

# Better Business Bureau warns... Watch for 'free' mag subscriptions

There are no "free" magazine subscriptions, warns H.G. Kinnear, Managing Director of Better Business Bureau, Maritimes, Inc.

Mr. Kinnear today warned the public, particularly students, to watch for offers of "free" magazines or books that are made to them by telephone or door-to-door salesmen.

The warning comes in the wake of complaints received by the Bureau from a number of students who have received telephone calls in recent weeks from persons offering "free" subscriptions of magazines.

Mr. Kinnear told The Gazette:

There are no "free" MAGAZINE subscriptions - you pay the amount set forth in the written agreement.

They are NOT "Free" - if you pay only the postage or shipping charges, - or because you answered a simple telephone quiz, - or because the publishers will pay the cost or want to increase circulation, - or because your telephone number was a lucky one.

And BOOKS or encyclopedias are not given FREE for a letter of endorsement, or because you buy yearly supplements, - or for any other reason.

"SURVEY OR "RESEARCH"

Supposedly conducting "research" or making a "survey" but not selling anything, is the pretence for the telephone call though the real purpose is to sell a subscription.

CANCEL "ANYTIME"

Don't believe it! Nobody can do business that way. Don't be enticed by such a promise that unless it's in the contract. Don't sign anything unless you know what it is - and don't sign a contract unless you intend to fulfill it.

SYMPATHY APPEALS

In selling magazines, there are variations of false or misleading sympathy appeals or objectionable personal sympathy appeals - (and in some cases, faking physical handicaps) - "nursing students," "student at local college," "medical student," "scholarship contestant," "polio victim," "foreign student," "needs funds to enter convent," "from an orphan home," "refugee" from somewhere.

CENTS PER WEEK

Without adequate explanation, the magazine appeal "only a few cents per week" or "at an average cost of -- cents weekly" can

be very misleading. Actually a boy doesn't come to collect each week - you sign a contract to pay dollars by the month, - maybe 24 months - and it runs into many dollars, perhaps as much as \$100, total, or more.

SPECIAL PRICE

The appeal that you are offered an introductory price - and that the books will cost you much more later (sign now or never again) - is generally a gimmick to get you to sign now, - or the highest price may refer to a more expensive edition.

Why would a salesman go to the trouble of finding you - to give you something he could sell at a higher price?

There are many reputable companies and salespeople selling magazines, encyclopedias and other reference books. They do not use the gimmicks described in this bulletin. They support voluntary programs to eliminate unfair practices and to protect consumers.

Carefully read any contract before you sign it. If it does not contain what the salesperson represented or promised, DON'T SIGN! Don't do business with any persons or companies whose representatives use any of the gimmicks described in this bulletin.

Report any experience of these "gimmicks" to head office of the company involved and/or to your local Better Business Bureau. Get adequate identification of the company and the salesperson.

## What is CUSO?

# An opportunity to travel, help make a better world

What is CUSO?

What opportunities does it offer the university student?

What qualifications are required to join CUSO, and what remuneration is offered for my services?

A CUSO representative at Dalhousie University, Alan Ruffman, explains the organization, the work and the employment openings in this organization in an interview with The Dalhousie Gazette.

WHAT IS CUSO?

... CUSO is a private organization established by university students in 1961 for sending academically and technically qualified persons to serve in developing countries.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY QUALIFIED?

... Any university graduate, technical school graduate, or graduate of post secondary school institutions would be eligible to apply to CUSO. In addition, some positions are available for those without advanced training but who have years of experience to their credit.

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DOES CUSO WANT?

... Teachers, doctors, nurses, medical technicians, secretaries, printers, agricul-

turalists, auto mechanics, lawyers. ... Anyone who has a skill needed in the developing countries and who is willing to serve for two years as a volunteer.

WHAT'S A VOLUNTEER?

... Not someone who works for nothing. A CUSO volunteer literally volunteers to live with the people of the host country under the same conditions as they and receiving the same salary as an indigenous person doing the same job. ... The volunteer movement has swept the world with over two dozen countries sending personnel to work in developing countries. The largest group is the American Peace Corps with over 15000 volunteers abroad. Tiny Lichenstein sponsors two persons in developing countries while Canada boasts six hundred overseas in 1966 and an increase to 1000 this year.

IS A VOLUNTEER A DO GOODER?

... It can't be denied that CUSO volunteers are doing worthwhile work in their countries of assignment. But they are not selected on the basis of their enthusiasm for saving the world. Volunteers are realistic persons who have skills to offer and who can and want to make the most of their talents in areas where conditions may not be optimum but where challenge is

maximum.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR THE VOLUNTEER?

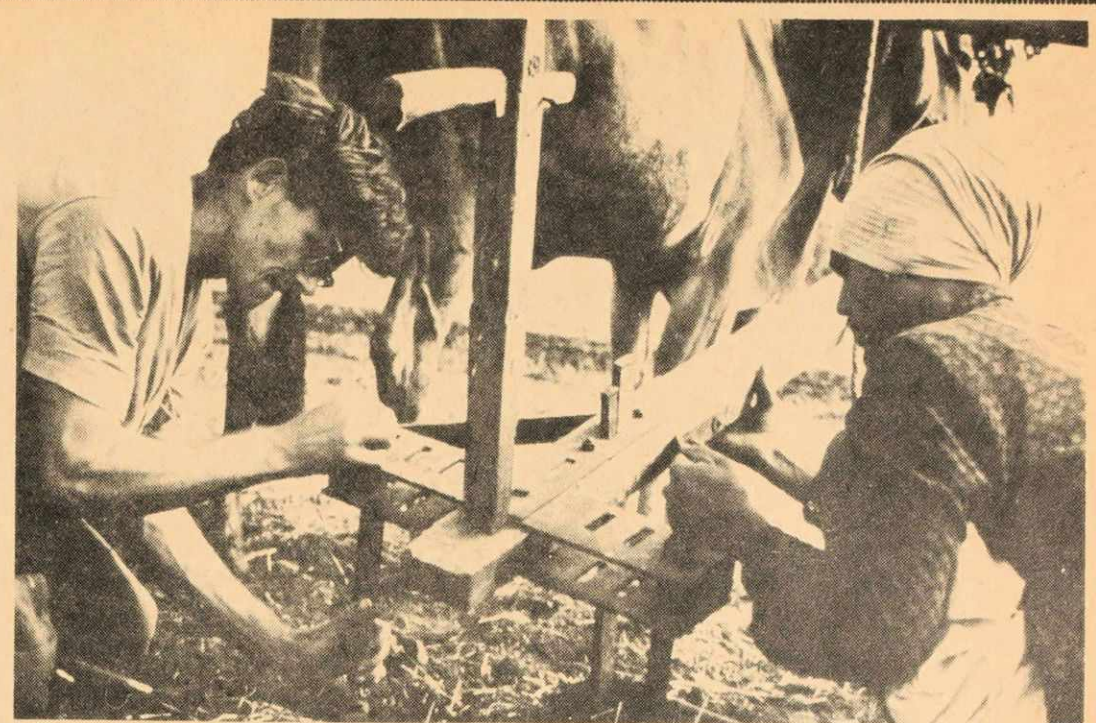
... A chance to learn more about the world he lives in. An opportunity to test oneself under difficult and, often, frustrating conditions. Travel. The satisfaction of helping people help themselves.

WHAT ABOUT MONEY?

... Don't join CUSO if you want to make a million. Your salary overseas will depend upon the cost of living in the area of your assignment and the particular contract made with the various overseas governments and agencies. In general, CUSO volunteers receive the same salary as persons of the host country doing the same job. In West Africa a teacher receives about \$2000 per year while a teacher in parts of Asia may only get room and board and spending money. However, suitable allowances and adjustments are made so that volunteers can count on having \$500 at the end of their assignments.

WHAT ABOUT HOUSING AND FOOD?

... These, too, vary from country to country. Some volunteers have complete bungalows; others may have modest rooms in their schools or hospitals. Nobody has to live in a grass



Agriculturalist Jim Ward assisting a fellow worker in India

hut. ... Menus may vary from the traditional peanut butter soup in Africa to the succulent curries of Asia. There's usually a period of adjustment necessary but most volunteers end up keen enthusiasts of international delicacies.

HOW LONG IS A CUSO ASSIGNMENT?

... Two years. Many volunteers extend beyond that period, but such a decision is strictly one's own.

CAN A VOLUNTEER GO ANYWHERE?

... CUSO takes into account the area preference of the prospective volunteer as much as possible. In some cases, how-

ever, the talents of volunteers must be assigned to those areas most needing them.

WHAT COUNTRIES HAVE CUSO VOLUNTEERS NOW?

... Thirty-five of them throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

WHAT ABOUT LANGUAGE?

... In most of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean English or French is the only common language. ... Language is seldom a problem except in South America.

BUT I AM MARRIED!

... So are many CUSO volunteers. A couple presents few extra problems if both people are

qualified. ... In fact a number of couples have gone on CUSO in their first year of marriage.

WHEN DOES A VOLUNTEER GO?

... CUSO sends out volunteers every September. Orientation begins about July 15. Applications for Sept, 1967 should come in now.

HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION?

... Contact Professor Lionel Lawrence at the Drama House, local 280 or 347, or Grad student, Alan Ruffman at local 392 or 429-1413. They have application forms and information brochures. ... Go ahead, this may be what you're looking for!

## Dalhousie tenants will pay \$25 more

# University residents across Canada face rent hikes

By DONALD SELLAR

Canadian University Press  
From Vancouver to Halifax, students are being hit in the pocketbook by a general rent increase in university-sponsored housing facilities.

Spiralling food costs, increasing wages and higher operating costs are being blamed for the rent hikes -- which average about 10 per cent across the board. As residence administrators pore over columns of red-inked figures these days and submit estimates for next year's operations, they seem to be reaching the same, inescapable conclusion: Rents must go up.

Many residence administrators, however, are reluctant to say what the increases will amount to in many cases.

Housing directors contacted at several Canadian universities during the past week -- perhaps fearful of angry student reaction to rent hikes -- refused to reveal what new fee schedules they will

recommend to their particular board of governors.

More than one would say only that he intends to recommend rent "adjustments" for next year. And in university budgets these days, "adjustments" is a good synonym for "increases".

Already, increases for next year have been announced or rumored at the universities of B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, United College, Queen's, Carleton, Ottawa, Waterloo, Saint Mary's and Mount Allison.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Union of Students secretariat is keeping a watchful, activist eye on current developments, hoping to assist local student governments in combating the increases.

As Canadian Union of Students vice-president Dave Young puts it, residence students are the easiest to mobilize in any campaign, mainly because they live in close association with one another and are thus easy to gather together.

Student reaction thus far to the prospect or threat of room and board increases has been predictable, with the usual programs of protest and weighty briefs to provincial governments or boards of governors being the order of the day.

The current CUS Ontario regional newsletter reports student efforts to obtain "clear statements" from universities about next year's residence fees have been unsuccessful.

The newsletter says rent rises appear "virtually certain at Queen's and Carleton, while at Ottawa there is even some talk of closing down existing resi-

dences because of lack of operating funds". It also criticizes the Ontario government for failing to state its position on university housing.

Meanwhile, across the country, the inevitable rumors of rent hikes and some announcements are circulating freely.

At Edmonton, about 1,500 residence-dwellers doomed to pay \$8 more per month for room and board in September, are preparing to demonstrate to back up their demands for a hold-the-line policy on rents.

At Kingston, Queen's University students are still trying to stave off a rent increase by employing a slightly different approach. Male residents there voted last week to cut down on their maid and janitorial services. This move is expected to save them each \$30 to \$40 per academic year.

Dalhousie University has announced that residence rent in the men's and women's dormitories will increase by \$25, effective in September of this year.

At Moncton, the residence rent increase has already been announced, but strangely enough, one student leader there has come out in favor of the \$86 annual increase being planned for 1,000 U of M students living in 10 residences.

Bill Lowes, who recently resigned as residence council president, says the increase is "very justified. Compared to fees at British Columbia and Eastern universities, we are far below their cost."

And he's partly right, too. Even with the increase at University of Manitoba, students will

be able to live in residence for a minimum of \$622. Even the posh facilities at University College at U of M rent for \$726 -- which is only about \$30 above the national average.

A survey of 35 residence rent schedules obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa shows an average room-and-board rate of about \$695 per academic year.

But Lowes is wrong when he says UBC rates are high. As of last fall, they were the lowest in Canada, with a floor of \$475 per academic year and a ceiling of \$630. University of Ottawa residence fees are listed as the highest in Canada (\$800-1,000), but this is attributed largely to the fact that meals there aren't provided in university facilities.

Following are 1966-67 DBS figures for university-operated residences in Canada. These statistics don't apply to off-campus private quarters, and costs shown don't include transportation and personal expenditures for books, clothing and entertainment.

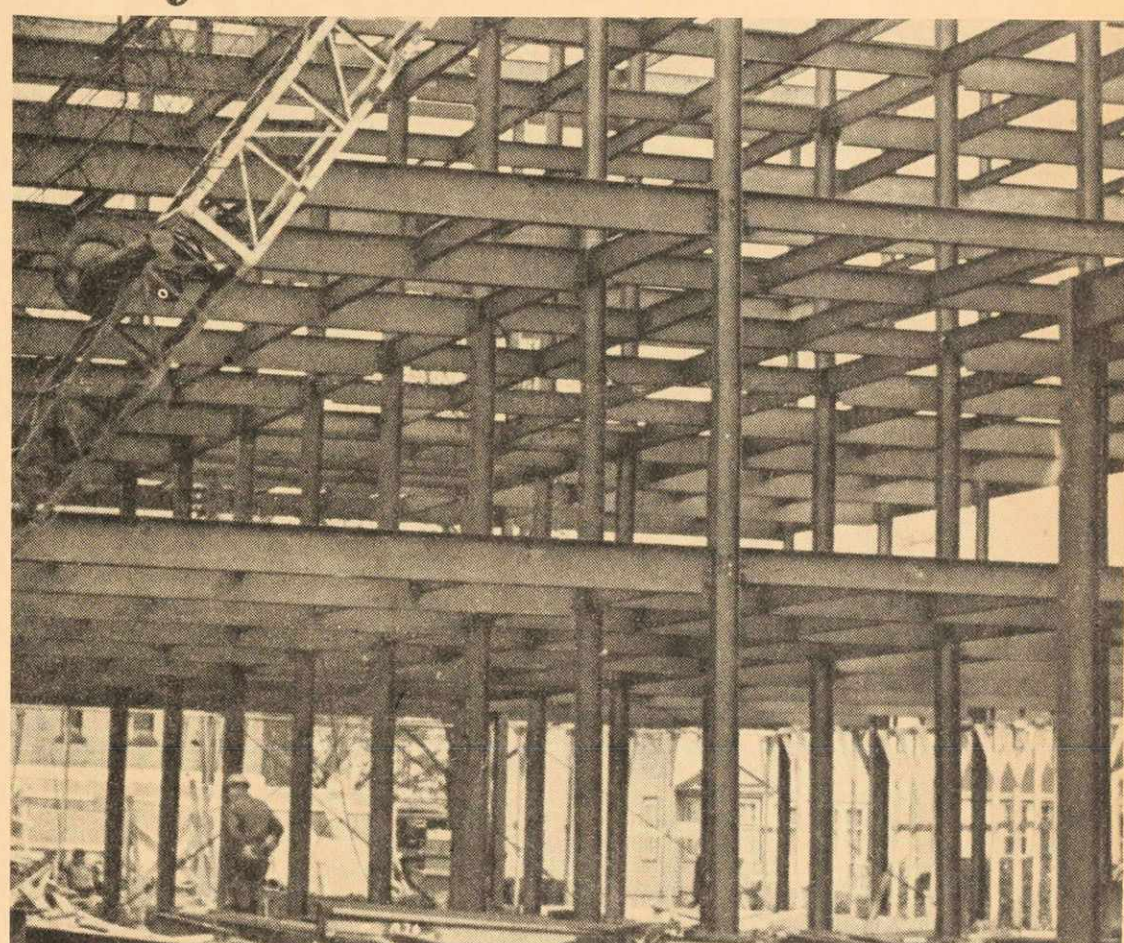
NEWFOUNDLAND: Memorial University (\$600).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: St. Dunstan's University (\$485).

NEW BRUNSWICK: University of Moncton (\$650-700); Mount Allison University (\$665); University of New Brunswick (\$700-750); Saint Thomas University (\$600).

NOVA SCOTIA: Acadia University (\$725); Dalhousie University (\$683-733); Mt. St. Vincent (\$700); St. Francis Xavier University (\$690); St. Mary's (\$730).

QUEBEC: Bishop's (\$650-750); McGill (\$725-970); Sir George



Superstructure of the new Men's Wing, Dalhousie University

Williams (no residences).

ONTARIO: Brock (no residences); Carleton (\$751-791); Guelph (\$700 for two trimesters); Lakehead (\$675-725); McMaster (\$775); U of Ottawa (\$800-1,000); Queen's (\$690-869); Laurentian (\$750); U of Toronto (\$680-750);

Trent (\$750); U of Waterloo (\$700-800) (regular academic year); Waterloo Lutheran (\$745); U of Western Ontario (\$775-885); U of Windsor (\$800); York University (\$815).

MANITOBA: U of Manitoba (\$538-665).

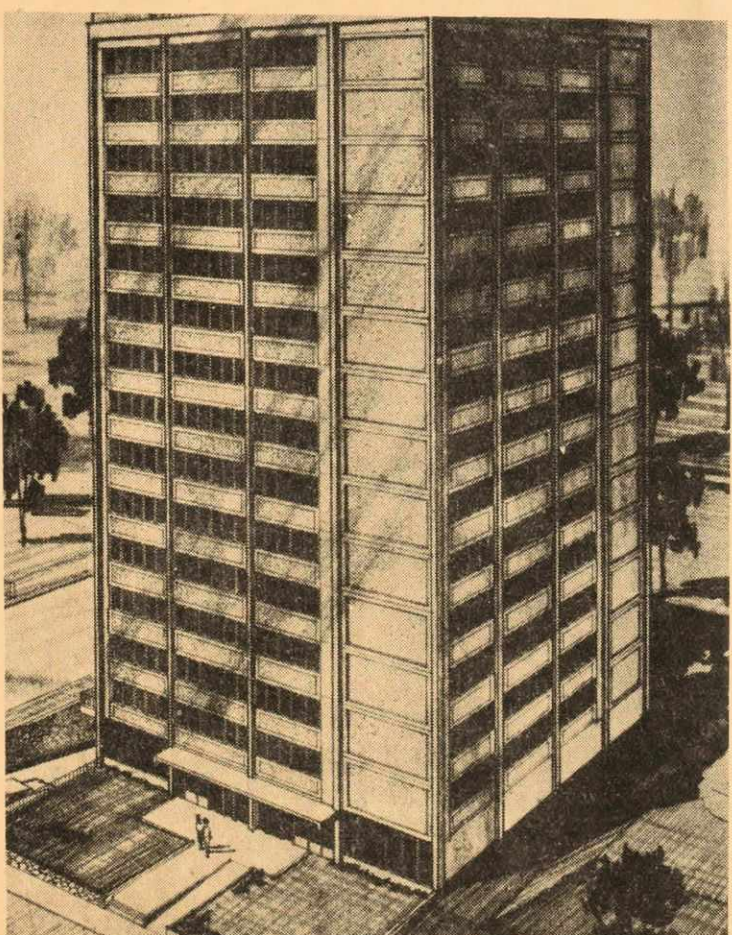
SASKATCHEWAN: U of Saskatchewan (\$596-650).

ALBERTA: U of Alberta (\$615-675); U of Calgary (\$575-630).

BRITISH COLUMBIA: U of B.C. (\$475-630); Notre Dame U (\$595); Simon Fraser U (\$640); University of Victoria (\$595-630).

## Where to put the students...

# Co-op residences could ease critical housing problem



FIRST STUDENT CO-OP HOUSING PROJECT AT DALHOUSIE as seen by the architects. The 15-storey building, to be built on Wellington Street as Lundy's Lane will have 113 units (57 one-bedroom and 56 two-bedroom units) for married students.

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

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

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

Many Canadian universities, which offer listing services for off-campus housing are constantly at odds with gouging landlords who rent inadequate facilities to reluctant -- and equally broke -- students.

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

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

Today, the corporation owns more than 50 dilapidated Victorian houses scattered around the outskirts of the university grounds, and is building a \$5,750,000, 20-storey residence building scheduled for completion

in June of 1968.

Known as Rochdale College, this triple-towered structure will house 600 single students, 100 married couples and 50 faculty members. It is expected Rochdale eventually will become an educational, residential college.

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

One of the big incentives for

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

The Crown corporation now backs 90 per cent of a student residence mortgage, with private lenders furnishing the rest. A \$1.5 million, 15-storey married students' co-op at Dalhousie University scheduled for completion in September is being built under this legislation, and students there say their residence dream wouldn't be near reality

without the CMHC mortgage. Some campuses are showing signs of getting into the co-op housing business in a big way these days while others are not. Here is a partial summary:

University of British Columbia: Last fall, UBC's students' society announced plans to hire an architect, borrow between \$500,000 and \$1 million and build a co-op. At UBC, it was reported last fall there were 1,400 students waiting for university-sponsored housing and an additional 5,500 looking for homes off-campus.

University of Alberta: In Edmonton, where university residences are going to lose an estimated \$17,000 this year despite government grants, and where residence dwellers will pay \$8 a month more this fall, university provost A.A. Ryan says, "If students can come up with a scheme for co-op housing and show it to be financially feasible, it's all to the good of the university."

University of Saskatchewan: A small group of Saskatoon students are trying to set up a pilot co-op, but observers say problems being encountered by students engaged in the same type of work at Regina are a discouragement.

University of Manitoba: This university is located in a suburban area of Winnipeg, where no old houses can be bought for co-ops, and thus far the university administration has been against the idea of co-op housing.

## From the faculty Harevan surveys U.S. influences in Canada

American domination of the Canadian way of life and the threat to Canadian identity is the everyday concern of government agencies, educators and economists in Canada.

In a paper before the 81st annual meeting of the American Historical Association, which devoted a session to Canadian history in recognition of the centennial year, Prof. Tamara K. Harevan, of Dalhousie University's department of history, reviewed United States influences on social welfare in Canada, its extent and limitations. Other leading experts, in the field of social welfare from both Canada and the United States participated in the session.

In a development of social welfare agencies, Canadians came to look to American welfare in the area of practical know-how, professional guidance and literature as a problem-solving machine but, said Prof. Harevan, we were not blind imitators, and while Canadian social welfare groups used American examples as a starting point, trends in welfare development were adapted to Canadian conditions.

The history of the social welfare movement in Canada goes back to church groups which showed a keen interest in this field, to individuals such as Joseph Kelso through whose efforts the Toronto Humane Society and the Ontario Children's Aid Societies were founded in the 1890's. Prof. Harevan illustrated in a variety of ways how Canadians borrowed from all spheres and blended and adapted them to their own needs.

Prof. Harevan, who pointed out that developing a Canadian pattern was important to Canadian identity and that there was a need to develop a Canadian social history, has had requests for her paper from the research division of the United States State Department, Canadian government agencies and private welfare groups.

Prof. Harevan lectures in American history at Dalhousie and her book entitled The Social Thought and Activities of Eleanor Roosevelt will be published in the near future.

An associate editor for Harvard University Press on a Documentary History of Child Welfare in America, Prof. Harevan conducted her research for the paper at the Canadian Welfare Council in Ottawa, the federal department of health and welfare. She also had access to the records of the United States Children's Bureau at the National Archives, Washington, and the manuscript division of the New York Public Library.

## President ensures his report will be read

ANTIGONISH (CUP)—The president of St. Francis Xavier University has ensured his annual report of almost instant readership by presenting it in cartoon form.

The 15-page booklet, with two cartoons on most pages, will be published for public consumption.

"There is a more detailed report I present to the board of governors, but it is not widely circulated," said university president M.A. MacLellan.

The cartoons, drawn by the university's alumni director, are mostly used to illustrate the statistics. One drawing depicts three rows of seven heads, each wearing a mortarboard, to illustrate the addition of 21 new teachers to faculty.