

Excalibur

Volume 1 Number 5

The Student Weekly of York University,

Toronto, November 4, 1966

Shiek Sells Slaves



SLAVE GIRL ROBIN IRWIN SHAKES IT UP FOR PROSPECTIVE BUYERS AT YORK CAMPUS UNITED APPEAL SLAVE AUCTION.

Founders Dining Hall became the magic land of the Arabian Nights, as the assembled crowd of cheering students hailed the arrival of Glendon's Sheik Alan Offstein to sell a harem of York beauties into slavery.

Sheik Offstein, resplendent in an authentic Arabian striped bathrobe, conducted the auction with his usual finesse. Sample comment: "Remember guys, these girls are your property all Saturday night, from 8 to 3." Then: "Hmmm, those aren't bad odds!"

Top slave market price was

Houses Named

The Board of Governors has now approved the naming of the Houses in the Founders College Residence.

The names to be used are those of the Canadian artists known as 'The Group of Seven' and are as follows:

- A House - Lismar House--after Mr. Arthur Lismar
- B House - Varley House--after Mr. F.H. Varley
- C House - MacDonald House--after Mr. J.E.H. MacDonald.
- D House - Carmichael House--after Mr. Frank Carmichael.
- E House - Johnston House - after Mr. Frans Johnston.
- F House - Jackson House--after Mr. A.Y. Jackson
- G House - Harris House--after Mr. Lawren Harris

Arrangements will be made to place suitable plaques in the Residence.

Food Services - No Danger

Those dining in Founders and Vanier Colleges will, no doubt, have noticed in the last two weeks, limestone staining on the cutlery, glasses and dishes. This is solely due to the fact that the water softener equipment has mal-functioned and it has not been possible, so far, to get it back into operation. While the staining is objectionable to the eye, the articles are sterile and can be used without danger.

The Physical Plant Department is investigating.

3 speed TRANSMISSION
for 1958 Pontiac
call Jim 296-1240

Anita Levine
55 shekels. That could buy a lot of camel-feed, but the Business boys must have thought Anne Wright was worth it.

Other victims included Jo-Anne McCudden, who fell prey to the men of E-House; Susie Quail, who became the prize of D-House, which miraculously out-bid Biz (it must have been her go-go demonstration); Sandy Noble, F-House's conquest; Sandy Shimada, bought by "The Crowd" (who?); and Gail Swanborough, who went to "Anonymous."

Robin Irwin was purchased for "The Vultures" by a suspicious character known as "Phil the Greek", and Shauna Melnyk went to G-House. Paula Ingham demonstrated her "United Appeal" in a tango with Mike Chilco and was immediately purchased by a group called Chrysler.

Richard Banigan, another leggy lovely, bedame the property of the panting girls from A-House, after his strip-tease had aroused them to the point of hysteria. York's favorite cleaning lady, Mike Chilco, was carried off by the C-House girls following a similar performance.

A final beau geste was made by the Red & White Commandoes, who donated their bidding capital, \$37, to the cause.

Credit for organizing this year's auction goes to Howard Wasserman, assisted by Sam Stern and Excalibur's own Manny Zeller.

Final sum raised for the United Appeal: \$381.

New Art Centre

York's own art centre, Stong House, will be opening Friday, November 14th, at 1:00 p.m. Presiding over his demesne will be our resident artist, Ronald Bloore. Incidentally, Stong House is the rejuvenated farmhouse at the corner of Keele and Steeles; the entrance is on the south side of the building. The opening of Stong House marks the beginning of York's Art Programme. All students interested in furthering their artistic endeavours--are invited to attend.

Hart House Seminar

Dalton Camp, Pierre Berton, Peter Newman, and York's own Prof. Thomas Hockin are just a few of the people that will be participating in a Teach-In at Hart House this weekend.

The reason: 'In Canada today, Confederation is a facing a crisis. She is beset by unsolved problems: foreign domination of her economy; lack of confidence in her political leadership; regional misunderstandings; a fleeting Canadian Identity.'

The Teach-In hopes to spearhead an attack on these problems.

The Teach-In gets under way on Saturday at 8:00 p.m. with a panel discussion in the Hart House Debate's Room of Canada's social future. Canada's political future is the subject for discussion at another panel meeting at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday, followed by a discussion of power, and functions and qualifications of Canada's political leaders.

The Sunday meetings will be held in the Hart House music room. There will be workshops, seminar discussions, and finally an open discussion from the floor.

Education, Education!

Ontario Loses On New Education Finance Scheme

OTTAWA (CUP)--Provincial premiers here were confused, rather than elated, when the federal government announced its complicated offer of new financial aid to higher education.

Announcing the offer Sunday, Prime Minister Pearson indicated there would be about \$90 million more federal money available for universities and higher technical education next year.

But, few of the provinces could figure out how much they would be getting.

The confusion in most provincial delegations was illustrated by Ontario experts who at first figured Ontario might net about \$10 million. They later

changed their minds to estimate a net loss between \$7 million and \$13 million.

The arithmetic, which Ontario officials admit is still uncertain, shows Ontario will get a total of \$151 million under terms of the federal proposal.

Compared to this, the province maintains under the present series of federal grants, Ontario could expect to get either \$158 million of \$165 million next year.

The difference depends on whether the average \$5 per capita grant for higher education last January by the federal government is increased to \$6 by next year--a step recommended by the Bladen Commission report on university financing.

Ottawa Students Protest S.A.P.

OTTAWA (CUP)--A New Democratic Party MP told wildly cheering students from Ottawa's four institutions of higher learning Wednesday, he considers Ontario's student awards plan 'scandalous on all counts'.

'It's a scheme designed by Scrooge,' David Lewis told more than 700 students from Carleton University, University of Ottawa, St. Patrick's College, and the Eastern Ontario Institute of Technology who marched on the

Garden of the Provinces in protest against the controversial aid plan.

'And the application form was devised by a sadist,' the MP concluded.

The Ottawa students' march was the third in Ontario in less than a month.

A brief was presented Tuesday to Ontario University affairs minister William Davis, who was unable to attend the Wednesday march.

500,000 Students By 1976

The figure represents an increase of about 170 per cent over the number of students enrolled in 1965.

But there may be even more students around 10 years from now. In previous enrolment projections, Dr. Sheffield's prediction is usually less than the number of students who actually enrol.

TORONTO (CUP)--Student enrolment at Canadian universities and colleges may exceed half a million mark by 1976.

Dr. Edward Sheffield, professor of higher education at the University of Toronto, predicted the figure in an enrolment projection of full time students, in Canada.



photo: Charles Ogilvie

Baby, It's Cold Outside!

Excalibur



editor
managing editor
news editor
business manager
entertainment editor
photo editor
sports editor
lay out

ron graham
mannie zeller
fred nix
henry gertner
don mckay
charlie ogilvie
jim richardson
ross howard
rolly stroeter
rosamund dunkley
heather anderson
rich levine

excalibur is published weekly by students of york university on york campus. opinions expressed do not necessarily represent those of the student council or the university administration. phone-635-2300

Associate member--Canadian University Press

Warga Speaks

Hate and Enjoy Yourself

Do you feel yourself a University student in the sense that you imagined the phrase to mean? Do you picture yourself a concrete part of your University, of your College? York University has been founded on the 'college system' with, as the University Calendar says:

...All of the extra-curricular life of the student will be college-centred. In this manner York plans to combine the advantages of the large university with the more intimate quality of the small college...The college system as planned by York University provided an ideal setting for a sound intramural programme.

I had hoped that this would mean intercollegiate competition. But where is this competitive spirit.

To achieve York's 'Whole Man' I advocate 'hate' as a prime requisite. Hate thy neighbouring college. Founders show thy abhorrence to Vanier. Vanier show thy spleen that Founders' carpets may turn as red as thine. Form a pact against Glendon, a Triple Alliance against the U. of T. Artsmen trample aliens. Men of Science retaliate with Lazer guns.

Get a real education, hate and enjoy yourselves. (But do not exhaust yourselves. Winters' College will be opening soon.)

Dave Warga FII

Editorial

Is C.U.S. Worth It?

A few weeks ago the student council of the University of Waterloo voted 'no' to 'free tuition,' despite the threat of resignation by their president. Since then a student referendum has ratified the council's stand.

Unless the University of Waterloo is a freak exception (and this is most doubtful) student councils across Canada and the Canadian Union of Students, in particular, should take this warning to heart. While student leaders for the most part (and here the Waterloo Council is an exception) are united in supporting free tuition as a foremost social objective, there is little evidence that the majority of students do. They cannot just assume student support. Waterloo has shown that when the issue comes to a head their efforts may have been in vain. They must continue even more vigorously to enlist student support, quite apart from lobbying the provincial governments for more student aid. Free tuition is still a very long way off. The struggle has just begun.

The question then arises: how effective is CUS in promoting and lobbying for greater student aid? How effective can CUS be if it continues on its new course of activism not only on behalf of student aid and greater services for the student but also on behalf of international political movements? By opting for political activism on an international and ideological scale do they not dilute of their efforts on behalf of common student objectives due to political disagreement? Obviously this is so--seven universities have dropped out of CUS this year and McGill, its

only remaining representative in Quebec, may well follow the other drop-outs in January.

Equally, it may be asked: do they have the right to speak of political matters for all Canadian students? The students have not elected the executive of CUS and most student councillors are (or should be) elected for their administrative abilities rather than their political opinions.

This new course for CUS may well sabotage its efforts on behalf of the students' common interests at a time when it is crucial that every resource be utilized on their behalf.

Finally, and this point applies especially to York, can we afford the questionable services and policies of CUS? Including conferences, CUS costs each student 85 cents. It deprives our student council of much needed money--money which could be spent on our poverty-gripped clubs; money which could be used to finance a decent yearbook; money which could give our SRC an opportunity to actively lead the students in student affairs (surely such direct action would be more profitable than the mountains of CUS printed matter which weekly floods the SRC and seldom leaves their filing cabinets.)

Our council should at least, take a thorough look at CUS. It should seriously consider withdrawing from this organizational millstone called the Canadian Union of Students. Indeed, we feel it should serve notice, that unless CUS changes policy and drops out of the fascinating but time and effort consuming arena of political activism, it will secede from the union.

Natural Science 101--To Be or Not To Be?

If you are looking for a York University fan, stop with this writer. York is truly the institution which will provide you with a well-rounded education. But, certainly, York is by no means perfect.

A notable exception to perfection here is that hulk of human knowledge classified as Natural Science 101. 'Nat Sci I' embodies the history and philosophy of science of the past 2500 years. The baffled freshman is introduced to 25 centuries of knowledge and asked to digest this in six months. Oh, for the genius of Einstein or, at least, the memory banks of an I.B.M. computer!

The course covers so much ground that it certainly provides something of interest for almost everyone. The fault lies not directly with the course but with the examinations that complement it. Dr. Leith (for whom

I have, as one of his former students, considerable admiration) and his colleagues have realized this and last year provided students with 27 essay questions, some of which it was known would definitely be on the exam. The exam was so arranged that to be certain of doing well, the student had to research, write, and then memorize 21 of the questions.

Here, Dr. Leith, lies the error of your ways. Is this the acquisition of knowledge? Does this allow the University student to really think? Is this a true liberal education or simply high school memorization in its ultimate form? If you think the course valuable you must also admit that it is not suited for examination purposes. Do away with the exams or do away with the course.

Dave Warga FII

It's What's Up Front That Counts

(CUP)

The position of sex in Britain 'has been the same for years--women on their backs and men on top', says Professor Michael Brian of Sir George Williams University.

Prof. Brian was answering a question during an SCM discussion on Playboy and sex.

During the same discussion panel member Prof. John Rossner said that men are afraid of Playboy's buxom beauties and wouldn't want to engage in intercourse with them because of a feeling of inferiority.

Prof. Brian replied that the flat-chested models found in fashion magazines are 'no good in bed--you'd probably get bruised.'

He said the recent increase in sexual activity was caused primarily by the church's decision to recognize sex.

Unfortunately, he said, some people misuse sex. He cited the example of someone saying to

a girl, 'I wish to sleep with you because I want to commune with your soul.'

Returning to Playboy, Prof. Rossner said that it is a romantic image and sophisticated symbol of freedom. Prof. Brian said, however, that the models in Playboy are not even real.

He defended his statement by pointing out that no hair was found on any part of the body and that the models were even from top to bottom.

'They're more like mannequins than women. Besides they probably 'don't', he said.

Both panelists agreed that Playboy represents a type of pseudo-sex used as a substitute by those who are not fornicators.

The choice of the flat-chested models over the buxom ones was defended on the grounds that flat-chested girls look better in clothes; with the others, the reverse is true.

Letters

OPEN LETTER TO YORK STUDENTS

Mel Lubek, VI

In the recent elections for Vanier S.R.C. reps., there was only one election rule to which all candidates had to comply in order to retain their right to candidature: that is, that all campaign signs and posters had to be removed from view before the Friday night dance.

That this rule was violated by the two successful candidates may, in itself, seem very insignificant. However, taken in context of the totality of the York election machinery, their irresponsibility in not removing their signs meant that they had forfeited their right to even run for, let alone sit on the S.R.C.

Therefore, if Mr. King and Mr. Lipskar are allowed to con-

tinue on the S.R.C., a dangerous precedent will have been established; for now, we would be saying that as long as a person gets elected, it does not matter what means he uses or which rules he breaks. Therefore, we are saying that the end justifies the means, an idea totally inimical and out of place in democratic society.

It is for these reasons I've stated that I hereby give public notice of impeachment. I move that impeachment proceedings, as preparatory to removing them from office be instituted against both Mr. Dave King and Mr. Harry Lipskar on the grounds of complete and purposeful neglect of campaign rules resulting in their election to the S.R.C.

Dear Sir:

Bridge is an excellent game. It combines logic, the skill of intellectual play and the thrill of winning into several basic essentials of communications and deduction. The excitement of playing mounts steadily as the good player advances from the novice stage to the echelons of the masters; every level presents challenges in exploring new conventions and systems. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than defeating a 7-no-trump contract doubled redoubled and vulnerable but nothing gives me greater disgust than to see the way some of our York students take the good name of Bridge and drag it into the dirt.

If Bridge is a great game as I say it is, why is it at York it has such a poor name with most students?

There are six to eight very obnoxious Bridge players who do not seem to give a damn what

room they are playing in, what kind of mess they leave, how much noise they make or who they inconvenience. They are the people who take a good name and not only play it poorly but also make the words 'Bridge' and 'Garbage' synonyms.

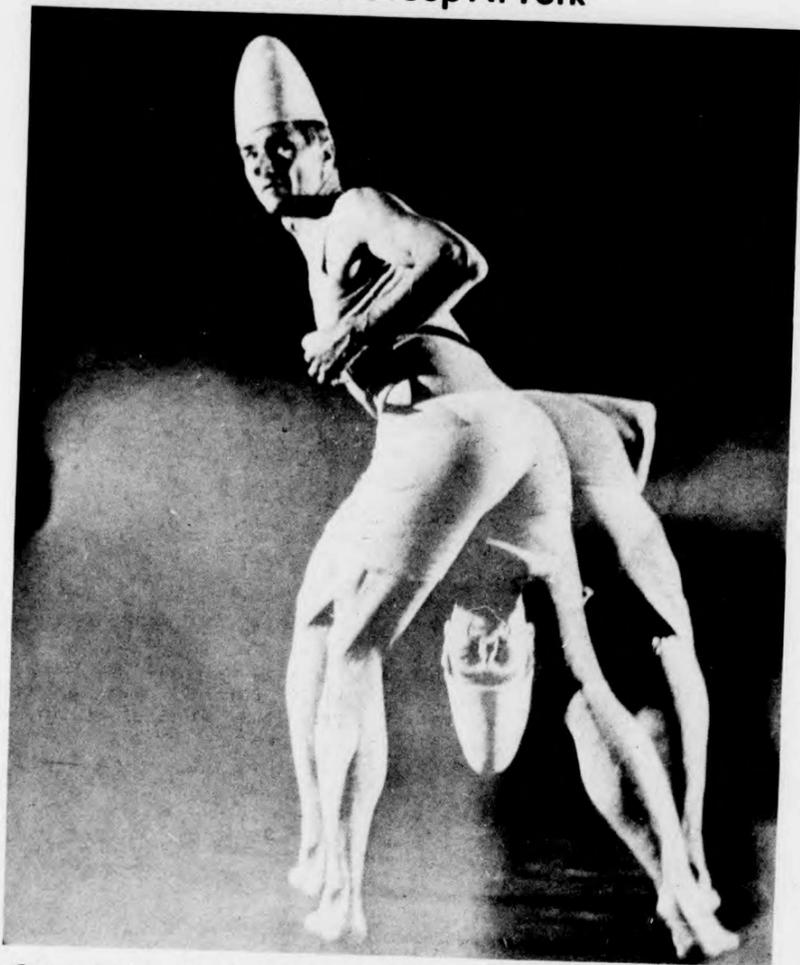
If I were a good Bridge player like Gary Armour, Al Ely or Frank Trotter I wouldn't let a group of half a dozen childish brats ruin what I consider to be a great game. The serious players should demand a certain level of Bridge behaviour and make our common rooms liveable and give back to bridge the respected name it deserves.

A bridge club is in the formation at York; perhaps this will provide a method for raising our standards.

Let's ask the obnoxious ones to play 'Fish' or 'Old Maid' in a secluded, soundproof garbage dump somewhere.

ENTERTAINMENT

Eric Hawkins Dance Group At York



One of the finest dance companies in the world will give a single performance in Toronto next week. The Eric Hawkins Dance Group, which will officially represent the United States at Expo '67, will present their unique program at the York University Theatre on Sun., November 6th at 8:30 p.m.

This performance is part of the most extensive tour of North America in the history of modern dance. The Eric Hawkins is performing in over 60 cities throughout the United States and Canada in a 20 week period.

The Hawkins company is known as the most independent and original group of artists in dance to-day. Composed of six dancers (Eric Hawkins, Dena Madole, Kelly Holt, James Tyler, Barbara Roan and Penny Shaw, the group includes the brilliantly imaginative American composer, Lucia Dlugoszewski. A composer-in-residence, Lucia Dlugoszewski, has worked in close collaboration with Hawkins since 1951, as has sculptor, Ralph Dorazio.

This fusion of arts begins with the designing of the designing of the costumes and sets where Dorazio works directly on the body of the dancer, no sketches--very much the direct approach of his sculptor's method of direct carving in wood. Then Hawkins choreographs his dance in silence and the Dorazio costume dances the Hawkins movement. Then comes the composition of the music by Lucia Dlugoszewski. The collaboration is completed when the musical score is finished and Hawkins is able to hear the new composition. It only remains for the audience to add their experience to make the theatre complete.

Photos; Clark Hill Jazz At Founders



York-types missed a terrific session Friday, when Toronto clarinetist Henry Cuesta and company played to a shamefully small but appreciative audience in Founders Dining Hall.

Cuesta, well known to local night club audiences, brought along his quintet for the occasion: Gary Benson, guitar, Charlie Rallo, piano, John MacKnight, bass, Don Vickery, drums, and Ron Peck, vibes.



Highlight of the session was Oscar Pettiford's 'Blues In The Closet', with Cuesta wailing on sax and drummer Don Vickery's sensational solo, during which the entire group left the stand to 'take five'.

Why were so few students in attendance? Surely we have more jazz fans at York than the 30 (approx.) listeners. Bad publicity might be one answer. Would the organizers of these concerts

please stand up, and make yourselves HEARD, for York's sake!

American Nightmare

by Frank Liebeck

Ben Lennick, fresh from directing a resounding flop, namely the collegiate touring 'Glass Menagerie', has decided to make it two in a row. The spectacle can be seen at the Hydro Theatre, a building that reminds me of the gingerbread house in the evil forest. At the corner of Queen's Park and College and in the shadow of the concrete structures of University Ave. it stands shivering. I like going there.

On the program are two one-act plays, 'The Collection' and 'The American Dream' and whoever chose this combination must have been drunk at the time. The former is a drama by Harold Pinter, the Englishman who wrote 'The Caretaker' and other assorted oddities. It's about a wife (Sylvia Lennick) who tells her husband (Ben Lennick) that she had a one night spree with a handsome young man (Bruce Gray), who just happens to be a homosexual. Vernon Chapman does an excellent job as the older queer and that's the play folks. It starts off with a strange and ominous tone but director Jack Merigold lets it peter out but then the play itself is at its weakest here and the ending is pointless.

I consider Edward Albee the most brilliant playwright living today, a fact that comes through the second play through no fault of the people involved. They stomp through it with army boots and mutilate the beauty of the piece. Most of the blame must go to Carroll Patricia Brown who plays Grandma. She isn't subtle or cynical enough but just loud. My favourite line, 'I used to let you lie on top of me and bump your uglies' was completely lost. The Lennicks are a very talented couple, so maybe next time.

Fantastic Voyage

by Ann Dublin

FANTASTIC VOYAGE, now playing at the Imperial Theatre, is a brilliant display of modern photographic effects which cover poor acting and a thin plot.

This is basically an adventure story--a team of four men and a girl (beautiful, naturally) are shrunk down in size in order to remove a blood clot in the brain of a famous scientist. The team has only sixty minutes in which to reach the brain, operate, and get out. A story packed with plenty of action (those antibodies and white corpuscles are wicked little things), suspense, and of course, the necessary enemy spy. But as simple as the storyline is, the tension is sustained throughout most of the movie, and the story is even made almost believable.

The acting (if we may call it that) is another matter. The actors portrayed only stereotypes; the brave hero, the beautiful girl, the villain, the idealistic surgeon, and the good-hearted

commanders. Rarely did they break out of this pattern to show their characters as fully developed individuals. The acting was dull, with few redeeming qualities.

There is only one outstanding feature in this movie--the technical and photographic effects. We are taken into a world where no one has gone before, and the effects are glorious. Only colour could do justice to this new world of 'inner' space--the red of the corpuscles, the purples and yellows of the passages, the whiteness of the heart, the greys of the brain...an exhilarating journey through winding tunnels, surprising air currents, and deep caverns. The camera work is also very effective with exciting action shots and breathtaking scenes of the inside of the human body.

However, FANTASTIC VOYAGE aside from fascinating photography and an imaginative idea, is not really 'fantastic'.

We Comrades Three

by Ann Dublin

The first play presented last week by the APA Repertory Company is loaded with American patriotism, emotion, and high-sounding words which never quite got off the ground.

'We, Comrades Three', which Richard Baldrige threw together from Walt Whitman's poems, outlines the development of the poet's life, from the young Walt of 20 (Marco St. John) to the Walt of 40 (Sydney Walker) to the Walt Whitman we usually think of, grey beard and all (played by Will Geer). A plot as such odes not exist--Act I is concerned with Whitman's life before and during the American Civil War; Act II, with it afterwards. We see only a series of flat pictures, of scenes rarely interrelated. This is an interesting study of a man's inner conflicts, but can we call it a genuine drama?

The actors attempted to overcome an incoherent script, but were only partly successful. The roles were quite inconsistent--Helen Hayes, who made a good attempt at achieving some unity, had to jump around from part to part--wife of Whitman, mother of the States, mother of a son going to war, a nurse in a war hospital, a cynical woman in the city, and so on, until you could no longer determine what she was. The other roles were just as vague, but not as varied.

One note--Patricia Margaret Conolly, who played The Young Woman, put forth a creditable performance of a difficult role--although her movement is slightly stiff on the stage, she projects and is a capable actress.

The sets are drab and not terribly impressive, and the costumes (designed by Nancy Potts) are even worse, with greys and blues dominating.

Hopefully, Ibsen's 'The Wild Duck' (Nov 1-6) and Sheridan's 'The School for Scandal' (Nov 8-13) may demonstrate the worth of this young company which the first play failed to do.



MONUMENTUM, REQUIRA, CIRCUMSPICE

by Gary Gayda

"At present, the major emphasis at universities is on vocation. The real business of a university is man." And Murray Ross believes it. The quotation is from our President's book, *The New University*. It should be compulsory reading for every York student.

Here, in only 110 pages, is sketched the *raison d'être*, the philosophy, and the method of development of York University.

The need for a new university in Toronto was evident in the mid-fifties because of the burgeoning population of Ontario and its dense nucleus, Metro Toronto. In 1921, 4.6% of youth in Ontario attended university. This number doubled to 9.3% by 1961, and the projected 1975 figure is 15%. Without a new university in Toronto, 20,000 students would be denied higher education in 1975. So York University was born.

Despite the large number of students it would have to accommodate, York would have high standards. "It was not impossible, we felt, for us to make a question of quantity a problem of quality," Dr. Ross recalls. York would meet "refined and subtle needs" in preparing the student for today's world, for "(the university's) principle function is to create, stimulate and nourish the community as a whole".

To accomplish this, York had to become a first-rate university. Dr. Ross considers four criteria which distinguish first-rate from mediocre universities: "(1) the quality of the people associated with it; (2) the fundamental idea around which it is organized; (3) the capacity for self-criticism and change that exists within it; and (4) the buildings and property it uses".

People are most important in his analysis. Whether they be administrators, faculty members, or students, those associated with the university must participate in its life and growth with intelligence and energy. And there must be meaningful contact within and among these groups, for, as Karl Jaspers has pointed out, a university requires "an atmosphere of communication based on a community of thinking".

Stephen Leacock considered professors as the least important requirement in the ideal university, but Professor Ross espouses their validity. Though his pro-prof praise may be true, his proposals for their selection seem somewhat demanding; "All members of faculty must be scholars, but there must be some balance in respect of age, experience, subject of study, temperament, teaching and research experience".

Without students, however, a well-balanced faculty is meaningless. "Those who strive, we shall redeem", says Faust--and Murray Ross. Quoting Northrop Fry, he points out that "the great blight that threatens standards in a university is not the few who should not be there and soon fail, but the large group of '...personable, docile, polite young people who do all they are asked to do and yet are somehow not students, but merely young people at college.' "What they lack, from the teacher's point of view", he adds, "is drive or momentum, the sense of urgency of knowledge, the awfulness of ignorance, the crucial responsibilities of an educated man, the immense gap between wisdom and *savoir faire*. "For too many of those who come to university are not students; by their striving and the university's stimulation, they must quickly become so or their

days at university are wasted."

"Striving" is not restricted to books. The arts, athletics, politics beckon to a student; he should risk pre-conceived attitudes in these fields and "discover what merely interests or attracts him and what moves him profoundly" and "experience moods and ideas and people hitherto unknown to him".

The philosophy of education at York is based on the tenets of a "liberal and general" education, and the development of "the whole man, the well-rounded individual". Inquiry and understanding are its constant aspirations. York's curriculum--thoroughly explained in this book--embodies these principles.

In this era of specialization, we often lose sight of the importance of a general education. Ross comprehends the situation of ed-

facilities, common rooms and residences--show his concern for a learning environment. Recalling the words of King Henry VIII--"I tell you, sirs, that I judge no land in England better bestowed than that which is given to our universities" and Henry's later denial of them after sharp university criticism, Dr. Ross could well be thinking of a certain contemporary Conservative.

The second section of the book is addressed specifically to students--to York's first class of students, and to Acadia University's 1960 graduating class. Dr. Ross asked if the graduating students had learned the habits of scholarly inquiry, of challenging traditional beliefs, of self-discipline in work, of caring--for themselves, for others, and for truth.

This is a book that is forthright,



Dr. Murray G. Ross, President of York University

ucation today with an admirable combination of observation and introspection. He grasps the student's difficulty in establishing an identity and worthwhile goals. Further, he sees the problem in integrating diverse interests within a meaningful life-pattern. But he cautions that self-interest alone is not enough, that social cognizance is necessary. The university can direct the student in his search for knowledge, but it is the student himself, with self-knowledge and social responsibility, who must continually ponder problems of beauty and justice and goodness. For, none of these views will be meaningful to the individual, unless he has sought, questioned, and discovered for himself that they are compelling for him."

Dr. Ross's examination of the university's material tools--land, buildings, libraries, lab

but considered. Its style is conversational, never ponderous. The arrangement of the first section, "To the Society", flows orderly from 'Development' to 'Agency'. The second section, "To the Students", speaks with enthusiasm and wisdom (and assuredly not the "conventional" wisdom that often stultifies such addresses!).

Whether Dr. Ross's optimism will see its total fruition is unascertainable at this time. But if his hopes are realized, if York does indeed become the community of well-rounded scholars envisaged in this book, then generations of York students will be able to say of Murray Ross: "Si monumentum, requira, circumspice."

The New University, Murray G. Ross, University of Toronto Press, 1961; 110 pages; \$3.50 hard cover.

CUS and ALBERTA

Branny Schepanovich has argued that Canada does not need an activist student group like CUS. He suggests that the union is over-extended in areas like international affairs and domestic policy. Thus he implies that there is no role for the student as a member of the student community to promote social reform. But even from a strictly selfish point of view, the integrity of the university cannot be secured by working strictly within the hallowed halls. To be concerned for the future of the university one must accept the responsibility to act upon the social and economic systems which sustain or threaten teaching and learning, openness and relevance. This means involvement; and it means involvement on the part of the student community if it is to play a viable role in our society. If people are starving in Malawi--not just Malawi citizens--then the Canadian student community should be working on programs to confront Canadian students, the Canadian government and international agencies with the need to respond with speed and determination. If people are living in slums around Edmonton the student community should be confronting it; and if students at the University of Alberta have serious emotional problems, the student community should be tackling that, with considerable resources and intellectual application.

STUDENT AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

The most immediate community that the student can become involved in is the student community, and this is the place of his immediate concern. But the student cannot allow himself to adopt such an elitist position as to see all his concerns ending with the immediate. The Canadian Union of Students is primarily concerned with questions directly relating to the Canadian student community but we are also concerned with the scores of other social problems which in some way come out of an understanding of so-called student problems. One cannot draw a rigid line between a student problem and another kind of social problem. The problem of poverty on an Indian reserve and the problems facing the Indian student in first year university are part and parcel of the same societal concern. To admit otherwise is to contend that our society is a collection of ticky-tacky boxes--unrelated and unrelating.

ALBERTA

But what of specific points that the Alberta delegation has made. If our disagreement is over the fundamental I have attempted to outline above, then Alberta is wise to question its involvement with fellow student associations in a national organization. The matter bears much debate--and the vote of the students. If however, the disagreement is about the specific points raised by the Alberta council so far, then I would very seriously ask you to consider the following.

OVEREXTENSION

There is no doubt that this has become a CUS problem. But I have asked for a mandate for the union to "pull in its horns" and stop trying to write a brief for the sake of verbosity to every

A PRESIDENTIAL VIEW

The author is Doug Ward, 29, President of the Canadian Union of Students. This is the last part of two installments.

Royal Commission and Court of Inquiry that comes along. This is not the function of a small national secretariat. This year we intend to have this union focus on the small problems of and challenges to the Canadian student where he is, and from there to develop the logical extension of his problems and responsibilities.

POOR COMMUNICATION

Again this problem has plagued CUS just as it has plagued every national organization in Canada--every student council. This year for the first time we have hired a full time Associate Secretary for Communications who is working on ways and means of reaching the student, and of making sure his ideas get discussed and acted upon. A national newsletter is being initiated, with a much wider circulation and livelier style than previous attempts, to help to overcome geography, if nothing else. In addition, plans are going ahead for a 1967 national student newspaper which will be editorially independent of CUS but which will be able to keep all students well informed about the national student scene.

CUS SOPHISTICATED

CUS is too sophisticated for the average student. The Congress passed greatly increased travel budgets for all CUS program staff to enable everyone in the Secretariat to get out in the field and find out what the students are thinking, and to help build programs relevant to these concerns. Our only problem will be finding that elusive, "average" student. But it is a beginning to closing the gap between the student and his union. Not all Canadian students are in CUS. It should not be a mammoth aggregation of purposeless people, but a task force of student associations which have made clear some common and basic areas where work is needed. Two of the universities which withdrew this year did so in order to join UGEQ--which is considerably more activist than CUS!

NATIONAL OFFICE

National Office cannot speak for Canadian students since it doesn't at any give time know their thoughts on a particular issue. This is the eternal problem of an organization trying to seek modern forms of democratic expression, and even the Alberta student council, judging by the results of the poll on the withdrawal has yet to solve it. At present the CUS Board of Directors is conducting a study of CUS structure and memberships which may shed light on possible solutions to the problem. We need the constant vigilance of an involved membership--and this has been one of the strongest contributions of Edmonton's campus in recent years.

In essence the central issue is one of involvement. If Alberta had withdrawn from the union because the organization itself is feeble or irrelevant, then all of us should send our congratulations and follow suit. But we are led to believe that the council withdrew because of CUS's deepening concern for educational and social issues.

FRUSTRATED ...

Psychoanalysis on Campus

Barbara Marshall

After the bubble bursts, or if it was formed, students feel 'alone'.

For SOME freshmen, their first year at university is the 'year of frustration' or the 'big let-down', says Dr. Joan Stewart of Psychological Services at York Campus.

Dr. Stewart initially blames the society which treats Grade XIII and then, a B.A., as major milestones in life.

"Students kill themselves to get Grade XIII and expect a whole new wonderful world to open for them. They live for when something great will happen--they're always on the way (to this event). Then, they're discouraged when university isn't 'new and exciting', "she said.

When a student begins at a university such as Queen's, where Dr. Stewart spent her undergraduate years, he identifies immediately with it. Usually, his parents have gone there and they have "dinned an identification" into their children. During the first enthusiastic frosh weeks, the student is on an expanding bubble which bursts all too soon when he realizes that life is not centred around a football team.

At York, we go overboard the other way. York students have nothing with which they can identify. This is heightened by York being in a big city which has many other attractions and loyalties to draw the student. Since many students are from city high schools, they tend to stay with members of their own group. A small-college town university has one focal point--the university itself.

Dr. Stewart complains that there is not enough "warmth" at York, especially for non-resident students. The stress of the university is "too academic". "There is also too much emphasis on dates at York. Stag dances don't seem to be successful. York has no adjuncts such as a pub, where you can meet people and don't have to have a date to go, although last year's coffee house did fill part of this need" said Dr. Stewart.

When asked about the function of a university, Dr. Stewart replied that it was two-fold. "(First, it should free the student's curiosity, (and, secondly), it should give a method of judging based on some kind of allowable evidence." Dr. Stewart abhors attitudes like anti-Americanism which is based on generalities about Americans.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES:

"Ideally, in society, you should not have to seek out a professional for help, but find it in your next door neighbour -- most people do," said Dr. Stewart.

Psychological Services has, then, been established to "help the student in any kind of difficulty--emotional or study". When a student comes to Dr. Stewart with a problem, Dr. Stewart sits down with the student and discusses it. If some students seem to have similar worries, Dr. Stewart suggests group work.

The programme of Psychological Services is very flexible.



Photo: Charles Ogilvie

Dr. Joan Stewart
--Psychological Services

If students come with a "crying need", Psychological Services will try "within our budget" to fill it. Group discussions about such topics as careers are planned, if enough student interest is shown.

Psychological Services offers two methods of reading improvement. One is a "self-help kit"; the other is a group course.

For those students having difficulty with 'how to study', Psychological Services has some books with study hints. But Dr. Stewart added, "Most students have had, by now, fair practice at studying. Their problem is mainly motivation". She suggested that they come in and talk about it.

Dr. Stewart believes that, sometimes, "having the service produces a need", but no harm is done in talking with one of the three psychologists on the staff: Dr. Joan Stewart, Dr. Sandra Pyke or Dr. Neil Agnew. Dr. Stewart is available for student interviews in room 135 of the new Behavioral Sciences Building.

MUSIC IN CANADA

Where do we stand?

by Gerry Block

Mr. Keith MacMillan, the Executive Secretary of the Canadian Music Centre, is a gentleman well qualified to make observations about the Canadian musical scene. Mr. MacMillan, the son of Canada's brilliant composer and conductor Sir Ernest MacMillan, holds a Master's degree in Biology, worked as a C.B.C. producer for twelve years, and with a group of associates set up the Hallmark Recording Company. When he says that there is no such thing as a truly distinctive Canadian musical sound he knows of what he speaks.

According to Mr. MacMillan, Canadian music, with very few exceptions, is just "music written by Canadians". He explained that while some Canadian composition has been drawn from our folk background, and here he cited the late Mr. Claude Champagne as an example, there is actually a limited background from which to evolve. Today the composer is more interested in internal technique, not in developing a Canadian national school. Here, however, he noted Harry Somers' NORTH COUNTRY as a prime example of music that does have a distinctive Canadian flavour.

But just where do our top orchestras stand. He said that from experience, our best is the Toronto Symphony which is in many ways very close behind the New York Philharmonic. The Montreal Symphony, he feels, is very close behind the Toronto, and excellent orchestras are being built in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Halifax. We do, therefore, have brilliant orchestras to appreciate.

With the Centennial approaching, I was told that a tremendous amount of composition has been commissioned. Mr. MacMillan himself knew of over eighty pro-

jects, but he does not feel that this large amount of material will in any way give impetus to a Canadian school. The music schools of the future, he felt, would be international ones.

And what of our Canadian audiences? He said that "like any musical audience they could afford to develop a greater curiosity". With the exception of audiences in parts of Quebec we are "too polite" and "too predictable". Universities should make music a part of their courses and instill more musical curiosity. He went on to compliment York by referring to Dr. McCauley as "a real pro" and a "director with initiative".

But what of the immediate and even more important, the distant future? Mr. MacMillan feels that in the next two years the Canadian scene will broaden its scope and more people will shift to the cultural side. The long range future, however, is much too difficult to predict.

In Search of the Soul Sound

by Anita Levine

"Rock 'n Roll is out; Rhythm & Blues is in."

So say the devotees of the new sound, a return to the Negro style of blues singing, but with amplified background designed to work the listener into a sort of hysteria, until he feels his "soul" crying out to be freed.

Where does one find the 'Soul Sound' in Toronto? Seeking the real thing, this reviewer hit a spot on Avenue Road, just above Yorkville, called "The In-Crowd", which advertised the appearance of Eddie Spencer and The Power (first set at 1 a.m.).

While waiting for the group to set up, I observed the In-Crowd's in-crowd, which included such R & B stars as Diane Brooks, Eric Mercury, and Jay Smith -- so we knew I was on the right track. They all were

there for one reason: dancing. These cats worked it out, doing everything from the Dirty Dog--an extremely sensual fox trot--to a dance with a lot of sliding, shuffling, and hip-rolling called the New Breed Boogaloo or something.

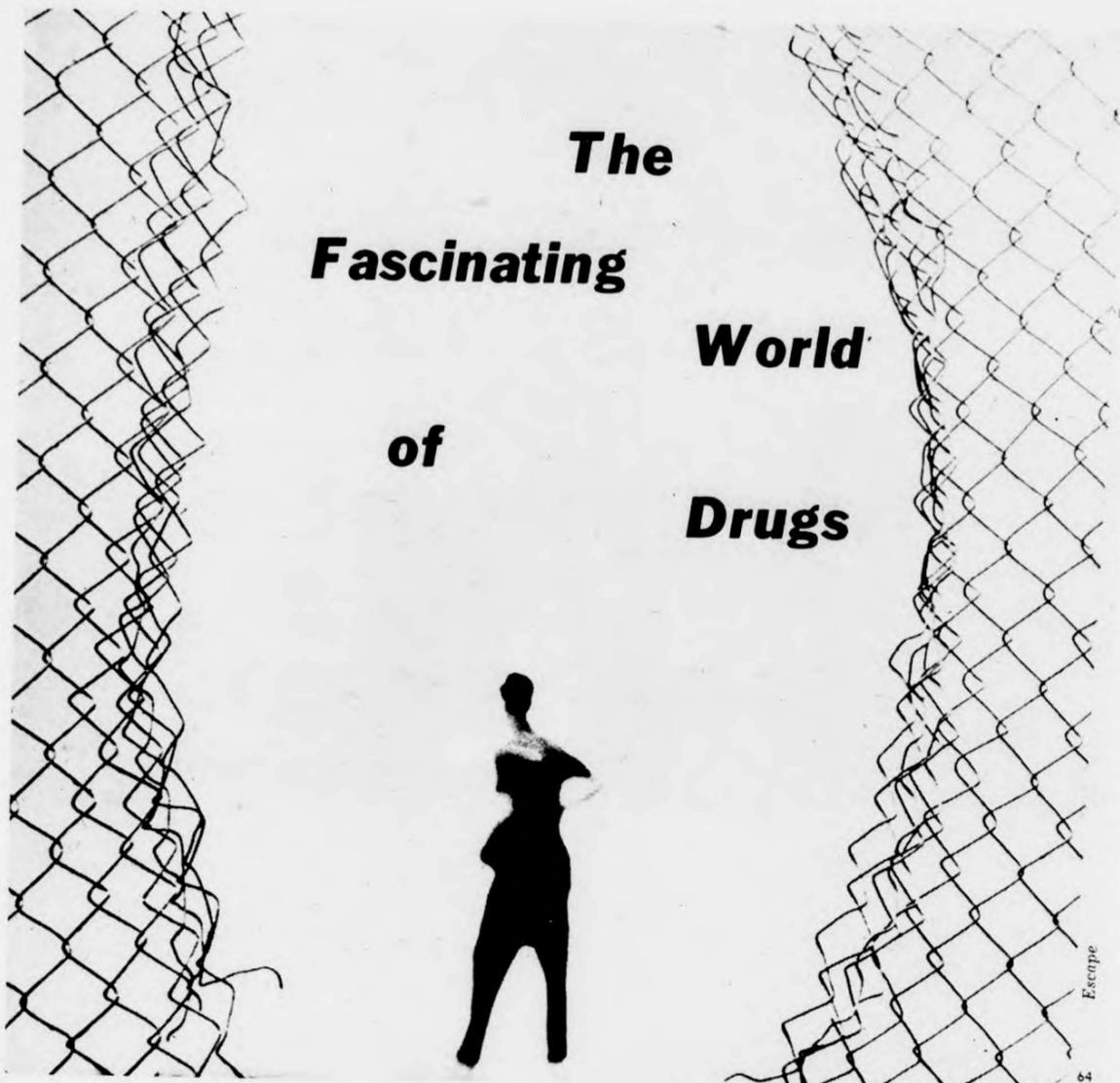
The band opened (finally) with "Virginia Woolf", the piercing instrumental recently popularized by jazz organist Jimmy Smith. The Power's instrumentation is bass, drums, lead guitar, organ, trumpet and sax. They don't sing, but when they play, their 'soul' is in it. They backed singer Eddie Spencer -- a sort of poor man's James Brown -- in versions of "Papa's Got a Brand New Bag", "I Feel Good", and other Brown standards. In fact, the whole set was reminiscent of a session with James Brown and the Famous Flames. The addition of horn and sax to the basic rock rhythm section gives the Power that Big Band sound not often heard in local coffee houses.

For me, the highlight of the evening was a singer by the name of Jackie Robinson, who stepped out of the audience to Wilson Pickett's "99 1/2". Robinson projects more than Spencer, (although their vocal talents are both above average), and his rapport with the Power was phenomenal.

Generally, the Power's arrangements were exciting and delivered with sincerity. The organist and sax-man are both super-soloists who improvised blues with an originality that made up for the frequent off-key blasts from the trumpeter. Their rhythm section was only adequate.

But the Powers have 'Soul'. It showed up best in their rendition of "Shotgun", which appeared to arouse everyone and built to such a climactic pitch that you felt yourself screaming to escape with them.

If you're interested in the Real Thing, I suggest you make the scene at the "In-Crowd" some night, and find out what "Soul" is really all about.



The Fascinating World of Drugs

part one of a two part article on drugs by Gary Gayda

'Four-fifths of the human race uses some sort of drug daily and seemingly always has.'
--Dr. Norman Taylor.

I have been taking drugs for over 10 years, Theophylline and theobromine are almost constantly in my veins; other drugs have occasionally joined them.

But before you run to the nearest RCMP office to turn me in for 'turning on', I have some news for you--you, too, are a walking pharmacy. Today, you may very well absorb caffeine, nicotine, and ethyl alcohol into your body. They are all drugs, and just like the theobromine and theophylline (and caffeine) in tea and cocoa, have widely varying effects on the central nervous system. Add cough medicines and diet formulae to the list, and the scope of drug-taking becomes apparent.

Drugs are substances--animal, vegetable, or mineral--which cause changes in the body. They can generally be classed as stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Many drugs produce effects which fall within all three categories.

Generally, there are three levels of drug use: occasional, habitual, and addictive. The occasional user of medically-prescribed drugs or medically-approved patent medicines rarely runs the risk of developing a drug habit or addiction. However, repeated use of such drugs as nicotine or caffeine can lead to a drug habit. Breaking the habit, though often annoying and sometimes irritating to the body, is not physiologically upsetting. Drug addiction is another matter. It is defined by the World Health Organization as 'a state of periodic and chronic intoxication detrimental to the individual and to society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). Its characteristics include, continues the WHO, 'an overpowering desire or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means; a tendency to increase the dose; a psychic (psychological) and sometimes a physical dependence on the

drugs.' Most medical authorities would omit 'sometimes' in the third characteristic, for drug addiction alters the chemical composition and physiological needs of the body; and are stricken with horrifying 'withdrawal symptoms'.

STIMULANTS

Caffein--present in coffee, tea and cocoa--is probably the most popular stimulant in the world. It acts on the higher levels of the brain, the cerebral cortex, to produce a gentle, agreeable stimulation. Thoughts are better integrated, sensations are more keenly appreciated, muscular capacity is increased, and the sense of fatigue is dissipated under its effects. However, in large doses it produces excitement, delirium, hallucinations, and possibly convulsions.

Coffee, made from the red, cranberry-like fruit of coffee arabica, is the favourite caffeine-carrier in North America; 3 times as much coffee is used as tea and chocolate combined. Called kahweh (that which stimulates) by the Arabs, it was introduced in the 17th century. Tea, from the leaves of Camellia thea, is Britain's favourite: annual consumption is 10 pounds per person. Once considered a sinful aphrodisiac, it has today become the main element in that relaxing break prized so highly by York's female resident students--tea-time. Three cups of tea contain 5 grains of caffeine, the normal medical dose. Over-indulgence can cause the serious symptoms described above. Chocolate, called Theobroma cacao by Linnaeus (theobroma--'food of the gods') is produced in cacao beans, which grow on the trunk and older branches of the tree. Inside the yellowish-red, 6-8 inch pods are the cacao beans which are the main raw product in cocoa and chocolate candy.

Besides caffeine, tea and cocoa contain two additional alkaloids: theobromine and theophylline. Theobromine is less active than either of the other two alkaloids. Theophylline, while less stimulating than caffeine to the central nervous system, has a more powerful effect on the heart, wi-

dening the coronary artery.

Nicotine, one of the most poisonous alkaloids in the world (in its pure form and in a lethal dose, it kills with the rapidity of cyanide), is usually absorbed into the body through cylinders of smoking vegetable matter. Since a fatal dose of nicotine is one third of a grain (1/1200th of an ounce), and an ordinary blend cigarette produces only 3-4 milligrams, the average smoker need not fear imminent nicotine paralysis. If smoke is inhaled, 90% of the cigarette's nicotine is absorbed; if not, only 25% is sent into the system. Nicotine produces a temporary stimulant action, followed by a depressing action on the central nervous system. A mild 'addiction' to cigarettes does occur, since a smoker builds up a tolerance for the drug and increases his dose. Tobacco smoke also contains tars and carbon monoxide, which have been proved to be cancer causers and/or catalysts. Snuff, cigars, pipes, and chewing tobacco are also used to invoke a nicotine nirvana. It has even been drunk, dissolved in water. Tobacco is also big business: the average cigarette smoker spends \$125 a year on cigarettes. The U.S. public in 1961 spent 9 billion dollars on tobacco. In 1962, they parted with \$7 billion for 528 billion cigarettes. But sales are not as brisk today as in former years.

Amphetamines have a close relationship to naturally occurring acenaline. Their stimulant effect is often followed by anorexia (loss of desire or appetite) and mood changes the latter tending towards euphoria changing into irritability. Some of these substances when taken excessively over a period of time are liable to lead to a toxic psychosis resembling schizophrenia.

Amphetamine sulphate (alias Benzadrine, 'pep pills', 'Ben-nies') gives to its user a feeling of liveliness and energy; wards off sleep; and often results in dizziness, hallucinations, and mental confusion. Dexanphetamine sulphate (Dexedrine) has a greater effect on the central system and has been used effectively in the treatment of obesity, narcolepsy, and seda-

tive overdose. Methylamphetamine hydrochloride (Methedrine, Pervitin) and ephedrine hydrochloride are also strong stimulants of the central nervous system. All of these amphetamines are considered non-addictive in moderate amounts, but are dangerous in any amount for those with weak hearts and circulatory problems. Beyond their medical use, they are taken most frequently by cramming anxious athletes, students, groggy truck drivers, and James Bond. It should be remembered that these drugs stimulate only certain sense centres in the brain; other areas--particularly perception and motor centres--remain as fatigued as the rest of the body. Continued use of this drug can therefore result in physiological and mental over-exertion. Benzadrine, those exam energizers, and Dexedrine, the dieter's diet, should be used only when medically prescribed. And watch those nasal sprays--they're Dexedrine solutions.

Other stimulants similar to amphetamine are pipradol (Meretran) and methyl phenidate (Ritalin). Cocaine, taken from the leaves of *Crythroxylon coca*, has a long history of use in Brazil and Peru. For centuries, Peruvian Indians worshipped it as a god, attributing divine powers to its stimulant effects. Leaves of the plant were mixed with lime or vegetable ashes, which aided in the extraction of the active principle, and chewed. A modified form of this recipe is still consumed by poorer Indians in Peru and Brazil. The 'civilized' world takes the purified alkaloid cocaine, which can be injected into the blood stream by a hypodermic syringe, quickening its effect. The higher areas of the brain are effected first. Under its influence, men grow talkative, restless, and excited; experience ecstatic sensations of great physical and mental power; and forget fatigue and hunger. But these sensations are soon followed by hard depression. To relieve this, cocaine is taken again. Unfortunately for its user, it is very toxic. The mind begins to suffer delusions. Paranoic panic becomes evident and, because of this, the cocaine user can be dangerous as he tries to protect himself from a 'persecuting' world. Though not an addict, the cocaine user develops a strong habit in taking the drug, and can be violent because of his paranoia. The 'dope fiend' label which is unjustly placed on all drug addicts actually belongs to the cocaine user. There are more continual users in England than in the U.S. Like other illicit drugs cocaine has developed a language of its own. 'Big Bloke', 'bouncing powder', 'Charlie Coke', 'happy dust', 'Corinne and the girl' are some of its aliases! And a 'happy Duster' 'blows snow' by snuffing cocaine up his nostrils. This is the ultimate in refined cocaine-taking, and its practitioner is referred to as a 'snowbird'.

Convulsants such as the analeptics and strychnine are used as sleeping pill antidotes. Strychnine is also employed by addicts to 'fortify' weak heroin. LSD-25 and the opiates, while they do have stimulant properties, are properly classified as hallucinogens, and will be discussed in the next article as such.

DEPRESSANTS

Rauvolfia serpentina was the first 'tranquillizer'. Discovered (by the Western World) in India in 1931, it soon was enjoying widespread medical use, for alkaloids in the plant have the ability to lower blood pressure and modify the mood of psychiatric patients suffering from anxiety. Analgesics and antipyretics, e.g. acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin) tend to have a mild sedative action, but their main attributes are their ability to arrest rising

body temperature and their pain-relieving properties.

Meproamate (Miltown, Equanil), 'happy pills' were at first thought to be non-addictive. In the early 1950's, they outsold ordinary headache tablets in the U.S. However, they can lead to addiction. The predominant effect of meproamate are those of a centrally acting muscle relaxant. The tension and anxiety caused by our computer society have forced many to seek this drug. In the U.S., for example, 35 million prescriptions for 4 billion 'tranquillizer' pills of the Miltown variety are written every year.

Barbituates comprise a large family of chemical substances all derived from barbituric acid. Barbital (Veronal), the first of 2500 types that have been developed, was introduced into medicine in 1903. Phenobarbital (luminol) came next. Today, there are 50 types marketed for clinical use. Medical uses are many. It is perhaps most often employed as a sleeping aid and anxiety reliever, though its enlistment as an anaesthetic and anticonvulsant is also of great importance. Insomnia seems to be a widespread American problem, for in 1954, 300 tons of barbituates were consumed in sleeping pills. In Canada, they are also widely used, and their illegal sale became so serious a few years ago that the government revised the Narcotics Control Act to cover the distribution of barbiturates. This action was initiated because of the increasing number of barbituate addicts--and deaths attributed to its misuse, for barbituates can produce all degrees of depression of the central nervous system, from mild sedation to deep coma and death. Some become addicted after using them legitimately as sleeping pills, then continuing their use after the prescribed dosage is taken.

A barbituate addict is worse off than a heroin or morphine addict, since the 'goof ball' processes. He seems dull, stupid, slow, disoriented, half-asleep. If he wishes to withdraw from the drug, he suffers dreadful deprivation effects, since his body has developed a physical dependency on the drug. Sudden withdrawal is not recommended; it often results in death. Gradual withdrawal is often dreaded more than death by addicts. Rapid illness sets in, characterized by violent epileptic convulsions, hallucinations, and agitation similar to the alcoholic's delirium tremens. So violent does this become that it sometimes leads to death from exhaustion. Normally, delirium ends after 5 days, but can last up to 2 weeks, or be halted abruptly before that--by the patient's death.

Barbituates are used by narcotic addicts when narcotics are not available, and by alcoholics as a substitute for alcohol. Known as 'red birds', 'yellow jackets' and collectively called 'goof balls' on the black market, their sale--like opiate, cocaine, and marihuana trafficking--is controlled beyond legitimate medical suppliers, by organized crime.

Often people drown not only their sorrows but themselves in ethyl alcohol. This depressant has a wide clientele. Eight million Canadians use it; 250,000 are addicted to it. More money is spent each year in the U.S. for what pharmacologists refer to as a 'protoplasmic poison' than on welfare services for its destitute millions.

Alcohol is not a stimulant, but a depressant; it may even have the effect of a general anesthetic. As a euphoriant, alcohol has a limited value. It is freely available, fairly cheap and, in moderation, does not harm the body. In fact, it even has a certain food value, being burnt up in the blood to liberate a modest number of calories. It is

not, in normal people, a habit-forming drug, and its effects are not cumulative if the body is given sufficient time to eliminate it. However, since inhibitions disappear rather easily in the alcoholic cycle, the body is not often given sufficient time. Anyone consuming over one pint of whiskey at one sitting is risking a coma, and, if he persists, a swift and painless death, as breathing and beating of the heart are stopped by paralysis of the brain area controlling them. But even in smaller amounts (less than 0.3% concentration in the blood) alcohol can have damaging effects. The stomach produces large amounts of gastric juice to dilute the alcohol to a tolerable concentration. This acidic juice often irritates the tender walls of the stomach, producing gastric ulcers. Concentrations of fat sometimes build up in the liver, impairing the vital function, and leading to cirrhosis of the liver. Nerve damage may occur in the addict's body, because of a lack of vitamins in alcohol. This may lead to Korsakoff's psychosis--insanity because of the deterioration of the nervous system. Delirium tremens, the alcoholic's withdrawal sickness, claims a 4-5% mortality under the best conditions. Vomiting, constant tremors, hallucinations, disorientation, and dehydration are its characteristics.

I mentioned that Canada has 1/4 million alcoholics. The Yale University Center of Alcohol Studies estimates U.S. alcoholics at 4 1/2 million, with California, and San Francisco (16,760 alcoholics per 100,000 adults) leading the list. Social and environmental conditions foster alcoholics; heredity seems to perpetuate it. Alcoholism could soon become North America's worst social and medical problem.

Next week: 1. The Hallucinogens
2. Drugs and the Student.

to be Continued

Each year TREASURE VAN brings to York University an exotic collection of handicrafts from more than 30 countries. The articles include anything you might imagine, such as toy Koala bears and kangaroos from Australia, miniature bulls from Spain, brooches and bracelets, and ski caps from Peru, and some things you would never have dreamt of--like wife leaders! Unfortunately all elephant guns are sold out, but in most cases a machete would probably do as well.



An exchange student working in Treasure Van sets up a display of Indian and Japanese crafts. Better than a dozen countries are represented in this year's sale.

THE SOMERSET



The apartment designed like a private home -- on a 14-acre wooded estate near the York campus

- Centrally air-conditioned
- Split-level and single-level 1, 2 and 3 bedroom suites overlooking the estate
- Doorman service
- Swimming pool and cabana club
- Magnificent wooded setting
- Moderate rentals
- Under the same management as the luxurious Benvenuto on Avenue Road
- Model suite open daily from 12 noon

605 FINCH AVE., WEST OF BATHURST. 638-5900 OR 368-2679

Treasure Van

If you are tired of giving unimaginative gifts like socks, ties, gift cards, etc. for Christmas, birthdays or anniversaries you should plan to visit Treasure Van. If you are tired of getting socks, ties, gift cards, etc. bring your family, friends, neighbours and anyone else who is friendly disposed towards you.

Prices range from 50 cents to 150 dollars so you don't need to hesitate even if your student award hasn't come through yet.

Treasure Van is a project sponsored by World University Ser-

vice of Canada, and the revenue from it enables WUSC to develop its programmes of international co-operation and assistance between students and professors in various countries. WUSC helps students overseas who are trying to cope with problems like inadequate accommodations and lack of classroom facilities, equipment and textbooks.

Treasure Van will be at Glendon College, Bayview and Lawrence, in the Atkinson Common Room, from November 7 - 11, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

STUDENTS SAY

by Harvey Mangel

Students, students, lend me your ears I have an announcement to make and spread across the halls and rooms of York. York is great! We have spirit! Do not listen to all disturbers who proclaim in unintelligent soliloquies that York is a dead institution of unspirited, uncaring students. They are Lies! Lies! Lies! York is alive with a spirit of growth. We are a young institution with a fantastic potential and we will reach that potential very soon. And what is that potential? It is to be the greatest, the most exciting and have the best students of any university not only in Toronto, but Ontario as well. Wait! Why minimize our potential? We will be the greatest in Canada.

This weeks question I asked of only first year students for two main reasons. First, they comprise the greatest number of students of any year at York campus. Second, because I am under the hopeful impression that all those who have passed the grind of first year have already a definite spirit and a definite knowledge of university life.

Before I continue I must make a confession. Before I asked this weeks question I had a very definite idea of what the answers would be like. In fact I was so sure of the type of answers I was going to receive that I had already written a very sarcastic article blasting the lack of life at York and also the coldness of first year students. I thought everybody would make nasty statements such as--'Spirit, what

Are you satisfied with University Life and Spirit at York?

Ted Nicoloff FI

spirit?' 'This place is for the birds' 'I wish I would have gone to U. of T.' But to my happy surprise most answers were the complete opposite. True, no-one said that York is a bulging balloon of spirit. But they definitely did say that York has spirit. It is under the surface and it is growing. That is the most important statement--Spirit is growing.

For my lack of faith in York students and for my prejudiced ideas before writing this article, I hereby apologize and to punish myself for my lack of faith in York students I take an oath that I will not smoke my usual cigarette after supper tonight.

First year students I think your great. I am sure when you realize what time each of your subjects allow, that you will give your extra time to promoting York. Our only problem is people who say we have no university life and no spirit. YEA YORK!

Ques.--Are you satisfied with university life and spirit at York.

Harvey Parkes VI

It's all I envisioned it would be. I worked for a year and I'm very happy to be here. I think it's pretty good. Of course it's dead in a way because of a lack of a football team. A school needs one to get behind it and cheer. I'm disappointed in a way because York did not do enough for the United Appeal. I think more people should get behind activities. But as I said before I am quite happy here.

Bruce Norman VI

I came knowing it won't be as lively as U. of T. Social life is important for university life and therefore it was not a shock to see how dead things are here. But life is picking up. There is a definite movement for school spirit. I haven't joined anything yet, but a few activities will get my support. I want to first see how much time I have to give to my studies and once I realize what I can afford to give to the university I'll give it.

Kathy Ballantyne VI

University is not as different as I thought it would be. I live in residence and my whole life is centred around the university. I tend to forget about the outside world. School spirit and life is good. My only problem is that I'm not a joiner.

Grace Rajnovich VI

York is twice as good as McGill. I think spirit is great. I am very happy that I came here.

Marshall Snyder VI

I think it's tremendous here. University life is great. Spirit leaves something to be desired. It's here but it is not evident because we need a team so people can go out and scream. Students are just getting untract from work. They'll start screaming soon.

Whoever wants to get involved can find York great. Before every student comes to university he always builds up the myth of college life. But when he is actually in he realizes that you have to buckle down. There is not enough spirit here but that is due to the lack of sports activities. Once first year students realize how much work they have to give to each subject, then they can join in. But we need a football team, something to scream for, a figurehead to look up to.

Ian Baillie FI

It's school work and that's all. There is a certain freeness here. There isn't enough spirit but the university is growing. I think we need an initiation here. We also need more public address announcements to know what is going on.

Danny Bellan FI

I think it's a great experience. I like the courses. I like the professors and I like the students. I like everything about York. It's a new university and it takes a while for spirit to become evident. Once York becomes established it will be better than U. of T. and have plenty of spirit.

Diane Bridges FI

Communication is not so good. I didn't know about elections and the people running. The union between students and the student council is not so good. But there is a definite movement for school spirit.

dear sir:

Dear Sir:

I must take exception with the editorial on the last page of the October 21, issue. In this editorial Jim Richardson outlines a plan to introduce tackle football to York. He states that 'Canadian students do not identify with sports like rugger'. If he is correct, then it is a reflection on the students. Rugger, by virtue of its continuous play, is much more exciting to watch than football, and has as much body contact and the accompanying injuries. Soccer is easily recognized to be a game of infinitely more skill than football.

Mr. Richardson is sadly mistaken when he states that Canadian students do identify themselves with 'baton-twirling, cymbal-clashing, banner-waving football'. He is also painfully misinformed if he really thinks that football is 'an integral part of university life'. It certainly is not a part of university life for most of the students I know at York.

Mr. Richardson must also be aware of the ridiculous cost per man of outfitting a football team. As an equal member of this university I would protest very vigorously the expenditure of a great deal of money for the physical pleasure of a disproportionately small number of individuals. This money could be used to provide facilities for many more participants in more worthwhile activities. The cost of equipment for rugger, soccer, hockey, basketball, water polo etc. is so much more reasonable.

Finally, Mr. Richardson feels that enthusiasm engendered by football would spread to other sports. Experience has shown that it has just the opposite effect: it distracts attention from other more significant activities. Sorry Mr. Richardson, you're offside.

Sincerely,
Brian Knowles FII

Yo Yo's Loses by Inches

On Saturday McMaster was to play host at the E.C.I.R.A. regatta but because of the strong winds, the regatta moved to St. Catherines. As result of this shift, York was forced to use an unfamiliar shell but this failed to dismay the sturdy crew.

York had a good start and after about 1/2 mile of rowing they were amongst the top 3 crews. They then pulled ahead of the other crews only to lose to Brock in the end by inches. The Freshman crew was composed of Ted Collis, Don Givens, Bob Keats, Wayne Harris, Terry Ruffle, John Maniesso, Fred Halpern, Ian Fairly and Bob Whiltan.

Immediately following this race the Freshman crew with two changes rowed Jr. Varsity.

In this race York's tired but stalwart team rowed against fresh teams from the other universities.

Despite this handicap, York managed to place second. Larry Appleby, Don Givens, Bob Keats, Wayne Harris, Terry Ruffle, Ken Murray, Fred Halpern, Ian Fairly, and Bob Whittan rowed for the Jr. Varsity Team.

Western University plays host to the E.C.I.R.A. championship tomorrow. All are welcome.

Results of the races were:

Freshman	Jr. Varsity
1 Brock	1 Brock
2 York	2 York
3 Western	3 McMaster
4	4 Western
5 Toronto	
6 McMaster	

SPORTS POT

FRI. NOV. 4
Varsity Hockey--York at Ryerson
Men's Varsity Basketball--York vs. University College at Glendon 8:30 PM

SAT. NOV. 5
Rowing--Championship Regatta at London Rowing Club, Fanshawe Lake, London Ont.
--races begin at 1 PM
Soccer--H.I.T. at York
--North-west Field at

MON. NOV. 7
Womens' Intercollegiate Basketball, Founders vs. Glendon at Glendon 7:30 pm
11 AM
Flag-Football--Intercollege, Vanier vs. Founders at Glendon

MON. NOV. 7
Mens Varsity Volleyball
--practises 6-8 pm; Beverley Hts. Junior High, 26 Troutebrooke Dr. (Sheppard & Keele)
--tryouts during practice--12 players in squad.

WED. NOV. 10
Womens' Intercollege Basketball; Vanier vs. Founders at York: 7:30 pm.

EXHIBITION HOCKEY

York's varsity hockey team defeated Guelph 5-3 Saturday at Guelph in an exhibition game. Eric McGlening, Mike Tumpane, Fred Pollard, Paul Erickson and Kent Pollard scored for York. Laurie Ego fired two for Guelph and Dick Findlay potted one.



photo: clark hill

THE SCRUM or 'I suppose your wondering why I called this meeting together . . .'

Williams paces Rugger Team to Victory

by Jim Richardson

Conditions were ideal for the rugger game between York and McMaster here last Wednesday. York started the game a man short, enabling McMaster to keep the ball in our end from the start. However, only a goal-post prevented Tony Williams' field-goal attempt from giving York an early 3 point lead.

When Murray Young entered the game for York to fill in the vacant spot on the team, York gained momentum. The result was a try by Tony Williams after a quick break on a scrum from 25 yards out. Williams reached the goal-line just in time to stave off annihilation by half the McMaster team. He missed the convert. Score, 3-0.

McMaster rebounded to tie the game temporarily with a field-goal. But, York pressed again. Murray Young reached the goal-line but somehow was pushed back

and tackled. Ken Hogg got the ball on the scrum and scored easily from a couple of yards away. The convert was missed. Score York 6, McMaster 3.

Before the end of the half, Larry Nancekivell drove his way for 3 more points from a scrum ten yards out. Tony Williams converted to make it 11-3 at the half. It was obvious to all, more painfully to the McMaster team, that York's lead was the result of more inspired play.

The game was marred by an injury to Ed Davis at the start of the second half. He was carried off the field with a mild concussion but fortunately, it should not keep him out of action too long. Play remained near mid-field for the rest of the contest with the exception of an unconverted try by McMaster near the end of the match.