

Open forums have led to results and alternatives

increasingly unaffordable, and at York one of the major problems is the cost of housing. The purpose of residence should be to provide students with affordable places to

worked. Unfortunately, Wasser and the user's committee do not have enough control over their finances and their maintenance budget.

much as \$300,000, but once completed could potentially save the residence budget \$80,000 a year. At the last open forum a senior university official stated that it is highly unlikely that the recommendations will be implemented, but instead the university will spend \$80,000 to caulk the existing windows. This would not have to be done once the windows were replaced?

Students are aware that upkeep is expensive, and a reasonable rental increase, or even a ceiling on residence and food prices cannot occur without our cooperation. Several Glendon students made a proposal to the university, offering to paint the residence and conduct an energy conservation campaign. In return, the university would spend any money saved on repairing and improving the residences. If the university would agree to such a proposition and broaden its scope to include all undergraduate residences, operating costs could be reduced.

Students want to be part of the solution; a solution which may best be found in a decentralized, humanized and efficient system. The university administration must place more emphasis on student input, and a student's "capacity to pay" while formulating policy, or York University will soon become unaffordable to the average student. York is at a crossroads, the administration must decide whether it wishes to run our school as a business or a university.

University is becoming increasingly unaffordable, and one of the major problems is the cost of housing

heating and service. The administrators in many cases were surprised to hear much of what the students said; the infamous bathroom wall which has been retiled each of the past three years, and the cafeteria horror stories.

A major concern of most students is the cost of living in residence. The university has paid little attention to a student's "capacity to pay," and declared its intention to raise residence fees 462 per cent over the next 20 years. If the buildings were protected by *The Landlord and Tenants Act*, the university would only be able to raise the rent a maximum of 170 per cent over the same period. The system has become dehumanized, and students needs are not a priority.

I have many students express that they cannot come back to York or Glendon because they cannot afford to live in Toronto. The university keeps telling the students the bills have to be paid. It is time the university realizes that students have bills to pay as well — tuition, books, transportation, shelter and food. The economic reality faced by students is that university is becoming

live, not to create a profit, as is the case during the summer months. When economics becomes a priority over the needs of the student, there is something wrong. The system has become dehumanized.

This is not to say that economic realities should be ignored. The residences are very expensive to operate. The utilities and maintenance bills of each amounts to approximately \$250,000 a year. The buildings are so expensive to operate because they are done so inefficiently. An example of this was a hot water faucet which was allowed to leak for several weeks before it was repaired. This delay cost the university several thousand dollars. We can not afford to throw away money this way.

Decentralization and humanization can better deal with these problems. An example of this is Glendon College. By being accessible to residents and by creating a viable user's committee to help make decisions and recommendations regarding residence, Glendon business manager, Leon Wasser, has allowed students to give their input. When it came to minor decisions of which Wasser has control, this system has

A good example of how local initiative could solve local problems is the heating system of Wood and Hilliard residences at Glendon. It is projected that these buildings will cost \$306,000 to heat next year — which accounts for 36 per cent of the total York undergraduate heating costs. What one must keep in mind is that these two are York's oldest and smallest residences containing only 13 per cent of the resident undergraduate population. The users' committee and the business manager have requested that windows in Wood and Hilliard be replaced with energy-efficient double pane windows, and insulation be added to the buildings. These recommendations were not solely based on energy inefficiency. Many students complain that their rooms are drafty, giving them a perpetual cold. Others complain that their rooms are freezing, and still others complain that they must keep their windows open in the middle of January because they cannot turn off their heaters.

If Wasser and the users' committees's recommendations were followed through to their logical conclusions, they could cost as

by Gus Pantelidis

Much has happened since students began protesting the university's long-term plan to increase residence fees. York students have united and broadened the scope of their opposition. At first, there seemed to be no clear plan of action and no clear vision as to the extent of our opposition. It was taken for granted that residence fees are too high and well on their way to becoming unaffordable. Thanks to the efforts of three very energetic and capable student leaders — CYSF vice-president (internal) Caroline Winship, Vanier College president Kate Collins and Glendon councillor Patricia Arnold — a cohesive plan and some results and alternatives have been established.

Four open forums have been held, and at each, recurring themes were brought forward by the students: the quality of food at York, unaffordability, the poor state of repair in the residences,

Will we get a black radio station?

by Andy Marshall

So CRTC, are we going to get a black music station?

A tangible example of government encouragement is currently being played out, and it deals with the development of a market segment. The Canadian Radio and Television Commission (CRTC) is in the process of choosing a recipient for the last dial on the FM frequency in Toronto, 92.5 FM. There are 12 applicants, one of which is Milestone Communications. It wants a black urban format. If accepted, could have an enormous cultural impact.

For years, black music formats have been largely ignored on mainstream radio, but they have proved to be immensely popular on college radio stations where the "true nature of the community" is expressed. A black radio station would open up the black music market not only in Toronto, but for all of Ontario, and it would set a precedent for the rest of

Canada. Black music appeals to a multitude of people, and so the station would not have a narrow audience.

A black radio station would also help in the development and promotion of black artists and black music in Canada, since there would be an avenue for this music to be exposed to the mainstream. Along with this comes the creation of black music departments in the record companies, and most assuredly there will be an upsurge of black record companies.

All this activity will result in the economy being enriched. This is a new source of income, a new market being developed that will bring rewards for many years to come. Most assuredly, other cities will begin searching for their own black music stations, and so the whole country will be affected. From all of the new artist development, surely there will be artists who will rise to national and /or international prominence, raising the cultural flag of Canada.

The result will be similar to the Canadian content regulations set

for AM radio by the CRTC in 1970 which, in effect, launched the careers of Anne Murray and Gordon Lightfoot, as well as causing a flurry of activity among record companies, record producers, recording studios and recording acts. In turn, this led to the development of a substantial Canadian recording industry.

When faced with the possibility of developing a market segment in such a significant way, it is almost an obligation for the government to encourage such growth. The government should continually encourage the growth of new music and the development of diverse market segments. The CRTC will make its decision based largely on the support received by the community. If you want this proposed format to become a reality, write a letter of endorsement to the CRTC and send it now. The deadline is March 7. Alternatively, you can visit the office of the Caribbean Students Association, located in the Clubs Room, 001B DIAR, Central Square and sign a letter of support.

Remember, letters speak louder than signatures.

Please address your letter to:
The Secretary General
CRTC
Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0N2

BUT mail or fax your letter to:
Milestone Communications
229 College St. #203
Toronto, Ont., M5T 1R4
Fax: 416-598-3762

For further information, please phone Milestone at 598-3923.

York to host space university

by M. Barcza

This summer, York University's Institute for Space and Terrestrial Science (ISTS) will be hosting the International Space University (ISU), a 10-week session that will attract more than 100 of the brightest lights from the science world.

The programme will operate from June 23 to August 30. The courses are taught by international experts whose specialties include space architecture, space engineering, space policy and law, space life sciences, space physical sciences, space resources and manufacturing, satellite applications and space business and management.

The summer curriculum offers a multi-disciplinary approach to space science and policy as well as specific projects that advance space research and development. The highlight of this year's session will be two special design projects; one an international earth observation system to monitor changes in the global environment, the other, asteroidal mining using robotics.

Twelve Canadians will attend the 1990 space university. The selection criteria is based on an individual's academic and leadership abilities and potential. All courses are conducted in English, however all participants must be fluent in at least two languages to enhance the university's international goals. Students must also demonstrate an interest in the future of space development.

As the only university dedicated solely to the study of outer space, ISU is the first educational institution of its kind in the world. This year marks ISU's third year of existence. In 1988, the inaugural session was held at Cambridge's MIT, while last year ISU studies took place in Strasbourg, France at the Louis Pasteur Institute. Next year, studies will be held in Moscow, and in 1992, Japan.

Currently, ISU consists only of a summer session. In 1992, which coincidentally will be International Space Year, a permanent campus will be established for ISU, and a graduate degree programme will be launched with the aid of government and industry world-wide.

For the full-time programme, more in-depth research will be expected and the ultimate hope is that ISU will be provided with access to facilities that permit hands-on research in outer space. Numerous other extensions of the programme are planned for the future so there will undoubtedly be a meteoric increase in the number of ISU campuses around the world.

ISU is a multi-national non-profit organization funded through contributions from foundations, councils, government agencies and private industries, such as Spar Aerospace Ltd. It was founded for graduate-level students and professionals who demonstrate academic excellence and leadership.

No doubt this year's session of ISU will once again go over with a big bang.

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