

What We
Fear Most

Excalibur

is the
Domination
From the Top

THE STUDENT WEEKLY OF YORK UNIVERSITY

Kennedy in Trouble:

Vanier Quits S.R.C.

Pres. Ross Rejects All-Ontario U.

Dr. Ross, president of York, said that the Spinks Commission university merger plan is 'not practical'. He said it would 'destroy individual character' and, he continued, he did not think that this particular recommendation of the commission would be accepted.

There were nine recommendations in the Spinks Commission; however, the plan to amalgamate the 14 provincially-supported universities into one institution, received most coverage in the Press.

According to the Globe and Mail, last Wednesday, this new institution--'The University of

Ontario'--would be a provincial university similar to the University of California--one university with many campuses--and would eliminate the autonomy now enjoyed by the provincially-supported universities.

The University of Toronto would be the main campus for the new organization, and, the Globe and Mail continued 'the Spinks report also...will recommend that Ontario have one great research library and that it be located at the U. of T.

Students from Queens or, say Waterloo, should enjoy a little jaunt down to the library during their lunch hour.

McGill Editor Reinstated

MONTREAL (CUP)--McGill University students' council voted overwhelmingly Thursday night to reinstate Sandy Gage as the McGill Daily's editor-in-chief.

The reinstatement came 15 days after the council fired Gage for printing a Nov. 11 story which alleged a McGill professor, Ray-

mond Yong, was aiding the American war effort in Viet Nam through research he is conducting at the University.

The council voted 16-0 with three abstentions to accept a recommendation of the Canadian University Press Foley Commission that Gage be reinstated.

The following letter arrived in the Excalibur offices a few hours before this edition went to press.

We, the Vanier College Representatives to the Student's Representative Council are forced to submit our resignation because we feel that the S.R.C. is incompetent.

On Nov. 16, 1966, the S.R.C. held a meeting where we decided to reconsider C.U.S. membership and 'stop payment' on two cheques already mailed to C.U.S. To quote from the minutes:

'Moved by Harry Lipskar and seconded by Carter Hoppe:

That a 'stop payment' be put on the C.U.S. cheques and that a re-evaluation of the S.R.C. budget take place.

Vote on the question:

6 for; 1 against; 1 abstention; carried.

It was suggested by the Chairman, that a finance committee be chaired by Treasurer George Kitchen to look into this matter.'

(Wed. Dec. 7)

Today I, Harry Lipskar, asked Mr. Kitchen, witnessed by Carter Hoppe and Alan Kaplan, if he (Mr. Kitchen) had in fact stopped payment on the cheques. His answer was, 'No!' Asked if 'anyone did do it', he answered: 'I

don't know.'

We both felt that this was incompetent, to say the least.

We would also like to know why the S.R.C. was never, since the college reps were elected, presented with a financial statement outlining how much was spent and where.

Although we both feel that the students should have a university-wide coordinating committee we are strongly opposed to the present administration of the S.R.C.

We feel that constructive criticism is necessary and we propose

a) that the executive of S.R.C. face up to the fact that not a great deal was achieved this year.

b) that a university wide committee is necessary to set up a properly functioning S.R.C.

It is a shame to see the S.R.C. the way it is today and we both hope that they can rectify their position in the future.

Unless the present leadership responsible for council incompetence resigns forthwith, we demand that our resignations be accepted.

Yours regretfully,
Harry Lipskar, Vanier Rep.
David R.W. King, Vanier Rep.

Social Committee-Financial Blunders

Dec. 6 In a meeting held Tuesday night, Founder's Student Council discussed the problem of the coffee shop and what could be done about it. It was revealed during a debate on the budget that the Coffee Shop was already \$53 over the amount set aside for them at the first of the year. Up to now the Coffee Shop has been run as a function of the Social Committee, but recently a separate committee to deal with the Coffee Shop alone was set up, chaired by Doug. Barret. The total money allotted to the Coffee Shop for this year was \$250. The majority of this was spent to provide the 69ers with sound equipment, and to provide entertainment such as folk singers and jazz groups. Much of the money taken in for these functions has not been accounted for and no social committee member was present to explain where it went. Mr. Barret asked for and received a \$100 credit for the continued running of the Coffee Shop. He said that

it was to be redecorated after Christmas and to be run on a more business-like basis with a new format. The newly formed committee is to run the Coffee Shop, all funds necessary to come from the rarely used special-events fund. The Social Committee now has nothing to do with any aspect of the Coffee Shop.

The Social Committee also came under fire for its general running of its affairs this year. Heavy losses incurred at the John Lee Hooker 'fiasco' and the Ugly Ducklings dance, have almost halved its available funds. The ability of those responsible for the committee was openly questioned by several members of Council and a motion was brought forward to limit expenditures of any committee to \$200 on any event unless ratified by Council. This motion was withdrawn because circumstances such as this would probably be covered in the new constitution, which will be presented to Council in the new year.



SPORTS FLASH

Hockey Team
York slaughtered by Osgoode 4-0 Wed. Nite.

YORK SNOW QUEEN CONTEST - ENTER YOUR CANDIDATE NOW!

Nominations: Dec. 5 to Dec. 12
candidate must be supported by ten nominees

Further information see your local council office.

Only 14 Shop-lifting Days till Christmas

Excalibur



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Editorial This Dangerous Proposal

Almost unanimously the presidents of Ontario's Universities have criticized the recommendation by the Spinks Commission to amalgamate 14 universities into one super 'University of Ontario' directly responsible to the Ontario Government Department of University affairs. So they should!

The Spinks proposal has many defects and dangers.

First and foremost, it directly threatens the autonomy of the universities. By placing in government hands directly responsibility for seeing that there is little duplication in university curriculum, it is conceivable that there could come a day when universities would be little more than glorified high schools with a standard curriculum designed to meet the 'needs' of the economy as the government sees them. What then of York's unique general education courses? What then of academic freedom?

On a practical basis, the implementation of Spinks recommen-

dation would probably impose a burdensome mountain of bureaucratic red tape on Ontario Universities by placing power in one central authority.

In California, where the University of California with its numerous campuses services the entire state, a smaller portion of government revenue is spent of university education than in Ontario. It is not unlikely that the percentage of expenditure on post-secondary education in Ontario would decline given a government's natural inclination to cut financial corners for political reasons. Moreover, as President Murray Ross has put it, 'what we fear most is the California system with complete domination from the top.'

Dr. J.A. Corrv. principal of Queen's University said, 'I don't think the report has the active support of one of the 14 presidents.' We hope their active opposition in the weeks ahead will kill this dangerous proposal.

Letters

Dear Sir:

I wish to comment upon the statements of Mr. Scott, Chairman of the Board of Governors, as reported in your last issue.

Oust, Oust

Mr. Scott is much dismayed
 To find a Glendon Protest made.
 Free speech is never quite polite
 And free assembly not a right
 Of students, who should mind
 their letters
 And learn to imitate their betters,
 Who swear and sex and drink discreetly,
 Dress nicely and speak always
 sweetly,
 And never, never will disgrace
 Themselves, by telling Lester to
 his face,
 Illiberal thoughts that they may
 find
 Quite accidentally in their mind.

Mr. Scott is much dismayed,

But Lester did not seem afraid
 Of those few critics and their
 noise.

Perhaps he thought, boys will be
 boys,

Or maybe, as a teacher should,
 Allowed dissent is something
 good.

To talk with those who don't
 agree,
 Is the aim of university,
 And even done in Ottawa,
 Where others help Liberals make
 the law.

I, too, am very much dismayed,
 That Mr. Scott would have York
 made

A private club with public money,
 Where criticism is not funny,
 Out of which he quickly pitches
 Thos who aren't proper sons-of-
 riches.

Sincerely,
 Gordon McClure
 Graduate,
 Psychology.

Russian Gymnastic Team

All those interested in ushering or those who have already signed up for ushering, there will be an organizational meeting Monday, December 12 at 5:30 p.m. in the Physical Education building,--third floor.

Support! CUSandFreeTuition

by Malcolm Jackson

C.U.S. in principal deserves your support. Whether it deserves as much financial support as its student members give it is another question. In principal it is made up of the president of the University Student Council of each member University campus, and a certain number of delegates appointed by each Student Council (that number based on the number of member students per campus); plus, and most important, the C.U.S. Executive which is elected at the annual C.U.S. Congress. In theory the Congress decides general policy and priorities for the coming year and the executive carries them out to the best of its ability throughout the year.

C.U.S. is a voice of Canadian Students. It can claim a hand in pressuring the Federal Government to increase its aid to higher education, pressure which has resulted in part in the Canada Student Loan Plan (which the Ontario Government has 'red-taped' beyond recognition). The student means test done two years ago was a major credit to C.U.S. and the results were accepted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The S.G.R.S. is a student information service which gives valuable assistance to students and student councils on a vast number of subjects. C.U.S. has in the past attempted to participate in many causes to student benefit, e.g. student housing, student orientation programs; discussion to determine the role of the student in university government. It offers an insurance plan; charter flights to Europe; and now reduced accomodation at Expo. It has submitted clarifying comment on the various reports of government and non-government commissions on higher education, (e.g. re the Duff Commission) In other words it has tried to represent the interests of Canadian students.

Yet people have begun to question the value of C.U.S. We should

too. All this questioning appeared to begin with the formation of U.G.E.Q. (Union General des Etudiants de Quebec) and the secession of the French members of C.U.S. It was symbolic of the separatiste designs of the French Canadian youth. It may as Doug Ward, President of C.U.S., claims, have been a create step on the part of the French speaking members. Nevertheless, English speaking members began to question the value of C.U.S., especially since it no longer could claim to speak for all 200,00 Canadian university students.

Like others, I can find fault with the present C.U.S. Firstly I would suggest that C.U.S. concentrate on her programme at home. Of \$20,000 (approx) spent directly on the core program in 1965-66 (i.e. not including operating expenses which ran to \$46,000), approximately \$5000, (i.e. one quarter of the budget went to the International Program. I feel that until C.U.S. is back on her feet solidly, this money should be spent at home. (The fact that on a priority list at the most recent Congress the International Affairs program was twentieth shows I hope, a changing trend).

Secondly C.U.S. should investigate means of revenue to supplement the per capita levies which in 1965-66 accounted for approximately 95% of the \$86,000 Revenue. There are many other suggestions in policy that could be made if the program were carefully studied.

As students you should demand first that your council investigate the policy of C.U.S. and try to change it before deserting a 'sinking ship'. Let York go on record as trying to shape policy rather than merely running from it. C.U.S. has had its very good days. Now she may appear to be in a slump. To abandon all that was worked for because of one or two rough years would be wrong and would show weakness on our part.

To the editor:

Mr. Graham suggests that 'Mr. Young is a captive of the old myth that the proletariat is necessarily a force for liberty and social progress'. Then he hastily plods onward without explaining how he arrived at that politically scientific (I presume) conclusion about the 'myth'. Where were the sociological and political references for that conclusion?

What was the Chartist Movement all about Mr. Graham? Was that mythical? By the way there is a grade twelve history book (elementary no doubt, but I doubt inaccurate) called the Modern Age and it contains a section entitled 'The Growth of Democracy in Great Britain' and I recommend it to you. What was the Populist movement all about Mr. Graham? Do you consider the Labour Party in Great Britain, which has represented the proletariat from the early 1900's, and I assume, received its support from the proletariat, authoritarian or democratic? What class supported the C.C.F. in Canada, and was the platform and philosophy of that party, authoritarian or democratic? From what class does the N.D.P. get its support and do you consider it authoritarian? My impression is that the democracy I live in today is the result of victories of a politically conscious proletariat that struggled

for the realization of democratic rights for everyone in this country!

Yours democratically,

Carmin Victor Priolo
 member of the York U. Committee to end the war in Vietnam.

Dear Sir:

On the front page of last week's issue there was a report that Mr. Scott, Chairman of York's Board of Governors, expressed the feelings that the 'students involved in the demonstration' on the occasion of Prime Minister Pearson's visit to Glendon, 'should have been expelled and/or otherwise disciplined.' If this report is true, let me say:

(FIRST) Such sentiments represent a dangerous attitude towards our freedoms of speech and assembly. The exercise of these and other freedoms should be encouraged not suppressed. That possibility that these freedoms may be misused is the risk that comes with them.

(SECOND) The Prime Minister is part of a system of responsible, representative government which demands communication between the men at the top and the people. This is often difficult. Traditionally a demonstration has often been the best way to voice people's sentiments. The demonstration in question was just such a form of direct communication,

SPOTLIGHT

THE FLIES

A POST MORTEM COMMENT

by W. J. Schyrer

"The Flies" showing this month at the Central Library Theatre is a reworking by Jean-Paul Sartre of the Greek play "Orestes In Argos".

This, Sartre's first attempt at writing a play, concerns the return of Orestes to his native city where he finds his father's murderers ruling as despots and their guilt transferred to their subjects. Orestes conspires with his sister Electra to regain their throne and thus absolve the town's people of their transferred guilt complexes. The plot is complicated by the presence of Zeus who is determined to thwart their intentions.

As presented by the Upstairs Theatre Foundation, "The Flies" was visually a success, but artistically a near failure.

One got the impression that the director, Adam Ludwig, had not fully reasoned and planned his presentation of the play. The acting was uneven, unbalanced, at times incoherent. For example, in the second act only one of the two main climaxes was reached. Zeus, played by Tony Miller. Although his voice and carriage were good his failure to remember his lines destroyed any emotion or rapport with the play which the audience might

have felt. Since Zeus was one of the central figures in the second act he brought the whole act down with him.

John Innes (York University - Vanier I) as Orestes vainly tried to hold up the crumbling ruins of the second act. This reviewer was pleased to see John's development from Act I to Act II. Despite his jerky movements he approached brilliance in the final scene of the second act. His delivery was excellent, his voice strong and confident.

As the third central figure in the play, Electra, Mavis Hayman caters to the partially deaf portion of the audience. Her lines were delivered in an ear-piercing shriek characteristic of a neurotic rather than the abused 15 year old she supposedly portrays.

"The Flies", though enjoyable, could have been improved if the direction had decided what he wanted out of the play. Zeus appeared as a kindly "grandfather", Orestes as a defiant child. This is not the right portrayal of the play as members of the audience who are not familiar with the play may not gather Sartre's purpose in writing it. If a director cannot get this across, what is the use of producing the play.

MAGIC HAPPENS IN "HEY RUBE"

by Anne Dublin

Streams of calliope music pervade the air outside the basement of Toronto Workshop Productions at 47 Fraser Avenue. And inside we are thrown into the world of "Hey Rubel", of the circus that never closes, but where "the whole thing is dying".

Director, George Luscombe, has taken Jack Winter's play, and has created from it an overwhelming experience in "total theatre". The audience becomes involved in the play--before it begins, a clown ushers us to our seats; we are both the audience who have come to see a play and the audience who, munching popcorn, applauds the routines of the performers. And in the end, when trouble hits in full force, we are the mob, the rubes, the trouble from the outside, against whom the performers yell "hey Rubel!" to protect themselves.

The action never loses its intensity or meaning. Every moment is filled to the utmost. At one time the performers are smiling and chanting, "Hurry, Hurry, Hurry"; at another, they are arguing backstage. The shift between these two scenes for the audience is jolting, but is necessary for our understanding of the tension between outward appearances and inward reality.

The powerful impact of this play is largely due to the actors. They work together in a closely-knit, cohesive, group, but still maintain their identity and individuality. In a company of such high calibre, it is difficult to single out individual actors, but outstanding in their performances were Geoffrey Read (Charlie) and Frances Walsh (Josie). Charlie is the clown who laughs outside but cries inside, a tragi-comic character who, underneath the mask of make-up, is truly human. Josie is deserted, lonely, lost; she is a clown, a juggler, a tightrope walker, but does not know what she really is.

Milo Ringham (Dora), David Clement (Moss), and Terry Noble (the evil, sinister element who attempts to destroy the circus), are also worthy of mention for excellent interpretations of their roles.

John Faulkner's technical effects enhance the idea of "total theatre". In the juggling scene, for example, we are given a surrealistic, nightmarish effect--a Roaring Twenties movie gone berserk. In the scene of Charlie's rejection, we feel that time has stopped, that actions are not actions, that movements are not real. These effects are not done for their own sake, but are in complete sympathy with the action of the play.

If you can tear yourself away from essays and tests for a few hours, go see "Hey Rubel!", playing Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights. Prepare yourself for an unusual, intense experience in theatre.

Freud

on Horseback

Pardners, it's Freud on horseback down at the Imperial and other establishments playing "The Professionals". It has wit, plenty of dead guys, and Claudia Cardinale taking off her clothes. It's a loud and enjoyable western with Burt Lancaster and Lee Marvin stealing the show as two chaps hired to re-claim the wife of a rich rancher who was kidnapped by a Mexican bandit (The wife not the rancher. I mean the bandit has some taste.). You can't have an ordinary cowboy epic these days, so underlying motivations have been sprinkled about to carry us away from the days of Gene Autrey. Actually, one look at C.C.'s did the trick.

A good Hollywood movie is a welcome relief from today's "in" type flicks (you know, Morgan, Le Bonheur, Mary Poppins). I don't know when I saw my last Hollywood film, but it had a masked man and an Indian in it and everybody got shot. This one is quite different. The villain gets the girl and Burt Lancaster, well, he gets Lee Marvin and you should see the number of Mexicans killed. I don't know how they ever won their revolution. Maybe they received federal aid. At any rate, the whole thing is a kick in the abdomen and Lee Marvin wears a funny hat. Woody Strode plays a Negro (that's wonderful since he's a Negro) and Robert Ryan plays Robert Ryan and Claudia Cardinale takes off her clothes and I think I'm regressing.

IT'S HAPPENING

SATURDAY DECEMBER 10

GLENDON COLLEGE DANCE. Dance to "The Last Words", West Dining Hall, Glendon College, 9:00 p.m. Casual Dress. Admission \$1.25.

SUNDAY DECEMBER 11

JAZZ AT YORK, Archie Shepp Quartet, West Dining Hall, Glendon Campus, 8:00 p.m. Tickets: \$3.00 - YORK STUDENTS \$2.50 from Sam the Record Man or from Glendon Student Council Office 487-6137.

The Orpheus Trio, Collages of poetry, prose, music and song. 8:30 p.m. Burton Auditorium.

York Campus. Tickets at door: \$3.00, faculty and staff \$2.00, STUDENTS \$1.50. Further Information 635-2370.

MONDAY DECEMBER 12

CHRISTMAS CONCERT by York Choir and Band. Founders Dining Hall, York Campus at 8:00 p.m. Included is carol singing for the audience.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 14

CHRISTMAS CONCERT (same as Monday December 12) Glendon Campus.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 16

SEMI - FORMAL, York Campus.



ARE YOU
GOING TO THE SEMI?

Featuring the Band of
Ellis McKlintock

Friday, Dec. 16th

Founders' College Dining Hall.

MARIHUANA:

The Second Most Favourite Chemical in the Whole Wide World

by Gary Gayda

Pot and Pat

'My first experience with marihuana was at York last year,' the student said. Pat (not the student's real name), had consented to tell me about a 'pot' experience. 'It was a quiet, friendly pot party.'

Interviewer: 'Where did you get it?'

Pat: 'Well, it's available quite readily in Yorkville.' (At least one student was getting it last month) 'But we got it from Chicago by mail.'

Interviewer: 'How many were at the party?'

Pat: 'I'd rather not say.' (There were 5)

Interviewer: 'Was it planned?'

Pat: 'Yes. It's very important to have a familiar atmosphere, and people around you when you take it.'

Interviewer: 'What effect did marihuana have on you?'

Pat: 'Well, it's hard to describe, although I am aware of its effect on me. (Pause) I noticed a repetitive rhythm, with six stages. A slight uneasiness quickly gave way to the first stage—a hilarious high. Everything was so damn funny: objects, people, thoughts, everything. Then, I began to feel cold. It was winter, but the room was well-heated. Still, I felt cold, and my heart speeded up.'

Interviewer: 'When was this?'

Pat: 'About twenty or thirty minutes after inhaling. After that stage, a relaxed, faintly languorous feeling came. Then a heightened sense-awareness. Colors seemed vivid, and merged. Music seemed distorted, and then very clear. I became very sensitive to different scents about the room. Or did I imagine them? They seemed very real, though. I was overcome with awe. And this awe was endless—for time and space were endless. I walked along beside the tennis court, and an hour later, I looked back. I had walked only a few feet, and not more than a minute had passed. The sun was setting, and I stared at it until it went down. The colours were beautiful—the reds and yellows were brilliant.'

Pat is not an isolated example. Without too much inquiry, I found five York students who were willing to describe their experiences. Two were co-eds. Most had obtained their 'boo' in Yorkville. Two of the students—one male, one female, noticed no apparent change induced by the drug.

Hemp
Marihuana is known in Arabia as 'hashish', in Persia as 'beng', in Morocco as 'kif', in South Africa as 'bagga', in India as 'bhang' or 'ganja'. In scientific circles, it is referred to as 'the

flowering tops of the female plant of Cannabis'. Cannabis is the genus of annual plants, the Indian hemp. It is a tall, weedy herb, bearing male and female flowers on separate plants. Stems of the male plant yield hemp-fibre used for ropes. The resinous exudation from the female plant clusters, and from the top of the female plants, yields the various products listed below. The plant is often called simply 'hemp'. 'Bhang' is a decoction, or a smoking mixture derived from the cut tops of the uncultured female plant. The resin content is usually low. Sometimes the word 'bhang' is also applied to inferior plants.

'Ghanga' is a specially cultivated and harvested grade of female plants of Indian hemp. The tops are cut, and used in making smoking mixtures, beverages, and sweetmeats without the extraction of the resin. The plants grown for ghanga, which is a licensed agricultural industry in India, are those from which it is derived.

'Charas', also called 'churus', is the pure unadulterated resin from the tops of the finest female plants of the Indian hemp—usually those grown for ghanga. But in charas, the resin is always extracted. It is known to us only by the name 'hashish', and from it is derived the drug known as Cannabis indica. 'Momea'-charas emulsified, into warm human fat, and served in a chalice made from a man's skull—is a Tibetan treat.

'Marihuana' is the Spanish-Mexican name for bhang. The term was originally confined to Mexico, and is the only one used for Indian hemp in North America, except for the vernacular of the streets, which has termed it 'boo', 'gates', 'reefers', 'muggles', 'mooters', 'Indian-hay', 'goof-butts', 'Mary Jane', 'rainy day woman', 'grass', 'vaunce 'pot'. It grows wild in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, and is cultivated in a few flower-pots, and back-yard gardens. The wild Cannabis Sativa OR Cannabis Americana, the American variety, is sometimes called 'locoweed', referring to its effect on roving cattle. It is not as potent as the Indian variety. Pot ranges in colour from bright green to dark brown—in texture from coarsely-cut leaves, stems, and seeds, to a fine powder.

The Marihuana Smoker

The most common way of taking marihuana is in the form of 'joints' or 'sticks'. This, according to a Toronto writer—'vaunce-head', Peter Ludlow, can be 'a clumsy construction pinched at one end, and twisted at the other, or a beautiful work of art (sic)—a beautiful, evenly-packed cylinder, carefully folded in at the ends. This 'art' form isn't practiced by all—one of the York vaunce-users described his first—and last—joint as an unwieldy cylinder. It had all the

aesthetic appeal of a snorkel tube filled with slimy sea-weed. Cecile Kwiat appeared in an article in The Ryersonian lately. She walked along the Trans-Canada highway near Regina last summer, planting hemp seeds. Sort of a latter-day Johnny Appleseed. And she's a club organiser too. Ever heard of LEMAR? It stands for 'legalise marihuana', and membership cards cost \$1 and proceeds go towards lawyers' fees to help convicted potheads and a member automatically becomes a member of TUSC—TUSC—Those Under Surveillance Constantly By The Undercover Scarlet-Coated.

Here's how Cecile rolls her own: You take two pieces of cigarette paper, and fold them along the joins. If you rolled them, some of the grass might be lost. Next, you wet the twisted end, and put the folded end in your mouth. She ran her tongue along the twisted end to ensure the proper effect for this onlooker. This makes the 'joint' (paper containing the marihuana) burn slower. You inhale, and hold your breath until the air enters your lungs. That is all there is to it, she smiled.

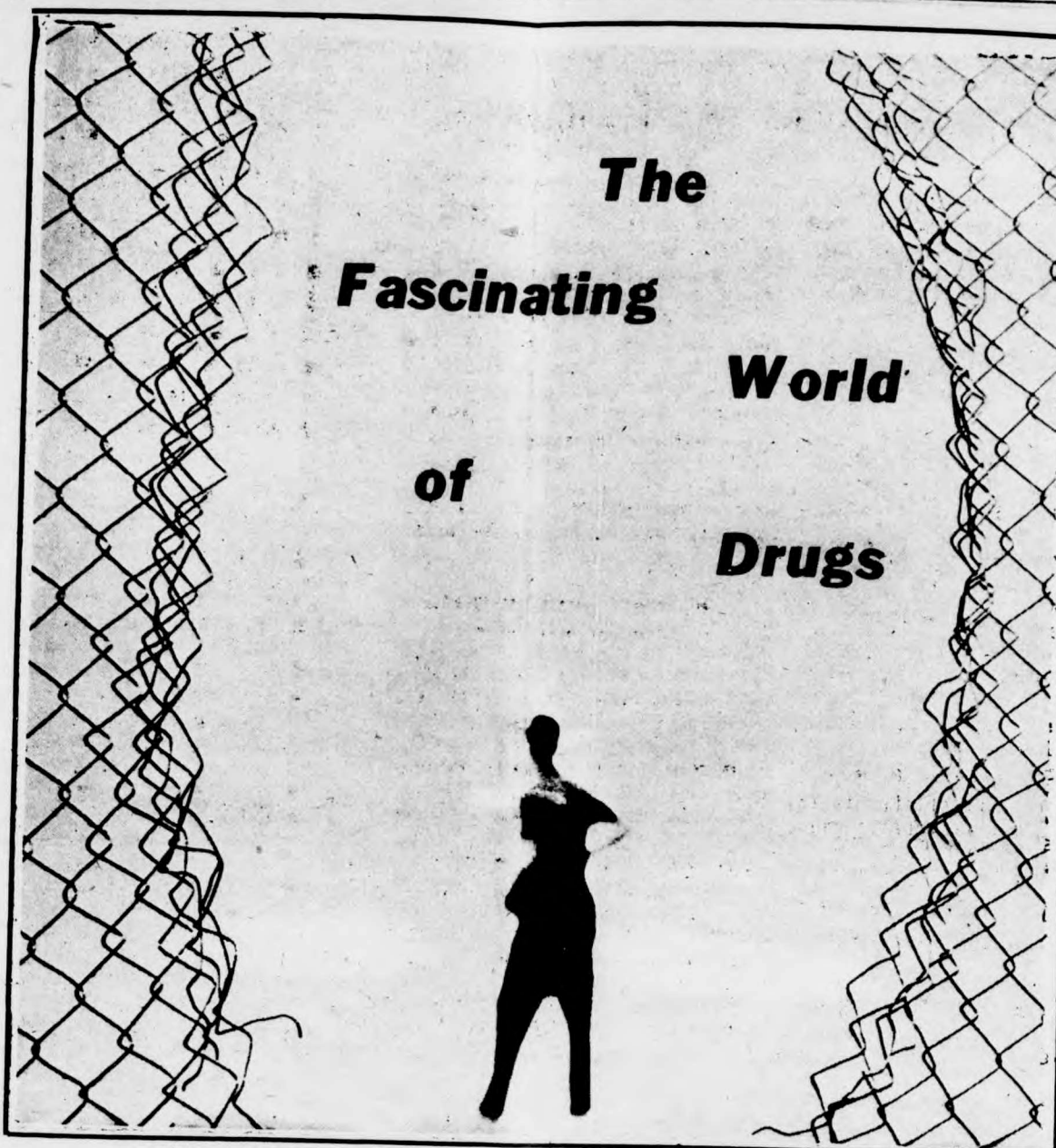
Marihuana also may be smoked in a pipe. Or it can be spread from an incense-burner. In Paris, they eat it in brownies. Holy Betty Crocker—what a shocker!

Ludlow claims that 'good pot' gives results within minutes of taking one or two good 'pokes' or puffs. Only the puffing is more of a sucking action. The end-product of the joint is a 'roach', but on the way to this ash, the smoker—or, rather, the sucker—must suffer. The gritty marihuana smoke feels like sulphur in the throat, and even the most experienced 'teo' (marihuana smoker) coughs violently after a super-human effort at retention. During the inhaling, the joint is never twisted in the lips. Air is dragged through, and around it, but 'you don't puff, but suck, the smoke through, like a malted through a straw.'

History's Hemp Hipster

The history of hashish is a long one. The hemp-hipster is not a modern phenomenon. The Emperor Shen Nung provides the first written observation of it in a work on Pharmacology—in 2737 B.C. Today, the active ingredient in cannabis resin—tetrahydrocannabinols—is extracted, and used for modern medicine, 'to relieve pain, especially headache, encourage sleep, and ease restlessness'. But to the Chinese it was 'The Delight-Giver', the generous dispenser of disorientations.

Hassan-i-Sabbah provided the world with the words 'hashish' and 'assassin'—and with the Assassins, thousands of pot-heads who garrotted with glee as they slaughtered for Hassan. Since then, many nationalities have adopted it as a cultural necessity. In Bombay, the potent



The Fascinating World of Drugs

'Hip is the life-view in which serenity is boredom and, therefore, sickness; and one exists in the present—in that enormous present which is without a past or a future, memory or planned intention; the life where a man must go until he is best.' — Norman Mailer

'charas' is often incorporated into a sweetmeat called 'maajun'. In Egypt and the Middle East, hashish is smoked in special pipes called 'jossies' (along with glowing charcoal, the carbon monoxide from which doubtless contributes to the psychological effects). In Algeria, the special delicacy made from cannabis is called 'dawamesc', made from grinding the hemp-tops with sugar, orange juice, cinnamon, cloves, cardamon, nutmeg, musk, pistachios, and pine kernels! An alternate name might be 'Bartenders Nightmare'.

Europe didn't see the ganbling 6-10 foot weed until the nineteenth century. It was first used in Latin American countries about 1850; smoked as tobacco. About the turn of the century, marihuana was introduced to the southern United States, by labourers from Mexico. It took hold in New Orleans, particularly among the jazz musicians, who were about to introduce their revolutionary rhythms to the world. As they travelled about North America, so did marihuana. Allen Ginsberg, the voice of the New Left, claims that, today, most successful artists, poets, actors and novelists take it. Others have stated that song writers and movie and television writers create their surrealistic madness under its influence. However, laboratory tests have convinced jazz musicians that their playing is not

better, but often worse, when Mary Jane comes along.

Gord Lightfoot recently maintained in an interview, that 'a lot of people in the entertainment business use drugs.' He doesn't, and considers their use 'dangerous'. Furthermore, 'don't let anyone ever tell you it's not addictive, because I've seen an awful lot of people who just couldn't leave it alone. It was like a crutch for them'. One of the York vaunce-users couldn't write under its influence—both the inclination and the ability were lacking. It seems unlikely that a jazz musician or other creative artist could ever effectively communicate under the influence of marihuana. No alcoholic ever claimed that, and the effects of both stimulants are quite wimular. The only improvement, it seems, is in the player's appreciation of his own music.

The Marihuana Cult

Cults using marihuana still exist today. The Rastafari of the West Indies, and the Macumbahs and the Candombles of Brazil practise reefer-rites at their gatherings.

In North America, marihuana-taking seems to reach cult proportions in large U.S. urban centers, but in Canada, it has a somewhat smaller clientele. Inspector William Pilkington, head of the Toronto Morality Squad, estimated 1,000 users in Toronto

every Saturday night. When I asked if they were students, he replied, 'Some of them; but the majority are former students—the drop-outs, who also peddle the marihuana.'

They peddle three main brands—'sass-frass'; U.S.-grown, not very powerful; 'panatella': Central or South American-grown, more powerful; 'gungeon': African-raised, most powerful, and most expensive, but rarely available. It comes into Toronto from Detroit, Chicago, Atlantic City, and most often, Buffalo. The Mexican price is \$20-\$40 a pound; dealers sell it to pushers for \$240 a pound. When the user finally purchases it, for \$900-\$1000 per pound, it has been broken down into bags, (usually bank envelopes), sometimes called match-boxes. The bags are small—90 to the pound—but yield 14-20 joints. The cost: \$10 per bag, or \$.50-\$1 a reefer. When the supply is temporarily cut off—as it was this fall, when the RCMP raided Yorkville and the surrounding area, the price rises. The Toronto Star reports one youth paying \$60 a bag. Inflation has occurred in drug prices, too—the Toronto Star reported in a 1938 issue that the price was 2 for \$.25 (Marihuana arrived in Toronto in 1934).

Regular users go through one bag a week—beginning with 5 or 6 joints a day, and then tapering off as the supply dwindles. The Mob sometimes supplies it, but more often private dealers are responsible for the trafficking. It is less profitable than ordinary tobacco selling, unless sold in huge bulk, which easily leads to detection. Often, groups of friends will keep each other supplied by frequent trips to Buffalo.

Who buys it? An ex-trafficker who told all to The Man (RCMP) says he sold marihuana to university profs, lawyers, doctors, brokers, schoolteachers, accountants, plumbers, milkmen, and students.

The legal penalties for marihuana use and trafficking are severe. If you are caught smoking marihuana—even if some is found in your pocket—you can receive a 7-year prison sentence. And the penalty for selling or distributing it can bring a life sentence. Arrests are becoming more and more frequent. A special county court has been set aside for 43 drug cases in a 2-month sitting, and more arrests are being made daily. This year's arrests for drug possession and selling have already tripled last year's. Most of those arrested are teenagers from 16-19 and those in their early twenties. Yorkville is the pot centre, and most of the arrests are made there. A jazz-club owner (only twenty years old), was recently arrested for marihuana possession and trafficking, and the club closed. It's a pity, because its jazz entertainment was recently given a good revue in EXCALIBUR.

Dr. Robert S. de Ropp, a world-recognized authority on drugs, has noted two descriptions of hashish-taking, in Drugs and the

Mind. Baudelaire, an opium addict, and hashish habitue, described in Les Paradis Artificiels the stages of intoxication: 'from slow realisation to a period of hilarity when everything and everybody seems absurd (ever wonder why Bob Dylan giggles in 'Everybody Must Get Stoned'—high on marihuana?); then through an awareness of physical oddities—weak limbs, trembling hands, an awkward stupor, dilated eyes, pallid face, a dry throat, involuntary movements, deep raucous sighs—to a heightened perceptiveness in the senses, which begin to merge—colours give out scent, flowers are heard in all their tender beauty.' But deRopp points out that 'while hashish may distort what is already there, it does not create what is not there.' Therefore, it is not a true hallucinogen.

The French pharmacologist Brotteux divides the hashish effects into 4 stages:
1. A period of nervous excitation.
2. A period of hallucination (sic) and mental instability.
3. A period of ecstasy, and profound tranquility.
4. Deep sleep which terminates the hashish rature.

De Ropp adds: 'There is an exalted period at the height of the drug's effect, during which the user withdraws, and enjoys a victorious monomania.'

If taken in excess, marihuana can cause ill effects. The high feeling normally experienced turns to anxiety, stomach pains, and vomiting. Sidney Katz quoted Dr. R.G. Bell in a recent newspaper article about long-term effects. Dr. Bell is director of the Bell Clinic for addictions. 'The idea that you can't be hurt by marihuana is nonsense. If you take a large enough dosage of this or any other drug, you'll have a cumulative build-up which could lead to toxic effects.' But de Ropp says that 'marihuana never hurt anybody, and the Narcotics Bureau would do better to devote its time and energies to the control of the really dangerous drugs—morphine, heroin, and cocaine—instead of chasing after a relatively innocuous weed'

Katz himself says that 'the claim that marihuana is mentally and physically harmless has yet to be fully substantiated', and uses the errors made in recognizing the addictiveness of morphine, heroin, and demoral ('the most addictive drugs known') as a point in his non-pot case. He also quotes Dr. Donald Louria, a Cornell University professor of medicine, and chairman of the New York State Council on Drug Addiction. Along with nervousness, tension, severe anxiety, and a panic state, 'on rare occasions it may even precipitate a severe psychosis.' Paranoia and megalomania are sometimes caused for a brief time, and acts of aggression or feats of super-human strength result, bringing injury upon the user and those about him.

However, Mr. Katz does not mention the New York Academy of Medicine report on the 'marihuana problem': 'Smoking marihuana does not lead directly to mental or physical deterior-

ation. The habitual user knows when to stop, as excessive reverse its usually pleasant effects. Marihuana does not lead to addiction (in the medical sense), and while it is naturally habit-forming, its withdrawal does not lead to the horrible withdrawal symptoms of the opiates. No deaths have ever been recorded that have been ascribed to marihuana. Marihuana is not a direct causal factor in sexual or criminal misconduct. (Contrary to popular belief, it is a sex-depressant, not an aphrodisiac.) Juvenile delinquency is not caused by marihuana smoking, although they are sometimes associated. The publicity concerning the catastrophic effects of marihuana smoking in New York are completely unfounded. It is more of a nuisance than a menace.'

Dr. S.J. Holmes, Director of the Narcotic Addiction Unit of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, states in the Spring 1964 edition of Addictions: 'The fact that a smoker found with one cigarette may be sent to penitentiary is fantastic and ridiculous when compared with the use of alcohol and its effects. The situation is really a disgrace to our civilization, and merits much consideration.'

Although Inspector Pilkington maintains that 'potsville leads to the main-line—heroin addiction', Dr. Holmes notes that the only link with narcotic drugs is the fact that marihuana is illegal. People are forced into the same areas and methods of dealing for marihuana as others are for heroin and, at times, this availability and association may lead to a change of drug habit from marihuana to heroin.

The danger of association with heroin pushers and habitues is perhaps the greatest danger in pot-smoking. When pot loses its potent appeal, heroin is readily available.

What can be done? I suggest that a Royal Commission on marihuana-use is the only answer. It should have broad terms of reference allowing it to explore the social, medical, and legal aspects of its use, and including the authority to recommend changes in laws, if they appear necessary as a result of the commission's findings. I'm a dreamer, though—the U.S. legal establishment is against it, and it has an enormous impact on Canadian law enforcement; and the United Nations 1961 'Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs' has pledged the U.N.'s support in eradicating the 'menace' of marihuana. Can we defy the world and THE UNITED STATES?

Editor's Note: Because of space limitations in this week's edition of EXCALIBUR, the last part of this article, The Hallucinogens, plus official and unofficial comment on student drug use will appear in a January edition of EXCALIBUR. And, contrary to a persistent rumour, EXCALIBUR'S masthead will not be changed to THE WEEKLY OPIATE.

Thank to Lynn McKeef for braving a heavy cold, swollen typing fingers (both of them), and my writing in order to type this article.



STONG HOUSE YORK'S CULTURAL CENTRE



photo credits: Don McKay

on the right: Rex Lingwood and Sandi Noble already taking advantage of York's artistic centre. C'mon let's see some more of you at Stong House.



YOUR SIMPLE WAR

part 1 by: Howard Moffett

(Editor's note: Howard Moffett is a full-time correspondent in South Vietnam for Collegiate Press Service, an agency of the United States Student Press Association. An American citizen, Moffett has lived in China, Japan, and Korea, where his father is superintendent of a Presbyterian hospital. He was 1956-66 editor of the Yale Daily News. This is the first of a series of introductory articles written by Moffett in Saigon. He describes the social context in which the war in Vietnam is being fought.) Special to Canadian University Press.

It is based on three assumptions: (1) What is happening here is as important as what should be happening here; (2) What is happening may in the course of time affect what should happen, i.e., the use of power and the objective conditions to which it gives rise may either undermine or create a moral prerogative: morality, like power, is not static, and must sometimes be measured in relative terms; (3) Neither what is happening here, nor what should be happening here, are very adequately understood by most Americans.

societies, co-existing within the same geographical boundaries. Each is trying to organize, strengthen and sanction itself while weakening or destroying the other. Though each group numbers millions, they are both led by relatively small elites which have developed their own traditions, their own social values, and their own vested interests. The majority in each group are people who, through varying degrees of sophistication, are influenced by the traditions and values of their elite but have little stake in its vested interests.

economic stability; or soldiers, interested in winning without getting killed, recognition for bravery and home leave; or farmers, interested in the weather, the market for pigs, owning their own land and being left alone. These people have been at war for over 20 years, almost all of them are interested in staying alive.

This is not to say that the majority in each group do not participate in the culture of their elites -- they do, and often by choice. But it seems likely that in a showdown many in either group would be willing to dissociate themselves from their own elite and exchange its culture for that of the other, so long as their own popular and private interests were not seriously threatened.

SAIGON (CPS)--Last year at this time I was writing editorials calling the American war in Vietnam unjust, illegal and anti-democratic.

I could still make a case for the last two (it has occurred to me since that a just war is a contradiction in terms.) But after a month in Vietnam, I am clear on one thing: nothing here is that simple, nothing is that black-and-white.

Those who talk about Vietnam in these terms, and on the other hand those who mouth clichés about defending democracy and freedom against Communist aggression, have reduced one of the most complicated and agonizing situations in modern history to shibboleths. Worse, they have succeeded in making these shibboleths virtually the only terms of the public debate on Vietnam.

The following analysis is quasi-sociological. It may strike some as an intellectual game; I see it rather as an attempt to step back a bit and establish a frame of reference against which further analysis and interpretation may be measured. It may also suggest some of the hazards involved in basing value judgments either on deadline press reports or on personal political preferences.

YOUR SIMPLE WAR

part 2

Both sides in the Viet Nam war are using all the available power they can muster to gain support of the population. Yet there is another dimension to the conflict between the elites of the government and the Viet Cong, and it is best expressed in terms of their values.

One side claims a sincere anti-colonialism refined by fire through twenty-one years of war. It emphasizes social justice and especially the abolition of privilege. It travels closer to the ground, and more often has succeeded in identifying itself with the simple virtues and viewpoints of the peasantry.

Furthermore, it has often succeeded in identifying all civil authority, which the peasant tends to view as arbitrary and inimical to his interests, with the other elite (both sides try to do this). It stresses the necessity for social struggle and to wage this struggle it has built up a system of authority which is unified to the point of regimentation.

Discipline is strict, and apparently little deviation from the official point of view is tolerated lest the infrastructure's effectiveness be weakened. Personal freedom and ambition seem to be subordinated (sometimes voluntarily, sometimes not) to the collective goal.

The other elite claims nationalism, but has become increasingly reliant on foreign arms and aid

to achieve it. It too speaks of social justice and the abolition of privilege, but it lays greater stress on the protection of personal freedoms, fortunes and points of view. As a result, differences often become outright dissension.

This elite is anything but unified. It is riddled with factions competing for influence across political, regional and institutional lines. It has maintained a significant degree of personal and civil liberty at the expense of the continuation of privilege and even organized corruption.

Yet this elite, heavily dependent on foreign aid because of its own factionalism and widespread corruption, is unified in opposing the regimentation and loss of personal liberty imposed by the other elite in the areas it controls.

What is perhaps difficult for American intellectuals to understand is that, though they are often abused by those in power at any given time, the convictions of the second elite run as deep and sincere as those of the first. The issue is better expressed by a leading Vietnamese intellectual, Ton That Thien, in a recent article in the Asia Magazine:

"One may ask why the Vietnamese fight, and what has sustained them for so long. The answer can be summed up in two words: liberation and freedom. Those are the aims for which

They are people like civil servants, interested in salaries and a modicum of culture, personal freedom and opportunity for advancement; or merchants, interested in the free flow of trade and

In other words, the ideological and material interests of the two elites are not quite so important to their respective sub-groups, except where expert and intense propaganda has taken effect over long periods of time (as it has in some areas on both sides). This means that fundamentally at issue within South Vietnam are the traditions, social values and vested interests of two opposing elites, fighting to destroy each other's control over substantial portions of the population.

Will buttons end the war?

In such a situation, the distinction between being supported by, and exercising control over, different elements of the population is at best a hazy one. The question is illustrated by the importance that both sides attach to the concept of 'infrastructure' or its equivalent in Vietnamese: 'ha tang co so'. Broadly speaking an infrastructure is any system of organized authority. Implicit in the concept is the idea that an infrastructure -- whether at the hamlet or national level -- cannot exercise control over people without having their support in substantial degree. Conversely, if control can be established, support may be developed over time through popular administration.

The personnel of their respective infrastructures are the primary weapons in the power struggle going on here at every level between the government and the Viet Cong. Major elements of each infrastructure are devoted to strengthening it and weakening the opposing infrastructure (e.g., both sides lay great stress on the development of strong recruiting and propaganda teams, both practice selective assassination to destroy key lines in the enemy's infrastructure). Furthermore, each infrastructure is said to be heavily infiltrated by agents of the opposing one. Significantly but not surprisingly, many Vietnamese believe that both Viet Cong and government village infrastructures are now much weaker than the traditional village power structure prior to the coming of colonialism or communism.

To gain its political -- and cultural -- ends, the elite infrastructure on each side has mobilized substantial portions of the population it controls. Each has developed weapons -- technological and logistical superiority within the contested area, whereas the other appears to enjoy the psychological advantage. This is a struggle for power, and no holds are barred. The skill in highest demand is that of employing the appropriate weapon at the right time, whether it be a mortar or a lie.

cont. on pg. 7

and individual, and without both liberation and freedom he is only half a man.

It is against the above background that one can appreciate the cruel fate which has befallen the Vietnamese people--a victim of the mistakes of the statesmen of the great powers, as well as the follies of their own leaders.

Both the physical war and the psychological war are being fought here at several different levels. There is a struggle to build and destroy infrastructures in each of some 16,000 hamlets. There are squad and platoon-sized engagements between local guerrillas and government militia called Popular Forces. There are terrorist bombings of luxury hotels and in peasant markets.

The Viet Cong are trying to build up troop concentrations while avoiding pitched battles in the rich Mekong Delta; government leaders, largely through the intermediate agency of U.S. Special Forces, are trying to win the loyalty of the Central Highland Montagnards, who are generally looked down upon by all Vietnamese, Communist and non-Communist.

South of the Demilitarized Zone, full-pledged conventional battles rage between battalions (roughly 1,000 men each) of American Marines and North Vietnamese regulars, "Pacification" cadres from one side or the other are at work in every one of South Viet Nam's 42 provinces.

vinces.

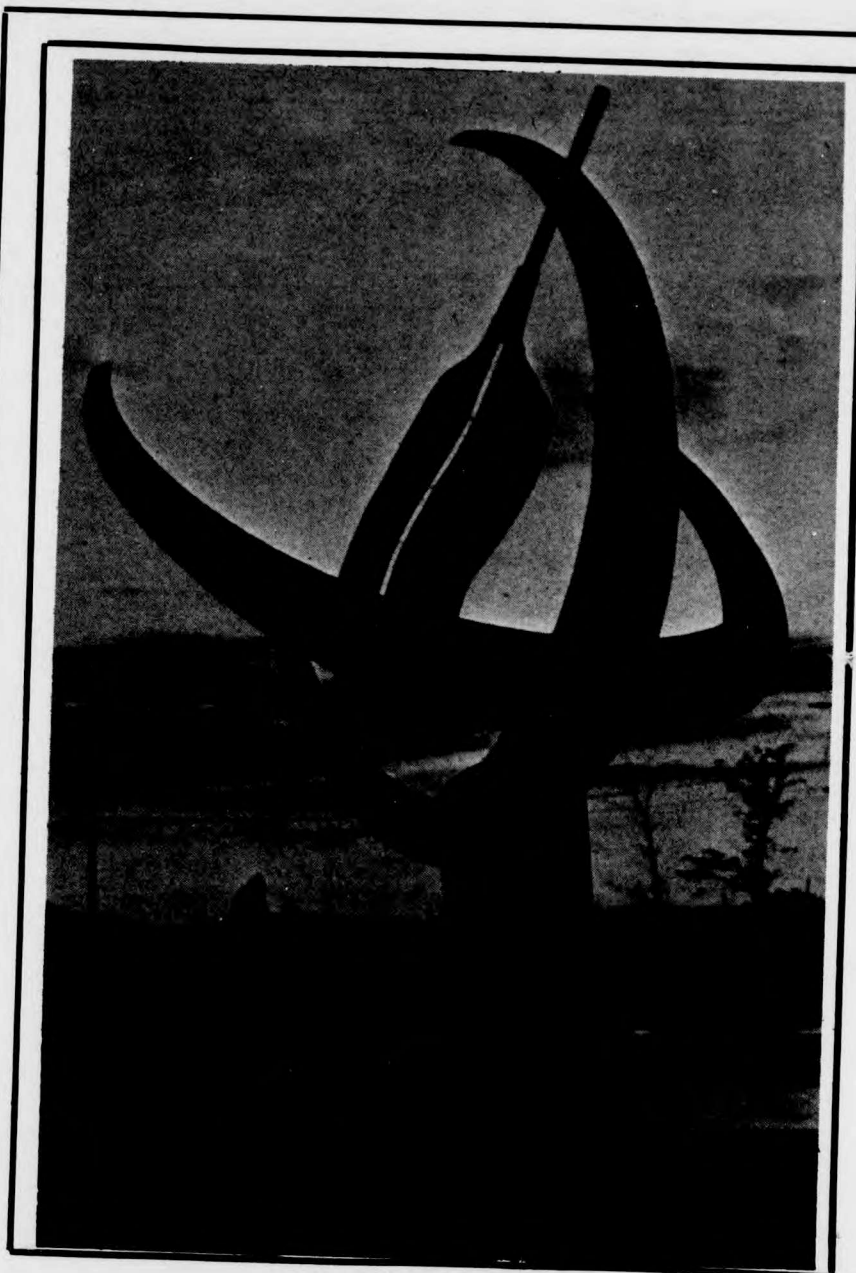
The struggle has now spilled well beyond the borders of South Viet Nam and has become in effect a regional war. Anti-government activity is reported increasing in Laos, northeastern Thailand, and even Burma, while the Hanoi government claims North Viet Nam is about to be invaded.

Finally, the international political implications for the rest of Southeast Asia--from Indonesia to East Pakistan--are enormous. And however Americans want to slice it, Southeast Asians are the two major protagonists--competing for power, influence and the vindication of ideology--as the United States and China.

This, then, is your simple war.

It is true that American warplanes are bombing and killing civilians, more than you will ever read about in the papers. It is also true that the Viet Cong disembowel good province chiefs, or bad ones, and they do run prison camps under conditions not so far removed from those of Dachau. The only thing these two statements prove is that war is hell, and modern guerilla war is worse than any other kind.

What is going on here has two sides, in every usage of the word. It is not just a slaughter of particularly innocent, peace-loving villagers. Nor is it a particularly democratic defense of freedom against terror and tyranny from without. It is a total war.



Always in the shadows?

C.U.S.

C.U.S. in principle deserves your support. Whether it deserves as much financial support as its student members give it is another question. In principle it is made up of the president of the University Student Council of each member University campus, and a certain number of delegates appointed by each Student Council (that number based on the number of member students per campus); plus, and most important, the C.U.S. executive which is elected at the annual C.U.S. Congress. In theory the Congress decides general policy and priorities for the coming year and the Executive carries them out to the best of its ability throughout the year.

C.U.S. is a voice of Canadian students. It can claim a hand in pressuring the Federal Government to increase its aid to higher education, pressure which has resulted in part in the Canada Student Loan Plan (which the Ontario Government has "red-taped" beyond recognition). The student means test done two years ago was a major credit to C.U.S. and the results were accepted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The S.G.R.S. is a student information service which gives valuable assistance to students and student councils on a vast number of subjects. C.U.S. has in the past attempted to participate in many causes to student benefit, e.g. student housing, student orientation programs; discussion to determine the role of the student university government. It offers an insurance plan; charter flights to Europe; and now reduced accommodation at Expo. It has submitted clarifying comments on various reports of government and non-government commissions on higher education, (e.g. re the Duff Commission). In other words it has tried to represent the interests of Canadian students.

Yet people have begun to question the value of C.U.S. We should

too. All this questioning appeared to begin with the formation of U.G.E.Q. (Union General des Etudiants de Quebec) and the secession of the French members of C.U.S. It was symbolic of the separatist designs of the French Canadian youth. It may, as Doug Ward, President of C.U.S. claims, have been a creative step on the part of the French speaking members. Nevertheless, English speaking members began to question the value of C.U.S., especially since it no longer could claim to speak for all 200,000 Canadian university students.

Like others, I can find fault with the present C.U.S. Firstly I would suggest that C.U.S. concentrate on her programme at home. Of \$20,000 (approx.) spent directly on the core program in 1965-66 (i.e. not including operating expenses which ran to \$46,000), approximately \$5000, (i.e. one quarter of the budget) went to the International Program. I feel that until C.U.S. is back on her feet solidly, this money should be spent at home. (The fact that on a priority list at the most recent Congress the International Affairs program was twentieth, shows, I hope, a changing trend.) Secondly C.U.S. should investigate means of revenue to supplement the per capita levies which in 1965-66 accounted for approximately 95% of the \$86,000 revenue. There are many other suggestions in policy that could be made if the program were carefully studied.

As students you should demand first that your council investigate the policy of C.U.S. and try to change it before deserting a "sinking ship". Let York go on record as trying to shape policy rather than merely running from it. C.U.S. has had its very good days. Now she may appear to be in a slump. To abandon all that was worked for because of one or two rough years would be wrong and would show weakness on our part.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

So God is dead; then I am damned.
The Pearly Gates have just been slammed
right in my face! and in their place
There's nothing left but outer space.

'Tis trickery, if you ask me;
For I've spent years expectantly
of small space in heavenly grace -
But now the Boss has closed the place?

Things sure have gone from bad to worse
when the maker of the Universe,
Without real cause against His Laws,
Just ups and leaves us with our flaws.

It must be rumor and not true.
If so, we should spread one, too.
Let's all decide to publish wide;
'The devil committed suicide!'

Windigoes Godown Twice

The Windigoes dropped two exhibition games this past week—one by a close score, the other not so close. One black Tuesday, U. of T's Varsity Blues eked out an 82-28 win at Glendon. Of course the loss was understandable. What with a few years more experience and a bigger student body to draw from, York could easily reverse that score, n'est-ce pas?

However, Windigoes had no excuse for dropping a game at Glendon Saturday against Victoria College. The home squad took a 14 point lead into the second half, but managed to lose 49-45.

Is the spectre of last season going to haunt York Windigoes this year? Let's hope the team doesn't deflate like this in league games.

SPORTS FLASH

The viscous vixens of Vanier have done it again. Although small in numbers, they're fiery, and last Monday night they defeated Glendon in the basketball finals in the inter-college league.

They took an early lead over the Glendon gals and retained a four-point lead throughout, until the final few minutes when Glendon neatly snuck in a few ringers. However, when the final whistle went, Vanier discovered they had defeated Glendon by one point and were exceedingly glad!

Congrats go out to all the girls who participated in the league games.

IN DESPERATE NEED OF YULE FUEL?

Be sure to get your raffle ticket from the BOGS (any geography club member)

1st prize - 3 Yule logs

2nd prize - 2 Yule logs

3rd prize - 1 Yule log

Winners will be drawn in the Vanier J.C.R. at 1 p.m. on Dec. 15

HAS PUSHING A PEN AFFECTED YOUR BOWLING ARM?

Members of the Geography Club and friends, find out this Friday Dec. 9, at the York Bowling Alley, Wilson at Wilson Heights (west of Bathurst). Meet at 6:30 in the Vanier J.C.R.--will be back by 9:00 for a party. At least come to the party.

WANTED: 20 students for school bus camping for Florida tour. 14 days. Xmas dinner and tree. Leave Montreal Dec. 21. Only \$85.00. Send postal money order to; M. Lovatt, International Student Club, 67 Craig St. W., Montreal, P.Q. TEL. 112-514-861-0216

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There isn't room here to tell you all about the challenge of Chartered Accountancy as a career. The decision whether or not to enter the field is a major one, and you will want all the pertinent facts.

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