



HERE'S WHERE YOU DO YOUR RINKY-DINKY PIANO SOLO—These three musicians—Thomas Moore, violinist; Rosemary Platt; pianist; and Gordon Epperson, cellist—are the Maniera Trio. They are seen here preparing for their concert Feb. 14 at 8 p.m. in Con Hall. It will cost \$1.25 to hear this resident chamber trio of the Ohio State University School of Music play works by Haydn, Ravel, Chopin, Bartok and de Falla. They are here as part of the Students' Union Artist Series.

Co-operative residence projects ease housing finance problems

By Canadian University Press

Students and university administrators alike are finding there are no simple solutions to their housing problems these days.

University-sponsored housing projects are steadily becoming more difficult to finance, more expensive to build and always difficult to keep out of the red.

Rising labor costs, skyrocketing enrolments and tight-fisted university governors are blocking the road to residential campuses in Canada.

Many Canadian universities which offer listing services for off-campus housing are constantly at odds with gouging landlords who rent inadequate facilities to re-

luctant—and equally broke-students.

GLOOMY PICTURE

But this gloomy picture is being changed somewhat by the spread of co-operative housing projects across the country, as more and more student governments and university administrations work together following the lead set by universities like Waterloo and Toronto.

Campus co-operatives are nothing new. Twenty-nine years ago at the University of Toronto, Campus Co-operative Residences Inc. began operations with a rented attic and a few army cots.

Today, the corporation owns more than 40 dilapidated Victorian houses scattered around the outskirts of the university grounds, and is building a \$5,750,000, 20-storey residence building scheduled for completion in June, 1968.

Known as Rochdale College, this triple-towered structure will house 600 single students, 100 married couples and 50 faculty members.

POSH HOUSING

At Waterloo, in a posh, two-year-old student co-operative, single accommodation can be had for \$250 per trimester, or close to \$500 for a regular academic year. The Toronto co-op houses cost students about \$460 for single accommodation, including board.

One of the big incentives for building new residence co-operatives is coming from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In 1966, a change in mortgage lending permitted student residences to become eligible for CMHC money.

The Crown corporation now backs 90 per cent of a student residence mortgage, with private lenders furnishing the rest. A \$1.5 million, 15-story married students' co-op at Dalhousie University, scheduled for completion in September, is being built under this legislation, and students there say their residence dream wouldn't be near reality without the CMHC mortgage.

CUS, major parties' youth move to lower voting age

By Canadian University Press

This month the Canadian Union of Students and youth wings from all major political parties are trying to dispel a medieval superstition about the number 7.

They're acting in unprecedented concert to have federal and provincial voting ages reduced to 18 by persuading political parties at both government levels to approve private members' bills on the long-standing question.

In federal and in most provincial elections, voting age is set at 21, which just happens to be a neat multiple of 7. Members of the new "ecumenical" movement against the dominant voting age explain the superstition this way:

Back in the Middle Ages, males were cared for by their mothers from birth to age 7. From 7 to 14, they were made pages. During the next 7 years, they came of age.

REACH MAJORITY AGE

At 21, formally binding themselves to chivalrous conduct, they were knighted and welcomed to majority age.

Thus, argue proponents of change, an arbitrary settlement of voting age was arrived at out of a medieval superstition about the number 7.

A CUS program outline explains how the new drive for lowered

voting age will be carried out.

Letters will be sent to the prime minister and each premier who presides over a province where voting age is not 18.

A member of each party represented in the House of Commons will be coaxed to introduce appropriate legislation at the federal level. The same program will be applied in provincial legislatures.

ADDED SUPPORT

The drive will also seek support from Quebec and Saskatchewan governments, which support voting at 18, from the Canadian Political Youth Council and from other interest groups such as local student governments.

Provincial lobbies are expected to be difficult in British Columbia, Alberta and Newfoundland, where the minimum voting age is already set at 19. (All other provinces—including Prince Edward Island where there is now considerable controversy over a government bill to lower the age to 18—allow voting at 21).

The lobbyists know one thing is certain about their campaign.

If all their efforts, including locally-circulated petitions and other forms of persuasion don't achieve the desired results, an old superstition about 7s will have survived yet another year.

Wrong slant taken on mental health

By BARRY RUST
Canadian University Press

The students who scream for increased mental health facilities on Canadian campuses have had the ball thrown back at them by one of Canada's leading psychiatrists.

While university students and administrators can expect a sympathetic ear from psychiatry, they should not expect to solve the mental health problems of an institution by institutionalizing mental health facilities, contends Charles Roberts, 49, the director of Toronto's Clarke Institute of Psychiatry.

Even if enough psychiatrists could be found to staff treatment and rehabilitation centres at the country's 49 major universities, the results, says Dr. Roberts, would be less than satisfactory.

"Problems of mental health, particularly where opportunities for 'positive prevention' exist, rest with co-ordinated health facilities of a community," according to Dr. Roberts.

'OPEN' COMMUNITY

Mental health problems at universities should be combatted through concentrated efforts to "open" the university community, both by emphasizing the human elements of the institution and increasing relationships with broader aspects of the outside community, he says.

"From my experience with students there is an apparent lack of contact between the teaching staff and the students.

"Students don't seem to know their staff anymore. The result is that of the students feeling lost, which can lead to a feeling of being unworthy and, possibly, suicide.

"There must be an increase in communication between staff and students."

The burden of responsibility, he

says, falls on professors and senior students.

Where treatment is required, the St. John's Newfoundland native leans away from specialized student facilities.

NO SPECIALIZED FACILITIES

"I don't think universities should provide specialized mental health facilities any more than they would for cardiac disorders."

The ideal setting for treating mental illness, he says, is in a community where the individual can be treated in his normal surroundings.

"In these centres patients can be treated and the effects of their illnesses on the other members of the family and community minimized.

"And by having the centre in the community, related to a part of it, the separation and stigmatization of mental illness and the mentally ill can be further reduced."

It is here where the Toronto psychiatrist feels students should be concentrating their efforts.

DEDICATED EFFORTS

"In general, health services spring from concerted, vigorous and continuing efforts on the part of public-spirited people who carry on the battle for recognition despite all setbacks.

"Mental health isn't a case of you've got it or you haven't—it can be strengthened, and conversely weakened and allowed to run down."

Dr. Roberts termed the recently released Canadian Union of Students' Schwarz report, which found only 44.9 per cent of 49 universities provided mental health services and that 54 per cent of students felt a need for counselor advice, as "overwhelming".

It is up to both psychiatrists and public health agencies to expand and make better use of existing resources, he says.

THE HEARTY ART





POSTSCRIPT

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