

# Youth defined as social evil

by Martin Dalley

"It is strange that youth should be singled out as a section of society needing control", said Edgar Friedenberg, Dalhousie Education professor, at a public lecture Nov. 10. He was speaking on the discrimination of youth in an industrial society.

"Modern industrial society regards youth as something separate, alien and even dangerous," he said. "Youth have also become defined as a social evil, isolated and irresponsible."

Society, said Friedenberg, considers youth as bad consumers. A problem of legitimacy then exists which results in a strict indoctrination into industrial society.

While society was concerned with removing segregation between races of sexes, nobody thought it peculiar to have laws governing youth.

"I doubt whether any group was ever segregated for its own good, but youth is the only discriminated group in which passing is insisted," said Friedenberg. "Blacks are not expected to become whites, women are not expected to become men, but youth are expected to grow up. Too many of the older generation want youth to grow up and be like them."

Industrial society requires that people be "denatured" to fit the industrial needs of that society, and as a result, segregation of youth went hand in hand with the onset of an industrial society.

"This is not a good time for youth," said Friedenberg, "but it will be to their advantage in the future." There is a kind of hatred and envy of the youth, he added.

Friedenberg feels there will be no utopia for youth, although the situation is not hopeless for everybody.

NOUS AVONS  
MAINTENANT  
DES LISTES  
DE SUSPECTS!



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## The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST  
COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

Published by the Dalhousie Student Union, with offices in Room 334 of the Dalhousie SUB, Halifax.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:  
Advertising Manager: 424-2507  
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## But it doesn't pay the rent

# Education is good for you

TORONTO (CUP) — Highly trained university graduates can't find jobs and their employment prospects will probably get worse, according to a report written and researched by Marjaleena Repo, a former employee of the University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union who Tuesday (Nov. 17) released the report.

The study is a combination of findings from the U of T survey and other national studies, including an unpublished study by the Science Council of Canada, called, "PhDs piled high and deep."

The study of job prospects for graduates with doctoral degrees found that only 105 of the 190 PhD graduates at U of T this year found work. Also less than half of the 158 PhDs looking for university employment found positions.

The report urges "immediate restrictions" in Canadian immigration policies on foreigners in professions where there is

"abundant Canadian manpower."

It also calls for prohibition of further expansion of graduate schools but warns that a drastic cutback in graduate enrolment by itself isn't the solution.

"As long as the economy remains foreign-dominated no real solution is possible, only short-term measures to temporarily avoid explosive situations," the report says.

Many students with MAs are going into PhD programs, and many PhDs are taking post-doctoral fellowships, because they can't find jobs. This situation will get worse when graduates of the "mass enrollment years" of the late '60s start competing for jobs in 1971 and 1972 with the already existing backlog of PhDs, according to the report.

The report says the Science Council of Canada tentatively estimates the cost of producing one PhD at \$144,000.

Canadian PhDs aren't likely to find jobs in the U.S., the report adds, because recent changes in U.S. immigration laws restrict emigration of Canadians and the U.S. also has a surplus of PhDs.

"The incredible thing is that this surplus of recent PhDs, as well as older and more experienced university teachers and scientists from the U.S., move freely across the Canadian border and compete quite successfully for scarce Canadian jobs," the report charges.

It cites federal statistics that the Canadian government let over 500 chemists in the country in both 1968 and 1969 and over 2,200 "professors and principals" each year over the same time. This while Canadian chemists were finding it "next to impossible to obtain employment..." and "hundreds of Canadian PhDs are being turned down in their attempts to find academic positions."

The report claims students have "an enormous information gap" about job prospects and can't realistically evaluate their prospects.

"At the University of Toronto alone, which has a graduate student enrollment of over 6,000 and which produces close to one fifth of all the PhDs in the country, no information was available to students enrolled in graduate programs as to the supply-demand aspects of their disciplines," the report charges.

The U of T survey found women had "great difficulties" in finding jobs and "married women had the greatest difficulties of them all."

The sample survey, the report says, was representative of U of T PhD graduates and also representative of about 1,300 PhDs graduated this year in Canada.