

ODEON THEATRES

BUTTERFLIES ARE FREE

GOLDIE HAWN
EDWARD ALBERT
EVENINGS 7 and 9

ROXY THEATRE
10708-124St
452-1363

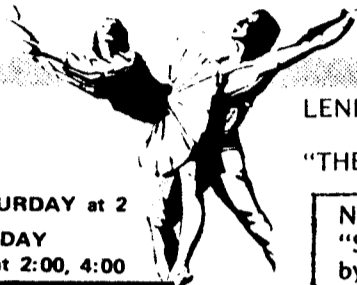


ADULT.

9th
WEEK

SOMETHING TRULY MARVELOUS

THE ROXY THEATRE'S
BALLET FILM FESTIVAL



LENINGRAD KIROV BALLET
performing
"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY"

SATURDAY at 2
SUNDAY
at 2:00, 4:00

November 25-26
"SWAN LAKE"
by the BOLSHOI BALLET

ROXY

10708 124 ST • 452-1363

The Syndicate.
The way they lived-The way they died.
"The Valachi Papers"

A DINO DE LAURENTIIS presentation. A TERENCE YOUNG Film
From Columbia Pictures

RESTRICTED ADULT

ODEON

Representatives of
PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
will be visiting the University of Alberta
on November 20, 21, and 22

We would be pleased to discuss a career in Chartered Accountancy with 1973 graduates in Business Administration and Commerce or from other faculties.

Openings are available in Edmonton and Calgary as well as other major Canadian cities.

Please contact your Student Placement Office to arrange a convenient time for a personal interview on campus and to obtain copy of our firm brochure.

If the dates of our visit are not convenient to your schedule you are invited to contact our Edmonton office:

Mr. R. J. Sanderman
900 Royal Bank Building
Edmonton, Alberta
Phone: 424-8061

Interviews in our office on dates other than those shown above can be arranged.



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WHAT IS THE COLONY?

SOMETHING FOR
BOTH OF US SWEETIE



THE COLONY

10427 Jasper Avenue

STEP OUT OF LINE

IN COLONY CLOTHES

If the admission of students to sit on General Faculties Council means anything at all, it means more than the mere fact that some of the members are now students -- it must mean that students are now represented. The distinction is important. Trevor Anderson argued a few years ago that while students should be listened to, they were incapable of the maturity or permanence necessary to sit on council. We argued that this was untrue, that we could put forth representatives who were mature and responsible, and could perform their job properly even though their term of office was short. We soundly won our seats. Yet we could hardly have won them if we confined ourselves to our mere capabilities to handle ourselves maturely. After all, General Faculties Council conducted itself quite competently without our intervention. The people there are at least as articulate and generally better trained and more mature than ourselves. But that was not our point, to fill the chamber with bodies to prove our existence. We won our seats on the premise that we, as students, had something to contribute and a right to be heard.

But which students? Could I, as the elected member from Law, ignore the interests of law students if I felt that those of students in general were different? I would maintain that I could not. The basis of this contention lies in the system of representative democracy itself. If we were only concerned with putting forth the views of the corporate student, all 18,000 or so of us, we would hardly need more than one representative, and we already had three under the Universities Act before parity.

The democratic system of government is premised upon bringing the decision-making process as close to the grass-roots as is consistent with efficient operation. Thus council can be neither too large so as to be unwieldy nor too small so as to engulf the views of minority constituents within a majority compromise.

With this in mind, I would maintain that it is fundamental that a student representative put forth the views of his own constituency ahead of those of students in general. In many instances, however, the interests of the representative's constituency will merge with those of the student body, yet go against the administration or some other group. When this happens, the representative will of course vote with the rest of the students. But he does so only because that is in the best interests of the students he represents. The fact that other students share that opinion is relevant only for the purpose of winning the issue, for in

terms of the duty of his office it is only coincidence.

Once we have established the primary duty of a student representative, we should ascertain how he is to carry out that duty. Once again, a glance at the theory of democracy is in order. It would be totally inappropriate for every member of a society to attempt to put forth his views at the decision-making level. Thus we elect persons to speak for them. But it would be just as difficult and unwieldy for the elected person to canvass the views of each constituent as for the ultimate body to do so. Thus a person's stand on various issues becomes, along with his maturity, speaking ability, and responsibility, the basis upon which he is elected. Once elected, the representative knows he has a mandate on certain issues. He knows that on these topics his views are shared by a majority of his constituents. He also knows that his constituents have given him their faith to make on-the-spot decisions for them. Yet there is one fundamental duty which corresponds to this faith -- the representative must act in the best interests of his constituency.

Thus, while it is not expected, or desired, that an elected representative return to his constituency upon each issue for which he has not obtained an express mandate, it is nevertheless incumbent upon him to ascertain what the best interests of his constituency are and vote accordingly. This is not to say that the representative takes orders from anyone. He is a representative, not a delegate. Nor does it necessarily mean that he must go along with the majority of his constituents, though to take such a course would be highly irregular, as long as he honestly addresses his mind to the needs and interests of his constituency. He should never vote along a course, no matter how much he believes in it himself, knowing it to be contrary to the best interests of the constituency. Likewise, he should never take any action without addressing himself to those interests. In most cases the process is automatic, for the ideal representative is one whose own views correspond with both the views of the majority and their best interests.

By following these guiding principles, duty to the narrowest constituency and action in the best interests of it, our representation will be responsible and effective. To act as individuals only, or to confuse our allegiances means that we have accomplished no substantive changes in University government and cannot hope to put forth the true student voice, much less have it respected.

Rob Curtis
Law Rep

Should members of GFC 'represent' constituencies?

Gateway asked two student reps to meet head on to argue the question.

head on

GFC and it was evident that numerous Deans, faculty members, etc. voted in opposition to the expressed views of the body they represented. This was in keeping with the tradition of GFC.

The fact that students are not accountable does not mean that students are not represented. The students on GFC will naturally tend to see the issue presented in GFC from a student perspective.

There is also the argument that GFC is obviously composed of interest groups and students must organize themselves in order to be equally effective. I can not argue with the philosophy implied in the argument but more important, the underlying assumption is false. Every member of GFC naturally has his or her particular bias, nevertheless, there is no evidence of the existence of interest groups within the GFC (except perhaps the administration). I have yet to witness a debate in GFC where any group had a cohesive stand nor has there been any apparent division between students and any other group.

The few proponents for organizing student GFC reps, however, mostly argue that with organization students would be more powerful. They believe that it is the student reps' duty to get as much as they can for students. This is contrary to the philosophy of GFC as already outlined. I would suggest that this view is immoral as well as invalid. Students organizing for power would have serious and detrimental effects of GFC.

I am unaware of any attempt of any other group to organize GFC members. Nevertheless, Mr. Delaney, the Student Union V.P. Academic, campaigned for office on a platform that included the organization of student GFC reps. Last month he organized a party for GFC reps and student councillors. Although I know of no one that attended this affair, the implications involved are clearly improper and irresponsible.

In conclusion it must be recognized that GFC is not a democratic body representing the university or any other constituency. The primary allegiance of GFC members must be to the university and society and all GFC members should be free to vote on this basis. Most important, any attempt to organize any group of GFC reps, must not be premitted.

Gregory W. Wood
Arts 4