

Summer Employment

Tough Summer Ahead for Students

By DAVID BLACK CUS SECRETARIAT

Students who found it difficult to obtain employment last year will find it even harder this summer.

The prospects for student employment are dimmer since last year's low. A number of economic realities reveal our position:

approximately 30-40% of Canadian students were effectively unemployed last summer

the overall unemployment rate has shown an unusual increase during the winter

there are no precise figures on student employment and no plans to handle the summer's rush on jobs this year

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics says 74,000 persons between ages 14-19 were unemployed last summer. This includes only part of all students seeking jobs.

In 1976-68 there were 237,000 undergraduates in Canada (DBS): add to this all graduate students and members of community colleges, technical schools etc., and the increase in this year's enrollment--there

just aren't enough jobs.

Manpower has no statistics on students entering the work force, when, for how long, etc. the government agency claims to have found 17,000 jobs last year once it had set up special services to handle the unexpected demand. (This figure includes such jobs as two or three hours a week cutting grass.)

Although last year's situation was described as unusual -- it was reported that some 2,700 women with BA's were unemployed in Toronto alone -- there don't appear to be any more opportunities opening up in 1969.

Coupled with increasing unemployment figures, summer student employment could effectively disappear.

The job shortage will force students to rely increasingly on loans and awards to finance their education. The loans plan was designed to supplement student summer earnings. If the amount of part-time and summer work has been permanently reduced, a new approach will have to be developed.

After combining the accent on student contributions, the generally low amount available in awards and the rising cost of living, a significant number of students may have to defer their education. In any case, the goal of the federal-provincial loans plan -- "to ensure that all who are capable can continue their education" -- will not be fulfilled. Unless a basically different stance is taken, a number of solutions appear possible:

(1) The loans-awards program be greatly expanded. This entails more money from already hard pressed government revenues. The money would have to come from increased taxes; though not necessarily from that tax base already overtaxed -- i.e. it is possible to increase taxes on a more equitable basis with the implementation of the Carter Report and a tax increase to larger corporations (specifically mining and oil companies).

(2) Implementation of mammoth summer work projects for students. This could involve a CYC - style program allowing students to work during the summer on various community projects and have this

credited toward increased financial aid at university. Again, money is coming from government funds, though with an input of real work on the part of the student and a contribution from community or private enterprise.

(3) Operation of universities on a tri-semester basis. This has certain obvious attractions (more students in less time; better use of basic facilities) but would require greater expenditure than an increase loans and awards. It would involve greater university operating costs and a simultaneous cut-back on student summer earnings (if they are in fact available).

(4) Governmental policies aimed at full employment -- the simplest and most obvious solution. Full employment is possible.

Canadians still lack many of the necessities of life (housing, food, medical assistance) and they can be supplied. The unemployed could be engaged in filling these needs if the government initiated the proper programs. And full employment policies, would automatically raise tax revenues.

However, any solution to the present student employment problem will only come about after pressure is concentrated on government (federal and provincial). Demands should centre about summer employment and loans - awards programs but should always take into account where the revenue is to come from to support new projects. Students can no longer afford to alienate that sector of the population which is presently overtaxed (those earning under \$10,000) and should integrate their demands with those aimed at a more equitable distribution of wealth in our society.

(One cannot ignore the federal government's tendency to continue hitting this particular tax base with the recent 2% surtax which drops on incomes over \$10,000.)

One thing is clear: the summer job situation makes it imperative that students not ignore the political implications of their present position nor be afraid to enter the political arena to act with others for long overdue governmental action.

"Grim" Locally

"Pretty grim" was the way Student Placement Officer V. C. Martell described the summer employment situation for Dalhousie students in an interview last week.

Martell cited the rapid increase in the number of students attending university--as well as the decline in the availability of semi-skilled and unskilled jobs (the two principal types of employment sought by undergraduates) as the cause of the current malaise.

Although he told the Gazette that this problem has been with us for many years, he indicated that this could be the "worst summer so far." Manpower officials have been meeting continuously trying to find solutions for the current problem, but have been unable to come up with any so far. Martell said that many students attending Dalhousie came from this area and obtained employment through their own contacts (friends and relatives), but he personally only knew of about fifty students who had found sure employment at this stage.

Many students go elsewhere looking for jobs because the pay scale in Halifax is not high enough to meet their needs and allow them to save enough to continue their education. "Most students are looking for between \$600 and \$700 in savings to make up the difference between the amount they receive in student loans (\$1340) and the \$2000 they need to cover their year. I think that that figure is a Conservative estimate", he added. More students have applied through the Manpower Office this year for jobs than in previous year, he said, mainly due to the publicity given the problem through the mass media. "Students are more anxious about their job possibilities now," he said.

The Manpower Office has available a list of all summer resorts in Canada hiring students and a booklet on job opportunities in the United States which are both available for students interested in such employment. For many students, the likelihood is a long, cold summer, and possibly an inability to further their education next year.

Topic: China

By SANDY LYTH

St. Mary's University and Dalhousie's Encounter group sponsored a very well informed seminar on modern China held in the Tupper Building February 14 and 15. The panel was varied: Mr. Hunter and Mr. Wylie lived and worked in China during the Cultural Revolution, Dr. Sun teaches a course at St. Mary's in Modern Chinese History, and Dr. Boyd a Political Science professor also at St. Mary's is a personal encyclopedia of facts about Asia, her history, troubles, and treaties.

Friday's films and discussion were concerned with education and culture in China, and Saturday morning the topic was her foreign policy. Those films showed the tests, experiments, and the explosions of her nuclear bombs during the past few years, and the tremendous influence of Mao Tse-tung on the thoughts and attitudes of the people of China.

The discussion afterwards brought out China's part and possible future role in Asian and world affairs. Some people in the audience voiced the fear of Chinese aggression in Asian countries primarily and then spreading to other parts of the world, but Wylie and Hunter agreed that such a move would be very unlikely, and cited previous examples where China could easily have influenced a situation and didn't, and also her policy up to now of non active intervention. Professor Boyd quoted facts about treaties and border incidents and interpreted them to prove that China actually had interfered and perhaps coerced less powerful countries into compliance with her wishes, but he was shot down on the grounds of mis-interpretation and irrelevancy.

Altogether, the conference was well received though it did not live up to some higher expectations, and with more knowledge on the part of the audience, could have exacted more from the panel.

The Carter Report: Its Effects

"What would be the effect if the recommendations of the Carter Report on taxation were implemented? The answers are quite straightforward:

- * We would have in Canada a much fairer tax system than at present based on ability to pay rather than privilege.
- * Most of the present tax-avoidance would be ended and the various tax loopholes eliminated.
- * Those in our society who have not been carrying their fair share of the tax burden in the past would be made to do so in the future. This would include corporations, especially in the mining, petroleum and life insurance industries, people who make a living from capital gains and stock manipulation, shareholders, especially foreigners.
- * If the Carter Report were implemented tomorrow on the basis of 1964 figures corpor-

ation income taxes would increase by \$532 million a year.

* Taxes would go down for most people in Canada, if the Carter Report were implemented. Families with income of less than \$5,000 a year would have their taxes reduced by an average of 10 per cent. Families with incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,000 would pay 7 per cent less. As for farmers, the best estimates are that their income tax would go down as well. In the area of personal income tax the reductions could be as much as 40 per cent with the greatest saving going to the lower income farmer.

The Carter Report is nothing short of a taxation manifesto - it should be adopted. If it were, then the ordinary wage and salary earner, together with the small farmer, would be better off.

from Canada Labour

Small Turnout For Blood Drive

By JANET MADSEN

Quota: 700 Pints Donations: 537 Pints
As Chairman of the Blood drive, I would like to thank each and every one of you who turned out February 11 and 12 to give your pint of blood. Because of our good turn out in the fall, (421 pints in one day) we decided to hold a two day clinic this time with the hope of obtaining 700 donations. However we received only 537 pints i.e. 11.7% of the total enrollment at Dal and King's gave blood. Needless to say, it is a VERY VERY small percentage of the student body and far short of the 25% obtained at other Maritime Universities. To that 11.7% many many thanks for your support and to all who helped out, a warm thank you.

| FRATERNITY | Oct. 24 | Feb. 11 & 12 | Avg. |
|------------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Tau Epsilon Phi | 97.6% | 100.0% | 98.8% |
| Zeta Psi | 50.0 | 37.5 | 43.8 |
| Phi Delta Theta | 23.9 | 31.3 | 27.6 |
| Sigma Chi | 8.7 | 44.9 | 26.8 |
| Phi Rho Sigma | 1.4 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| Alph Gamma Delta | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 |

The remaining fraternities have neglected to send a list of active members and as a result have been eliminated from the competition.

| RESIDENCE | Oct. 24 | Feb. 11 & 12 | Avg. |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Eddy House (Shirreff) | 29.8% | 32.6% | 31.2% |

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|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Henderson House (Howe) | 26.0% | 30.5% | 28.3% |
| Cameron House (Howe) | 22.6% | 32.3% | 27.5% |
| King's Men's Residence | 23.3% | 24.1% | 23.7% |
| Newcombe House (Shirreff) | 18.8% | 23.1% | 21.0% |
| Smith House (Howe) | 19.2% | 15.3% | 17.3% |
| Pine Hill Residence | 7.2% | 21.7% | 14.5% |
| Bronson House (Howe) | 13.4% | 9.8% | 11.6% |
| Alexandra Hall | 8.1% | 11.1% | 9.6% |

| FACULTY | Oct. 24 | Feb. 11 & 12 | Avg. |
|--------------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Physiotherapy | 60.6% | 69.7% | 65.2% |
| Physical Education | 12.1% | 28.6% | 20.4% |
| Science | 16.8% | 22.8% | 19.8% |
| Commerce | 15.7% | 18.1% | 16.9% |
| Arts | 14.2% | 17.3% | 15.8% |
| Pharmacy | 14.2% | 13.3% | 13.8% |
| Engineering | 10.0% | 15.3% | 12.7% |
| Nursing | 10.2% | 14.7% | 12.5% |
| Law | 2.4% | 9.4% | 5.9% |
| Dentistry | 2.1% | 8.4% | 5.3% |
| Graduate Studies | 3.5% | 4.9% | 4.2% |
| Medicine | 2.4% | 4.8% | 3.6% |
| Education | 0.0% | 1.4% | 0.7% |
| Dental Hygiene | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Music | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |