

The Dalhousie Gazette
 CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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J. TERENCE MORLEY
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Dalhousie-King's Agreement

Be careful. Unknown to you that ravishing freshette, sitting next to your virginal body may be an alien. Though she appears on the surface to be a bona-fide Dalhousie co-ed, in reality she is registered at a foreign university--Kings. And that means if you invite her to the next hockey game you'll have to pay to get her into the rink. She has no athletic book, and worse Her CUS card is not the same as your CUS card.

This anomalous situation is a result of the unique relationship that exists on an administration level, between Dalhousie and King's. In 1920, the University of King's College, which had been located in Windsor, Nova Scotia since its founding in 1789, suffered a disastrous fire. If the University was to continue functioning funds had to be obtained quickly to restore the buildings.

It was at this juncture that the Carnegie Foundation entered the picture. For some time, the Carnegie people had been encouraging universities in the Maritime provinces to amalgamate. Their efforts had so far met with little success however the fire at King's gave them an historic opportunity. They offered to provide the money necessary for new buildings provided that King's moved to Halifax and entered into an association with Dalhousie University.

Reluctantly this offer was accepted and by 1923 the Studley Campus was the home of "the British Empire's oldest university overseas" and King's students began attending classes at Dalhousie.

However when classes were over King's student's immediately headed "down the hill" to take part in extra-curricular activities and to carry on an energetic rivalry with Dalhousie.

SEPARATE PROGRAM

This conduct of a separate extra-curricular program has remained the case up to the present time. Occasionally King's students have taken part in Dalhousie activities (usually a leading part) but the general rule has been for them to work in their own organizations which, until the late fifties were usually more vigorous than their Dalhousie counterparts. The advantages of a small, tightly-knit college include that of intense school spirit.

In the last decade the Dalhousie building program has meant that the university's population has mushroomed. This is turn has brought big business student government to the Dalhousie student. The past few years have seen a resultant increase in the extra-curricular services provided to the Dalhousie student, and a corresponding increase in the number of King's students participating in Dalhousie activities.

During this time almost perpetual negotiations have been carried on between the two student bodies over a Dal-King's agreement. One year an agreement was signed between the Dal Council and the King's Male Student Body (until this year women at King's were not allowed to have any external relations) which permitted King's students to participate in all Dalhousie activities, excluding athletics, upon payment of \$4.50 per student. The King's administration still deducts this amount from the King's Student Body fees of a Dalhousie student living in the King's residence, presumably under the assumption that the agreement is still in effect.

However lax student Councils at Dalhousie neglected to renew the agreement and it fell by the wayside. Then four years ago a new agreement was signed giving King's students the same privileges though now they were only to pay \$1.50 per capita. However this agreement was reportedly vetoed by Dr. Kerr, then President of Dalhousie University, because it gave too much to the King's students. At this time the administrations at both universities spent much of their time attempting to get one up on each other. The students, though somewhat less belligerent, were usually willing to enter into the spirit of the rivalry.

Mind you, throughout all this time, whether or not an agreement was in force, King's students occasionally continued to play leading roles in Dalhousie organizations. Moreover, since all Dalhousie organizations were and are short-staffed, no one was really very anxious to kick them out.

Then, last year, Peter Herrndorf decided that with the increased possibility of a new Student Union Building something should be done in order to have King's students pay for the services that some of them were

enjoying, and that more of them would undoubtedly be enjoying when the SUB was constructed. Herrndorf continually referred to the fact that since 1959 Dal students had been paying \$10.00 per head per year to the SUB fund while King's students were paying nothing.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Meanwhile during all this period King's was encountering severe financial difficulties. In the early sixties a building program was begun there and a dining hall, women's residence, and gymnasium were constructed. And while the women's residence increased the revenue potential of the university by adding more female students to the rolls, the dining hall is too large to operate at an optimum level, and the gymnasium, which includes a swimming pool, built out of solid rock, is unable to bring in enough money to repay the investment. In addition King's failed to inherit, though she expected to, the money to pay the principal on the loans used to finance the new buildings.

The upshot of this is stories in the Chronicle-Herald speculating on the financial demise of the university which often finds it difficult to raise enough money to pay the interest on the loans.

In light of this situation Herrndorf approached the King's Councils (Male and Female) conjecturing an imminent amalgamation of Dalhousie and King's on the administration level, and proposing that this first be carried out on the student level. In light of the SUB building developments last year the King's representatives were reasonably sympathetic to Herrndorf's proposal. However they recognized the unique and valuable service to their students provided by the King's organizations and were only willing to discuss merger on a long term basis where the King's organizations would be financially protected. Herrndorf was unwilling to discuss merger on this basis since he contended that an unincorporated student council could not bind its successors.

As a compromise, an agreement was signed which gave King's students the right to participate in all Dalhousie activities, again excepting athletics, for the payment of \$1.75 per capita. This agreement is still in effect and will remain in effect until either party declares it void.

This week the Dalhousie Student Council declared its intention to do just this. Wisely rejecting a moderate resolution proposed by Carl Holm which would have postponed the issue for yet another year the Council decided to ask King's to either 1. merge the student administrations, with King's retaining it's own Council to handle local affairs and in addition be represented on the Dalhousie Council, 2. pay a fee in the range of 18 to 20 dollars, or 3. remove all their students from Dalhousie activities. This committee is to meet with representatives from King's as soon as possible and report back by February 15.

CLOSER UNION

The Gazette believes that the next few years will see a much closer union between Dalhousie and King's on the administrative level. It is obvious that this is the only feasible solution in an age where costs of higher education are spiralling and the demand for places in the university increases drastically.

We trust that the negotiators on both sides will keep this in mind during their discussions. We favour some kind of union between the two student bodies and we hope that this can be arrived at fairly and equitably. We hope that the unfortunate manner in which the Dalhousie committee was chosen (without nominations from the floor, just moved by Hillis, seconded by Young that Hillis, Young and Macdonald form the committee) will not be reflected in the bargaining.

King's must recognize that Dalhousie has a legitimate case in asking for some payment for the services they make available, and will make available more abundantly when the SUB building is completed, to King's students. Dalhousie must recognize the legitimate desire of King's students to protect their organizations over the next several years.

As the negotiations begin the Gazette intends to offer further comment on the whole problem.....and on the progress of the negotiators.



Letters to the editor

J'accuse

Dear Sir:
 I accuse...
 the management of Pharos of mismanagement...
 the management of Pharos of financial treachery...
 the Dalhousie Student Union of condoning the conniving action of the Pharos management...
 the Dalhousie Treasury Board of lax control over the financial actions of one of their wards.

As business manager of the GAZETTE, I feel it my responsibility to condemn the managing staff of Pharos for their farcical, unethical, financial antics in dealing with the students. What prompts such accusations and condemnations? It is their deceitful dealings with the students, primarily prospective graduates.

It began on registration day, when prospective graduates were informed by an official representative of the University's yearbook staff, that they must register for their graduation picture, and make an appointment with photographer selected by the Pharos staff. That photographer being one Sherman Hines.

Having done so, students fulfilled their obligation to their yearbook by having their pictures taken, and were generally pleased with the quality of the shots. However, with all photos having been taken, at a cost per student of \$5.00, Mr. Hines returned to study his profession at Santa Barbara, California, leaving behind only the proofs to be used in the Yearbook.

A student who now desires a personal graduation portrait must make his own private arrangements, usually at a cost of approximately \$12.00 for a sitting and one proof.

Here's how we've been taken...
 (1). Pharos did not inform the student to begin with that there was a \$5.00 charge for the proof for the yearbook.
 (2). Pharos did not inform the student that there was a deadline for having personal proofs done because Mr. Hines was leaving the city.
 (3). Pharos led people, treacherously, to believe they were merely simplifying procedure by having their picture taken as would normally be done, but from a pre-selected photographer.
 (4). A student must now lay out \$17, instead of \$12, for a graduation portrait: \$5, to Sherman Hines; \$12, to have a new pic. \$17, total.

of the priority list for action by Canada's post-secondary students, CUS has noted before that the gap in the development of human capital between Canada and the United States was indeed widening. It was for this reason that the students of Canada were shocked by the inadequacy of the Bladen Report on the Financing of Higher Education. The Bladen Report, if implemented, would merely perpetuate and widen the gap which presently exists between Canada and the United States in the field of higher education.

In light of the Economic Council's report, CUS urges the Canadian Government to begin an immediate search for new and dynamic methods of solving Canada's education problems. If the Bladen Commission insists on the maintenance of the status quo, then the Canadian Government must look elsewhere for the driving force behind a new priority consideration of the question of financing higher education. The policy of CUS, as adopted at its last Congress in Lennoxville, is that the elimination of tuition fees is a first step toward making the post-secondary institution more universally accessible.

CUS recognizes that eliminating fees is not the panacea of all the ills that ail higher education in general in Canada.

However the perpetuation of an antiquated system of fees is indeed a serious hindrance to the development of Canada's human resources and manpower potential. Canada today has the second highest average tuition fee in the world, while at the same time ranking eleventh in the world in the percentage of its young people undertaking post-secondary education. Even in the United States there exists side by side, with private high tuition institutions systems of free state education such as the University of California, many of the state institutions and the City College of New York.

CUS therefore calls upon the Government of Canada and the provincial governments to recognize education as the first financial and programme priority for the coming decade. Recognition implies action. This action will indeed cost much if it is to close the education gap with the United States which the Economic Council describes. However CUS believes that spending money on education is an investment that will pay large dividends for many years into the future. The Council has estimated the return to society at approximately 15%. Other research has suggested that this figure might indeed be conservative. Even at 15%, does not education represent the best

3,000 deaths each year

Problem needs recognition

By BARBARA MacFARLANE
 Reprinted from the Ryersonian
 Every hour, 90 Canadians attempt suicide, of these, six succeed.

The tragic toll results in more than 3,000 deaths a year by suicide in Canada alone, yet those concerned with the problem agree that nearly every case of suicide could be prevented.

Modern means of prevention are presently in the hands of the anti-suicide centre whose methods vary from clinical psychiatry to the use of 24-hour telephone services.

One of the most well-organized and efficiently financed suicide prevention centres exists in Los Angeles. During the last eight years, more than a million and a half dollars have been poured into this centre by the United States Government. It is staffed by a carefully screened group of professionals including psychiatrists, psychologists and trained social workers.

Suicide is described as one of Canada's most neglected public health problems, yet at present, no agencies similar to that in Los Angeles exist in Canada.

AID AVAILABLE
 Some help is available through the Salvation Army's Anti-Suicide centres located in 34 major urban centres across the face of Canada. They offer sympathetic council and access to their many welfare services.

The professionally-staffed agencies have led to a fascinating accumulation of case histories, each involving an individual's efforts to abruptly put an end to his or her life in favour of the promised peach of death. Modern anti-suicide measures have resulted from the intensive study of thousands of these case histories.

Today it is claimed that the emerging anti-suicide measures have the potential to save lives for eight out of ten people who kill themselves give clear ad-

vanced warning of their intent to someone, contrary to the mistaken popular belief that those who openly talk about committing suicide never do anything about it.

Research has revealed that an individual is acutely suicidal for only a brief period of time. A pattern of prelude, crisis and recession emerges, giving significance to the methods practiced by agencies similar to that of the Salvation Army. If the individual can be helped through his moment of crisis, the chances of his survival are, in most cases, assured.

Those who call the Salvation Army's Anti-Suicide Bureau do so at the peak of their emotional despair. Suicide being an urban phenomenon, they are most often people submerged in the anonymous masses of a city. They may be a part of any financial or social stratum, and as only 40 per cent of those committing suicide are mentally ill, they are, for the most part, everyday people caught in the unreason of despair. Motives vary, but a predominant one is the wish to hurt others through their death.

The moment contact is made, the swift but subtle machinery of psychological reasoning is put into motion. "Once that essential contact is made, we begin to woo them," admits Brigadier Bamsie, one of the six member Salvation Army Toronto Anti-Suicide Bureau.

"Often, what they need most is someone just to listen." The conversations which ensue frequently occupy hours of sympathetic reasoning in defence of the need to overcome despair and the will to die. Criticism, even in its most subtle form is carefully avoided and the contact, no matter how tenuous, is preserved at all costs.

Although a time-tested method is practiced, each plea for help entails an individual facing his particular crisis through the foe

The radical generation

Reprinted From Globe and Mail

Each young generation creates its own self-descriptive idiom. In the Fifties, the so-called beat generation gave us the epithets "cool" and "crazy" "man" became a salutation and "dig" synonymous with understanding. But the beatniks have vanished and their jargon, to use a beat epithet, is out. The Sixties have given birth to a new kind of youth - political, militant... radical. In their own idiom, they are committed, they are hung-up. And in their own world of sit-ins, teach-ins and protest marches, non-violent direct action is what is happening.

Nowhere in Canada is this new youth in greater evidence than in Quebec, where the pressures of a rapid social and political evolution - the so-called quiet revolution - have drawn them out of their natural cloisters, the universities, into the public world of politics and the mass media. In this sense, Quebec is for radical youth in Canada what Mississippi has been for their counterparts in the United States. Out in the open for all to see and hear, they struggle with the old problems - social justice, poverty, peace - and some new ones too - nuclear disarmament, and Quebec's role in Confederation.

Several months ago, English Canadians inside and outside Quebec gasped as the students' council at McGill University brought McGill into the militant French-Canadian nationalist Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec. It was a radical coup. One of English Quebec's proudest possessions, McGill, had been delivered into the hands of an organization dedicated to the creation of a unilingual Quebec, owned and operated by French Canadians. McGill was admitted on the condition that it withdraw from the predominantly English though theoretically bilingual Canadian Union of Students.

As it turned out, the majority of students at McGill thought the price of admission too high and in a campus referendum several weeks later voted to withdraw from the Quebec union. Only half of the students voted; 48 per cent supported the move to UGEQ. But there were irregularities, the referendum was contested and declared invalid. The issue will be decided in a second referendum but no one, least of all the radicals on the McGill students' council, believes the results will be any different.

McGill will probably be forced to withdraw from UGEQ - a severe setback for the radicals who have been working to build closer ties between English and French students in the province, who want desperately to be a part of the young armies of the quiet revolution. They argue that in accepting McGill, UGEQ had made a significant concession to the rights of English Quebecers to participate in the construction of the new Quebec. Their withdrawal, they claim, will be celebrated by the separatists within the Quebec union who dispute that right. Perhaps they are right.

But right or wrong, they are typical of a new breed of youth, irreverent, radical, prepared, if necessary, to sacrifice traditional values and conventions for their ideals, working in Montreal to bring English Quebec into the quiet revolution and in Quebec City to wipe out slums that have gone unnoticed for 50 years. They are intelligent, educated and dedicated. Though they have been nicknamed the New Left, they, in fact, reject rigid political and social attitudes. They are wildly - almost religiously - idealistic.

They have one great liability. Writing in the September edition of The Nation, Professor Lewis A. Coser of Brandeis University in Boston, describes their implicit distrust of the intellect.

"One notices among them a curtailment of perspective, an immersion in the here and now of immediate experience... The admirable movements in which the young today struggle against the follies that their elders have bequeathed to them would be fatally marred were they to succumb to a kind of mindless activism, a know-nothing militancy, a conduct unguided by firm intellectual as well as emotional commitments."

At the University of Toronto International Teach-in in October, Professor George Grant, author of Lament for a Nation, put it another way. Idealism founded on unreality, he said, ends inevitably in cynicism and bitterness. "Hope in the future has been and is the chief opiate of modern life. Its danger is that it prevents men from looking clearly at their situation... If we do not face reality, we may be able to avoid the great evils of despair and pessimism, but we also cut ourselves off from any chance of maturity and effectiveness."

investment the Canadian people can make today?

If tuition and living costs continue to rise, we run the risk of eliminating a larger segment of the Canadian population from the benefits that can accrue to their sons and daughters because of obtaining a higher education.

CUS also calls upon the Canadian Government through the Department of Manpower, the Company of Young Canadians, the War on Poverty, and voluntary associations to start programmes immediately which will help prepare today's youth to un-

dertake better and more diversified programmes of continued learning. CUS for one pledges itself to work with the government in helping develop such a climate.

Immediate action is essential in dealing with these matters. To hesitate and vacillate for a year or two might mean the loss of yet another segment of this young generation.

FRATERNALLY
 PATRICK J. KENNIF
 PRESIDENT
 CANADIAN UNION OF STUDENTS

of his environment and its personal extenuations.

Aware of this, Dr. Norman D. Talachnick, head of the Los Angeles Anti-Suicide Agency admits "there are a hundred ways to approach this."

WHAT TO DO?
 "There are no hard and fast rules, no standard, no pattern - if someone were to ask me 'What can you do?', my answer would have to be - I don't know! You must only arrive at the situation by the facts of the case."

In the case of the individual at the other end of the telephone, one important fact is self-revealing - he is not sure whether he wants to die.

Faced with an anonymous person at the other end of the line who must effectively combine the ability to listen with a facility to talk earnestly, convincingly, and rapidly - leaving no awkward silence in which one contemplating suicide might hang up, hundreds in Toronto alone have thus been saved from the consequences of their fatal intent.

It is not true that once a person attempts suicide he will always continue to be suicidal risk, however, follow-up studies have indicated that nearly one in three do make a repeated attempt and some succeed.

Facilities providing professional response to these pleas for assistance are planned for Toronto in the near future. Government is slow to offer financial assistance, Society is reluctant to face the existence of this ever-increasing social need. "For a long time", comments Brigadier Bamsie, "this has been a hush, hush deal. The problem remains that eventually, society must suffer the consequences of the hush."

Now, like other formerly taboo subjects, people are beginning to talk about it openly and with this some progress must slowly perhaps, but inevitably result. We have to be patient."

Today, obstacles to the pro-

gress Brigadier Bamsie refers to still remain. Attempts to have a Salvation Army "suicide number" which would be easily remembered and listed along with fire, police, etc., have failed. Consequently, it might be assumed that many who might have benefited from this service have not due to a lack of awareness of its existence. Similar efforts at some means of advertising such facilities have met opposition in those who feel that a process of auto-suggestion might only result in an increase in attempted suicides.

THE FUTURE

Perhaps one of the future's most effective means of suicide prevention lies in the un-sentimental recognition of one's own self-annihilating drives. The risk of suicide extends to far more people than just those who are actually psychotic.

The chronic smoker, the alcoholic, the excessive smoker are, in reality, often indulging in a gradual means of self-destruction. The seeds of suicide live in all of us, and feebly a future awareness of their latent existence will help individuals to cope with themselves while in the darkest moments of personal despair.

"Today, people keep everything bottled up inside" reflects Brigadier Bamsie. "There is little communication between parent and child, wife and husband neighbor and neighbor. We are wrapping ourselves around ourselves and wondering what's the matter."

If the progress in future anti-suicide measures sought by growing numbers becomes reality, perhaps soon, we will, in truth "know what is the matter", and the means to the discovery of this will not be impaired by the portion of society which today is unwilling to face a problem that can never be solved by indifference.

