

Students may vote at Glendon

OTTAWA (CUP) — University students may vote where they live while at school, if they consider that dwelling their "ordinary residence", Canada's chief electoral officer said today (Sept. 12).

The statement by J.M. Hamel appeared to contradict earlier indications that enumerators would hinder students attempting to register to vote in their university constituencies in the October 30 federal election.

"If a student tells the enumerator his ordinary residence is room 105 in a certain university residence, well that's it," he said. "We cannot ask any more from a student than we can from any other citizen. We don't ask other people for proof of age or of citizenship. No more so can we ask for proof that a student is really on his own. If a student says he's on his own, then we'll have to accept that."

Under the new Elections Act of 1970 students lost the right to be enumerated in both their parent's home constituencies and in their university ridings. Instead, Parliament gave them the right to vote by proxy in their parents' constituency if they couldn't be

there on election day.

Regulations from Hamel's office directed enumerators to determine whether students living "away from home" were "on their own". If they were, they could vote in their university riding, but if they were not they could be enumerated only at their parents' home.

"All we are asking enumerators to do if they are in doubt is to ask students if they would be willing to take an oath about the location of

their ordinary residence if challenged on election day," Hamel said in an interview.

"It's a personal decision a student must make by his own conscience," he added.

In directives sent to local returning officers last January Hamel said "enumerators should be instructed that whenever an occupant of a dwelling describes his occupation as 'student' they should determine which of the four basic situations applies to that

person by determining the relationship of that person to the other occupants of the dwelling and the nature and frequency of that person's occupancy."

(The four situations were married, single living at home, single living away from home, and single on their own.)

The tone of Hamel's instructions indicated enumerators would be scrupulous in ensuring that only students who were financially independent of their parents would be enumerated in university ridings.

But Hamel said today that students could vote in university ridings if they wanted to.

"I want to emphasize that we're not going to submit students to a means test," he said.

But local returning officers have contacted university residence officials to determine "which students, if any, should be enumerated," according to Hamel's earlier regulations.

Hamel explained today that the move was designed to save time, and that any student who was not included on the list provided by residence officials could meet an enumerator in a residence common room and get placed on the voters list.

"In Edmonton this morning we got a report that authorities in a university residence said that 150 students might claim the building as their ordinary residence, but now there will be as many as 700 on the list," he said.

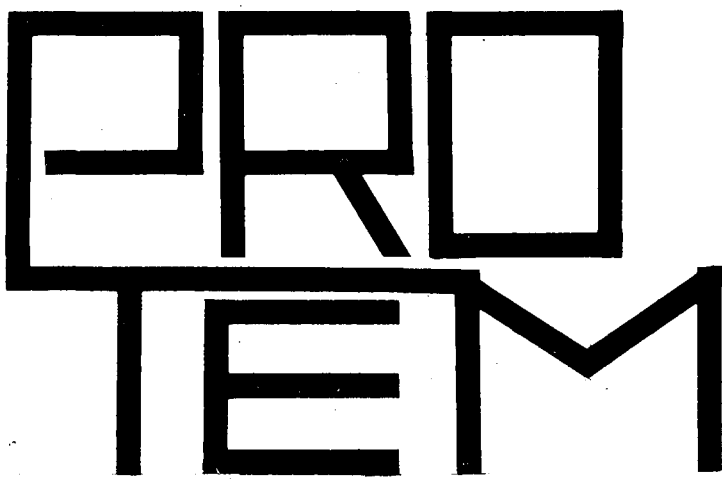
The Election Act itself only mentions students in its section on proxies. All other rulings for student voting are interpretations from Hamel's office.

National New Democratic Party secretary Clifford Scotton said today he is certain students can choose where they want to vote, and is unaware of Hamel's memos indicating anything to the contrary.

"I have a daughter at York and I provide support for her but consider her on her own. I expect she will vote there," he said. "The unquestionable right to vote where the student pleases must be established," he added.

Hamel claimed such a principle violates the spirit of the Election Act but that students could not be prevented from considering their university dwelling their ordinary residence if they were willing to swear to it on election day.

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to facilitate the planning of individual commission budgets.

In other commissioner's reports, the report of academic affairs commissioner Bruce Maltby mentioned a CYSF Evaluation Conference; a Glendon Re-Oriented Week to be organized for some week in October and a programme entailing faculty council, students' council and individual student presentations of a bi-annual report on course achievement and (sic) faculty evaluation as activities planned for the coming year.

The commissioner's report on external affairs listed two principal items. The first was that of a 'community action conference', to be held at Queen's University during early January. Glendon will send delegates with well-grounded ideas on community action to this conference. The second was a discussion of Glendon's receptiveness to the creation of a new 'Canadian Union of Students'. Glendon College's efforts towards a truly national body of students were sounded out quite thoroughly by 1st year representative Barry Weisleder, who warned that it must not become a "federation of federations", but touch upon the common body of students.

In other business representative Weisleder moved that the council distribute copies of Simon Fraser University's P.S.A. (Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology) departments report of alternative alignments of institutional power within the university. Council decided to forward such a report for possible PRO TEM publication.

After some discussion, council also agreed to hold a general education meeting to deal with tuition raises, university financing and an overview of post-secondary education on the twenty-seventh of September in the Old Dining Hall.

Fee strike to continue

Beating back an attempt to moderate its previously adopted tactics, the executive of the Ontario Federation of Students (O.F.S.) voted in favour Monday of a motion to keep up the fight to maintain tuition fees at the same level as last year by requesting students to withhold their second installment.

During the debate, more conservative elements represented by Bruce Cameron of Carleton University, Eric Miglin of the University of Toronto, and Bob Stikeman of the University of Western Ontario, argued for a scrapping of the second installment boycott and the replacement of a simple student holdback of \$100.00.

The three protesting stu-

den's argued that such a strategy would instill a sense of respectability and responsibility to the tuition fee struggle.

The proposal failed to receive sufficient support among other members of the O.F.S. executive. David Moulton, John Theobald, student president at York University, and Yvon Lachapelle, student president at Laurentian, were highly critical of any attempt to change O.F.S. policy. Moulton dubbed the proposed action as "backpeddling" and threatened to resign from the executive in the event of its acceptance as he explained later: "We've taken a stand. Let's stand on it."

The proposal was not brought to a vote due to

vigorous opposition. Instead the O.F.S. executive passed unanimously a motion to support the withholding of the complete second installment.

There will be a referendum across the province on every campus, including Glendon, on the question of support of the tuition fee boycott.

In an attempt to gauge student opinion on campus, the Glendon Student Council ran a poll during registration. It was found that of 347 people who responded, 53% agreed with the O.F.S. action, 12% disagreed, and 30% replied with a no opinion answer. The poll also indicates that the lower the income of the student respondent, the greater the chance that he or she will support the boycott.

SC cuts budget

by MICHAEL OTIS

President of students' council, David Moulton, presented the council with bad financial news at Sunday evening's meeting in the Student Union offices of Glendon Hall. With enrollment now anticipated at 1150 students, down 200 from the projected 1350, the council's budget will have to be cut by approximately \$3,500. Last year the council received around \$20,000.

Although Moulton promised a tight budget for the year, it was promised that no budget cuts adversely affecting social affairs were in the offing.

Student's council receives \$17 from each student enrolled at Glendon, and for the next three years will receive an extra \$4 to finance the expansion of the Café de la Terrasse and institution of a permanent pub on campus.

Councillors were also advised that they would be supplied with detailed financial information in the near future

Glendon enumerated

by STEPHEN GODFREY

Confusion existed here last Wednesday over who was eligible to vote at Glendon.

Two enumerators were in the Hilliard lobby from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. to register those few people who live at Glendon permanently.

At first they refused to enumerate any students saying that Glendon could not be a student's primary residence although he spent at least eight months of each year there — approximately the same time that an upper-middle class housewife would spend at her primary home with four months at the cottage.

Several incensed students then began calling various people about the question and eventually got Ms. Bitten Sutton, the returning officer for Don Valley, to tell them to enumerate those students who claimed Glendon as their primary residence.

She said, when questioned about the matter, that legally, it is open to any student to

choose in which location he wishes to be enumerated. "But," she emphasized, "since residence is not a permanent home for any student, we would prefer that a student there be enumerated in his parents' constituency, even if, say, he only goes home for Christmas."

A student who is enumerated in his parents' riding and who is unable, because of distance for example, to get there to vote may vote by proxy. Both the student and his or her parents must fill out a triplicate form before the election to do so.

The enumerators were expecting to register only such proxies and other people as the dons, Principal Tucker, Mrs. Dixon and the Dean and Ms. Gentles. Ms. Sutton said that the enumerators, Sheila Creaghan and Gregory Penfold, did not think that the numbers to be enumerated would be very large, so they only allotted themselves two hours at Hilliard. She further

said that a notice of this had been posted at Glendon, so that everyone should have been aware of the times. Sixty-three people in all were registered, including nine staff members. Ms. Sutton said she had not heard any complaints from any students who were refused enumeration at the residence, but that it was quite possible that any person who gave another address besides their room number would be asked to register there. The reason is that the student's parents might have already put his name down at home, thinking he wanted to vote there. Inconvenient double listing might therefore occur if that person registered again at Glendon.

Any student who wants to vote at Glendon, or is dissatisfied in any way with his present listing, should go to the revising officer, on October 11th, 12th and 13th. Phone the polling station at 487-4573 for details.

Comment by Chris Dougall

Prime Minister Trudeau is wrong. And Canada is paying for it. His method of handling the question of Quebec independence is wrong. Furthermore, he has company: Glendon College is wrong. The College is wrong in its approach to the teaching of bilingualism and certainly unsuccessful in its attempts to foster a spirit of French-English friendship and co-operation. Trudeau's attitude toward the country can be reflected, in a sense, by his attitude toward Glendon.

Nothing could be more pertinent to the major question of what will eventually happen to Canada as a ten province nation than what happens here at Glendon.

Recently, I wrote to the Prime Minister asking him for his answers on how we might best promote bicultural co-operation on an individual level as Glendon students.

"I like the idea," I said, "that Canada should be comprised of diversified ethnic groups which should be able to live and work side by side to the mutual benefit of and with the mutual co-operation of both ... each being able to contribute to the philosophical, moral and material well-being of the other."

At Glendon, however, "there is always that 'feeling' that, for the Quebecers it is those problems 'back home' which will ultimately set us apart. There is the underlying feeling that after graduation we will find it inherently impossible to grow as brothers but that we inevitably will find ourselves as neighbours ... perhaps as antagonists."

Perhaps what I should have said, based on my previous two years experience, was that for the most part, anglophones and francophones on campus feel antagonistic toward one another now. Such feelings may not necessarily be overt, which may be a pity. The subtle, masked misunderstandings are harder to deal with.

The Prime Minister's reply:

"At Glendon you have a unique opportunity to promote the best possible relations between our two linguistic communities and I can only encourage you to keep up the excellent work you are now doing to build a strong and just Canada."

The Prime Minister is right when he says that we have the opportunity to promote French-English relations. But by telling us to "keep up the excellent work we are doing now," not only has he not answered my question of what we can do to improve relations but he has chosen to overlook the fact that a problem does exist. And although he obviously recognizes the problems which exist between Quebec and English-speaking Canada, he apparently thinks that they will eventually dissipate by themselves.

The Prime Minister is a staunch federalist. Federalism is fine. But Trudeau is too uncompromising in the case of Quebec's need and right to enjoy at least the same level of the "good life" which most of the rest of Canada has been enjoying (by comparison) for years. His attitude involves treating Quebec exactly equal with the rest of the provinces. That attitude is not only outmoded and unrealistic but dangerous. It doesn't even take into consideration the problems of regional disparity, let alone provincial individuality.

Since the advent of the "Quiet Revolution", federal governments have been tossing Quebec crumbs. It is only natural that Quebec's aspirations and expectations have risen. As René Lévesque has said of this very situation, "L'appétit vient en mangeant." Naturally Quebec wants more. Sometime soon, the federal government will inevitably have to bend or break. If Trudeau's attitude persists, it may be all over within the space of the next two Quebec provincial elections. Provincial elections are swiftly beginning to take precedence over the federal in Quebec. As Claude Ryan has astutely put it:

"In Quebec, this phenomenon will be clearly visible in the coming election. Trudeau will win a crushing triumph, but it will be a pyrrhic victory, because it will be mainly due to the fact that thousands of Quebecers have lost interest in fighting in that arena."

Meanwhile as some realities are being ignored federally, some are also being ignored at Glendon. We are not learning Québécois in the class-room. In the halls, the dining-rooms, the dorms, the off-campus homes and even the pubs ... there are cliques in both language groups putting up barriers. Let's try to start this year off right by frankly admitting our differences to one another ... getting off of our butts and making a genuine effort.

Next week my colleague Arthur Roy will attempt to present a French-Canadian perspective.

Red Rocket expires

by STEPHEN GODFREY

Glendon's residence students have priority over day students to take the new 9 passenger Volkswagen bus up to main campus, Victor Berg senior administrator at Glendon, states in a bulletin issued last week. Also the inter-campus bus will not run Saturdays, as it did last year and only leaves Glendon four times daily, at 9:00, 11:00, 3:10, and 6:30.

However, Mr. Berg later emphasized that this schedule is being introduced on a trial basis, and that changes in the times of departure can be made if enough students demand them.

The familiar 44 passenger 'Red Rocket' that used to run between Glendon and the main campus is now being used at main campus for field trips and "special runs", according to Mr. Cecil Dobbin of York physical plant.

Mr. Berg said that between \$17,000 and \$20,000 had to be cut from the inter-campus bus

service budget this year and therefore a smaller bus had to be used to make the daily runs. Asked how dropping the bigger bus could save the university this much, Mr. Berg replied that "The cost of operation for the red bus is only \$2,500 more but the new schedule we have made up saves us about \$6,000 on wages for the drivers. The major bulk of the cost of the older bus comes from the necessity to run another vehicle for half a day every day on main campus to bring supplies from the loading docks there to the big bus." Mr. Berg said that only a smaller vehicle could manoeuvre into the fairly narrow loading points at both campuses (for example, the old red bus was seldom able to get right to the front door of the Frost Library when there were books to be unloaded), and since the interchange of supplies is the main reason for the existence of the inter-campus bus, this was an important consideration.

Mr. Berg regretted that some Glendon students who lived off-campus would probably not get transportation up to York, but insisted this was one of the unavoidable drawbacks of the budget cut. He also noted that there were many students living around Glendon taking all their classes up at the main York campus who had grown accustomed to taking the bus up every day. These people will also suffer from the restricted passenger space, but that "as far as I'm concerned their considerations are on the very bottom of the heap."

Mr. Berg said he would not know for about another month exactly how many residence students were taking classes up at main campus, but that if there are more than can fit in the new bus, the present situation will probably change. At the moment, "nobody really has any idea what the requirements are." For now, he welcomes suggestions from students on how to improve the daily schedule.

Radio Glendon on the air

by GREG COCKBURN

After many months of negotiations Radio Glendon finally became a reality in its own right and on September 11th began its first broadcast from the basement of York Hall. Students' council communications commissioner, Barrie Wallis, worked long hours towards the end of the summer to ensure that the radio station would be broadcasting from Glendon by the time that Orientation Week had begun. Radio 'Glendon' last year consisted exclusively of programming piped in from Radio York at the main campus. Now that the station has begun operations, formal elections will be held to determine the appointment of a permanent station manager and a co-ordinating executive. It is hoped that these posts will all have been filled by mid-October at the latest.

Presently Radio Glendon is a low-key, low-budget operation with no salaried employees or revenue although the students' council will contribute approximately \$2,500 to the station this year, mainly for the acquisition of necessary equipment. Some twenty different individuals were broadcasting during Orientation Week.

Radio Glendon was established for two principal reasons. The first is to provide

a relatively inexpensive form of permanent entertainment based on the Glendon campus and administered by Glendon students for Glendon students. Involvement is the theme of this station and it is hoped that involvement will be maintained throughout the academic year.

The second reason for the station's existence is to establish an alternative, or supporting voice depending upon the issue, to PRO TEM until recently the only formal media process on campus. However, the station does not intend to assume a role as "an agent of social change" as has the campus newspaper, but will provide entertainment in the form of music, discussion shows and newscasts. It is hoped that Radio Glendon's social policies will develop gradually through the format of each individual announcer's programme, if he or she is interested in the development of such a policy.

Radio York has so far supplied Glendon with nearly all necessary equipment at a very minimal cost. As well, Radio York provides Glendon with technical knowledge and experience gained through 4 years of broadcasting at the main campus. A tighter liaison between the two stations is planned with, for example, the possible coordination and exchange of programming.

If any sort of exchange does

occur it will provide Radio Glendon with the opportunity of broadcasting any high caliber programmes over a FM band in Toronto. This will occur if Radio York succeeds in establishing itself on the old CBLT-FM band which will become available in January 1973. If or when this occurs, Radio Glendon will be piped to the main campus and will in turn be played on the FM band.

At the Radio Glendon meeting held Monday it was informally decided that the format of the station should be FM style — casual, friendly and informal. As of now the majority of shows are done in English, but it was decided that the amount of French programming should be between 30 and 40 per cent. Of approximately 25 people attending Monday's meeting, seven were francophones.

Present broadcasting hours are from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m., but in the near future this will be changed to: Monday-Wednesday 8-7; Thursday 8-10; Friday 8-11; and on weekends, hours will vary according to need. Radio Glendon can now be heard in the New Dining Hall and the Junior Common Room. Plans are also underway to have the station piped into the Café de la Terrasse, as soon as possible, and perhaps by next year into selected locations of Wood and Hilliard Residences.

Students interested in any aspect of radio work can leave their name in Barrie Wallis' mail box in the Student Union offices, or at the broadcasting booth in the basement of York Hall (directly below the J.C.R.). The next Radio Glendon meeting will be held in the student council's offices Thursday night at 7:00 p.m.



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Student priorities for the coming year

Students' council has proclaimed this the "year of the strike", and there can be little doubt that students across the province must confront the provincial government over its arbitrary increases in tuition fees for postsecondary education - and, it would seem, its ill-hidden contempt for students in general. However, although the tuition fee fight is important, this is also the time for Glendon students to assess the overall situation on their own campus, and to adopt a set of priorities for action on the college level.

Last year students on this campus rather easily won a hard fought battle for the right of parity on all committees of faculty council, which in effect, although not constitutionally, is regarding all academic matters concerning Glendon.

These committees were subsequently restructured into workable units of no more than six members each - three faculty and three students - with the result that students on these committees have the opportunity to play a very major role in determining academic policy for the college.

Student members of faculty council have, however, traditionally made little or no attempt to encourage nonmember participation or input in council debates, with the result that they have been in the main conducted solely between some combination of

factions within the faculty - and not too rarely by departments warring for the spoils of an often limited budget.

Which is all to say that our parity on faculty council as a whole, and that the best method of proving the students' right to an equal say in decision-making is through participation. Debate must not be limited to the committee rooms and Senate chambers of this college - and it is up to the students representing us on faculty council to ensure that all students are familiar with the questions before council before an inevitable air of fait-accompli has begun to surround them.

But major decisions are also made at a departmental level, and students should be represented here also. Past experience at Glendon with course unions has not been particularly encouraging, but most faculty members would agree that students are increasingly aware of faults in their instructors' teaching styles, as well as both the content and structures of their courses. The problem of harnessing this awareness and channelling it into constructive action is primarily one of organization, for individual students often feel they have neither the time nor resources to establish continuing discussion of events within their major departments. Students' council should thus set as its second priority the establishment of a strong, and again

participatory Academic Affairs Commission to aid primarily in the establishment of course unions within the individual departments.

Thirdly, students' council must do everything in its power to ensure that a significant (and, needless to say, vastly improved) course and faculty evaluation calendar is available to students next year. The task will not be as difficult as it may seem. It has perhaps become a cliché at Glendon to say that the faculty are by and large more radical than the students - it is nonetheless true. Certainly in regards to evaluation, the majority of faculty members seem more interested in a detailed evaluation of their work than most students. Beginning with a well organized re-orientation week in October, the students' council should earnestly solicit the aid of sympathetic faculty members in encouraging continuing debate - both in the class and outside of it - of the direction, style, and indeed, overall philosophy of their education.

In short, the students' priorities this year must be academic. It is all very well to be distressed with rises in tuition, but if a university degree is not worth either the time or the money - and if this year's enrollment figures are any indication, it would seem that for a good many students this is in fact the case - then the whole matter of a tuition fee strike will in itself become academic.

letters

University and society

To the editor of PRO TEM:

In reference to Paul Weinberg's extended interview with James Laxer of the M.I.S.C. (PRO TEM, Sept. 13, 1972), I should like to remark on one of his assertions. This brief comment is not intended of itself to lean toward the critical, but rather is designed to put Mr. Laxer's actual university in a radically conservative place.

Whether it is intellectually correct, or for that matter deserves to be intellectually correct, the university is indisputably an institution. It makes very little difference that the university could be instituted otherwise or that, as it is, the university's institutional character is a legal character separating it from the theory of what a university

should be. For the moment let us simply ask ourselves, without any deception, what the university is.

First of all, it is not a legal fiction. By very definition, the university is inaugurated, that is, its purpose - 'education' - is given a proper name - 'study' - and given a location - the university. Educational purpose in fact watches over the fit control of the purpose's method, which is study. The university has a location, or geography, only because we like to have study disciplined in solitude. (What an academy is all about). Whether the university manipulates educational purpose, or attendant results of educational purpose malign study, is of no consequence to our recognition of the university as being inaugurated.

Secondly, the university behaves as a 'societas', a condition, which at the very least allows for the fellowship of scholars, however erratic. Clearly a 'societas' is an institution and as such is a group of persons, which of itself being an alliance, can do nothing else but protect itself by the best of self-control. And by being an alliance can do nothing else but perpetuate itself by the best of self-control. If self-protection and self-perpetuation hinges on mere self-control, then our alliance is doing all it can. An institution can do many things, either good or bad, but if it cannot control itself, then it is not an institution.

Actually, an educational institution can demand a great deal, but we demand nothing

but a self-controlled 'societas' of scholars. The university as being inaugurated must ask that it be self-controlled. All else is extraneous or at worst fraudulent, be it what the university is not, or other social classes, or the poor. Understanding the definitive self-control of the university as an institution is the basic question.

Sincerely,
Michael Otis

Bland jobs not a disease

To the Editor of PRO TEM:

To me there is nothing "strange about a society in which students wishing to attend university must be employed at dull, monotonous, boring and unrewarding jobs during the summer months..." in order to pay for various university fees "hidden" or otherwise.

I agree with Richard Hunt (PRO TEM, Sept. 13, 1972) that many students enjoy their summer employment and also agree that many, perhaps the majority, don't. In a capitalistic society we all are underdogs to a certain extent and most often the plentiful

jobs are not the most satisfying. When I say "underdogs" I mean that we all fill a slot in the vertical mosaic and whoever we are, we find that there are always those who are above us, and those who are below us.

If he wants to refute the whole capitalistic ethic, then I suggest he might visit a Communist country such as the U.S.S.R., where the worker is generally employed in an unfulfilling job that has been chosen for him even before he has finished his post-secondary education. That to me is unfulfilling. I think Richard will agree with me that it is much better at Glendon where we are free to choose what courses we want rather than be told what course we shall take in order to fill a pre-determined slot. Perhaps Richard is not refuting capitalism, but then I wonder why he begrudges his summer months which are necessary in order to earn the money to attend a fulfilling year at Glendon. May I remind him that many men much older than himself have worked in assembly lines for many unfulfilling years of their lives.

What is wrong with "students" who "are forced to take the bland jobs which invariably pay more money." He makes the idea of earning money for hard labour or "bland" jobs sound like a dreaded disease.

I realize that cool cash is no replacement for an unrewarding job, but Richard, it is a hard fact of life that you cannot have your cake and eat it too. This is not "a

load of crap". The human condition is constantly setting priorities for us and in order for us to survive we must "ride the waves" and "take the bumps" and "give and take a little."

A student's education does not discontinue at the end of April. I know students who attend summer school and still take on a summer job, "unrewarding" or otherwise. Even if you cannot afford the money for a summer course, how about reading during the summer? You cannot expect to have your education spoon-fed to you.

I do not have a solution either, but I do not think it is fair to refer to grants as "piddling". These grants come from the government and "Do you know where the government gets it's money?"

"Right you are, Joe Taxpayer." Furthermore, the major costs of education are not absorbed by the students. Grants from the government and "give in" industry and corporations provide the major funding of university.

Richard admits that, "students simply do not have the initiative" to "persuade various corporations and governments for the needed finances and resources." I believe that initiative can get you a lot further than a "bitch column". I am sure that those who have worked hard all summer appreciate the extended vacation at Glendon all the more.

Sincerely,
John Bothwell

The revolution in Cuba in 1972

Jose Marti International Airport in Havana is Cuba's window to the rest of the world, but only Russian constructed aircraft (mainly the propeller-driven variety) travel its runways. Its a fairly small facility -- neat, clean, unsophisticated -- but it proudly bears the name of Cuba's most celebrated statesman of the 19th century, the independentist Marti, who led the fight against the Spanish.

That's one of the first things you notice when you come to Cuba -- the names, and the banners, posters, statues and memorials everywhere. The Cuban people, even at the grass roots level, are very historically and politically conscious. It becomes evident in any conversation with students, with soldiers, with ordinary working people, even at the airport. Everywhere you experience a friendly willingness to engage in discussion (for me, in part English, part Spanish, with a few frantic hand gestures thrown in for good measure). Vietnam, Chile, Peru, Algeria or Quebec and the struggles going on in all these nations are the perennial topics of the day; and it goes on from sunrise to sunset.

The Cuban people seem to be acutely aware that the future of their own society depends very much on the progress of the world socialist revolution, so they follow developments elsewhere closely. To break out of their Latin American isolation and military insecurity to gain access to new markets and new resources, and most importantly, though the Cubans can never officially admit it, to dissolve the large and harmful dependency on the Soviet Union, they know that the world balance of forces must shift decidedly. Though the Cuban revolution has not degenerated in the manner nor even near to the degree that the Bolshevik revolution did as a result of its own isolation and economic and cultural backwardness, Cuba is in constant danger of drifting in such a direction. There are several indications of this reality. One is the requirement of being "fully integrated with the revolution" through membership in the Communist Party or deep involvement in the mass organizations, like the neighbourhood patrolling "Committees to Defend the Revolution", as an informal prerequisite to access to, or advancement in, school or work. Another is the minor privilege-taking that the political and military leadership indulges in, for example, in access to better transportation (remember, most of the automobiles in Cuba date before 1959, and only the clever ingenuity of the people keeps them running at all), some better clothing and food, and an ability to bypass the omnipresent line-ups. But this practice is not blatantly performed, and although the masses seem to be generally aware of it, it does not arouse excessive indignation.

The central reality is that the vanguard that led the revolution is still intact, it still pursues a proletarian internationalist foreign policy (eg. sending more aid to Vietnam, per capita, than the Soviet Union, China, or any other individual country), it has not experienced traumatic turnovers of power or purges (only the expulsion of a minor microfaction led by the Stalinist, Anibal Escalante in 1968, which was seen as an anti-bureaucratic action), and the leadership is still much respected by the masses of people. These are the feelings I had communicated to me through my lengthy and random discussions.

The over-riding concern expressed was always that of the need to continue to build up the economic substructure of the island through industrial diversification, advanced agricul-

ture (Cuba is still bas and the USSR as ever cheaply), and the deve power. The accompli tasks could deal with clothing scarcities d it could offset the pre foreign account; and, liberate the people f nial labour, allowin production and Part art and culture free straits of 'socialist further in the spread tion throughout Latin

In the meantime, th defend the gains that for them: free educa ance for students on care, free day care parents, free birth vices, and abortion (minimum standard o old and the disabled, try indoor plumbing (first time) and a c decision-making to a neighbourhoods, in t cially in the school parallel power struc faculty and students) convinced that with the economy in 1961, evoked from the im these things would h the country is still dards, and the dang is ever present. Th against the tendency spirit of a people t tremendous struggle their ranks in their to repel a CIA-orga live with the memory militants as Camill Guevara.

The times ahead not only because of and military conditio its history. The Cubi based and fairly spon July 26 Movement, (being very loosely s even and poorly d performing a militar any kind of Bolshevik Lenin and Trotsky le principles of democ mocracy in debate, u act to broadly educa them to administer an understanding of viets, and the history worldwide. This a the development towa of Fidel and his rev ther than the emerge institutions (soviets) siderable political e tency, and isolation f tradition of the advan Only a complete op process in Cuba c the encouragement (form and debate the to all foreign left-wi central. But it rer developments will given the state's ec the influence of the S



Many of the streets and parks contain some tribute to the revolution.



An old mansion which now houses the offices of a Ministry.

a continuing struggle

ically a one crop country, enjoys getting its sugar cropment of more electric shment of these minimal the problem of food and irectly or through trade; seat imbalance in Cuba's in the long term, it could rom the drudgery of me- g them to democratize y life, to experiment in from the defensive con- realism', and to assist ling of their own revolu- America.

e Cuban people adamantly the revolution has meant ion plus a living allow- their own, free medical facilities for working control information, de- n demand, a guaranteed living that includes the n most parts of the coun- and electricity, (for the nance to participate in significant degree in the he factories, and espe- (universities employ a ure giving vetoes to both . The people are quite ut the nationalization of despite the sanctions in perialist world, none of ave been possible. But a poor one by our stan- er of bureaucratizations e most consistent fighter is the very revolutionary at have gone through a who lost over 20,000 of liberation war, who had nized invasion, and who of the dedication of such o Cienfuegos and Che

will be tough for Cuba, the objective economic ns, but also because of n revolution was rurally aneous in character, the embodying the vanguard, ructured, politically un- veloped, and primarily y function. Absent was : of party of the kind that l in 1917 according to the atic centralism (i.e. de- dity in action) which could e the masses to prepare their own society, with factory committees, so- of the workers' movement- sence left unchallenged d the personal leadership ditionary colleagues' ce of lasting democratic it has also led to con- lecticism and inconsis- tom the growing Marxist- ed workers' movements. ening up of the political in solve this problem; f opposition groupins to r ideas with free access g publications is clearly ains unlikely that these occur in the short-run, nomic priorities, plus viet Union.

This was the assessment not only of Cubans, but also of many of the political refugees resident in Cuba with whom I managed to communicate. The most interesting discussion I had was with Jacques Lanctot, formerly with the FLQ, now serving as a translator for the Cuban government. He too was quite critical of the USSR's influence, but maintained that Cuba was still the best of the worker's states (i.e. those countries that have socialized their means of production), and that it continued to enjoy relative autonomy in the field of foreign policy, never stooping to the reactionary peaceful 'co-existence' line of its bureaucratized big brother).

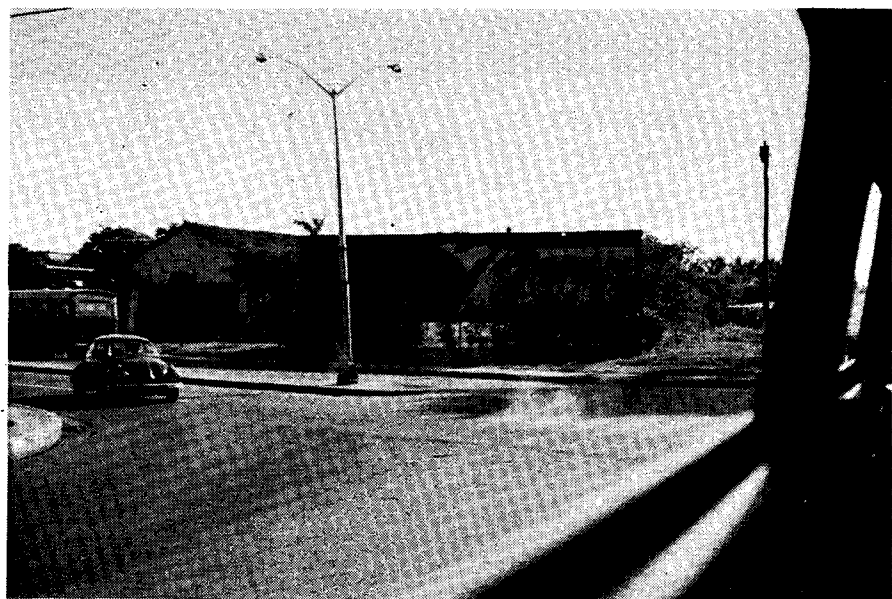
(Of course, we talked about Quebec and English Canada too. Lanctot felt quite optimistic about the future of the radical movement in Quebec, seeing last spring's general strike plus the adoption of socialist manifestoes by the Common Front unions recently as real turning points. He predicted a split from the petit bourgeois nationalist Parti Québécois of its left wing elements in the next couple of years to coincide with the emergence of a mass labour party from the local Political Action Committees (CAP's). Clearly, his orientation now was towards mass action politics, having rejected his terrorist past. He claimed that the only value that his cell's action two Octobers ago had was in that it was politically educational, showing Ottawa's determination to crush any growing independentist sentiment, and that it led to the dissolution of the disunified and incoherent FLQ. Now most of its former activists are operating at the trade union base. Although Lanctot looked forward to the day he can return to an independent, socialist Quebec, he made it clear that he was comfortable in Quebec, that he enjoyed its slower pace of life, and liked particularly his access to information on world events. He said it was like "being at the centre of things."

Despite CIA inspired myths to the contrary, political refugees, like Lanctot, are being treated well in Cuba. They have work, good housing, and a steady income. The only problem is that it tends to overburden an already weak economy, and so the Cubans are now reluctant to welcome such immigrants. In fact, they'd feel relieved to be able to get rid of most of the old bourgeois elements disinherited by the revolution, who also prove to be quite a nagging burden on the state, but the United States won't take them, nor will anyone else, despite several pleas to that effect in the latter 1960's.

When will prosperity come to Cuba? When will it be able to express its final sigh of accomplishment, after more than four centuries of colonialism and a decade and a half of socialist reconstruction? When will the cinemas and buses no longer be crowded and paint-peeling? When will new socialist humankind, freed of exploitation, sexism, and racism (of which there is virtually none in Cuba) emerge to experience its native creativity is a question that is inter-related and dependent upon the fate of the struggle of the oppressed on a world scale.

The day before I left Cuba to return home I asked Lanctot, in the presence of some Cuban comrades, what could be done in Canada to best aid the Cubans in their struggle. "Make the revolution there," he replied. The comrades nodded their agreement.

by BARRY WEISLEDER



A banner urging solidarity with the people of North Viet Nam.



José Martí Airport in Havana.

by PAUL WEINBERG

David Moulton discusses OFS policy



PRO TEM: Could you answer allegations by Barry Weisleder that OFS (Ontario Federation of Students) is too bureaucratic and less militant than it could be in reacting to the tuition fee increases.

Well, Barry and I have had about three or four arguments about OFS. I am on the OFS executive. I was a member of the strategy sub-committee and what we did, is formulate some questions to be sent to all campuses. What are the particulars of registration? Another thing was what would be the response in the community to any sort of action? What is the response of the university student, faculty, administration? Essentially what we tried to do was to find out the particular problems of each campus.

One of the things is apathy. The apathy of the student leaders answering that questionnaire was incredible. I had to rush around toward the end when the plenary was coming up and decisions of our exact strategy were being made. I had two or three universities answer, but out of fourteen that's not enough. Well, what we found out, is that of all the particular strategies — the tuition fee was the best.

We also talked about the necessity of education and of gradual increasing actions, to bring the issue to students and make them realize what's going on. I mean, you and I both realize the futility of a petition to George Kerr. However, what it does, it makes people read and know that you are talking and doing something about it; and they can't walk away after signing a petition, without realizing that the tuition fee is still an issue, and we're not going to let it go. The particular set of strategies was to be of building action. Monday night we were talking about a demonstration in November. That demonstration is going to be organized! We've got two months to have enough marshalls together, to know exactly what we're going to do.

I am not against militancy. What I'm against, is isolated militancy and I think Barry is essentially all wet when he talks about a militant feeling or a real feeling of wanting to do something on the part of students over this issue.

I was happy with the way the general meeting went last Monday; we got into all sorts of things: costs of living and how that affects students, and how that relates to the corporate sector, and how the university relates to the corporate sector in supplying people.

Students have got to realize that tuition just isn't the only problem. Take OSAP (Ontario Student Aid Plan) for example; that's raising the loan ceiling from \$600 to \$800; and if we do get it back down to \$600, we still are not talking about the fact that

they theoretically expect you, as you go on in university, to make more and more money and to save more and more money each summer — and when we know that job situations are getting worse and worse for students!

PRO TEM: Weisleder was worried that students would lose interest if you failed to continually build up support and sentiment.

Yeah, he dismisses the idea of the study sessions across Ontario. The two underlying points of the strategy are that we localize it and spread it out across Ontario. So from Windsor to Ottawa and from Sudbury to Toronto, you've got actions going on the same way — and people just can't avoid it. We have asked people on Orientation Week to just pay their first installment and sign the petition. Next month is the study session with the referendum.

The most important thing is education. Now how educational are demonstrations? Well — they're a good social thing, I mean when I go to demonstrations, I meet a lot of my old friends; and it has a social value there. But when you have six splinter groups fighting over who wants to take charge and try to push their point, and you have complete pandemonium, people just get turned off because there's no direction and there is nothing they can relate to in that demonstration. Well, it's a waste of time. You're turning more people off than you're turning on.

I'm not completely in favour of everything that the OFS executive has done. I, for one, was in favour of putting in a demand for a progressive tax system in the OFS demands because what that would have done, is broaden the issue. It did not get in.

I don't think there will be any trouble with having a November demonstration. It's a perfect time — the opening of the legislature. They did it in B.C. last year. I think it was the teachers in B.C. on the opening day of the legislature. It was a very effective demonstration. I mean, September is just not a good time — they are not going to be sitting and Kerr can very well ignore us; and those people are going to be talking to an empty building. The press will be covering the opening of the Parliament and you have this massive demonstration; and although I don't see 50,000 people, I can see at least 5,000 if not more — now that's a fair demonstration to begin with. It's not that I'm opposed to militant action. I've made mistakes and people have been criticizing me — that's fine. But the point is — I refuse to deal with this issue in isolation.

I'd like the universities shut down. If you want to ask me what I'd like to do. I'd say: shut the Mother-fuckers down. Okay. Now that sounds militant. I can go running around and say: Shut them down, shut them down! They should have been shut down over the problems of universal accessibility years ago! They should have been shut down because they were doing defense work! They should have been shut down because of the ideology of the university; the fact that we have American textbooks and the whole American culture coming into the university. I mean, there are a number of issues students could have coalesced around. Some did. Look at Sir George Williams, Simon Fraser — but they are much more the exception than the rule.

So to say that I'm not militant — it's a matter of dealing with people who essentially don't have much going against them. Okay a \$100 increase. The OSAP problem. Granted that's a problem but look at the background of the majority of those kids. I don't care what Weisleder says when he talks of the majority of post-secondary students coming from families who make less than \$10,000. Ten thousand a year is still a lot of money, when you look at the median income, which I think is only around \$5,000 a year. Even in your best of industrial places! The argument that all of a sudden students are coming from working class families is utter bullshit.

I don't think Barry has an under-

standing of the drives in lower income families. The pressures of the lower income families make it almost impossible for the kids to get through. Davis said it very blatantly in the legislature. — he said you don't have to worry about universal accessibility for lower income people. By grade 2 it's already been decided that they're not ever going to get to university because of the way the system works in streaming people.

PRO TEM: I guess what you are dealing with is the decline of the student movement and the de-politicization of youth. Are we going back to the fifties?

What you have are a lot of people — and not just people in first year. People who just want to get on with it and get their B.A. They really are not interested in the structures, the underlying ideology, the whole problems of the university. They're in it for themselves essentially. They see it as a transitory period; and they pull right out of context from their own life. They don't see the university experience as a continuum further on. Only in a sense that the B.A. will get them a few \$1000 more dollars a year.

Look at this week — we had all those seminars planned. Socially this week was a success. There's no doubt about it. But politically I regard it as a disaster. When I was in first year in '68, we had 2 or 3 general meetings. That was the year they brought out the "University for the People" manifesto. Jim Park was the president that time. I was coming in as a freshman was challenged — people said look things are not right. They took a critical approach to the university and they made me think.

I had one seminar on environment — only 6 people were there. Two years ago, you had common rooms full of people with afternoon seminars. The political curiosity of the people at this institution, or at all educational institutions in the province and probably North America too, has changed. I guess what you are dealing with, is the decline of the student movement and the de-politicization of youth. Are we going back to the fifties?

Yeah...I've been talking to a few people who have been through it earlier than I have. Bill Irvine, Gentles, for instance. That's Bill Irvine's real fear: look at the crazy nostalgia for the fifties dances alone. the success of Sha Na Na. Our own fifties dance. It's a minor thing, but it seems to me to show a trend.

PRO TEM: Jim Laxer was saying last week that he felt students are really a regressive force — they get in the way most of the time.

There is no question. Look at Ontario Hydro this summer — university students acting as strikebreakers. Weir Electric 3 years ago, where students were used as strikebreakers. Honeywell using students as strikebreakers.

Why can't poor people or low income people stand social workers — because they're middle class and they have no understanding of them. I'm not saying that I'm an expert on low income peoples' beliefs and thoughts and what pervades their consciousness — but it's a far different consciousness than the kind you and I were brought up in.

An uncle of mine lives in Regent Park. The assumption in my family was that every child who finished Grade 13 and wanted to go to university could. In my uncle's family the assumption was you got the education that you needed and you'd go out, work and get married. That's what happened to 3 of those kids.

One is a bit older than I am; and 2 of them are younger. They're all married! That's one small example of the difference.

The students who go to social work schools and go into the welfare department, students who go to M.B.A. programmes and become managers or go into industrial relations. There's no question in my mind, the way the university is set up, students can be a very regressive force. But there have been good signs; students have fought for things; there are some good students around.

Raven and Ross return to Holland

by BROOK PHILLIPS

Having stolen such hockey stars as Bobby Hull, Derek Sanderson, Gerry Cheevers and Wayne Connelly from the N.H.L. the W.H.A. last week turned the attention of its recruiting program to the G.H.L. Prime targets were stars Andy Rasin, Wilson Ross, and time keeper Bonnie Stanton. Ross and Astro Andry were approached by the Miami Screaming Eagles. Andy said that the six figure number mentioned by the management of the Screaming Eagles was adequate and a clear indication of his gifted talent but he felt that the playing conditions were a bit ludicrous. Dressing in a pink elephant costume with fluorescent orange bob-skates and performing pirouettes at centre ice between periods was not conducive to his image as the intelligent debonair superstar of the Miami franchise. "Best we not think about it," exclaimed Archie Love. "Yeah, he'd be better off if he played the electric door hinge buzz saw between periods," replied Terry Walker. Wilson Ross commonly known among his friends as 'The Shits' and also probably known among his enemies as 'The Shits' said that Miami was not his "kind of town." (Contest: What is Wilson Ross' kind of town? Send your answers to CONTEST c/o PRO TEM. The winner will be awarded the opportunity to attend one lecture of Social Science 179, The City.)

When the Miami franchise did not get off the ground, Raven and Ross entered into negotiations with Gronigen of the Dutch hockey association. Andy Raven will return to Holland where he was the leading scorer "and most valuable player," adds Astro Andy two seasons ago, as a star forward. Wilson Ross returns to Holland, where he played as a defenceman during the Gophers triumphal tour of Holland that was cut short by Bunny Ahearne after the Gophers annihilated Thiaulf 6 to 3 in their first game. Astro Andy has predicted that he will have another astronomical season and Wilson Ross says that with Andy there is no way that Gronigen will be beaten this year. "I think I will be the coach of the year," pronounced Wilson.

The sports reporter then approached three Dutch hockey players visiting Canada for their views on the success or failure of Glendon's dyna-

mic duo fighting crime and or evil over in Europe. Boom, called Jan Boomsma for short, said that Gronigen would never win. "They haven't got a chance against the weaker teams in the league. Besides it's ludicrous to think that Andy Raven is such an astronomical hockey player." Andries Hoekema revealed that Wilson would not be elected coach of the year because "his Dutch is so bad that he will never be able to make the acceptance speech. Also he's so shy." Ton Overdiep's quote to the press was reminiscent of Conn Smythe's phrase "If you can't beat 'em in the alley you can't beat 'em on the ice." Tony commented that "If you can't out-drink them in the bar, then you can't out-hustle them on the ice."

Bonnie Stanton became the G.H.L.'s most famous holdout of the 1972-73 season this week. She was approached by the London Palace Guards, a prospective W.H.A. team, but she turned down the offer to become head timeskeeper and the team subsequently folded for there was no way they could start the season without a trained horn-blower to signal the end of the periods and the game. Miss Stanton was unavailable for comment on her unprecedented holdout for she had gone back to London without making a statement to the press. "I think she just forgot," said her business manager Mark Fradkin "and also Fred was getting homesick so she thought that it was best that she be returning before anything serious happened to him. He had already got into an argument with one of Glendon's finest. (The security guards you dummy. #\$/&*)

For an official statement on Bonnie's holdout the sports editor was able to get a statement from Lois Bartman, vice-president of BS Incorporated the firm that handles all of Bonnie Stanton's business and public appearance commitments. Miss Bartman's statement was to the effect that Bonnie was unhappy with the contract arrived at by head referee Paul Picard. "It seems that the pensions benefits were not high enough and contributions to the referees association were not adequate. Miss Stanton wishes to point out that her basic contract of two dollars a game plus bonuses was acceptable."

"There is no hope that Bonnie Stanton will return to Glendon as a fulltime timeskeeper

this season as she has accepted a position to instruct up and coming timeskeepers at timekeeper school for a major hockey loop in London.

"Bonnie Stanton's holdout leaves us in a precarious position," revealed head referee Paul Picard. "We are in desperate need of referees for all sports. "If one wishes to be a referee please contact Paul Picard at 437-6243 or leave your name at the fieldhouse. A referee is paid two dollars a game for those who are not interested in doing it for the glory and the good of the game itself.

Receives award

In a phoned-in report ("I certainly hope it wasn't collected — Rob Carson, business manager) Sydney, our roving reporter roaming and reporting on the road from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan reports Barry Nesbitt has won the national award for the best designed paper airplane at the Canadian Paper Hangers Association national convention. "Well, that's the thing isn't it," said Barry.

SCOOP! SCOOP! SCOOP! PRO TEM sports has just learned that Allan Grover, editor of PRO TEM, will play football this year and follow the precedent, that has yet to be set, that the editor of PRO TEM is secretly a jock and not a hippie, weirdo, communist freak.

ANNOUNCEMENTS! ANNOUNCEMENTS! Jeff Bellanite has announced to one and all and mostly all that football

will kick off its schedule on September 22nd. "The Kermit Zarley fan club will meet at the first tee of the Don Valley Golf Course for the Glendon Open on September 28th. "The Masked Beaver announces that he will not protect cross country runners venturing into Glendon Forest during the cross country championships on October 5th from attacks by Viet Squirrel as he will be giving the keynote address at the Canadian Dam Builders Association convention. He will however be leading diversionary tactics on October 4th in order to protect unwary tennis players in the Glendon Tennis Championships. The Serpent of the Don again announces that he will keep any football that lands in his turf, especially those Jake Gaudaur autographed models. He will, though, throw back any K.C. Haffey autographed models.

Ed traded

Another in the series of PRO TEM scoops. A spokesman for the A-house Axemen has announced that the team had traded old pro Bob 'Deep Threat' Edwar is to 4th year faculty. In return for Edwards the Axemen received 4th year's first round draft choice in 1973, and future considerations. The trade will be good for both teams as, the Axemen are relying on youth to bring them a championship this year, and possibly the beginning of a dynasty. The Axemen have only one veteran left in the likes of Barry Smith. 4th year is however looking for the experience that

will capture that crown which has eluded them for years.

Beaver mung

The Masked Beaver reveals that Beaver mung has almost reached the quality attained by Versashit last year. From his sick bed in Glendon clinic, The Masked Beaver said that the brunch is out of this world and the roast beef dinners certainly come as a surprise to the nocturnal diner.

The PRO TEM sports office puts out a plea for a women's sports writer. Locker room interviews may prove to be very difficult to acquire if the perennially vacant position remains annually vacant.

Doug Watson asks that other applicants for the intercollegiate football team would be welcome. "Not that I really need them since I am the class of the league", explained Doug, "but it gets rather lonely at half-time when there is no-one to give a pep talk to."

Albert Knab, president of the Glendon & District Downhill Beaver Traying Association, draws everyone's attention to this last announcement. The Glendon and District Downhill Beaver Traying Club has openings in its membership. He suggests that one make the decision to join he and friends this winter quickly because memberships are in great demand. The organizational meeting and club elections will be held August 32nd. No further details will be available from Herman Kaiser and Keith Caddy.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

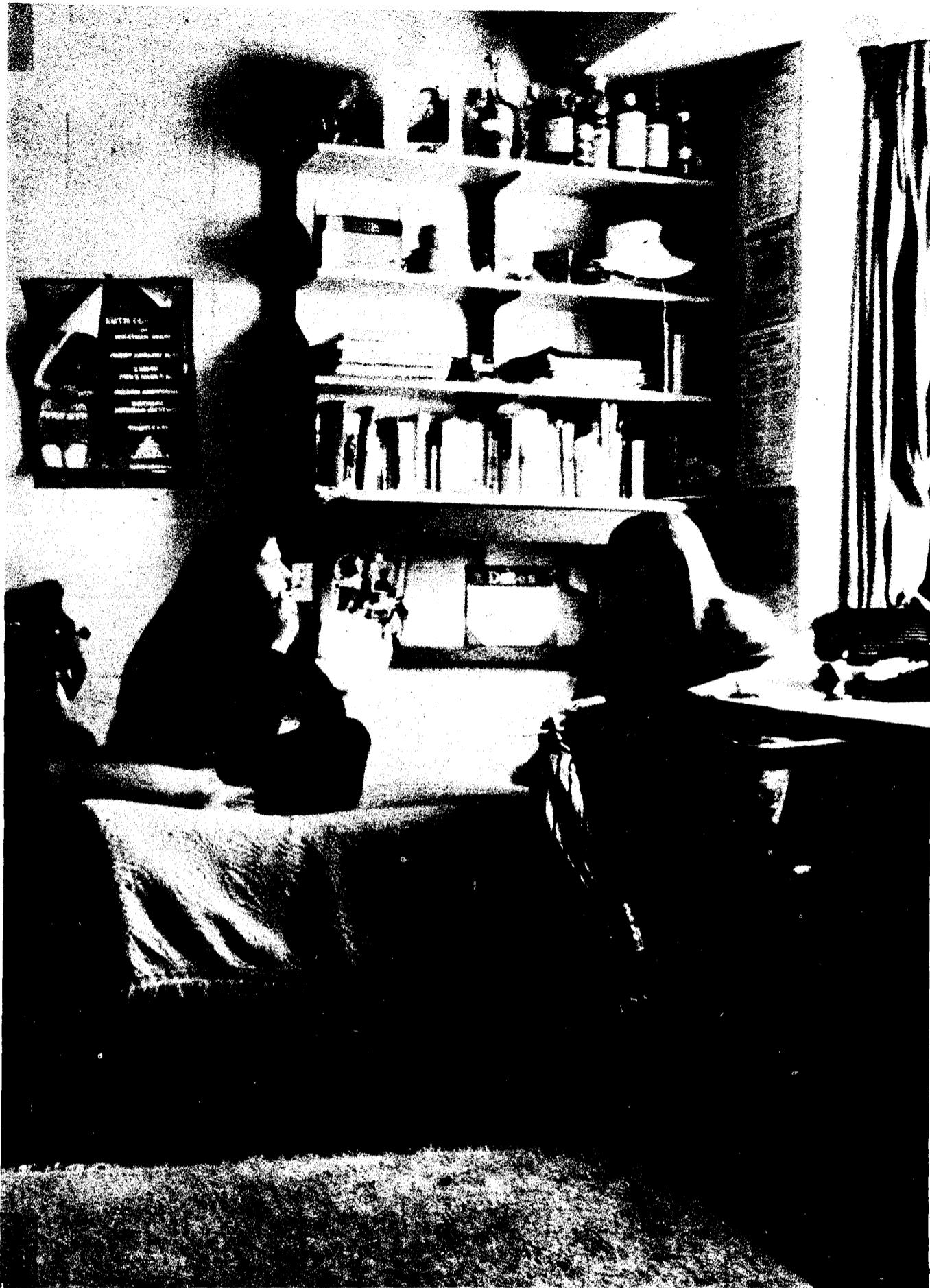
PRO TEM

staff meeting

today

at 4:00 p.m.

THE GLENDON RESIDENCE EXPERIENCE LA VIE EN RÉSIDENCE GLENDON



Life in residence is not cheap. There are less expensive ways to live than in residence. At home, for example. With luck you can live there for nothing. Or perhaps get by with a token payment out of your part time earnings. If you can do it, and if the atmosphere at home is conducive to your doing well at university, then home might be your best bet.

But not everybody can stay at home. Some students prefer to share off-campus accommodation with three or four roommates. Which is great fun. For the first little while. All too often however, shared accommodation becomes shared everything, and the price is complete loss of peace, quiet and privacy. Each of which is extremely important to the serious university student. So while we're not suggesting that you rule out this kind of accommodation, we are advising that you think hard before getting into it.

Life in residence will cost you up to \$1,150.00 a year. That works out to less than \$6 a day. For that kind of money you get a single or double room with basic but comfortable furnishings, and maid service which includes dusting and fresh linen once a week. Depending on your meal plan you are fed two or three nutritious and enjoyable if not gourmet level meals each day, and you enjoy full access to Glendon facilities, such as the 80,000 volume Leslie Frost library; the Field House with its gymnasium and indoor pool; college health services and relaxation areas like the Café de la Terrasse. But perhaps most important, you become a member of the university community. You're at the very heart of university affairs, you're more involved in university life, and for that matter, life in general. And if history is anything to go by, you'll end up graduating with higher marks than non-residents. If, however, you don't plan to take university too seriously, do yourself and others a favour. Don't live in residence.