the numbers of unemployed young people increased throughout July and only leveled off in August, instead of decreasing.

As a result of high student unemployment, provincial and national student leaders focused their

efforts on the student's ability to return to school and student aid programs.

Government hesitation to change student aid programs was evident in most provinces. British Columbia officials indicated they would change their program to account for high unemployment but then reversed the decision leaving its program intact.

Finance Minister Donald MacDonald and student aid administrators maintained that it would be too complicated to account for actual earnings in making a final calculation of students' assistance.

Nova Scotia was the only government which altered the content of its student aid program because of the summer unemployment crisis.

STUDENT UNION BANDS

November 11 & 12
'DAVIS WILCOX & THE TEDDY BEARS'

November 18 & 19
'ZON'

December 2 & 3
'IMPS'

December 9 & 10
'NESTLE ROAD'

November 25 & 26
'VENUS'

December 16 & 17
'MAX WEBSTER'



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Office of the Opposition

We find National Students' Day an important day of focus for students and non-students alike. The Federal Government and the Ontario Government both spend a great deal of money on post-secondary institutions, yet educational goals and objectives have never been clearly defined. Perhaps November 9 will prompt both levels of government to enter into a more serious dialogue to define what is meant by a "good quality post-secondary education in Ontario". Surely the government should be setting out its goals and objectives before it determines how much money it reluctantly and begrudgingly intends to spend.

We are anticipating a discussion of student issues on November 9 and look forward to the Provincial Government's response. Surely the Conservatives cannot ignore the problems of student housing, summer unemployment, and an inadequate financial aid programme, any longer.

Perhaps on November 9 students will be able to have a serious discussion with Conservative MPP's about what kind of world College and University graduates are entering into. Students are not to blame for the loss of farmland, ravaged forests, high unemployment, industrial health hazards, high rents, skyrocketing energy costs, and pollution of our environment. Yet this is the likely inheritance.

We look forward to spending November 9 on different University campuses, meeting with students and dealing with issues in an atmosphere of absolute candour. But it does not stop there. Student concerns will be raised in the Legislature by both of us, and our Caucus Colleagues, in an effort to create a saner tomorrow.

Sincerely

Stephen Lewis, MPP, Leader
New Democratic Party

David Warner, MPP
Scarborough-Ellesmere
New Democratic Party



THE COUNCIL OF
THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

The National Union of Students at their May conference declared November 9th as National Students' Day. On that day, students across Canada will examine the post-secondary school educational system and the changes that are being proposed.

Students in Metropolitan Toronto's community colleges and universities will be holding seminars and workshops in the areas of major concern to students, and will be inviting people from many sectors of the community to discuss the issues.

Therefore, on behalf of the Council of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, I am pleased to proclaim November 9, 1976, as "Students' Day" in Metropolitan Toronto.

PAUL V. GODFREY,
Metropolitan Toronto Chairman.

November 1, 1976.



The City of Toronto
David Crombie, Mayor

Students across Canada will on November 9th, 1976, examine the post-secondary school educational system, and the changes that are being proposed.

Students in Toronto's community colleges and universities will be holding seminars and workshops. People in many sectors of the community are being invited to discuss issues of major concern to students.

In order that citizens may become aware and take part in the activities, it is my pleasure to declare November 9th, 1976, "Students' Day" in the City of Toronto.

Mayor's Office,
City Hall, Toronto,
October 26, 1976.

THE CANADIAN

FACT OR FICTION

by DUNSTAN MOREY

The September 11, cover of Weekend Magazine (Vol 26 no 37), displaying a photograph of a Chinese, Jamaican and two Pakistani's and asked, "Canada's immigrants - are they really welcome?" The inside story was entitled "Fear and Loathing in the Canadian Mosaic" and was prefaced by the comment, "There is," says this writer, "a will and a need for this country to stay white."

Doug Collins, journalist for the Vancouver Sun, opened his article with a couple of anecdotes about irate "Canadians" phoning talk shows to complain about shifty Chinese or rich Ugandans who are able to obtain housing when "people who have been born and brought up here" cannot.

Collins then went on to observe that "whether (the callers') stories were true, is beside the point. The fact is that Ottawa's open immigration policies have engendered enormous hatred in this country. Tolerance to the wave of colored immigrants is rapidly disappearing, especially in large cities."

The remainder of the three-page article paints a grim picture of the invasion of Canada by "non-white" immigrants, using factual information, statistics and documentation.

The article concludes with a statement by Richard Tate, chairman of the Canadian Immigration and Population study, "In a hundred years' time, I don't expect people will care all that much whether we legalized marijuana or not. But the decisions about who you let into Canada now will decide the kind of country we have then."

A brief interview with the people shown on the front cover, which serves as a postscript, describes Collins as voicing "the silent paranoia of some Canadians."

In the article Collins states, "A couple of years ago, a senior official in the immigration department leaked the news that each colored immigrant eventually brings an average of 17 relatives with him. And the system encourages this. People who have already been 'landed', whether citizens or not, can 'nominate' their more distant kin, thus creating an endless chain reminiscent of one of those 'begat' passages in the Bible."

More specifically, "Of the 188,000 immigrants who entered Canada in 1975, only 41 per cent applied independently, 34 per cent were sponsored (meaning they were immediate relatives) and 25 per cent were nominated." In other words, 75 per cent of the total were heads of households with their spouses and children. However, if we reduce the given statistics to a formula, we get a somewhat different picture;

every husband and wife with one child who entered Canada in 1975 invited one friend or relative along.

Examining the education system in both Toronto and Vancouver he explained, "In 1971, there were only 616 West Indian students in Toronto. Now, one school alone has a West Indian population of over 25 per cent, and West Indians account for fourteen per cent of the non-Canadian school population. In two schools the majority of the pupils are Chinese." Continuing he added, "Of 38,000 pupils in 75 elementary schools (in Vancouver), there are 15,000 (39 per cent) whose first language is not English. Of that number, the first language for nearly forty per cent is Chinese. Punjabi and other East Indian tongues account for another 10.3 per cent."

However, Collins does not point out what is meant by non-Canadian West Indian? Did he mean that "the majority of pupils (who) are Chinese, are unable to read or write English, or that they are "Canadians" of Chinese descent.

Adding to immigration-education Collins states, "In 17 secondary schools with an enrollment of 28,000, over 20 per cent of the students have English as a second language and the elementary problem is now moving quickly into the secondary level. The consequence in both instances is a lowering of scholastic standards, as has been proved in various studies."

However, no mention is made of the groups that conducted these studies or whether any studies that may have been conducted with the ostensible lowering of scholastic standards to a language problem or to some other cause, say, a change in teaching methods. (No mention, either, is made of the ease with which young children acquire facility in new languages; 20 per cent of students have English as a second language, but how many of those read and write English fluently?).

Collins devotes three paragraphs to a Dr. Gordon Shrum, "former co-chairman of B.C. Hydro, former chancellor of Simon Fraser University and one of the few academics who is willing to speak out against our immigration policy."

After visiting Bogota, Dr. Shrum was quoted as saying, "Our immigration people... are advertising our social services are telling Colombians they only have to work eight weeks... to qualify for a year's dole."

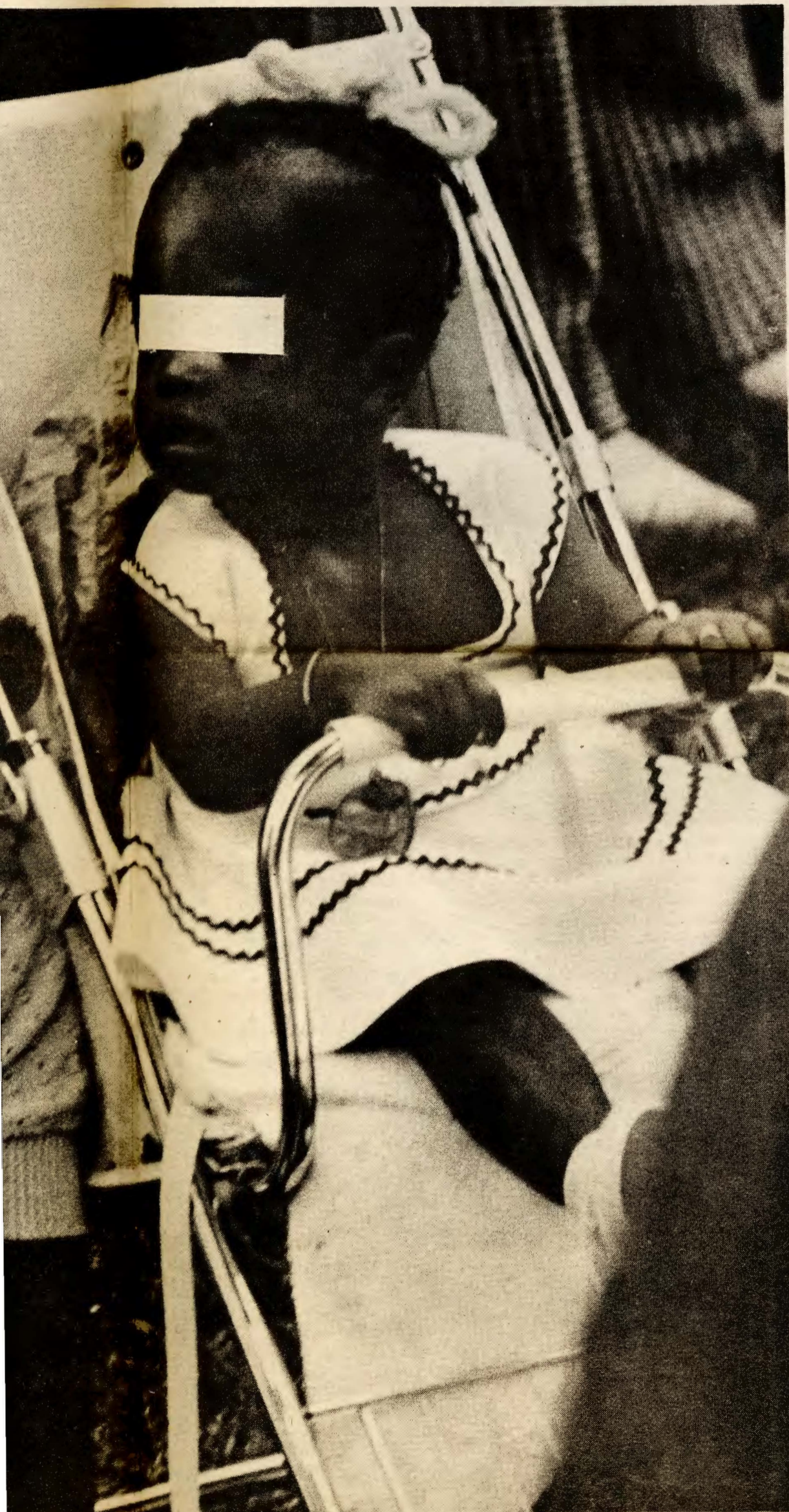
Quite apart from the difficulty of believing that Dr. Shrum is not guilty of some slight exaggeration, Collins makes no clear connection between this peripheral issue and his main theme of immigration and Canada.



Non-white immigrants, are they really welcomed in the C

DIAN MOSAIC

OR FICTION



Collins claims that "... Canada is engaged in a worldwide immigration campaign. As of May 1, 1976, we boasted 187 immigration staff at 61 overseas locations. ..." And using this statement Collins condemns Canadian Immigration policies.

Using this statement Collins condemns Canadian Immigration policies, "Anyone naive enough to think that the massive cultural and racial mix we are heading toward is good, or at least harmless, should look at the European experience. . . Once 'tolerant', the British now have a national race crisis on their hands. . . In June, five people were killed in race riots and as The Observer noted, 'there is a time bomb ticking away', planted, no doubt, by the racial group the British have cause to fear most - the Irish."

"For the past five years countries like India, Jamaica, Guyana, Hong Kong, the Philippines and most recently, South Korea, have replaced France, Germany and other European countries in the list of the 'top ten' sending immigrants to Canada. Immigration from Latin America has also increased greatly," explained Collins and concludes, "the difficulty in determining the number of colored immigrants caused by the government's deceptive (sic) method of classification" (because in 1967, "race" became a four-letter word that was banned from the immigration department's lexicon").

Without dwelling at all on the vast number of people of mixed races (what race is a Hawaiian? or a man whose paternal great-grandmother was Creole?), the obvious inadequacy in this method of classification becomes evident when we discuss those groups, absent from Collins' article: Slavs, Russians, Greeks, Persians, and the largest single minority group in Toronto, Italians. All technically Caucasian, these people constitute a vast, touchy, borderline area which was ignored.

Of course, Canada undeniably has a worsening racial problem. But perhaps a good way to try and straighten it lies in a return to first principles. What were the premises (both literal and figurative) upon which this country was built?

The New World was peopled (disregarding, for the time being, its original inhabitants) entirely by immigrants. This was a land which was open to all seeking a new life (including, for example, runaway American slaves), the hallmark of which new life was freedom - freedom from tyranny, from religious persecution and the like. The British North America (BNA) act borrowed, to a large extent, from the Declaration of Independence, departing from it only as concerned the mechanics of government.

But whereas the United States,

to describe its growth, adopted the metaphor of a melting-pot in which all ethnic backgrounds are incorporated into one homogeneous culture, Canada preferred the analogy of a mosaic in which all contributing groups maintain their cultural identity.

Significantly, the only reference Collins makes to this image, which is the very essence of 'the kind of Canada' in which we live, occurs in the title.

As Lyndon McKoy, the Jamaican pictured on the cover, puts it,

"People talk about threats to the Canadian way of life. Who IS a Canadian? This country is a composite of various races and nationalities and each has its separate identity. Which are we trying to protect?"

How are we to deal with the problem of racial tension? To quote McKoy again, "There is prejudice and it hurts. In many ways it's subtle but it's there and you are not going to get away from it by trying to ignore it out of existence." Nor, unfortunately, can we legislate it out of existence. Any attempt to send the blacks back to Africa, or the Indians back across the Bering Strait (for do not most of our racial problems still involve the native Indians?), must end in failure.

Also doomed to failure is any short-sighted attempt to maintain racial or cultural purity. This whole problem is bound up with the much larger one of nationalism. The concept of the sovereign state, already dated in the nineteenth century, is a dangerous anachronism in the twentieth. The solution to this and indeed to every other major problem confronting mankind at this time, depends on a widespread recognition of the inescapable fact that the earth is but one country and mankind its citizens.

Dr. Daniel Jordan, Associate Professor of Psychology and Education and Director of the Institute for Research in Human Behaviour at Indiana State University, has cogently described the nature of our current dilemma in an essay entitled "What is Race?":

"The gradual and painful change of each man's allegiance from his own ethnic group to the wider circle of all mankind constitutes one of the great revolutions of our time. Today, every human being must ask himself where he stands in this revolution, for no one is left untouched by its force."

In a hundred years' time, it will not matter very much whether one country changed its immigration policy or not. But the extent to which each one of us adapts to the pressing needs of the age in which we now live, will decide the kind of world we have then.

Amateur Night Draws Jeering Crowd

TRANVESTITE ACT BOMBS

by JOE CONSENTINO

Boos and cat-calls marked the beginning of Humber's annual United Way campaign as a Public Relations (PR) student impersonating a transvestite dodged empty beer cups, money and shoes during amateur night.

The impersonation of a transvestite by Mike (not his real name), prompted the audience to boo his act and throw whatever was handy.

He explained, his act was all a joke and felt disheartened because the students obviously thought he was queer and treated him that way.

Mike's idea to come as a transvestite was prompted by a movie that played in Toronto theatres last summer, "The Rocky Horror Picture Show".

The movie, based on a character clad in black lingerie, garter belt and black stockings claimed to be a transvestite in a song, "I'm a transvestite".

Mike's impersonation was not to this extent, just some facial make-up and an attempt to sound gay while singing a portion of the song.

The aggression shown towards Mike gave the United Way campaign some bad publicity and the PR students who organized and ran both amateur night and the cam-

paign were accused of poor organization.

Amateur night, held at the Pub, October 26, and displayed some good Humber talent. Gary Cooper, with some good impersonation of celebrities and some exceptional musicians, singing and playing guitars.

Throughout the evening money was tossed on stage as performers went through their acts and approximately \$29 was raised for the United Way.

Amateur night was not the only activity organized by the PR students. October 28, Blitz Day, was in progress. Activities ranged from dunking machines, shoe shines, dart throws and kissing booths and clowns were evident throughout the College collecting donations for the campaign.

The day's activities raised more than \$1,300 and an additional contribution came from the Student Union, who donated the proceeds of the Thursday night Pub, featuring Downchild Blues Band.

Total donation from students was just shy of \$1,600, with the faculty and staff of Humber contributing \$2,750.

As a result, total donations exceeded the \$4,400 objective set by the Public Relations, but a final figure has not been tabulated yet.

CLC and NUS Join Forces

ABOLITION OF TUITION FEES PROPOSED

The Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) and the National Union of Students (NUS) have joined forces in a proposed program designed to abolish tuition fees and provide a living allowance for students in post-secondary institutions.

Under-representation of working class students in post-secondary institutions is the concern of both groups who feel by removing the financial barriers, higher education will be more accessible to students of low income families.

Studies conducted in both Canada and the United States indicate that the financial barrier is not the main cause of fewer working class students, but the social family environment and the design of the high school system.

The Commission of Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1972, dismissed the abolition program by stating, "free post-secondary education would not in itself solve the problem of accessibility, students from lower income families would continue to be under-represented in post-secondary institutions."

Both CLC and NUS contend environment plays an important role in higher education, but tuition fees and foregone earnings pose the greatest barrier.

Foregone earnings and tuition fees comprise 55 per cent of the student's cost towards education. Foregone earnings are calculated as the potential loss of income while in school and NUS feels a living stipend should also be

provided to encourage students from low income families to attend post-secondary institutions.

The general argument against free tuitions is that a greater majority of student will attend post-secondary institutions who are not interested in higher education but only in taking free ride at the taxpayers expense, while students interested in bettering themselves will make financial commitments.

NUS officials agree, some would fall under the free ride category but financial barriers should not be a method of screening students, other more effective methods could be instituted.

In lieu of the current economic conditions many favor increased tuition fees as a method of reducing enrollment and reducing the number of over-qualified graduates entering the work force.

Arguments for and against reducing enrollment to ease the unemployment problem have resolved nothing, however, a significant number of economists contend, Canada still needs a large number of skilled and educated workers and that the current underemployment of graduates is due to inefficient organization of the economy.

Both CLC and NUS officials agree the abolition of tuition fees must also accompany reforms in the taxation system, so the corporate sector would pay its fair share towards education and



During his amateur night performance, Mike, impersonating a transvestite was booed and had empty beer cups, money and shoes thrown at him. Photo by Carl Ferenc

lighten the tax burden on the working class. This method would ensure that those who benefit financially from higher education will contribute more to the education system.

Free tuition is not an unrea-

listic proposal claims NUS, it is currently operating at community colleges in Quebec and preliminary studies indicate that the socioeconomic mix of students is more evenly balanced than at fee-charging institutions.

STUDENT UNION MOVIES

November	26 'The Fortune'
10 'Electra Glide in Blue'	December
12 'Loving and Laughing'	1 'Scenes From a Marriage'
17 'Frankenstein' (Andy Warhol's)	3 'Cries and Whispers'
19 'King of Hearts'	8 'Doctor Zhivago'
24 'Chinatown'	10 'The Milky Way'

The Student Union this year has added another night for free movies. They will be shown Wednesdays at 3:30 and 7:30 and Fridays at 7:30. All showings will be in the Lecture Theatre unless otherwise posted.

\$20 MILLION BUDGET CUT-CMTP

More than two hundred thousand Canadian Manpower students will incur new financial hardship as a result of a Government decision to implement a \$20 million budget cut in the Canada Manpower Training Program (CMTP) training allowance.

To implement the cutback, CMTP officials will freeze current allowance payments at last year's levels. Normally, allowance increases range between 10 and 12 per cent annually.

Reports indicate CMTP officials were informed by the Treasury Board to single out the allowance section to bare the full effect of the budget cut.

Training allowances are provided to students in vocational programs under the supervision of the Canada Manpower Training Program to financially assist students during their temporary absence from the labor force.

Normally, allowance levels have increased annually with average wage increases offered by the manufacturing sector of the national economy.

The implications of the government decision are that Manpower students will have to cover rising

school expenses and general cost of living increases on their present allowance.

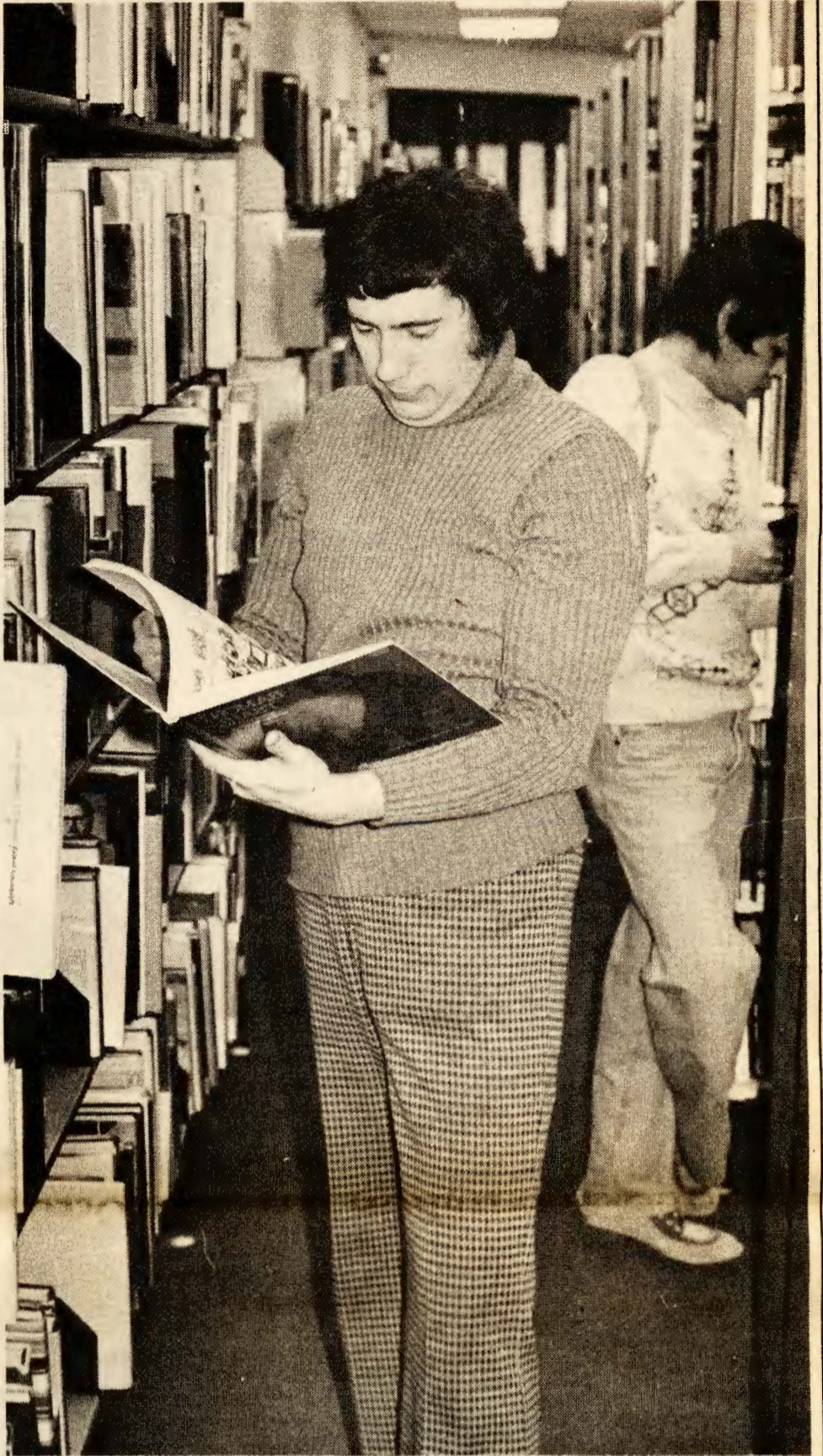
Government officials are reluctant to say whether this austerity program will continue into the next academic year.

As a result of the budget cut, a tentative agreement has been reached between CMTP and Canada Student Loans Plenary Group officials to make loans available to Manpower students, according to the National Union of Students (NUS).

Reports suggest that the federal government will attempt to phase out the present allowance program in favor of a less costly loan assistance program.

Concern has now stemmed from NUS officials, who fear vocational students may soon incur heavy debts in order to acquire the necessary training for subsequent employment, even through the Manpower Training Program.

Finances centering around vocational training in Canada has prompted NUS members to investigate and monitor the CMTP and study the possibility of providing a national ombudsperson service for manpower students and to assist local student groups dealing with issues related to vocational training.



Reference Librarian David Jones, is enthusiastic about keeping Humber's Library opened on Saturdays. If the five week trial period that began October 16, is successful, the Saturday operation may continue until Christmas.

Photo by Paul Till

LIBRARY NOW OPEN SATURDAYS

A Student Union proposal prompted Humber College administrators to open the College Library on Saturdays for a five week trial period.

The trial period began October 16, and according to North Campus Resource Centre Advisory Committee officials, Dave Jones, Reference Librarian is enthusiastic about the Saturday opening and the response Humber students have shown.

According to preliminary reports, the trial period may be extended until Christmas, pending the final attendance figures for the five week period.

Rick Atkins, Chairman of Academic Affairs & Business Representative explained that he tabled the proposal before a September Student Union Council meeting and

received full Union support.

The proposal was then presented to Jack Buchanan, Director of Education and Student Services. Atkins said, Buchanan was in full agreement with the proposal and was instrumental in approaching the administration and instituting the Saturday opening.

Reports from the first two weeks of operation indicate that 60 students responded during the first Saturday and the number increased to approximately 100 during the second.

This is the second time in Humber's history that the Saturday Library operation has been tried. During the 1972-73 academic year the Library was opened on Saturdays but this practice was terminated because of poor student response.

ONE OF THOSE DAYS

By Crystal Spring

Have you ever had one of those days . . .

When day after day you have watched the commercials on your television screen, as to which detergent guarantees the whitest wash? And since yours has been looking a bit dreary lately, you will give anything a try?

However in your logical mind you decide each commercial tells you that such and such detergent will work better than another because of enzymes or speckles of bleach and three temperatures, then witnessing that the detergents with the premiums offered also turn the wash white bright and clean.

You come to the conclusion that if each one does all these different things, then think how white your wash will get if you used a little of each! With that in mind, you blow your food budget and buy a package of each detergent. For once you are sure you will have the cleanest wash in town.

Monday morning you are eagerly anticipating the results of your experiment. With a twist of the knob you have started your washer after ad-

ding some of a dozen various detergents. Happily, you go about the rest of your chores and wait till the buzzer sounds to let you know the wash cycle is completed.

Like a runner in the Olympics when the signal goes off you tear down the steps and actually wade your way through the soap suds which were clinging to everything. Around the washer the suds

had formed a cloak, as if hiding the washer from shame. Skillfully you feel your way about and scoop more suds out. Hearing that your roommate had joined you and answering her question as to how much detergent you had put in the wash, you very loudly state that you cannot tell a lie; it was exactly one cup, and very quietly you added "of each detergent."



HORSES

by PAUL TILL

I dreamed I was walking up the escalator of some big, old department store in New York, maybe Macy's or Gimbal's, when I met Patty Smith. She started to tell me about Baudelaire and the 1,000 words that will change humanity. Funny, I thought, I didn't know she had a penchant for Baudelaire.

We got off at one of the upper floors. She was meeting her band in the music department. The four youngsters were waiting.

Jay Dee Daugherty had a small lump in one of his pockets that could have been a fountain pen, or the switchblade he so elegantly sported on the back cover of HORSES. The guys were all picking out expensive Japanese instruments with labels like Saturn, Raven and Silvertone pasted on them. They were making it now and would progress beyond the well organized rat rock they had been dealing with. Perhaps secretly they had thoughts of greatness themselves, perhaps in a secret place their thoughts drifted beyond Patty.

Patty said, it was OK to buy the new instruments and walked away in a poor little rich-poor girl haze. How the garbage cans combine with the exotic jewels is the miracle of these street poets! She is the exception, the real street poet, up from poverty. She has come to song by way of poem, rather than poem by way of song which is the way of most - Dylan and Springsteen.

I told her I liked her album but I couldn't understand all the words. She said, I couldn't understand anything. I said that lines like, "Jesus died for somebody's sins but not for mine," from 'Gloria', "Your skull was like a network of spittle, like glass balls movin' in like cold streams of logic, and I played as the lightning attacked, sun will make it go crack. . . palm trees, fall into the sea, it doesn't matter much to me, as long as you're safe. Kimberly and I can gaze, deep, in your starry eyes, baby," from the song for "little sister", "Kimberly", and "Go Pimbaud, go Pimbaud," from 'Land', were great.

She looked at me hard and I realized that I was acting like a fan.



Patti Smith *Horses*

Along with English music writers I was disconcerted to discover that Patty Smith spits.

Then with the easy step of a shoplifter she walked into the simple chaos of the budget section I was real nervous that someone might have seen me with her because this gal is a punk. But from a slightly perverse point of view I could see the poet as the ultimate punk, picking fights with

3,000 years of rational thought on any street corner claiming instant and total knowledge with a few brutal and efficient movements, the words like the arc of a switchblade or broken bottle. This arrogance, so well hidden inside thin and little-touched volumes was now made apparent through rock'n'roll.

Then I woke up.

BICKERT-THE GENTLE GIANT

by DUNSTAN MOREY

Quiet and unassuming, completely unknown to all but a small dedicated group of musicians and dilettantes in Canada, Ed Bickert stands apart from the mass of contemporary entertainers by virtue of nothing other than his consummated artistry.

While lesser men dazzle huge audiences with flashy virtuosity, or, worse still, flashy clothes, he tastefully, unobtrusively plays some of the finest music to be heard anywhere. Those who will only take the trouble to listen, will hear one of the truly great jazz guitarists of our time.

While lesser men dazzle huge audiences with flashy virtuosity, or, worse still, flashy clothes, he tastefully, unobtrusively plays some of the finest music to be heard anywhere. Those who will only take the trouble to listen, will hear one of the truly great jazz guitarists of our time.

The students and staff of Humber College were very fortunate to have Bickert's trio open this season's series of free noon-hour concerts, but so few students and staff were aware of this fact that the hall was barely one-third full.

But the hundred or so who were there (all, no doubt, from the music department) could not have paid closer attention or shown the 43-year old Bickert greater respect. A pause of several seconds, complete silence preceded the warm applause following each selection, an indication that the members of the audience were more anxious to hear everything he had to say than they were to express their enthusiasm for it.

Of course, it would be a mistake to think that the applause belonged to Bickert alone. After all, he was accompanied by two of Toronto's most

outstanding sidemen - bassist Don Thompson and drummer Terry Clarke.

Except for Clarke's tendency to be a little overpowering at times, no one could object to his style. His sense of humor, perhaps one of his most enjoyable musical character traits, pervades everything he does. His inimitable way of checking his phrases in mid-flight, only to complete them a beat or two later than expected, leaves his audience constantly guessing.

Nor does Don Thompson's impeccable taste or masterful technique leave anything to be desired. He always listens closely to whomever he is working with and consequently, never gets in their way. During his solos, his intonation gets a little shaky in the upper register, but this is due more to the limitations of the instrument than to any fault in his playing.

Together the three of them - Bickert, Thompson, and Clarke - form one of the most impressive trios in the business. But they are impressive in a quiet way.

Take Bickert, one of the most unassertive and easy-going guys around. Ask him about his training and he will tell you he didn't really have any; of his sight reading ability he says, he's not that good; and as to his place among his fellow musicians, he actually believes that he is a very conventional player with nothing new to offer. What's more, he'll go on to say that he never practiced very much over the years.

"I never could seem to get into practicing, that was always too much like work for me. I'm basically a pretty lazy guy," he says, shrugging his shoulders and adding, "Oh, I know some guys can sit for hours and do scales and whatever else, but I

could never force myself to do that. I guess I'm just too undisciplined."

Of course, that is all perfectly absurd. A long-time friend and fellow guitarist Peter Harris, an instructor in the music program at Humber, observed. "Don't you believe it! Ed is such a laid-back guy, he'd love to convince you that he doesn't have any discipline, but I know better. There were lots of times he would lock himself in his room and have his wife pass him meals under the door, while he practiced day and night."

As to his ostensibly conventional playing, Harris added, "Sure, maybe he doesn't practice much these days but that's because every time he picks up his guitar on the job, he's practicing. He's always stepping out on a limb, trying new things."

In a way, you could say that Bickert is a conventional player. He prefers to work within a traditional framework - bop, standards, sambas, and the like - and steers fairly clear of the more progressive, sometimes frantic elements in contemporary rock/jazz.

"You need more chops (i.e. technique) than I've got to play that stuff," is Bickert's explanation. What is much more likely is that he simply wouldn't feel comfortable playing loud, high-energy music. It is completely out of keeping with his character.

Although Bickert never teaches privately, he has consented to come to Humber sometime in the future to conduct a guitar seminar - a very special treat for all the guitar students. Of course, he doesn't think it's such a big deal.

"I really don't know what I could show them. Maybe a few voicings or my approach to a particular tune."

STUDENT UNION FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF SEPTEMBER 30th 1976

Account No.	ASSETS	No.
Current Assets		
1	Bank - general account \$	3,674.35
2	Bank - pub account	9,626.55
3	Bank - savings account	21,854.75
4	Petty Cash	470.00
15	Prepaid expenses	388.00
20	Miscellaneous receivables	1,760.45
25	Due from Council of Student Affairs	91,677.73
30	Pub inventory	2,257.00
	Total current assets	131,708.83
Fixed Assets - at cost		
55	Office equipment and furniture	19,346.87
56	less: accumulated depreciation	5,939.95
	\$ 13,406.92	
60	Pub equipment and furniture	20,563.23
61	less: accumulated depreciation	2,913.49
	\$ 17,649.74	
65	Trophy Cases	512.86
66	less: accumulated depreciation	287.07
	\$ 225.79	
Other Assets		
6	Refundable deposit for use of facilities	30,000.00
	\$ 192,991.28	
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
100	Accounts Payable \$	6,785.35
105	Provincial Sales Tax payable	3,038.39
110	Due to Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology	25,934.14
	Total current liabilities	35,757.88
SURPLUS		
175	Balance at September 1st, 1976 \$	159,545.09
	Add: excess of revenue over expenditures per statement	(2,311.69)
	Balance at September 30th, 1976	157,233.40
	\$ 192,991.28	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES	
Expenditures	
Social activity - per statement	\$ 5,544.74
Administrative expenses - per statement	1,282.61
	\$ 6,827.35
Pup Operation - per statement	\$ 4,515.66
Total expenditures or (revenue)	\$ 2,311.69

STATEMENT OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	
REVENUE	
210 Pinball	\$ 467.75
240 Xerox	282.45
245 Hato	81.60
	\$ 831.80
EXPENDITURES	
420 Newspaper	\$ 1,061.50
422 Orientation	3,321.87
430 Xerox	239.17
432 Miscellaneous services	240.00
434 Temporary Loan Fund	1,500.00
435 Hato	14.00
	\$ 6,376.54
	\$ 5,544.74

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	
No. 401 Administration	\$ 304.74
402 Travel	25.00
403 Printing and Publicity	252.91
405 Honoraria	140.00
407 Office Supplies	13.36
408 Salaries	178.15
410 Bank charges	9.45
411 Office Insurance	165.00
412 Conference	194.00
	\$ 1,282.61

MASTER BUDGET FOR 1976-77

ESTIMATED REVENUE	
Estimated Activity Fee	\$ 133,400.00
(6,000 students @ \$40.00 each - 58%)	
Estimated Pinball Revenue	6,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE	\$ 139,400.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	
Administration	3,500.00
Travel Expense	500.00
Printing and Publicity	4,500.00
Honoraria	6,500.00
Election	2,000.00
Office Supply and Equipment	2,000.00
Salaries	20,000.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Bank Charges	50.00
Insurance	500.00
Conferences	1,800.00
Donations	1,000.00
Audit and Accounting	2,000.00
Space	10,000.00
Movies	7,000.00
Handbook	2,000.00
Newspaper	9,000.00
Miscellaneous Services	1,500.00
Orientation	8,000.00
Emergency Loan Fund	1,500.00
Social Activities	6,000.00
Winter Carnival and Formal	9,000.00
Clubs	4,500.00
Alumni	5,000.00
Division Unions	16,800.00
Grants and Awards	300.00
Student Insurance	13,500.00

TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	\$ 138,950.00
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National Student Day
DECLARATION

THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE STUDENTS OF CANADA TO PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS WHICH WILL AFFECT THE FUTURE OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION.

THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE STUDENTS OF CANADA TO EXAMINE THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO SOCIETY; TO THE FUTURE STUDENTS OF THIS COUNTRY; AND TO EACH OTHER.

THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE STUDENTS TO HOLD A NATIONAL STUDENT DAY AND BEGIN THE SEARCH FOR A JUST AND WISE FUTURE FOR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION.

THAT TIME IS NOVEMBER 9TH.

ON NOVEMBER 9TH STUDENTS WILL CONSIDER

- INCREASING TUITION FEES
- RISING UNEMPLOYMENT
- REGRESSIVE STUDENT AID CHANGES
- CUTBACKS IN EDUCATION AND OTHER PARTS OF SOCIETY

AND FURTHER CONCERNS THAT CANADIAN STUDENTS SHARE.

ON NOVEMBER 9TH THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS WILL RECEIVE A STATEMENT OF CANADIAN STUDENTS' CONCERNS.



9 november 1976

PANDEMONIUM

