



No more punk. Well, at least Doug and the Slugs, a Vancouver-based punk band, got their licks in Friday in SUB Theatre before the ban went into effect.

Punk rock banned

The Students' Union is cracking the whip at Edmonton punk rockers.

Students' Union vp internal Sharon Bell says the SU will not be hiring any more individuals or groups which play punk music in Dinwoodie Lounge, RATT or SUB Theatre.

The definition of what constitutes punk music will be left to the discretion of the entertainment directors, says Bell.

According to Bell, the punk ban resulted from a serious of problems with security and vandalism.

At a Dinwoodie social last week featuring The Ozones, a city police paddy wagon was called in after a fight broke out between two punkers.

"Everything came to a head with the 999 concert last weekend," she said. "We had to do something."

The ban will be in effect until April 30, when next year's

SU executive will consider the situation again.

SUB Theatre director Peter Feldman says he thinks the ban is "unfortunate."

"I think the punk audience has just screwed themselves out of a place to have a concert," he says.

"The decision may have been a bit of an over-reaction," he says, "but when you get the kinds of problems we've been having, you have to do something."

Computing holds open house

The University of Alberta Computing Society (UACS) is planning an open house to orient potential students Saturday, March 29.

The open house, co-

sponsored by the Departments of Computing Science, Computing Services and Community Relations, will be open to the general public from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm in General Services.

According to UACS president Steve Dolha, the open house is designed to "show what computing science is like here at the U of A."

"We hope to encourage students from high schools to enroll in computing science," says Dolha.

Department of Computing Science staff will be available throughout the day for consultation on the various courses and

programs offered by the department.

UACS has organized tours of the computer center to be held "at least once every hour," he says.

In addition, there will be various displays located throughout the General Services Building.

Programming language seminars will also be held in Room 357 of the General Services Building hourly.

For further information contact the U of A Computing Society, Room 234 SUB, phone 433-1541.

Lobby of MLAs begins today

by Alexandra Milner

A Federation of Alberta Students (FAS) lobby of provincial MLAs scheduled for this week is gaining momentum.

U of A Students' Union vp external Tema Frank says the response to the tuition increase lobby has been highly satisfactory so far.

"We're getting a better response from the students than from the MLAs," says Frank.

But Frank says she is also "very pleased" with the attitude of the MLAs, adding most of them have been very cooperative in scheduling meetings with students. However, the time factor has been a big problem,

since many MLAs were unavailable until the legislative session began Thursday.

The objective of the lobby, says Frank, is to arrange interviews with as many Edmonton MLAs as possible. This will in no way resemble the 1977 march on the legislature, she emphasizes.

Instead, small groups of three to five students will meet with the MLAs to talk about university problems.

These talks will not even be limited to funding issues, Frank says. The students will be encouraged to pick their own topics, but they will be briefed on the funding and cutback issues. "We want the students to talk

about problems they've experienced," she says.

Each group will include a student who has had some experience dealing with the legislature, but not necessarily a Students' Council member.

The first meetings are scheduled for tomorrow and include the MLAs from Edmonton Strathcona and Athabasca. By the end of the week, Frank says at least ten MLAs will be contacted.

Although students were briefed Monday, other concerned students should contact Tema Frank at the Students' Union offices, 432-4236.

"Love is still the major factor" Premarital nookie increases

MONTREAL (CUP) — Premarital sex among people in the 19 to 22 age bracket is on the rise, according to two university professors in Quebec.

Robert Gemme and Claude Crepault, teachers in the department of sexology at the University of Quebec at Montreal, have estimated that by 1994, 95 per cent of young people between the ages of 19 and 22 will have premarital sexual relations.

The professors base their findings on a 1977-78 study in which they questioned several hundred unmarried French-speaking Quebecers about their attitudes towards premarital sex.

In a report published in the *Revue Quebecoise de Sexologie*, the authors state that the figure of 94 per cent is a likely maximum when trends over the last ten years are extended into the future.

The professors stress that love will continue to be a determining factor in the sex lives of the great majority of young women.

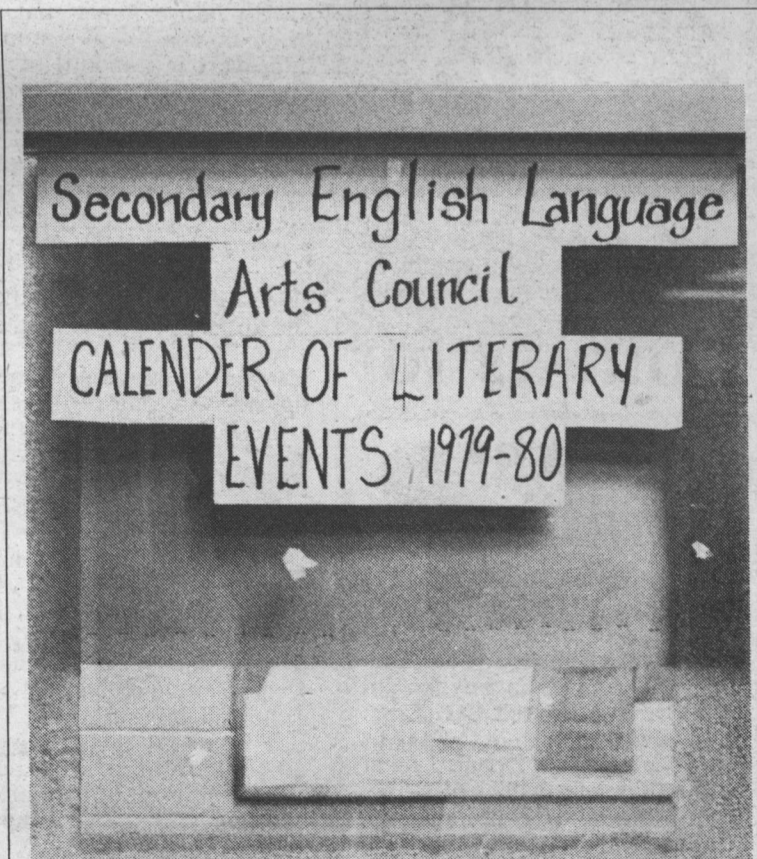
"We have no reason to believe that an important sub-culture based on pleasure will develop alongside the sub-culture of romanticism," they concluded.

The authors say that the great majority of young adults who practice premarital inter-

course no longer consider virginity an ideal. Two traditional arguments in favor of it, they say, seem to have disappeared in the development of a permissive culture: fear of committing a sin and fear of negative social or psychological

effects.

"These young people will be permissive and will contribute as parents to the weakening of the traditional movement of repressing premarital intercourse," the two professors say.



Who said Education students can't write? Calender [kalender] n. machine for pressing and smoothing cloth and paper between rollers. No wonder the school year rolled by for them!

Advocate

by Colin Wong



Did you know that if you are financially constrained and your professor requires that all papers must be typed, you have a right to refuse to comply with that demand?

The case arose early this year in a Commerce course. We felt that the professor's demand was unreasonable because it imposed an additional unnecessary burden on those impoverished students who could not type (and therefore must pay others to type). We recognized his right to require all assignments handed in to be neat and legible (indeed there is a duty for students to hand in legible assignments), but if, in addition, he required that they *must* be typed, he would exceed the scope of his authority.

There is no university regulation in this area, but as in all such cases, a professor must exercise his authority in a reasonable manner.

What is reasonable is a question of facts. In a university setting, expediency and the consequence of the act are usually the most important factors in deciding whether a professor has acted reasonable.

Thus, if a professor cancels a class so he can watch the Grey Cup in Montreal, there is probably nothing that can be done about it. But if he reschedules a test for the same reason, then his students may have grounds for complaint because the rescheduling may upset some students' study plans.

In other words, if the only reason that a professor makes extra demand on his student is for his own convenience, he may do so only if it does not unduly inconvenience his students.

In this particular case, while most students could probably spend an additional \$10 to \$20 per course on typing, such an additional expense would be unjustified if the only reason the professor making the demand was that typed papers were easier to read than legibly handwritten ones.

In any event, we contacted the instructor, and he agreed to relax the requirement for those students who were financially constrained.

Although we were not satisfied that the professor had provided a reasonable explanation to justify his demand, we decided against taking further action because the grievance had been resolved.

The principles applied in this case may apply to others. Very often professors formulate rules without considering all possible ramifications. Some intend them as guidelines, and hope that students observe them. Others intend them as rules to be strictly enforced. But as a general rule, a professor can make extra demands on students only if he has reasonable grounds for doing so. And a student can ask for an exemption from those demands if special circumstances exist to render his professor's requirement unreasonable.

One final word of warning: a student should complain as soon as possible if he thinks that his professor's demand is unreasonable. Acquiescence and delay may be construed as an implied agreement to its reasonableness. We were helpless in one case last year when a student claimed he missed the deadline because he had problems getting his paper typed.