Students' concerns shared by grads

by Wes Oginski

"I'm not particularly keen on this strong distinction between undergraduate and graduate students," says Niall Shanks, president of the Graduate Students Association (GSA).

He was elected recently by the GSA council to replace the exiting president, Patricia Whitely, who left for the United States. GSA represents almost 2000 full time graduate students and another 1000 part time students.

"I think we're all in the same boat," he says. "We're all students."

The basic difference between graduate and undergraduate, Shanks says, is the type of learning each does.

"Principally, the undergraduate level of learning is generally too much. The graduate breaks new ground. It's a matter of academic activity," he explains.

Shanks is also a representative of graduate students on the Board of Governors. He opposed the tuition indexing policy the Board recommended to the government.

"I think it was most important when the students showed up to show concern," he says.

"It shows avid concern," Shanks stresses. "It is important they do, because it shows they care what is happening in the student environment."

The crowd of students Shanks refers to, was a large lobby which appeared at the Board Shanks believes there may have

been some graduate students too.
"I think graduate students do care," he says. "After all, what is happening to them is happening to their university."

'Our vice president external (Ludger Mogge) circulated a letter to the Board to express his concern," Shanks says, indicating that GSA also cares about tuition

Graduate students' tuition fees are kept 25 per cent above the standard undergraduate tuition fees of any one faculty.

'On many issues such as fees we (graduate and undergraduate students) stand on the same ground," Shanks stresses.

This (the issue of tuition) is not something local to Canada. My experience in the United Kingdom and the United States shows it is aglobal thing," he adds.

For the fees non-science graduate students pay, they don't seem to get their fees worth," he says, "Graduate students study a lot on their own and should have

to pay less."
"But this is not a phenomenon of the University of Alberta."

"One thing that impressed me about the U of A is its high standard of research facilities for staff and students alike," Shanks

meeting October 2, where the tuition indexing position was department of philosophy passed, to show their displeasure. They all appeared to be un-dergraduate students, though universities," he adds. "The department is very respected in western Europe.'

Tuition fees are not the only common issue facing graduates and undergraduates.

These are issues I see as important as GSA president," says Shanks.

"One, basic protest for increases in tuition fees. Two, a lot of graduate students, who are not native to Canada...they form a sizable minority, should negotiate for reasonable treatment in differential fees."

Foreign undergraduate students also must pay these differential fees.

Differential fees vary. Undergraduates pay \$55 per course up to three courses, then a maximum of \$182, the same amount full time students pay. Graduate students pay on the basis of full or part time attendance. Full time students pay \$182 per term, while part time students pay \$110 per full term course, and \$55 per half course.

"The idea of differential fees is not limited to Canada," Shanks says. Most governments charge foreign students more than it charges its own nationals, Shanks

Foreign students are dis-

"Part of the answer must be bound up in politics."

system," explains Shanks from his experience in the United Kingdom. The loss of those foreign students also precipitates the loss of insights into their particular cultures, he says. Shanks reflects on problems

unique to undergraduate students.

"They (undergraduates) have special problems this year." "There has been a drastic rise in students that was not predicted

couraged from attending (univer-sity) because of the differential crowded and professors are stretched to the ends of their limits.

The only thing I can say in consolation on this topic is overflowing student numbers show this university is alive and well," Shanks says.
"This is little comfort to

those who must wait in aisles during lectures and wait hours for computer terminal time and work



GSA president Niall Shanks thinks tuition is too high.

People need shelter from domestic violence

by Susan Bailes

There are anywhere from two to three women a month turned away for every woman who can be accepted, says Dr. Patricia Eglinski, a member of the Board of Directors of the Edmonton

forced to look elsewhere for emergency shelter as they try to escape from a battering husband. This happens each month in Edmonton.

Eglinski, an Edmonton psychiatrist, quoted author Adele Martin (Wife Battering): "There's only one statistic you "There's only one statistic you need to know about shelters for something like 20 per cent of battered women ... within two weeks of opening their doors getting it most of the time."

they're turning women away."
W.I.N. (Women In Need) House has been operating at 100% capacity since it opened in December, 1978. The number of turn aways has steadily increased, Eglinski says.

Forty women and their meeting of the University forced to look about 120 meeting of the University There were 50 women and two men present.

There is some good news for Edmonton's battered wives. Edmonton Women's Shelter Ltd. has received funding for the first stage of a new shelter. Construction will begin in March, 1982.

spouse battering ... the husband is

Approximately 12 men in Edmonton each month need the kind of help presently offered to women by W.I.N. House, she says.

Why doesn't Edmonton Women's Shelter have a shelter for men? "It's because the mandate of the Edmonton Women's Shelter is projects for women,"

says Eglinski.
"If men want to ... provide this service for the men, well, fine, because there is a need.'

Battered spouses and children come from all socio-economic, ethnic, and religious groups, says Eglinski. Men who are policemen, truck drivers, doctors and lawyers are more likely to be battering husbands

The number of abused women who commit suicide is significant, Eglinski says. There is also a high risk of suicide for the battering husband after his wife leaves him. The battered wife is in a paradoxical position. She is terrified of her husband, yet aware of his vulnerability should she

Spouse batterers may not be addicted to drugs or alcohol, Eglinski says. There is a high incidence of drug or alcohol abuse

around the specific act of violence. W.I.N. House provides an end to battered women's isolation

than men employed in other W.I.N. House have access to legal professions, she says. counselling, psychiatric referral, donated clothing and furniture. The maximum stay is three weeks. This is usually enough time for a women and her children to re-

Eglinski stressed these are not hard and fast facts about spouse battering. Those who look for a specific reason for spouse battering or unique categories for batterers and victims will be disappointed.

W.I.N. House needs donations of children's and women's clothing, furniture and appliances. Volunteer training sessions are run as required. For information phone 479-0058. and sense of failure. Women at

Title now available

by SKEET and Nielsen THIS CONFERENCE BEER, DRUGS, BETTER BE GOOP. PARTYING; A POOL OR JACUZZI AT THE HOTEL SKEET81 I WOULDN'T EVEN BUT MAYBE PLL MIND LEARNING JUST GET SOME SOMETHING. SLEEP ... 0

Caricatures

What does Erma Bombeck do when her kids behave? What does Alan Fotheringham do when he runs out of people to hate? What does Ann Landers do when she wakes up and can't smell the coffee? What do columnists everywhere do when they're too busy or too tired or just too lazy to come up with the real goods? They write a quiz of course. On to question two.

City police recently seized the movie Caligula from a local theatre. They were acting on the recommendation of

a) an irate citizen: who thought the movie was obscene. b) the attorney general's department; it was an unfair representation of the Lougheed cabinet

c) Max Solbrekken; scenes of violence, cruelty. and human degradation should be restricted to the

d) John Dodd; the movie lacked a coherent narrative structure

3. Last weekend U.S. president Ronald Reagan admitted the American economy was in a recession. He justified continuing with 'Reganomics" however, by saying:

a) it was a temporary fluctuation as people boycotted the sponsors of Dallas and Three's

Company. b) he would blockade Wall Street until the Dow Jones average rose 50 points.

4. Which would be easier to design: a) an

c) Look what it's done for Britain d) zzzzzzzzzzz...

amending formula and charter of rights agreeable to everyone or b) an effective offense simple enough for Vince Ferragamo to understand? 5. Should it be necessary to replace Cec Purves at or before the next civic election where will we find a mayor of equal integrity?

a) Jean Drapeau
b) Eskander Ghermezian
c) Harold Ballard

d) how dead is Bill Hawrelak?

6. The Edmonton Sun recently fired senior editor Kaye Corbett for allegedly fabricating a story about Edmonton Eskimo Larry Highbaugh. Kaye could have kept his job if:

a) Elio Agostini had been in a better mood, b) Norm Kimball had been in a better mood. c) Allegedly fabricating didn't mean making the

whole thing up.
d) he could write.

7. How has the present rate of bombings and executions affected housing shortages in Iran? Should our provincial government consider the Iranian situation as an alternative to rent controls? 8. The U of A Board of Governors recently agreed to:

a) index tuition to the cost of running the university.

b) index tuition to the cost of the World Student

c) index tuition to the limits of decency. d) take two baby steps after saying mother may