

Beach heads psych centre

BY ALEX PETT

There is no couch in his office, he isn't interested in childhood reminiscences and he won't hand you an easy solution to your problem on silver platter.

What Dr. H.D. Beach, director of Dal's new psychological centre, will do is help you assess your ability and direct it so as to find a way out of difficulty.

An adherent to the behavior modification theory, one of psychology's newest concepts, Dr. Beach uses a method of counselling which is far removed from Freudian psychoanalysis. He tries to analyse the problem in terms of what creates it and what alternative courses of action it presents. Then he tries to work out a program to solve it.

"The approach is variable," said Dr. Beach in a recent interview. "Often I have to play it by ear."

For the past nine years, ever since he first came to Dal as associate professor of clinical psychology, Dr. Beach has been involved in helping students cope with their problems. In July his appointment as director of the new student counselling and psychological services centre was announced. The centre located in room 134 of the Arts Annex, opened officially the first day of student registration. "Learning how to learn is a critical problem for freshmen," said Dr. Beach, who expects to spend a great deal of his time this fall helping students develop efficient study habits. "After the first set of exams of Christmas, depression sets in for many freshmen. As finals approach, many are shaken, worried, panicky."

"Where there is adequate



DR. H.D. BEACH

communication between students and professors there is less need for counselling," said Dr. Beach, emphasizing that a visit to a professor is often the answer to problems which students bring to him. "In university, a wall can easily arise between professors and students," he said.

Although he expects freshmen and sophomores to make up the largest proportion of students visiting the centre, he also expects to see a large number of graduate students. "The tough competition and demanding program mean that they too have problems," he said.

As well as learning problems, Dr. Beach expects to deal with personal difficulties. "Many students feel a lack of any sense of identity, and feel they don't count," he said. He will also talk to students about their inter-personal problems, from relations with members of the opposite sex to relations with colleagues in residence, fraternity or boarding houses.

Dr. Beach says he will use aptitude tests sparingly. "I try to help students assess their own ability rather than give them tests which supposedly tell them what they should be doing," he said.

"After three months counselling services, other universities report they are occupied constantly," said Dr. Beach, whose one worry is that coming in for counselling will become a fad. If he finds that there are so many students coming in to see him, either by appointment or unannounced, that he cannot see them all personally, he will set up small groups. He foresees the day when Dal will have as many as seven counsellors in the psychological centre.

How people behave under stress, from simple situations up to disasters, is a field which keenly interests Dr. Beach. He is the author of a book, "Management of Human Behavior in Disaster", written under the sponsorship of the Emergency Health Services. He was researcher and senior editor of "Individual and Group Behavior in a Coal Mine Disaster" (1958 Springhill mine disaster).

Dr. Beach was born in Ernfold, Saskatchewan in 1919. From 1942 to 1946 he served as an officer in the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps. He was awarded the American Silver Star.

He received his B.A. from the University of Saskatchewan in 1949, received a Rhodes scholarship, and his Ph.D. from McGill University in 1955. For three years he was clinical psychologist at the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases in St. John's, Nfld.

He was director of graduate training in clinical psychology at Dal up to his appointment as director of the psychological services centre in July.

Federal aid is deferred

HALIFAX (CUP) - The federal government's decision to defer initiation of their scholarship plan and freeze provincial aid has drawn criticism from incoming Canadian Union of Students President Doug Ward.

Ward said Friday the move was "just another decision" to keep universities composed mainly of middle class students.

Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp announced in the House of Commons Thursday that "the essential needs of students can be met from our student loan program on one hand, and the extensive provincial student aid programs on the other."

Ward said the provincial aid is not extensive at all, but "depends on an increase of federal aid to the provinces."

Earlier in the day, the 30th Cus Congress in plenary session passed a motion asking the federal government to "surrender sufficient taxation powers to enable the provincial governments to fulfill their financial obligations in the field of government."

Ward said this resolution was passed to get away from this joint constituency of federal and provincial governments "so we have only one source to go in order to finance higher education."

CUS also passed a resolution on universal accessibility which rejected in principle "all systems of financial aid to students which involve loans, means tests or conditions implying mandatory parental support."

In the Commons Thursday, the finance minister also delivered a broad hint of a baby budget in late October, bringing increased or new taxes and possibly delaying medicare for at least one year.

He said the move would be required if Parliament approves an increase in old-age pensions.

Kelsey on Congress

Invent 'new kind of student'

By JOHN KELSEY
Editor-in-Chief
The Ubyessey

HALIFAX - The Canadian Union of Students has invented a new student. He pays no fees and gets a salary for attending university.

He probably doesn't have middle-class parents.

He wants to learn, and actively participates in what he learns by attending board of governor and senate meetings, electing representatives to boards and senates, and fighting for alternate ways to administer universities.

He fights to preserve academic freedom and improve the quality of universities.

He is a creature of the stomping six resolutions passed Thursday by 250 delegates to the 30th Canadian Union of Students Congress at Dalhousie University.

The major resolution of the stomping six is universal accessibility, which replaces the standing CUS order that spurred UBC's march of concern last October.

The new univac move, calling for student salaries, no fees and improved education at all levels, rolled over the remnants of right-wing opposition from McGill University, Maritime and McGill University delegates by a vote of 86 to 36.

The other five resolutions support universal accessibility by advocating:

-Increased federal support for education by granting new taxation powers to the provinces, since education is constitutionally a provincial matter in Canada;

-Non-secret board of governors and academic senate meetings;

-Student participation in deciding questions of academic freedom;

-A new CUS commitment to higher quality education, full student participation in university government and full student responsibilities to take an active role in raising academic standards.

Univac calls for rejection of all loan plans, bursaries, means tests and other conditions on student aid, favoring tuitionless student stipends.

It urges student community work to remove motivational barriers to higher education, beginning at the pre-school level.

The 24-point resolution was drafted and moved by the University of Victoria's student president Stephen Bigsby, generally regarded here as the hardest working delegate of the Congress.

Said Bigsby, "This resolution contains both long-term financial and social goals, and immediate implementation steps."

He said it could, if implemented with the rest of the stomping

NOTE ON CAPLAN

The following is a portion of a speech given to the Canadian Union of Students 30th Congress in Halifax, N.S. by Gerald Caplan, in which the Toronto-born history lecturer describes conditions at the University College of Salisbury, Rhodesia. The 28-year-old Canadian was deported this summer from Rhodesia by the government of Ian Smith. Because Mr. Caplan never uses a text, this transcribed extract represents the first time his story has been printed in the dramatic form he uses to tell it at public meetings.

"Imagine it at Dalhousie. . . ." suggests Professor Gerry Caplan as he describes government restrictions on university activities in Salisbury, Rhodesia. He was speaking at national Congress of Canadian Union of Students at Dalhousie a week ago.

"But there was one place. . . where an African could live with a white man and work with a white man and eat with a white man and share the white man's toilets (in Rhodesia). This was at our university.

"Let me tell you a very little bit about its background. It was set up in the middle 1950s to be the symbol of multi-racialism in the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This was an experiment in partnership. Lord Melbourne, who was the first prime minister of the federation, said it was the same kind of partnership that exists between a horse and a rider. He was right.

"But in this university, it was going to be different. You take an African, and for his first 20 or 22 or 23 years, you keep him on a reserve, and you keep him at a black school and you keep him being taught by illiterate teachers and you keep him eating a diet of maize and you keep him sleeping on a straw mattress and for three years you pick him up and you plunk him down into the affluence - and it really is extraordinary - of the campus, he's almost equal to us, except if he goes off the campus he'll have to use a different toilet. And after three years, he graduates, and he goes back to the reserves.

"Because you don't get jobs there. Five Africans graduated last year in economics from the University of Rhodesia. All five are unemployed today.

"But you pretend. . . you pretend that maybe it'll work, maybe we live together. . . we share the same toilet. . . Believe me, they think toilets are important, those whites. We'll get to know each other. And the Africans said: 'We'll try it - we're suspicious, but we'll try it. But we want one thing back: we want friendship from the university.'

"And it came to UDI. The university said nothing, and shortly after UDI, the campus went on vacation because our year there is March to November. And during the university vacation last January, Mr. Smith's police arrested four African students from our university. Two of them they took and they sent to restriction camps. End of them. Two of them to a court. And they said: 'Judge, these two men have thrown petrol bombs - they're guilty of arson, and we want them indicted.'

"The evidence was introduced and the judge said: 'Absolutely conclusive that these guys were 100 miles away when those bombs were thrown. I acquit them.'

"And they walked to the end of the court room, and they walked down the court room steps, and they were met by Mr. Smith's police, who picked them up and took them to restriction camps.

"Students came back in March. And they were angry. And they went to the principal. And they said, 'Listen, you're the only friend we've got, and you've said nothing. You haven't said anything for all these years 'cause you said the university can't get involved, and we have to walk a middle line - now take a stand. We want you to condemn UDI, and we want you to denounce this illegal nabbing of our few students. And the principal of our university said: 'Well, you know, it's a university, it's not a political party, and universities shouldn't really get mixed up in politics because you know we've got to be friendly with all sides and I'll work underneath. Very very far underneath. And I'll see what I can do.'

"And they said: 'Nuts. We've waited for ten years at this place, and insist for you to say once, 'I'm your friend' - and you never have.'

"And they boycotted - 210 African students - every single African student at the university. They were supported by three whites out of 450. Because the rest of the white students were working on the carnival that was coming up next week. And that's the truth. But the Africans boycotted, and the next day, the police came to campus.

"Imagine it at Dalhousie. Imagine out front here: 12 police land rovers, 60 policemen. Police dogs. And a policeman standing up in the middle of the lawn saying: 'There will be no more meetings at this university of more than three people, except lectures, without my giving permission.'

"And we met with our principal, who called a meeting of all the staff. And we said: 'Do you think this is an infringement of our academic freedom, sir?' And he said. . . this was his exact phrase: 'Not quite.'

WALK OUT AND STRIKE

"Twenty-nine of us got up and walked out and went on strike. We said we will not teach a word as long as we're teaching because a policeman gives us permission. We're teaching because this is our job and our duty. And it's the job and the duty of students to protest and teachers to teach without police or government moving in. And if we can't do that way, then we're not doing it. And 29 of us went on strike, and the strike lasted for a week. And for a week, there were policemen in patrol cars prowling the campus, appearing outside meetings at night, meetings which were, of course, illegal. Always knowing where we were. And finally, the university saw that we were serious, that in fact we wouldn't go back to work and the students back to classes while there were policemen on our campus. And they spoke to their friends in the government - and they had friends in the government. And the police went away and that was the end of crisis Number One.

"An uneasy tension for two weeks. And then, suddenly, on a Monday morning, one of the African students who had been arrested during the vacation, returned to campus. I almost called him a kid. He's 35 years old, this man, he's married and two kids.

Scholarship delay miffs student head

HALIFAX - Douglas Ward, president of the Canadian Union of Students, said this week, the federal government's decision to postpone indefinitely its scholarship program is unfortunate and distressing.

Mr. Ward said the program has been promised for years, and its postponement means that universities will go on being "clubs for those people who can afford to kick in another \$1,500 a year."

He said CUS passed a resolution recommending that the federal Government get out of the educational field, except in such specialized areas as research.

Instead, the federal Government should give tax abatements and equalization grants to the provinces, he said.

Mr. Ward said Canadian students have found that when they approach the federal Government for help, the buck is passed to the provinces. When the provinces are asked for help, they say the federal Government does not give them enough funds.

The other new field secretary will work with all member institutions to create student housing co-operatives across Canada.

UNITED APPEAL

The only public review of organized charities is conducted by United Appeal citizen budget committees. How money is spent, how much is needed, what services are provided - these are the concerns of the united appeal on behalf of the contributors.

SKELTON UNEARTHED: Michigan archeologists are speculating whether a skeleton found in a grave at St. Ignace, Mich., may be that of Rev. Jacques Marquette, the famed Jesuit priest and explorer.

Caplan at Congress

Recounts deportation from Rhodesia



PROFESSOR CAPLAN

He'd already been in jail for six years of his life. That's what you have to do in Rhodesia. And he came back, and the African students said: 'We want this man registered because he was picked up illegally by the police acting on the arguments of an illegal regime, and we want him registered.' And the police came back to the campus, and they said: 'Anybody who's caught harboring this man is guilty and is liable to two years imprisonment.'

"And some of the staff agreed - I'm pleased to say at this time, exactly half. And 50 of us signed a letter to the administration saying, 'Register this man.' And the administration said: 'We're not sure, you see, because he's late, first of all, he has to pay late fees.' They said this. So we got him money for late fees and then they found another excuse and another. In the meantime, the police stayed. And the white students every day of that week were in touch with the police, telling them if they knew where that black student was. And he escaped to Bechuanaland. And the police went away again. End of Crisis Two.

"The third one began two months ago. There was to be a graduation ceremony, the most important public affair of the university year, as you all know. And it was announced that the university had invited as its guests to the graduation ceremony, first, the principal of a university in South Africa which practices apartheid; and secondly, two ministers of Mr. Smith's cabinet. The African students were outraged; they went to the principal and they said, 'You told us you can't mix in politics. You told us you can't denounce the illegality of the regime, and now you're recognizing it, because you're asking these men to come here and represent their government at our university.' And the university administration knew what it had done, and knew it before.

"The graduation ceremony was effectively disrupted by those government. The government publicly announced, because as you well know, governments are intimately connected with graduation ceremonies, that the university had two weeks to take disciplinary action against these hoodlums - or else.

DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

"The university announced that there'd be a disciplinary committee called to examine the case. We argued there should be an

Profile on Ward

Spokesman for 170,000 students

By DON SELLAR
Canadian University Press

You'll see him walking briskly along Rideau Street these mornings, as he heads for the office a few minutes early in order to get a head start on the day.

His light brown hair, easy-going appearance and bespectacled blue eyes are deceptive, because this neatly-dressed man is spokesman for an organization composed of 170,000 Canadian post-secondary students, and is chairman of the Company of Young Canadians' provisional council.

There is little trace of hard work on the face of 29-year-old John Douglas Ward, even though he has worked as roughneck on an oil drilling rig in Alberta, as a pulp and paper worker in Northern Quebec and a junior forest ranger in Northern Ontario.

At the same time, there isn't a lot to remind one of the summer Ward spent as a student minister in Northern Alberta and another summer with a French congregation in Quebec.

Doug Ward, or just plain Doug as he insists on being known, carries a number of other surprises with him on Rideau Street - things which his co-workers in the Canadian Union of Students can only guess at.

Most CUS secretariat members admit they don't know their boss, though all readily testify to his businesslike, hardworking nature and ability to deliver a powerful speech without the benefit of notes or text.

And that's roughly what happened at the 30th CUS Congress last week, when Ward spouted his inaugural address to about 250 student politicians from across Canada.

Earlier in the evening, Hon. Allan MacEachen, federal minister of health and welfare, had stolen his thunder by openly suggesting the federal government is thinking more and more about abolishing tuition fees as a means of attaining that often-mouthed but seldom understood goal of universal accessibility to post-secondary education in Canada.

Dal offers Bachelor of Physical Ed. course

A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education will be offered by Dalhousie University from September, the president, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, announced yesterday.

Dr. Hicks said the course would be offered by the Faculty of Health Professions with the co-operation of the Faculty of Arts and Science and Medicine, and the athletics department would play an integral part in the degree program.

Dr. Hicks said that in February this year the university Senate agreed in principle to the establishment of the course on the recommendation of a committee which had been studying the matter for some time, and since then a special Senate committee had been planning the program and preparing for its introduction.

Emphasis would be placed on a broadly based course which would ensure that a student be given depth in a subject of Arts and Science in order that he or she might have adequate qualifica-

examination, but it should involve those people who took the extraordinary and provocative action of inviting those extraordinary and provocative guests. And the university said: 'You have to have authority - then you have justice.' That's the line they followed, and they said 31 African students are to be expelled for the rest of this term. And this order came out on the 26th of July. And they were very embarrassed because two of the African students weren't in Salisbury on the day of the demonstration. And so they said: 'I guess we'd better have appeals, eh?' because not one of these 31 African students had been heard while their case was being discussed. And they said: 'All right, we'll have appeals. Instead of having to go home at 12 o'clock as your expulsion order said, stay around.'

"And so they were around that afternoon, and the white students saw them. And they said, 'These university liberals, these wishy-washy administration liberals, they're never going to get tough with the kaffirs'. And they went downtown, white students, and we know it. They went downtown to the government and they said: 'You can't trust the university - you'll have to get rid of them yourself.'

"And the next morning, at a quarter to six, they came. They took nine of us to jail or restriction camp. And the next day the principal announced that the university was being temporarily closed. Why not permanently closed? Because it wasn't an infringement of academic liberty - because it was a coincidence that the 19 of us all happened to be at the university. All we were was 19 individuals because students are individuals and not students, a kind of distinction that I find hard to make. The man who came to my door presented me with a piece of paper with my detention order. He said that the minister of law and order has decided that I must be imprisoned indefinitely because, I quote you the words, 'because of a belief that you are likely in the future to take such actions as are likely to be dangerous to the regime'. Two likelihoods and a belief - count 'em! And for that, I went to prison.

"And then he stood up in the House, and he said: 'These men are Communists, they're subversives, they're trying to overthrow law and order, they're terrorists, they're creating chaos, and, if I may read from Hansard, it should therefore be told that in addition to their dangerous political activities of some of them are a by-word on the campus.' And he addressed those words to all institutions which might consider hiring the deportees. Pass the word.

"But everybody didn't agree. And I got a letter which I ask you to bear with me while I read to you while I was in Zambia after being deported. It was written by a young African student at the university and smuggled up with a friend. And it said:

DEAR MR. CAPLAN

"My Dearest Mr. Caplan: It is a pity I did not have a chance to see you before you were taken out of the country. I am glad you are back in Zambia, land of free men. I was not at all surprised at you and your fellow lecturers being raided by the Smith cowboys, for whenever a man promotes the idea of liberty, equality, justice, multi-racialism and understanding with his fellows in this tyrannical, white-controlled country, the result is always the primitive punishment meted out to you by the regime which claims to maintain civilization in Rhodesia. Never mind. Your deed has penetrated right into the hearts of all Zimbabweans. I wish all of you the best of luck, and thank you for your firm stand during your stay at the university. I wish one day my people shall be free from white supremacy and able to rule themselves on a democratic basis. And you are a set of people to come back and live with us forever. Could you please tell the outside world the whole background of this country, and tell them of the cries of a suppressed people. You are now our spokesman. We shall fight this enemy by any means. We shall soon be free."

"I cannot believe that there is in all of Canada one university student who is capable of writing that kind of letter, who could understand what it means to write that kind of letter. And that's why I appeal to you today, that's precisely because none of us has ever and will ever be in a position where we can feel emotions like this. And we have an obligation to do something about it, as students, as individuals, as institutions - it doesn't matter.

"But to do something. . ."



DOUG WARD

Ward, who undoubtedly had been reserving a few choice comments about the federal government's uncompromising attitudes on such things as free tuition, found himself standing directly on the spot.

He rose manfully to the delicate situation, expressing his belief in free tuition - without launching an attack planned on a

supposedly inattentive, unsympathetic Liberal Government.

Ward, who doesn't smoke and takes a drink of wine only now and then, is the symbol for the diverse, often-condemned exercise known as The New Student Movement in Canada. As CUS president, he is an important left wing figure in a whirlpool of activism and social conscience.

Which might sound strange for a guy whose father is president of Dominion Securities Ltd. and whose father-in-law is a university president. But Ward has a background of work in youth fields which is probably unparalleled in recent CUS history.

He, his wife Bonnie Carlene and their three-month-old son Christopher all live in Ottawa. Ward's educational background includes public and high school training in Toronto, a B.A. in modern history from the University of Toronto, B.D. from Princeton Theological Seminary, N.J., and Emmanuel College, University of Toronto.

His experience in youth affairs is diverse and comprehensive, including a seat on U of T's administrative council, a local WUS chairmanship, work in the establishment of Canadian Overseas Volunteers (later CUSO), part-time experience as a detached youth worker with a large gang of teenagers in Toronto's Regent Park, the presidency of Ontario region of CUS (ORCUS) a year as CUS associate secretary for international affairs and eight months as assistant registrar and director of student services at U of T.

This past April, Ward was appointed chairman of Young Canadians' interim advisory council. And when the infant organization was later born in Bill 174, he became its provincial council chairman.

The student leader's soft-spoken, mild-mannered image belies the fact he led a march of 2,500 students to the Ontario Legislature on November 22, 1963 - the day U.S. President John F. Kennedy was assassinated - and presented a brief "expressing concern for the future of Canada", especially in terms of co-operation between English and French, and asking for full recognition in the forthcoming federal-provincial conference.

Such a background, in Ward's own words, "should be enough for anyone."

PREVENTION

The program for the prevention of disability in rheumatoid arthritis has been demonstrated and confirmed.