

Excalibur



Volume I Number 3

The Student Weekly of York University

Toronto, October 21, 1966

Pro Tem Under Fire

PRO TEM EDITOR QUILTS



This is a Prisoner of War?



These are Commandos?

Civil War Breaks Out

A group of York Campus students, under the name of the Red and White Commandos, abducted a slave that was about to be put on the auction block at Glendon College Wednesday.

In the midst of auction proceedings in Glendon cafeteria, of which proceeds go to S.H.A.R.E., members of the 'special action unit' dashed in and wrested the fair (blonde) Kathy McKenie before 500 onlookers.

A ransom note stated that Glendon would be required to pay the sum of the highest bid made at the auction plus one dollar. The ransom money would be reallocated to the United Appeal.

Kathy spent her captivity in Founders Residence in the com-

pany of most of the raiders, but not for long.

Glendon students, after thoroughly searching the campus, managed to retrieve Kathy. But they didn't leave York Campus until they had abducted Pauline Rowe, Treasurer of Founders' Student Council.

Glendon College then demanded ransom for S.H.A.R.E.

But this is not the end of our tail. York 'commandoes', determined to have the last say sallied forth once again to Glendon recaptured the slave and kidnapped another residence girl as well. One girl, interviewed while being held captive said she felt very 'insecure'; the other complained

Mannie Zeller (War Correspondent)

that it was 'cold'.

In what was supposed to be a counter-counter-counter raid Glendon students returned to Founders College but their efforts to effect another kidnapping were thwarted and only served to engender another raid (this time it would be a 'counter-counter-counter raid') by York students.

The results of the effort have not arrived in time for Excalibur to report them.

At last report, however, all was far from quiet on the front.



Talk about a tight situation, it's Micheal (Hood Robin) Chilco, and "Where's my apple?"

This was a promotion affair for the Founders' College archery contest held on Wednesday, Oct. 11.

The winners were Norman Kelly, Ron Berresford, Bob Roth, Howard Kitchener and Fred Halpern.

Oct. 20

John Adams has resigned as editor of the Pro-Tem. His resignation came in the wake of much criticism of his running the Glendon weekly paper. However, he did not resign due to the criticism of his paper. He has left York university for a job which he felt he 'could not turn down.' The Glendon College student council will shortly pick a new editor for the paper. Whether or not the several staff members who resigned under John Adams editorship will now return may well depend on who is chosen to replace him. Criticisms of the Pro-Tem were aired in a special meeting held by the Student Council last Monday.

Oct. 19

by Fred Nix

A report, written by a commission set up to look into charges laid against John Adams' running of Pro-Tem, was discussed.

The commission gave its support to Mr. Adams; however, it advised he carry out their recommendations, specifically to quit his part-time job as a Telegram reporter. The commission felt that Pro-Tem editors should not be allowed to work for other papers that might divide their loyalties.

The commission also felt that editors have the right to exclude and re-word copy except for letters-to-the-editor and commentary.

Larry Goldstein, ex-assistant editor of Pro-Tem objected to this point and said there is not 'a paper in the world' that doesn't reserve the right to change letters-to-the editor.

There was also some discussion as to setting guide-lines for Pro-Tem, in the light of the 'poor quality' of the paper so far this year. The commission and most council members, although they agreed with the 'poor quality' charge, blamed it on lack of experienced staff.

The commission was definitely against guide-lines and said that the editor should be free to set the paper's policy as he sees fit. If, however, the editor's policy became unreasonable, he should be asked to resign.

There were no motions against the commission's conclusions to support Mr. Adams and to ask that he quit the Telegram.

Staff Notice

There will be a general staff meeting of all members of the Excalibur staff at 5 PM. Monday in the Founders Social and Debates Room. Everyone please attend.

Election Invalid

Staff

Mel Lubek, one of the candidates in the S.R.C. election for Vanier College Representatives is protesting the results of the vote. Apparently Lubek's protest alleges that posters belonging to the successful candidates Harry Lipskar and Dave King were not removed before the mandatory date announced by the Chief Returning Office, and that Lipskar was lobbying at the polls--

That is, encouraging votes in his favour. C.R.O. Rex Lingwood has no comment to make 'until an official protest has been received'. Any such protest will be investigated by the C.R.O. in conjunction with the S.R.C.

300 Checks Bounce at U of S

C.U.P.

SASKATOON (CUP)--About 300 worthless cheques, written to the tune of \$42,000 have been passed by University of Saskatchewan students paying their fees this fall.

The U of S controller's office revealed Oct. 14. The bad cheques, were written during the three week period ending Sept. 30, and efforts are being made to collect the money.

To date, \$27,000 has been cleared, but the controller's office is still attempting to locate students who wrote the remaining cheques.

No charges have been laid against students, because it is assumed many students made mistakes unintentionally.

Failure to clear NSF cheques or any other cheque returned and not cleared by the bank can result in severe academic and criminal penalties, he explained.

PARADOXICAL DOCTOR ZHIVAGO

Don McKay

Trying to achieve the almost impossible Doctor Zhivago becomes a paradox. It is a combination of a romantic tragedy with a spectacular account of the Russian Revolution and its aftermath. The result is fascinating.

The movie is the flashback biography of Zhivago—a doctor-poet living during the revolution. The doctor loves his wife, Tanya—an aristocrat—and abhors the results of the revolution. The poet loves Lara—the abandoned wife of a revolutionary leader—and admires the ideals of the revolution. The movie is the study of the character conflicts of Zhivago.

The characters are presented with a challenge. They must create believable characterizations that are strong enough not to be overpowered by the spectacular scenery and action. Yet each character must show delicate nuances of personality so that the audience can identify with them as real people.

Julie Christie as Lara and Geraldine Chaplin as Tanya are both successful. Each actress creates an individual woman that Zhivago could easily love, but each woman has a personality all her own. Omar Sharif as Zhivago tends to be wooden in his portrayal in the first half of the movie. In supporting roles, Alec Guinness, as Zhivago's brother and Rita Tushingham as Zhivago's bastard daughter are excellent. The general quality of the acting is high.

David Lean, the director, achieves the impossible. He produces a spectacular account of the political passion of the revolution in Russia. Then within this framework he centres the audience's attention on the story of Zhivago, his love, and his many conflicts.

Lean uses the camera to include the audience in the action. This is especially notable when he uses the camera so that the audience experiences true fear and disgust as the Czar's guards attacked and slaughtered the revolutionaries. Lean dubbed in Maurice Jarre's haunting and beautiful music with subtlety and skill.

By concentrating on Zhivago's biography rather than on the revolution he has excelled his previous efforts; e.g. *The Bridge on the River Kwai*.

CUS cont'd

far to CUS structure and leadership has come from McGill, the only large Quebec university still in the union, and Alberta. Dubbed the "terrible two" in Halifax, McGill and Alberta were so closely aligned on some issues they could have taken turns representing the right point of view. (In one instance, when the means students should use to express political opinion was being discussed, Edmonton council president Branny Schepanovich had to discard a carefully prepared speech merely because his McGill counterpart, Jim McCoubrey, had been placed first on the speakers list.)

McGill's position in CUS is unique. The only value of that university to CUS at present is the membership fees its more than 10,000 students will be paying. There is little doubt the two McGill strong men, McCoubrey and his vice-president Arnie Aberman, are sympathetic to Alberta's stand. However, in addition to the left-right confrontation at McGill, the campus is split on whether it should be a member of a national union or

F. Scott Fitzgerald; A Critical Portrait By Henry Dan Piper, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966, \$10.95

Fitzgerald is currently suffering a revival. Books by and about him are in demand throughout North America—which is fine, except that such interest attracts swarms of critics who have no special understanding of the subject but feel obliged to comment learnedly.

This could happen to any author. The problem is worse in this case, though, because so many academics feel a mythic kinship with the man. Such feelings are generally specious, based on memories of (or longings for) the Roaring 20's, an obvious desire to be thought of as secretly romantic, or a degree conferred more than 25 years ago from Fitzgerald's university, Princeton.

Most such critics are certain to miss the point in attempting serious re-evaluation of Fitzgerald's work. They fail for the same reasons Fitzgerald fails to express reality to minds drilled under the Shadow of World War Two. Such critics want to talk about him in terms of good and evil, but he talks only of right and wrong. The former are universal categories; his are merely personal.

Failure to make this distinction leads one, for example, to decide as Piper has that *The Great Gatsby* is a search for a moral absolute and that in *Tender is the Night* Dick married Nicole for her money. Where there is no sin Piper feels it is necessary to invent one.

Piper carries this conviction that the world is bi-polar at good and evil into his attitude to Fitzgerald.

No clear understanding of Fitzgerald as a person emerges, but only a representation of Fitzgerald as the object of various forces—Zelda, liquor, his desire for money, the standard writer's passion to transform experience into art, etc. Some discussion of these matters is essential, of course. But the examination must be more profound than Piper has undertaken if we are to understand the mind that was trying to speak about the world in terms of these experiences.

Putting it bluntly, Piper lacks the insight and imagination that Arthur Mizener displayed in *The Far Side of Paradise* in 1951.

of the predominantly French, provincial organization, UGEQ. McCoubrey and Aberman would dearly love to compromise all points of view by arranging for voluntary membership in both unions for McGill's students. The two leaders can be expected to continue promotion of the student right concept, but also to avoid a showdown because of their tenable and complicated mandate.

Despite the fact the universities that have left CUS in recent years (other than those who left to join UGEQ) have not openly complained of CUS political involvement, it would be wrong to suggest they do not share the Alberta-McGill point of view. What Alberta and McGill have really done is provide the discontents with a philosophy. Alberta's specific complaints were not unlike those of other withdrawing campuses. CUS was not, Alberta said both prior to and during the congress, concentrating on improving and expanding services of direct concern to students.

Rex Murphy, council president of Newfoundland's Memorial University, took considerable pain to

Mizener anticipated and surpassed virtually everything Piper tries here.

Their respective treatments of the Fitzgeralds' move to St. Paul is a case in point.

Piper claims Fitzgerald "felt a compulsion to return and make his peace with Summit Avenue." He cites no authority for the remark and none of the published letters or other materials bear him out. Of *Zelda*, he remarks briefly: "The city's staid respectability irritated her and she was soon restless for New York."

Mizener provides 5 1/2 lively pages and proves *Zelda's* feeling by quoting her letter to Ludlow Fowler: "We are simply mad to get back to New York . . . This damned place is 18 below zero and I go around thanking God that, anatomically and proverbially speaking, I am safe from the awful fate of the monkey".

Such vigorous scholarship is not demonstrated by Mr. Piper.

On the contrary, his best moments come when he is close to pedantry. One of the best parts of the book is a discussion of Willa Cather's influence on Fitzgerald.

And Piper's account of the composition of *The Great Gatsby* on the basis of the several extant drafts is excellent: it is also most certainly modelled on Matthew J. Bruccoli's *The Composition of Tender is the Night: a Study of the Manuscripts* (1963). Mr. Piper though he undertakes a three-chapter discussion of *Tender is the Night* in its various stages, never mentions Bruccoli or his work.

The prize for blind misunderstanding must go to his plaintive cry on page 93 as he scores Fitzgerald for slipshod work:

" . . . (The Beautiful and Damned) . . . never received the final polishing it should have had. For example, at one point Gloria tells Anthony that she is pregnant . . . but we never hear anything more about this interesting development. Whatever happened to her baby?"

In the novel, Anthony goes to his grandfather for advice or money or something to face the prospect of this onrushing baby. When he returns Gloria clearly wants to speak to him but impatiently waits till a servant has gone:

"When the Oriental had been squelched and dismissed to the kitchen, Anthony turned questioningly to Gloria:

This year Radio York is offering YOU the opportunity of being a radio commentator on CJRT-FM, 91.1 meg., Toronto. Potential audience: 2 million. Airtime: Saturday afternoons, 2-3 p.m.

Those who participated in programming last year will note the welcome change to an extended time period—you couldn't say much in 15 minutes, especially when Glendon used 13 minutes for their activity announcements. Now, however, we have the time, and no topic is too large. Would you like to question the mental stability of Hugh Hefner? Or analyse his bank account. Or heap sophisticated sarcasm on Einstein's theory of general relativity? Or talk of the Toronto African Violet Club's earthy centennial project? Then Radio York is for you.

"Communications will be the Big thing at York within a few years," says Al Kaplan, Vanier Chairman, and his enthusiasm is catching. Al hopes that Radio York will become a students' forum which any student, group of students, or club can use to air its view.

The Debating Club has already taped *The Great Sex Debate*, and it will be heard on CJRT tomorrow. (Dr. Cohen: "Don't worry, I'm sure the university will interpret your remarks as progressive speculation.")

Experience in radio isn't necessary, Yorkers—broadcasting assistance will be provided if you request it.

In future years, the library of taped programs will provide students with a verbal history of the University's activities. What will you say when your children listen, and ask "What did YOU do on Radio York, Daddy?"

"It's all right," she announced, smiling broadly. "And it surprised me more than it does you."

"There's no doubt?"
"None! Couldn't be!"

They rejoiced happily, gay again with reborn irresponsibility.

Either careless reading or an astounding ignorance of life would be required to miss that one. No, it's not worth it. There is room for a lot of good work on Fitzgerald but most of the ground covered here has been covered before—and better.

condemn CUS administration and services in a long and fiery speech at Halifax. He succeeded in having himself labelled as "childish", and criticized for failing to recognize that efficiency takes time.

The same reaction greeted Schepanovich, McCoubrey and Aberman as they laboured to direct CUS away from political involvement. Time and again they were snowed under by philosophies of student action and youth involvement in society that have swept over the North American continent since the turn of the decade. What was often misinterpreted by student leaders in Halifax, and even since the Alberta withdrawal, is that Alberta and McGill are not as disenchanted about past CUS services as they are about the organization's new objectives and its recent refusal to expand promotion of common student interests.

The new leaders of the right have taken a long look at the evolving structures of CUS, and perhaps understand their significance better than many CUS supporters. As now structured, CUS is much more than an or-

ganization dedicated to the student. Universal accessibility is much more than CUS education objectives of two years ago which were defined as underlining "that every individual has the right to receive the education that will assure his fullest personal development, and that it is the responsibility of society to guarantee this right of education to the individual, regardless of race, creed and geographic or economic circumstances, since the development of the individual is essential to the development of society."

Of course, universal accessibility need not in itself be interpreted as political. Few, if any, student leaders, and certainly none of the current right, would suggest that it should not be an aim of CUS. However, the interpretation given to universal accessibility by left leaders goes far beyond ensuring that no post-secondary education. The concept of universal student loans comes much closer to realizing this objective than most CUS leaders would like to admit.

Book Review

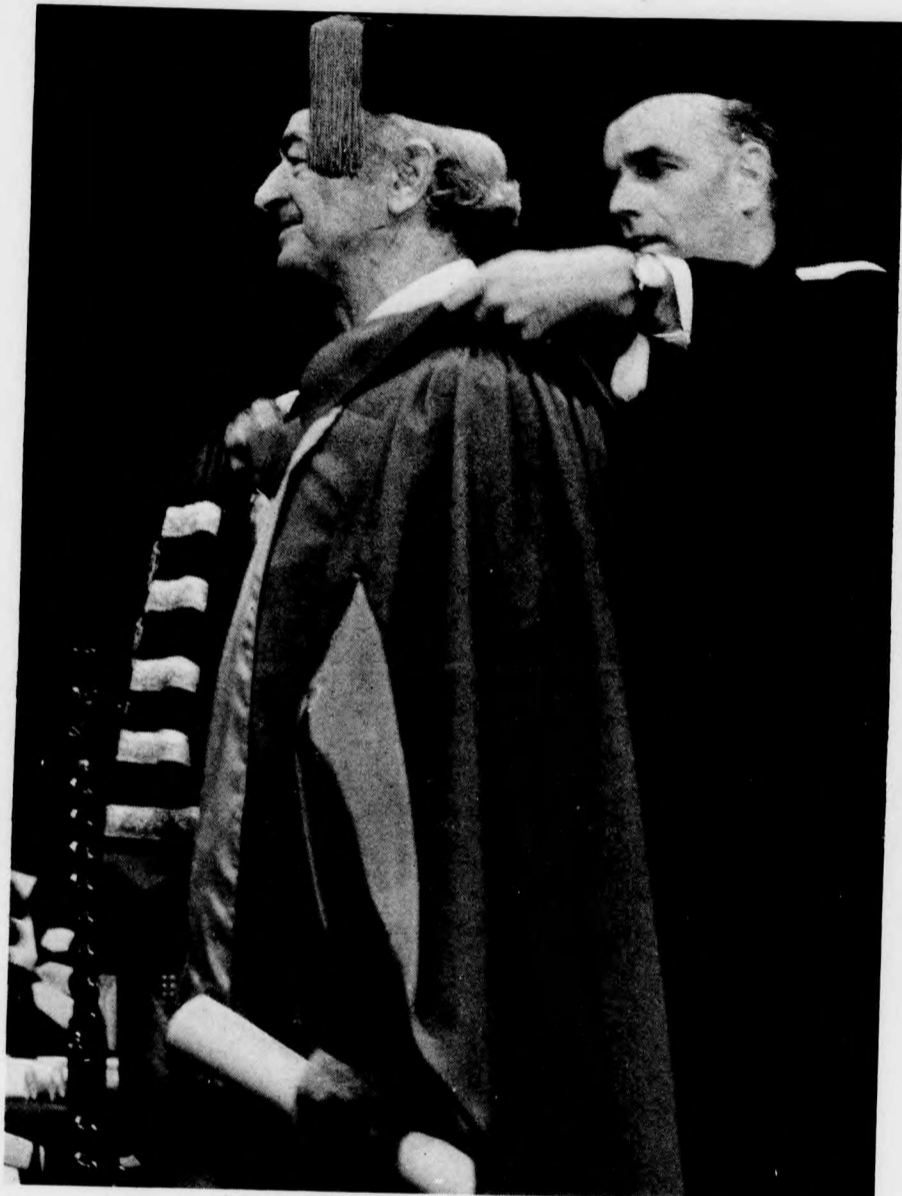
Lawrence Miller

Radio York on the Air

Gary Gayda

YORK UNIVERSITY

FALL CONVOCATION



Charles Ogilvie
'Linus Carl Pauling, a man who found a place whereon to stand and a lever long enough to move the world.'

AUTUMN CONVOCATION

"This Convocation marks a time of scientific beginnings for this university."

Thus Dr. Murray Ross, President of York, stated the theme of Friday's Fall Convocation in his opening remarks to the audience at Burton auditorium. As honorary Doctor of Science degrees were conferred upon each of the four recipients, Dr. Ross praised them individually for their contributions to scientific progress and emphasized the interdisciplinary nature of their research and achievements.

Dr. D.O. Hebb of the Dept. of Psychology, McGill University, was cited for his integration of the biological and behavioral sciences which led to his research in neuropsychological theory and new insights into the role of heredity and environment in determining behavior.

Dr. Ross lauded George G. Simpson, of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology as one of the principal architects of the modern synthetic theory of evolution, and cited his applica-

tion of population genetics to the interpretation of the fossil record.

Dr. Wm. George Schneider was honored for his contributions to knowledge in the fields of structural chemistry, proton exchange behaviour, and hydrogen bonding. The Vice-President (Scientific) of the National Research Council, has also published papers on organic crystal semiconductors, ultrasonics, intermolecular forces, and molecular properties.

Dr. Linus Pauling, winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace for Chemistry, was recognized for his achievements in mathematical physics, chemistry, biology and medicine. The University also saluted him as "a man who made the courage of pacifism luminous again".

York awarded its first graduate degree at the Convocation when Elizabeth Ann Hoy received her M.A. in Psychology. Six York students and one Atkinson College student were awarded B.A. degrees.

Anita Levine



Charles Ogilvie
Dr. Murray Ross begins the President's Remarks to the Convocation.

The Agonizing Reappraisal

In the Convocation Address Friday at York's Burton Auditorium, Dr. William Schneider, Vice-President (Scientific) of the National Research Council outlined a possible solution to control society's growing involvement in science.

Dr. Schneider blamed spiralling research costs which have been increasingly subsidized by government as the major cause of society's intervention. The cost of research is expanding so rapidly that if present trends continue, Dr. Schneider estimates that it will equal the Gross National Product in fifty years. Society through government and industry, is becoming involved in science to the point that, by means of research funds, it can dictate the end to which a scientist must work.

Scientists in the 1960's are just beginning to reappraise the effects of this involvement. They fear that the intellectual freedom and curiosity necessary for scientific progress may be curtailed by a materialistic society which only values immediate ends and does not recognize the most essential part of science - the

exploration of scientific frontiers. For example, government can demand that scientists concentrate on military advancements and industry will support only scientific experiments which will develop a better-tasting toothpaste. This leaves the most important aspect of new knowledge, the development of new knowledge, to wither and die.

Dr. Schneider suggested the formulation of a scientific policy on which society could base its dealings with science. First, society should recognize the two aspects of science: 1. the application of existing knowledge to immediate, specific ends; and 2. the exploration of scientific frontiers. Secondly, society should promote a favourable environment for science, one which is "vital and creative" and allows scientists increased freedom to research as they wish. Thirdly, science through technology should be directed toward solving social problems. And lastly, a criterion should be established by which society can determine the amount of resources to be allocated to science.

Barbara Marshall

Profile of the Whole Man LINUS PAULING

Of all men who have been honored by universities for their concern about the human condition, Linus Pauling, more than any living man, epitomizes the totality of that concern.

Dr. Pauling has committed himself to the cause of saving humanity from its own destruction. As a scientist he has used all his knowledge to that end, and as an internationalist has used all his persuasive powers to make men see the truth before it is too late.

His early studies in molecular structure led to interest in the structure of living tissues and ultimately to contributions in the fields of biology and medicine, such as the concept of molecular abnormality in such diseases as sickle cell anaemia.

Children born with this disease are the product of parents with conflicting blood types. Dr. Pauling has devised a simple test which he feels should be given to all couples considering marriage.

Anita Levine



Charles Ogilvie
L-R: Dr. Murray Ross, Wm. Schneider, Linus Pauling, W. P. Scott, (Chairman of the Board of Governors), D. O. Hebb, G. G. Simpson.

TEACH IN ON CHINA

Story: Mannie Zeller
Photos: Charles Ogilvie



Session one opened with Dr. Han Suyin, author of 'Love Is A Many Splendoured Thing' and practicing M.D. in Hong Kong, who described the Red Guard as mischevious children merely letting off steam. She closed the session with the assurance that if the United States did not cease escalating the war in Viet Nam, China would certainly go to war.

In the second session, Mr. Hirendranath Mukerjee, leader, of the Communist Party in India, was the most demagogic of the speakers. His sundry dramatic gestures fascinated the audience and delighted the photographers.

He immediately captured his listeners by assuring them that they were indeed no "dusty desert of dollars" as was the United States and that Canadians certainly had a vivid personality.

Mr. Mukerjee spoke of "the hurt which even as a Communist, I have received from a Communist country" in reference to the Sino-Indian military confrontations. He spoke most eloquently for co-existence with China and concluded that: "As sure as the sun will rise tomorrow socialism will triumph over the world." However, he added, "victory does not come itself, it has to be dragged by the hand."

Session three, as session two, was entirely for co-existence with China. Therefore, disagreement was not a major feature of this session.

Session four, without a doubt, was the climax of the Teach-in. In one corner was the outspoken and highly capable Mr. John Men-

See Teach-In Page 5

CHINA FACTS

Area: 3,767,751 sq. miles (third largest country in world)
Coast Line: 5,653
Population: 6,500,000,000 Est. (most populous country)
Population Density: 149 people per sq. mile (U.S.: 51 people per sq. mile, India: 356 people per sq. mile)
Population Distribution: 80 per cent rural; 20 per cent urban.
(Canada: 30 per cent rural; 70 per cent urban)



INDOCTRINATION ANYONE?

The International Teach-in held this week in Toronto by the University of Toronto was acclaimed an overwhelming success. But was it?

Initially the Teach-in was purported to be a meeting ground for ideas (in particular, co-existence or containment for China) to be presented fully by capable authorities on the subject.

It certainly cannot be denied that the co-existence segment of the topic was ably presented since ten of the twelve speakers

were for co-existence. This left two, one of whom spoke in vain since the audience was unable to hear Lord Lindsay due, partially, to acoustical problems. And then there was one - Mr. Charles Burton Marshall.

Hence, the teams lined up along the scrimmage line ten to one with one on the sidelines. This is the way that the Teach-in set about educating the Canadian and American students to the full range of aspects on the problem.

Charles Burton Marshall:

In reference to whatever decision Canada makes on the issue: 'Flip a coin. Do as you please.'

It's not a world shaker. It will only be a small footnote in diplomatic history.'



Teach In Reaches 2,000,000

The Teach-in's total estimated audience exceeded 2,000,000 people. The radio hook-up reached stations coast to coast in both Canada and the United States -- from Halifax to Vancouver; from New York

to Los Angeles.

Closed-circuit brought the teach-in to thirteen different university campuses in Canada. An average of five thousand students turned out for the teach-in sessions at Varsity arena.

The Red Guard

The controversial Chinese Red Guard arose frequently throughout the Teach-in.

Mr. David Crook, whose three boys are classmates of Red Guard Members, referred to them as "decent youngsters friendly and courteous." He insisted that the violence which was attributed to their activities was due more to sensationalism of western press than to actual fact.

In Communist societies, explained Mr. Crook, the press serves as "an instrument of education and moulding". It does not carry murders, rapes and other sensationalisms. Whereas, western press "exists for business advertisement".

Dr. Han Suyin explained the Red Guard as the instrument which Mao Tse Tung hopes to keep the revolutionary ideology evolving and free from deviating influences. She referred to the youth of China as aimless and needful of guidance just as are the youth of any other society. But Mao Tse Tung realizing this, has organized them and converted them into integrally active members of society.

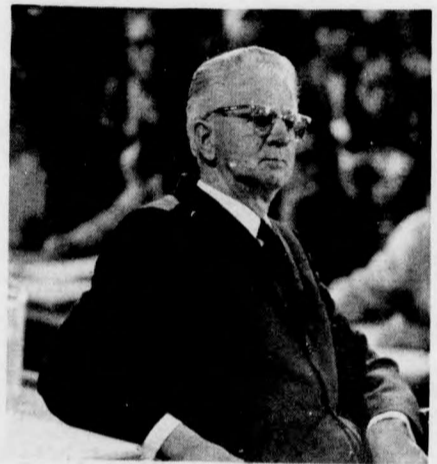


Dr. Han Suyin:
China is sure that The United States will some day attack her.

Mr. David Crook:

"Chinese factory managers put in two days (per week) at the work bench . . . generals serve a month every year in the ranks as privates . . . intellectuals go to the countryside for months to live, eat, work and study with the peasants." This is so that they will lose touch with other integral parts of their society.

One student in the audience queried of his neighbour whether it would not also be a good idea to have faculty members take the part of lowly undergraduates several days per month?



Mr. Chester Ronning:

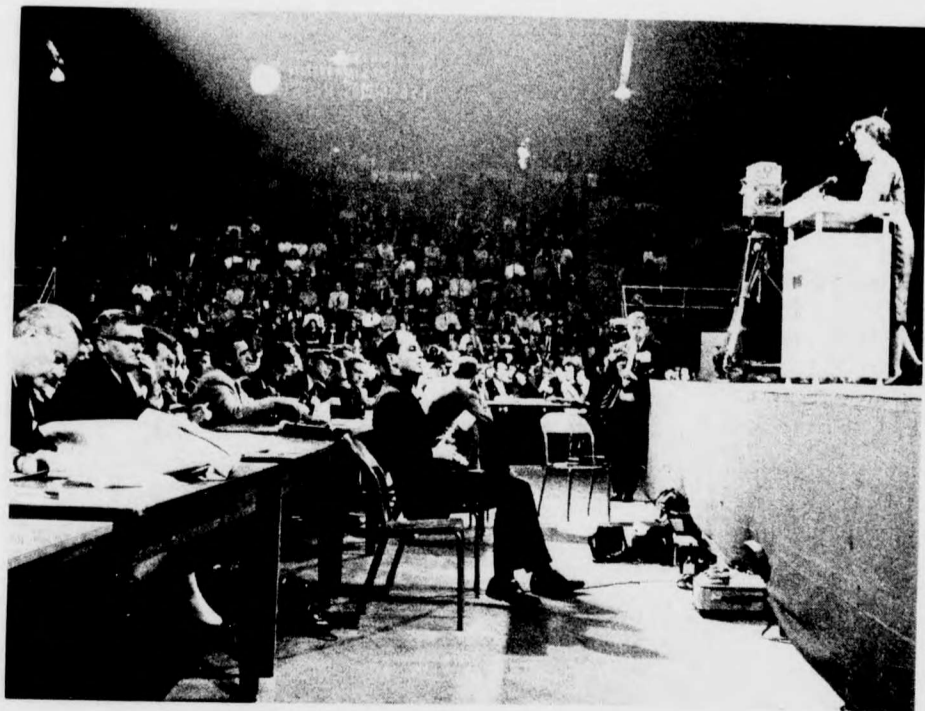
In reference to Mr. Marshall's speech: "I'm gratified for his tone of voice . . . I couldn't help thinking of my childhood image of Uncle Sam." He continued, "It was this sort of thing that made Americans so popular in China."

TEACH-IN (cont from Page 4)

delson, Member of Parliament for Penistone in South York, England; the mild but determined Mr. Leo Mates, director of the Institute of International Politics and Economy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia; and the cool, incisive chairman, Mr. Chester Ronning, Canadian peace emissary to Viet Nam. In the other corner, under the banner of 'containment' was Mr. Charles Burton Marshall, professor of International Relations at the John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

After nearly three sessions of pro-China talks Mr. Marshall was a respite.

In evaluating the Teach-in for what it was, rather than what it should have been, it gave Canadian students a chance to see and hear some of the most informed authorities on international affairs.



Question directed to Dr. Han Suyin:

"Why are Chinese children taught that Americans have green faces and fingers of blood?"



If you look hard you can almost see the audience being enlightened!

CUS--

NEW POWER ON THE LEFT?

Barry Rust (CUP)

OTTAWA--'How goes the battle, General?'

'The centre holds firm, we're advancing on the left and closing up the right,' could well be the reply of CUS president Doug Ward.

Asked the same question a few years ago, a CUS president could equally well have responded, 'I didn't know we were fighting.'

A significant and very dynamic change during the past two years characterizes CUS. The "smaller and tighter" union Ward spoke of following the University of Alberta's withdrawal, is also a very different union.

The new union is definitely politically-oriented, geared, in the words of Ward, "to impinge on society". Its leaders seldom speak of the "organization" now, but rather of the "movement" of the "program".

The change has also brought with it the so-called left-right split of student leaders. (Although the term "right" is really a misnomer since those labelled with it really disclaim the union's responsibility for political expression.)

The left leaders claim that students must take active roles in national and international politics. They feel CUS can enter the political field on grounds that the majority of students agree with their principles.

The right similarly advocates student responsibility in politics, but claims CUS as a national organization should not be politically involved. According to right leaders, the union can never hope to represent the political opinions of all students.

The new political direction of CUS was apparent at the organization's 30th Congress in Halifax last month. More resolutions on education policy and international affairs were passed at that congress than at any other in recent years. Of real significance are the number of directives for achieving the union's objective of universal accessibility to post-secondary education, that were given to the national executive. Among the mandates on means are demands on government for student salaries, solicitations of support from labor unions for CUS objectives, and demands on the government to relinquish certain taxing powers to the provinces. In the past, CUS has been content to study and compile information on what it considers to be student problems, and leave means to the politicians.

The concentration on education policy and international affairs also meant a corresponding decrease in resolutions on non-political student problems. A resolution promoting student mental health, for example, was given top priority among proposals concerned with common student problems, but it only placed tenth in the overall list of priorities. It is here that the so-called student right draws the line. The Canadian Union of Students, says the right, is meant to promote the interests of all students, not to be a political sounding board, or, worst of all, a political activist.

Undoubtedly the right leaders' fight to keep CUS non-political is encouraged by a fear that increased political involvement will destroy the common meeting ground of students. They can point to history to validate their fears. Traditionally, interest groups can choose between two alternatives. They either concentrate on promoting and giving expression to the common interests of their members, or they select certain specific, principled ends

and stick to them come proverbial hell or high water.

Two agrarian organizations, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Progressives, learned a bitter lesson by attempting to maintain their interest groups both while giving them political expression. Despite political success, both organizations lived relatively short political lives. UFA died because it developed a political ideology, the Progressives because they sought to operate in the political sphere without one. Interest groups, particularly agrarian ones, have made a general point of staying out of active politics since the experience of the 1920's.

Whether one likes it or not, the Canadian Union of Students may be forced to consciously choose one of the alternatives, if indeed it is not already irrevocably committed. For the

systems, that the student is going to repay society for his education through taxes when he graduates, so 'why force him to worry about loans while he attends university?' The real point, of course, is that the graduating student is going to pay taxes regardless of how he is financed through university. Free education and student stipends really mean that the general taxpayer must bear the burden of releasing the student of financial responsibility in education. Justification of this policy relies on giving the taxpayer something in return. This can be done, left leaders say, by virtue of increased economic benefits accruing to the economy as a result of the increased graduates the system will produce. The general taxpayer will be guaranteed an eventual greater proportion of the economy's wealth through government control of the econ-

political question to produce a compromise.

There is little reason to believe that will happen, however. Of more likelihood is that the 'movement' will push forward, regardless of how small or tight it has to get. Its leaders are dedicated to social action, and they have a strong core of left wing campuses, particularly in Ontario, to support them.

Whatever the result of the left-right conflict, no one can seriously suggest CUS will cease to exist. But it's a different union from the one English-speaking students are used to seeing. For the first time in many years, it is dynamic and alive.

At the present, CUS is decidedly left wing. The leaders love it.

The fact that all students do not favour such far-reaching socialism, nor are they all aligned with the left side of the political spectrum, leads to the main contention of the right wing. The rightists point out that all students are automatically members of CUS as soon as they step on a campus affiliated with the union, and thus have no choice but to be publicly represented by the political views of CUS leaders. This they claim is a violation of a fundamental democratic right.

Right leaders maintain that political expression is guaranteed to all citizens through the right to form political parties and voluntary organizations. Even if CUS were to assume the right to give students political expression, the right says representations made on behalf of students could not be considered democratic since the main body of students do not elect the CUS executive. As well, student leaders are seldom elected along political lines but rather on their ability to administrate student government. The role of student government according to the right is to promote the general interests of the student body, not to be a sounding board for political ideologies.

Probably Alberta is the best suited of any Canadian campus to adopt the role it has. In recent years Alberta has done more to promote CUS student affairs than any other university. Since 1962, Alberta has assisted CUS out of a financial crisis, promoted the two largest interprovincial student activities (French Canada week in 1965, and Second Century Week which Alberta is to sponsor this spring along with the University of Calgary) and provided a national president (Dave Jenkins in 1963-64) who, significantly, as council president of Alberta once refused to allow his council to become involved with James Meredith's attempt to break racial barriers to education in Mississippi.

As well, Alberta is very well-equipped to withstand the pain of losing CUS services. Alberta now has an enrolment of about 12,000 students and expansion could provide up to 8,000 more in the next decade. The 65 cent fee levy which would normally have been channelled to CUS could be used by Alberta to establish a number of its own services programs. In fact, Alberta has already entered some of these service areas on its own in recent years. As the largest university between Toronto and Vancouver, Alberta should have little difficulty maintaining contact with major student affairs in Canada, and it could conceivably develop a reasonably powerful education lobby of its own.

The strongest challenge thus

CONT'D NEXT PAGE



CUS President - Doug Ward:

'ONCE UPON A TIME ...'

astute observer, the handwriting may have been on the wall since the formation of l'Union Générale des Etudiants Québécois four years ago. In any event, there is no doubt that the writing is there now. It has been made very bright by the five universities who have told CUS during the last month they no longer wish to have any part of the union.

CUS was in enough difficulty trying to claim it was a bona fide national student organization even without the ideological split that developed in Halifax. Four universities served notice of withdrawal even before the controversial resolution affirming CUS's right to become involved with politics was passed. With the subsequent withdrawal of Alberta CUS is now devoid of support in Newfoundland, has only token support from the English speaking student of Quebec, and represents only a small minority of the students in Alberta.

CUS leaders explain, while arguing in favour of free education and student stipends against loan

omy, heavier taxation of "big business", and heavier taxation of high income groups (including, of course, the university graduate) according to the scheme.

Inherent in 'universal accessibility' is free education and student stipends. Architects of the theme see it as being only the first step in an overall scheme to allow CUS to work for greater government economic control, and government-administered social reorganization.

'If you don't like it, get out,' was the occasional taunt thrown at Alberta in Halifax. Alberta has got out. Its leaders must now convince the students they acted in the university's best interests. If they are successful, the student right could prove to be much more powerful than was first expected.

The right's big hope, of course, is that it can force CUS away from its resolve to become political. If threatened with several withdrawals, it is conceivable CUS leaders will see sufficient value in a comprehensive national union to back down enough on the

Excalibur



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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.

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'Why don't you come and buy me some time.
J.C.R.--12 noon-Thurs. Oct. 27

To Buy or Not To Buy

'Why don't you come and buy me sometime!' J.C.R.--12 noon--Thurs. Oct. 27.

Tired of being the underdog? Don't like being pushed around? Buy yourself a slave at the Auction in Founders College Common Room at 12:00 noon on Thursday, October 27.

According to an auction

organizer, 'Ten of the most succulent morsels on campus have been chosen to be sacrificed to the United Appeal.'

The terms of sale are: possession from 8:00 P.M. to 3:00 A.M. Saturday night of either October 29, or November 5.

The slaves will be attired in genuine harem costumes and they will be sold by the venerable old shiek himself Alan Offstein.

Editorial

The Student's Representative Council has been in existence for seven months now. Its delegates have been to the Halifax CUS Congress representing York. To all other universities it is 'the' council representing York. The only institution which has not recognized the SRC as legitimate is York University itself.

After seven months the administration still has not given its 'seal of approval' to the SRC. It has turned over money (\$10,000) which should have gone to the College Councils. It has

succeeded in giving the colleges double representation on the newly created Advisory Committee on Student Affairs (see Excalibur, Oct. 7, P.2, col. 4).

One can only conclude that either the Administration is trying to sabotage the SRC through emasculation or is woefully unconcerned with student affairs. If this is not the case then recognition should be immediate and some effort should be made to give the SRC financial independence.

'Manana' is for South Americans.

What Price a Girdle

Raids, raids and counter raids. In the midst of charges of apathy from all corners, York students have shown that spirit wasn't really dead; just temporarily dormant.

Girls have been flying back and forth in a series of raids which seem to increase in size with every subsequent attempt, culminating in a midnight panty raid on the Glendon residence.

All of which is great. It's about time the students showed some zest. However, there is a limit. Fun must not be allowed to de-

teriorate into delinquency. (Hear, hear, and all that...)

In this regard then, we suggest that the proposal now circulating among raiders at York, that, as a final 'coup de grace', explosives be skillfully placed in the Don Valley embankment and detonated with the result that Glendon College slides into the river, be scrapped--completely.

Quite frankly, the flood that might result from such a prank would be too high a price to pay. We all know what kind of (ugh) river flows past Glendon.

Letters

Apathy Whose Fault?

by Jim Stoyan

There is a growing awareness on campus, of those 'in the know' that the majority of York Students are apathetic. We are apathetic to our student councils, our newspapers, our clubs and committees, in short, every activity outside of attending classes. Our apathy is universally condemned by those who are active, those who can see concrete evidence of lack of student support and interest. But just exactly where does the fault of student apathy lie? with the student? Is he really too indifferent or lazy to care? Or is he merely too ignorant? In order to form an opinion, be active, and/or show interest in student affairs, the student MUST BE INFORMED! One cannot support a council if one does not even know said council exists, let alone its policies, executive, aims, etc.

Item: SRC elections held Monday. Result: offices of president, vice-president, and treasurer filled by acclamation. Founder's 25%, Vanier 16% of

voting population. It was utterly appalling to sit in the JCR on Monday and hear people say, time and again, on seeing the polling booth: 'what election'. Is the SRC representative in any sense of the word? 25% turnout is not the students fault. Information on election procedures, candidates, and purposes of SRC was not even minutely conveyed to the general student body. This grievous fault lies mainly with those connected with the SRC for a shameful lack of publicity. If SRC claims to be 'representative', it is a sham, quite likely illegal, and certainly not worthy of the individual student's support. And don't tell me SRC's executive is justified because of lack of candidates. Since the average student did not even know there was an election, naturally he didn't run for office. You people who are doing things, don't blame Joe Student for being apathetic--get out and educate him to the facts of York life. He can't come to you. He doesn't even know you exist.

The McGill Mystique Vanier Elections

by Esther Franklin

by Sue Thomas

Would you believe 1800 kids stoned out of their minds?

You'd better believe it, because that was the situation during the annual onslaught of U. of T. students to Montreal for the annual grudge football game with McGill U. This is the orgy commonly known as 'McGill Weekend'.

The game, however, seems to be only incidental to the real reason for the trip: to drink yourself into oblivion; to celebrate, catch-a-date, and fornicate. Ask anyone what the score of the game was and the answer will be either: 'Who won?', 'What Game?', or 'Get serious'.

The major event is the train trip from Toronto to Montreal. Even before the engine starts, bottles, glasses, and ice appear magically and disappear with fantastic speed. Mix is at a premium and the way to make a lot of money is to come well supplied and do a little profiteering.

This year there were two trains. The early train was four hours late because the emergency cord had been pulled at least 14 times en route. The midnight train was on time, probably because the late hour was more conducive to making out than raising hell.

Post-game parties in the various hotels are the accepted entertainments for Saturday night. A single room may end up with 12 occupants who have passed out during the evenings' activities. And we all know what those are.

Why all the drinking? Why all the crazy celebrations? What kicks do students get from blocking toilets, smashing beer bottles, breaking ice in the corridors, kicking in windows, stealing fuses??

The candidates for first year representative of the Vanier College Council spoke in the Vanier dining hall on Wednesday. Sue Garbala recognizes the need for radical changes in Vanier's communications system. Students don't know when or where activities are being held. If elected she'll take charge of the announcements. She'll also collect and make available to all students information about C.U.S. and A.C.S.A.

Glenn Murray wants meal tickets for day students at reduced rates, bus service from Glendon for Vanier residents at a more reasonable hour (7:30 a.m., now), and better T.T.C. bus service from the York Campus to the city.

Rod MacDonald's platform is convenience: chocolate bar and cigarette vending machines in Vanier, parking for Vanier students in lot A, push and pull signs on college doors, telephones in all the empty booths.

Larry Rapport makes no promises but says that he'll relay any requests or suggestions from Vanier students to the college council, if elected.

This kind of 'fun', considered after the weekend is over, is really the worst kind of idiotic vandalism. But as the Sunday train pulls into Union Station and the final cheer goes up from the Engineers, 1800 hung-over students from universities all over Ontario stagger down the steps mumbling, 'Wasn't it the greatest?'
P.S. The score was...oh hell, I can't remember.



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To Have or Not To Have

Jim Richardson

When York's rugger team opened the season by upsetting a more experienced U of T squad, the reaction was--to be kind--subdued. In following weeks, this shoulder-shrugging attitude has been sensed after every game, in every sport, whether York won or lost. Why? Because Canadian students do not identify themselves with sports like rugger. At York, fostering the growth of school spirit and its partner, pride in school, can come only through the introduction of THE university sport in North America--football. Baton-twirling, cymbal-clashing, banner-waving football. Spirit is contagious; it would spread indiscriminately to all other sports and activities on campus.

I am told York cannot provide funds to meet the equipment and transportation costs inherent to a varsity football team at the present time. This is understandable

for a young and building university. But surely the athletic department could scrape up enough to outfit intramural squads with helmets, etc. A high school could do that. We could even have an inter-college league. Of course, equipment would have to be borrowed from the Department of Intramurals. As a result, rivalry in a sense of competition which is now lacking would be engendered among the three colleges, and at the same time, money would be saved. Maybe in 10 or 15 years, if we start now with intramurals, York will have a varsity team, with its members perhaps chosen from the best on the college teams. It's a long time to do without something that is an integral part of university life. What can we do, then? Present a petition? Vote on a plebiscite? --Riot? Are you kidding--at York? (yawn) I guess we will just have to sit tight as usual.

CUS TEACH IN EDUCATIONAL MOSAIC

Wednesday, October 26
1 to 6 pm in the old
Dining Hall at GLENDON

The Sports Pot

Jim Richardson

RUGGER

Sat. Oct. 22 York at Trent
Wed Oct. 20 McMaster at York
4 p.m.

SOCCER

Fri. Oct. 28 York at Osgoode
CROSS COUNTRY

Mon. Oct. 24 Waterloo at York

TENNIS

Sat. Oct. 22 Varsity (women) at
Waterloo

FIELD HOCKEY

Sat. Oct. 22 Varsity (women) at
Waterloo

BASKETBALL & VOLLEYBALL

Inter-University practices
begin:
Volleyball - Mon. Oct. 24 4:30
Glendon Field House
Basketball - Tues. Oct. 25 4:30
Glendon Field House
sign up at 126 F.

ROWING

men of all sizes desperately
needed

SWIMMING

WOMEN'S competitive swim
Glendon pool - 5-6:30 p.m. -
every Monday starting Oct. 17

CURLING

48 req'd to form league - Beaver
Curling Club - Jane, 1 mi. N.
of Steeles - 7-9 p.m. - Wed.
Nov. 2 - 127 F.

RIDING

EFFECTIVE Sat. Oct. 15
beg. - no later than 8.45 a.m.
inter. - no later than 9.45 a.m.
145 F

OFFICIALS

Inter-college - see ath. bulletin
board or 126 F

If you want an announcement of
your activity in the next issue
of Excalibur (Fri. Oct. 28) let
us know either today or Monday.
Jim Richardson

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YORK CREW PLACES 2ND

Jim Richardson

Despite high winds, cold weather and a steady downpour, the York Freshman crew managed to place 2nd among seven teams entered in the Eastern Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta at Western last Saturday.

York's stalwart crew consisted of Ted Collis, Don Given, Bob Keats, Wayne Harris, Terry Ruffel, John Maniesso, Fred Halpern, Ian Fairley and Larry Appleby.

Official results of the Freshman race are:

1. Western
2. York
3. Wayne
4. Toronto
5. Brock
6. McMaster
7. Western (2nd entry)

Tomorrow Brock plays host to the E.C.I.R.A. The York crew is hoping for a large turnout of York students.

X-COUNTRY

On Monday October 11th, the Inter-college Cross Country Tournament was held in the rain. Of the nine who finished the 2 1/4 mile course, six came from Founders and three from Glendon. Founders was named team champion. There were no representatives from Vanier.

Top Three:

1. S. Bunston (G) 13 min 37 sec
2. B. Manning (G) 13 min 55 sec
3. D. Boettsher (F) 14 min 9 sec

At a meet held here last week between York, Guelph, and Ryerson, our runners were edged 17-28 by Guelph for team honours. Ryerson trailed with 70 points. (Team score is computed by adding up numbers which correspond with placings.)

Top Three:

1. Smith - York - 28 min 5 sec
2. Grey - Guelph - 28 min 10 sec
3. Glover - York - 28 min 27 sec

SOCCER

This past Saturday, York's soccer team proved that their 7-0 loss to Guelph two weeks ago was a fluke. Spurred by head-cracking desire, York finally eked out a 4-3 win after being forced to take the lead four times. Goals for York: Don Chapman, Tony Thomson, Alf Lord, Andy Ranacan for Guelph: Bracht, Hughes, Irving

SCOREBOARD

RUGGER Toronto 8 - York 3
Toronto avenges their 6-0 loss
York 16 - Guelph 5

YU scorers - Bell, Hopkroff,
Davis, Hogg

SOCCER Ryerson 2 - York 0

TENNIS O.I.A.A. finals held
here

No. 1 singles player - Whilpton
from Ryerson; York's top sing-
les player - Baldwin

Team Scores: York 8
Waterloo 8
Ryerson 6
Laurentian 2

If you would like to report on
your activity or sport, be it
intramural, inter-college or
varsity, let us know by drop-
ping in to the Excalibur of-
fice.

THE SOMERSET



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