

Dalhousie Gazette

Black Friday Edition

October 9

★★★★ Final

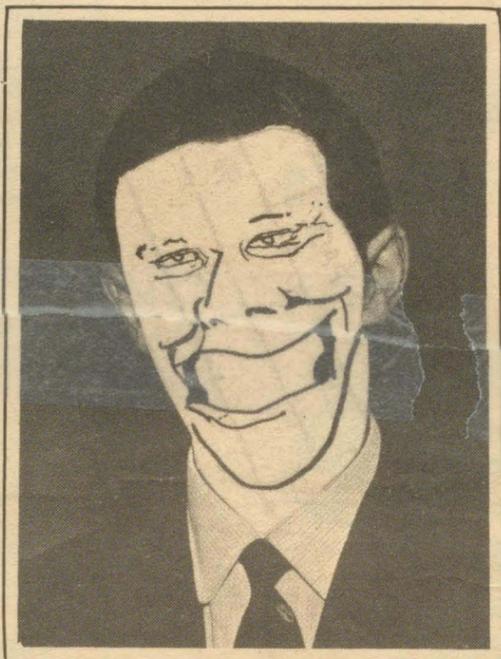


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Halifax, N.S.

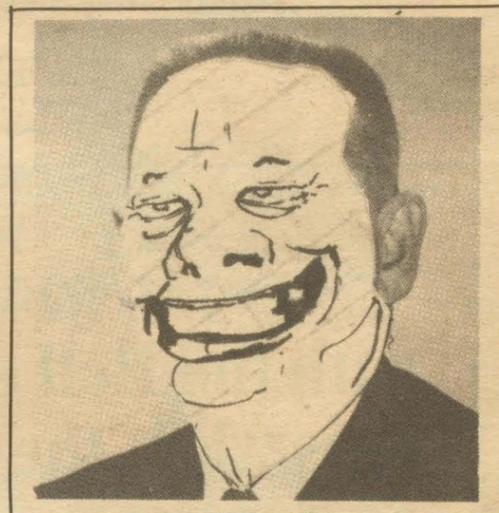


ELECTION

'70



Let us make one thing perfectly clear . . . this is your chance ta-dum ta-dum ta-dum democratic rights bop shoo bop deedle-dee-dum-doo responsible scoobee doobee doo vote for bee bop a loola promises, promises etc. etc. and furthermore not only but also clearly moreover in any case nonetheless indeed Nova Scotia Development, ramalama ding dong blit blit blip plit plib hem hem haw hee-haw ha ha ha a bit dull but nonetheless (we lose).



Mark your ballot with an X

~~Conservative~~

~~Liberal~~

~~NDP~~

"Every four years
you get to choose
which member of the
bourgeoisie
you want
to oppress you."

-V.I. Lenin

THE KILLAM MEMORIAL
LIBRARY
WILL ENTERTAIN GUESTS
AT AN
OPEN HOUSE
13 OCTOBER 1970

between the hours of
7 and 10
in the evening

The move to the Killam Memorial Library will take place over the holiday weekend and Killam will open for service at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, October 14.

In order to accomplish this move the Macdonald Memorial Library and the Library Annex will close at noon on Friday, October 9. The four departmental Science libraries will not be affected by the move and will remain their normal schedules.

For information call K. Moore - 2555.

AN INVITATION TO
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Especially Class of 1971

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DATE: Thursday, October 15, 1970

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

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Student Placement Officer

Talk over your future
with the Bell employment
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OCT. 22

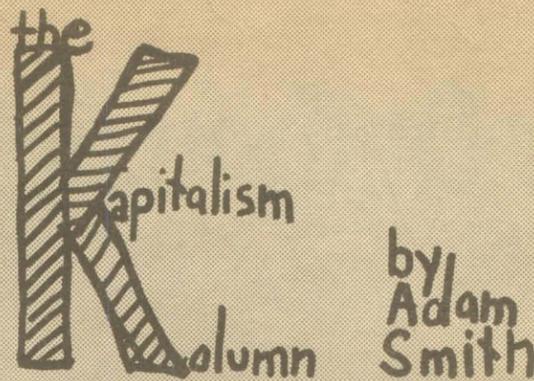
GRADS-TO-BE-IN:

COMMERCE

Ask at your Placement Office
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arrange for an interview now!



Bell Canada



"There are times when order must be maintained
because order must be maintained."

--Grayson Kirk, 1968.

Robert Bourassa, Liberal head of the Quebec government, is off to New York early next month "to discuss" with Nelson Rockefeller, state governor, the sale of power from a hydro-electric project now in the planning stages in Quebec.

According to the New York Times, Bourassa is going to talk about the hydro project slated for the James Bay area "with prominent bankers, investment bankers and industrialists" in San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York.

He will also be seeking "private investment" for "predominantly French-speaking Quebec" to help him realize his campaign promise to bring 100,000 new jobs to the province in the next year and a half.

The four U.S. auto makers have reported a sharp drop in sales in the Sept. 11-20 period this year, even though new models have been unveiled.

This year in the nine-day period 159,160 sales were made, down over 84,000 from sales in the same period last year.

In other auto news, the Chevrolet Vega has been discovered to be one inch too low for automatic car wash machinery. Serious damage could be done to the cars if put through the washing machines, but GM says it thinks the problem can be alleviated later on.

The Bank of Montreal has opened an account with the Bank of China in Peking.

The move comes as a result of pressure by the Chinese for increased use of its own currency as a unit of account in international trade. Until recently, the more widespread practice was for dealings with China to be settled in sterling or Canadian or some other convertible currency, except the U.S. dollar.

Spare productive capacity in western Canada is sufficient to permit crude oil deliveries to the United States to rise about 200,000 barrels a day over the present quota of 395,000 barrels a day now going to U.S. areas east of the Rocky Mountains.

(There are 42 gallons in a barrel which means that right now over 16 million gallons of crude oil go south daily.)

The discovery of the spare productive capacity in the west came in a new survey of the U.S. fuel crisis by a body called the National Petroleum Council.

According to "some observers" quoted in the Toronto Globe and Mail, the oil industry sees little likelihood that Canadian imports of crude oil will be increased before the November U.S. congressional elections.

Government's role in agriculture represents a "concealed socialism" that many Canadian would oppose, D.R. Marshall of Red Deer, Alta., president of the National Dairy Council of Canada, says.

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The cycle is not eternal like the tides of Fundy

but something we can end

The lifeboats on the Acadia Neptune are rusted solid to the davits. Last year the Acadia Gull was taken to Pictou for her annual inspection. One of her lifeboats had a hole in the bottom larger than a man's head. The lifeboat passed inspection.

Acadia Fisheries, in the name of profits, had economized on repairing and overhauling its trawlers, by paying off the Department of Transport officials, who inspect the company's trawlers. As a result, Acadia Fisheries has been directly responsible for the deaths of at least 30 of its trawler crewmen.

In the past eight years, at least four of Acadia's trawlers have gone down, two with all hands.

In 1967, The Sea Hawk sunk. The ship's engineer, Clayton Welsh, told the company executives that the ship was totally unseaworthy, and that he would not sail

until the necessary repairs had been made. Acadia Fisheries' reply was that if Welsh did not sail, he would be blacklisted. Acadia has blacklisted crewmen for periods ranging from ten days to 99 years. Clayton Welsh had a wife and a two week old baby to feed. So he sailed. And drowned. Along with the other fifteen crew members on the Sea Hawk.

Acadia Fisheries literally robs the trawler crews of one third to one half of their catch. No fishermen are allowed to be present when the catch is weighed and graded. So, the fishermen are not only shortweighted, but their fish are assessed as Grade B or C by the company, bought at dirt-cheap prices, and then sold on the market as Grade A fish.

Everett Richardson is a fisherman from Canso. He is a trawler crewman for Acadia Fisheries. He has been on strike for six months. During this time he and the other trawler fishermen from Canso, Mulgrave and Petit de Grat have been denied the status of human beings. They have been harassed by the R.C.M.P. They have been the subject of the most vicious smear campaign that the Chronicle Herald has ever dared to conduct. They have been served with ex parte injunctions by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, which forbade them from picketing. And they have been jailed for defying those injunctions.

Everett Richardson was sentenced to nine months in jail for contempt of court by a judge who called him "a pawn in an international conspiracy."

The Gazette staff urges that instead of voting either for the Liberals, Progressive Conservatives, or NDP, that every student in this riding (Halifax-Cornwallis) should cast a write-in ballot for Everett Richardson for MLA.

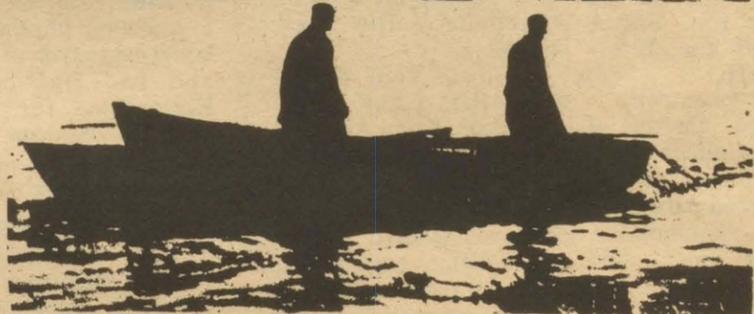
Instead of voting for Richard A. Donahue, the 'man' responsible for prosecuting the fisherman in his capacity as Attorney-General, we urge that you write in Everett Richardson's name on the ballot.

It will count as a spoiled ballot. But it is one of the few ways that we, as students and as Nova Scotians, can register our outrage against a system as brutal as this one.

Everett Richardson is one of the millions of Canadians who are being sacrificed every day for purposes of profit and political expediency.

WE are all Everett Richardson.

By writing Richardson's name on the ballot, we can demonstrate our unwillingness to accept the 'reasonable' alternatives offered by Regan, Smith, Donahue, Mitchell or Halderman. We can affirm the right of Nova Scotia fishermen and all Nova Scotians to control their own lives.



Blind students act to obtain rights

In June of this year former students of the Halifax School for the Blind, set up the Blind Rights Action Movement known as BRAM. Its main objective is to see that blind people get their rights just like other people.

President Edward Russel said blind people are not given the advantage of their rights because they are not broadly educated. He stated that they are unable to get jobs due to the lack of vocational training at the School for the Blind and elsewhere.

In reply to the question, "What steps have you taken toward this goal?", president Russel said a brief had been drawn up and negotiations between staff and management at the school have taken place. BRAM has also established contacts with the government.

BRIEF CAUSES CONTROVERSY

The brief which has been drawn up has caused controversy at the school. In their brief, the movement attacked the staff of the School for the Blind by

referring to them as baby-sitters. One member of the school staff referred to the brief as unfair and a juvenile way of approaching their goal. Members of BRAM pointed out that it may be juvenile, but it's the only effort being made.

President Russel said the brief was a little too negative and that it was misunderstood by most staff members. The Board of Governors also felt that the brief was too negative and wouldn't accomplish its goal. As a result, the brief is being revised and will come up for discussion with members of the staff on Thursday, October 8.

LACK OF MONEY

"The main problem at the present is the lack of money and the lack of vocational training for the blind," said Russel. "I would like to see such vocational training as mechanics, auto body-building, radio and TV repair for the partially-sighted."

"Vocational training is certainly the problem of the blind and some agency should see to it, instead of people just

sitting around and arguing about this problem. Experts should be consulted to bring up ideas with regard to vocational training for the blind," Russel said.

"If we can't arouse the establishment to act, then we can at least bring it to the public's attention and trust that their conscience will move them to see that the authorities do give blind people a new deal.

"That is, a chance for life so they can achieve, as blind people, a quality of life to which they are entitled as Canadian citizens," said president Russel.

"We are not interested in a witch hunt or in kicking anyone's sacred cows," Russel continued. "We see a need to get a job done, and that's what we intend to do." "We expect static because there is always some sort of discontent when you rock the boat."

"There is a need for what we are doing which takes priority over all else. The blind can't help themselves and the public can't help them if they are not informed of the situation," Russel concluded.

Schools must adapt to learning problems

By BETH NEILY

Nova Scotia educators treatment of children with learning disabilities came under strong attack as inadequate and "tokenistic" at a meeting Sept. 29 in the Dal SUB sponsored by the Dalhousie Students Union and members of the YMCA (Halifax) and the Inter-Agency on Youth.

Gilbert hits "tokenism"

Levelling the charge of tokenism was Halifax radio commentator John Gilbert. "As a concerned parent, as well as a radio commentator, I want action now," said Gilbert.

Students, parents and educators alike, shared the sense of frustration at the lack of progress in taking the action needed to solve the problem. One Dartmouth student, who said he had learning disabilities, spoke of students he knew who were "frustrated to the point of jumping off a bridge". And public school teachers and administrators from all over the province told pretty much the same story -- overcrowded classrooms, lack of qualified teachers to work with the disabled, lack of money.

"If someone gave us \$10,000,000 right now, maybe then we could do something to help these kids," a Dartmouth school board member said bitterly.

"Well, you get \$10,000,000 and then we'll work

something out," joked Dr. Thomas Tillemans, of Acadia University's education department, who was principal speaker.

Program outlined

Tillemans outlined a mobile clinic program which Acadia is starting this year in an effort to help children in the Annapolis Valley region's schools.

Tillemans said a staff of specialists and student assistants from Acadia will be visiting Annapolis Valley schools in a trailer clinic, which will offer students a diagnosis of their situations, counselling, and remedial work in their studies, and, where appropriate, supportive emotional therapy. Parents and teachers of children enrolled in the clinic will also be encouraged to receive counselling, although this will not be mandatory.

UNDERSTANDING ALSO NEEDED

Tillemans emphasized that children would need understanding as well as specialized therapy, such as the clinic would offer.

Since public school teachers cannot possibly cope with all the problems these students have, tutors and teaching assistants are also being provided, Tillemans said. He added that many more would be needed.

"We have to keep these children from feeling that they are different from others," said Tillemans. He pointed out that with the

clinic in operation, children now in special classes could go back to school with their friends and avoid feeling left out.

In response to a question to what was going to be done in the sections of the province without access to Acadia's facilities, local speakers cited a remedial physed program being carried on at the YMCA and two Dal courses in Education for teaching disabled children. But they conceded the inadequacy of these programs.

PUBLIC PRESSURE NEEDED

David MacKeen a Halifax city alderman, said most politicians are not aware of the magnitude of the problem. According to the CELDIC (Commission on Emotional and Learning Disorders in Children) Report, 1,000,000 children in Canada today "require attention, treatment and care because of emotional and learning disorders." This figure represents twelve per cent of the national population up to age nineteen.

McKeen said only public pressure applied by groups like parent-teacher associations and associations of specialists in children's learning disorders will bring the problem fully to the public's attention.

Only through such pressure, he said, would funds be made available to combat the problem.

Mange Bien

An Endeavor at a Critical Yet Humane Analysis of the Gastronomic Conditions Obtaining at our Fair University.

By JON PEIRCE

What would Brillat-Savarin make of a certain concoction of pasta and fluids which from time to time turns up in Howe and Shirreff dining rooms as macaroni? Would the salads therein served be the occasion for one of Claiborne's slightly peevish flashes of sardonic wit? Could James Beard find room in his heart for "Braised Short Ribs, Beaver?" Would the Galloping Gourmet consider that the person purchasing a S.U.B. "steak special" was getting good value? How would "apple pancake" stack up, in Julia Child's book, next to the French crepes?

Amusing but futile speculations, all. For institutional cooking, like justice in the military, is a law unto itself -- occasionally inexorable, at times, impenetrable, and not infrequently heavy-handed. The nuances that spice great dishes to delight the great palates could not, all too often, survive the steam tables. And, like all great art, great cooking (even great plain cooking) involves risks. It is one thing to take these risks when cooking for an 'audience' of eight or ten, or when (as at the better restaurants) one's risks are in a sense covered by patrons well-heeled enough to "put their money where their mouths are." But institutional cooking, involving the outlay of hundreds or thousands of dollars each day, cannot afford, either esthetically or economically, to take such risks; a fallen souffle large enough to serve the entire university would indeed be a major blow-out, in every sense.

Thus it is manifestly unfair, as well as foolish, to judge institutional cooking on any but its own terms. Granted, it often makes mistakes it does not have to make. But a great many -- I should say the majority -- of complaints directed against it arise simply because not even the best institutional chef can do the impossible; and let us not forget, also, that it's a convenient scapegoat for student complaints more logically directed at other, if less convenient issues. What one must ask of institutional cooking is, does it provide an adequate and balanced diet, presented in attractive enough form so most are willing to eat it?

This is the same question I have always asked of institutional food -- and I've eaten a lot of it -- from prep school, where the coffee was, in my father's words, "Worse than the swill we got in the Army," and college, to a jail in up-state New York where, upon being incarcerated for speeding (and poverty), I spent most of the time until bail money arrived wondering which would carry me off first, typhoid from the open, fly-infested toilet, or ptomaine from the food, which had to be eaten in close proximity to said toilet.

That jail (my failure to report it immediately to the Board of Health was a sign of moral cowardice) represents the nadir of institutional cooking. . . greasy, starch-ridden, unvaried, and unpalatable. . . cuisine of the type that makes one understand a Peter de Vries character's longing for the chromium-plated diner across the street where the food has at least the virtue of being tasteless. At the opposite extreme, I am pleased to report after a dozen or more meals, in both Howe and Shirreff, lies most of the food served in the Dal dining halls. There are difficulties, which, I shall be pointing out shortly. But on the whole, the food is well-prepared, sensibly balanced, fairly pleasantly arranged -- and, most significantly for those of robust appetite, ample in quantity. "All you can eat" makes the meal ticket or even the single meal a good buy for those who, like yours truly, are as close to gourmands as gourmets. For the finicky, of course, that's another story. But the truly finicky are going to have trouble getting their money's worth out of a meal ticket in any event; at least the variety afforded at the dining halls gives less cause to be finicky than at most halls, where, where, if you don't like the main course, you're out of luck -- and pocket.

Returner a nos moutons, or, I should say, to our salads. Perhaps the most humane feature of the dining halls is the ample cold buffet, served at lunch and supper, and consisting of cold cuts, potatoes and green salads, cole slaw, breads, rolls, and relishes. Even in the event of a main dish's absolute impossibility, this assures an adequate if not exciting repast -- the potato and green salads, in particular, are really quite decent. Occasionally, once in a long while, there is cheese on the cold table. It would be nice to see the cheese there more often.

Entering the main serving area itself, usually in a foaming sweat (for reasons no one has explained to my satisfaction yet the dining area is kept at 78-80 degrees and the kitchen, naturally, is warmer than that), you again find a pretty good choice. The soups (I recommend particularly the fish chowder) all seem quite good and are a welcome addition, especially in cooler weather. In the main dishes (more often than not there is a choice of two) there is quite a wide range -- both the use of two and the existence of the cold plate give the

Continued on Page 8

Dal NDPers contest election

Coffers low but hopes high

By GLENN WANAMAKER

The money bags are being emptied this week in the headquarters of the three parties contesting the October 13th provincial general election. While the NDP organization is trying to keep the empty money bags to a minimum, it is campaigning hard against the Liberal and Conservative parties.

DAL PEOPLE INVOLVED

The Dalhousie community has three professors and one student involved in the political whirligig - all for the NDP.

All three candidates are hoping to cash in on the increasing dissatisfaction the electorate has shown towards the two established parties. With the surprise victory of Manitoba's New Democratic party still playing sweet music in their ears, the candidates are waging spirited, but low-cost, campaigns. In NDP circles, hopes are high that leader Jeremy Akerman can pull off the same trick as Ed Schreyer.

Classics professor Bruno W. Dombrowski, economics professor, Alistair M. Sinclair, Barrett Halderman, former executive-assistant to federal leader Tommy Douglas, and presently in his final year of law, and K.B. Jobson, assistant professor of Law are the four aspirants.

Dr. Dombrowski, whose Halifax-Cobequid riding includes the Bedford-Sackville areas, says that if elected, he would see to it that "the inefficiency, inertia, patronage, and outright mismanagement of the present legislature and government will come to their long deserved end."

PROTECT AGAINST ANNEXATION

His immediate goal would be to protect the citizens' interests of this area against possible annexation to the city of Halifax. Annexation would be a satisfactory step but only if properly handled with a plebiscite.

Drastic measures will be taken against the prime contributors to the pollution of Bedford Basin, says Dombrowski, citing the city of Halifax as the largest. A recent pollution study termed the Basin "dead". He claims the city is responsible for 70%-80% of the present pollution.

SUPPORTS WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Women's Liberation have a supporter in Dombrowski, who insists on equal rights and equal pay with men. He called Premier G.I. ("Ike") Smith's proposed legislation on equal pay for women at the minimum wage level "medieval" and as "making women feel inferior".

Dombrowski's opponents in the election, Liberal George Riley and Speaker of the House, G.H. Fitzgerald, are not among his chief worries. He describes Riley as an "outsider" lacking concrete ideas on anything and G.H. Fitzgerald as just not very important. He prefers to run on his own merits.

The professor, who is also president of the Halifax-East Hants Federal Constituency Association of the NDP, gives himself a "good chance to win". His is equally bubbling over with confidence when talking about his party's chances, "We could make it in a sweep-in. Don't forget, nobody expected the NDP to win in Manitoba either."

One who is not given too much hope of winning (by his opponents at least) is Alistair M. Sinclair, NDP candidate for Halifax-Needham riding.

As an author of several reports on the economic policies of the city of Halifax and

See Coffers Page 11

Regan's act
'Wows' Dal crowd

Liberal party boss Gerald Regan last week attempted to wave his magic wand over assembled Dalhousie students, assuring them of a better life under a Liberal government. The problems of pollution, labour, economic growth, and women were touched on in true political style - generalities. Throughout the campaign, Regan and the Liberal party have refrained from attacking the Smith government in its usual "positive approach". Things will be different under a Liberal government, he says, but never says how.

WAVING THE MAGIC WAND

The party's main concern seems to be an increase in economic growth for the province. "None of the parties can wave the magic wand to bring Nova Scotia up to the level of Ontario," he told the students. But he spoke as though this ideal should be achieved, and indicated his party would do something in that direction.

More industry, (obviously from outside the region, or country), more international trade and better labour-management relations are the way to achieve this ideal, he feels.

"We must develop our province to make it attractive to industry," he emphasized. Is he

really thinking about the people of the province? It is never clear.

On the subject of labour, the Liberals would like to see laws changed, although they do entirely not specify how. One method would be a system of referees. The referees would be chosen either by union-management or the department of labour, and would be available at short notice to deal with minor labour disputes.

NO "INFLAMMATORY STATEMENTS"

The Canso area fishermen's strike has been prolonged over six months because of antiquated labour law, in Regan's opinion.

He says he has not wanted to make "inflammatory statements" that might endanger the negotiations.

If the laws were different, he added, the fishermen would have been organized before the B.C. based United Fishermen & Allied Workers Union arrived.

Furthermore, upon election, a Liberal government would settle the issue within a month. However, the Liberal leader did not say how the strike would be settled.

He seems to have forgotten that at a rally in Sydney in July, his proposed "solution" to the fisherman's strike was roundly booed by the 700 fishermen and their supporters who packed the hall. In fact, Mr. Regan's reception was only slightly less boisterous than that for Conservative Labour Minister T. McKeough.

Pollution was another topic high on the Liberal agenda. There must be strict pollution controls, they say, but controls which do not endanger opportunities to attract industry. This completely ignores the fact that people are suffering from the effect of pollution daily, because companies encouraged and financed by the provincial government have set up shop in the province in the name of attracting industry to this "under-developed area".

Typical of his attack on the problem, is the idea that we must rectify the Boat Harbour situation (in Pictou County) because the government assumed responsibility for effluent control when Scott Paper decided to locate there.

WHY NO WOMEN RUNNING?

Questioned about his party's stand on women's rights, and why there were no women running under the Liberal banner, Regan replied, "I'm really in favour of women." He did not say for what. The only position the party has taken is equal pay for equal work, in an attempt to bring equality. Day care centres are also mentioned.

No other consideration is given to this section of the community, consisting of about 50% of the electoral group.

Regan is quite confident that his party can continue to wave its magic wand over the people of Nova Scotia, and win on election day.

Does it really matter who wins?

More tutors needed
for North-End kids

By JON PIERCE

Operation Out-Reach is in trouble unless more Dal students turn out to act as tutors to North End children needing help with their studies. A spokesman for the program issued the warning following a "disappointing" turnout of 25 for an organizational meeting Sept. 28.

"If education means anything to you, sign up," urged Christine Ghose, 4th year Arts, who is campus coordinator. Those interested may obtain a questionnaire from the S.U.B. information desk, and should fill it out and return it to the same place as soon as possible.

Christine said 25 tutors would not even begin to meet the needs of the program.

"There are hundreds, and perhaps thousands of children of all ages in the North End who need tutoring for one reason or another," she said. "For right now, we shall have to begin with the most serious problems - with those in danger of failing one or more subjects in school. But we would like to get to work with the average and even with the bright student... our goal is to help as many of these kids as possible get into university, and that means working with the better students as well."

Tutoring, which begins the first week in October, will be done in the students' homes in the Mulgrave Park projects on the North End.

"This way, the tutor will be able to see personally what kind of environment the student has to work in," Christine explained. As part of the work, each tutor will talk with the student's parents.

"In the past," she said (she has worked in a similar program in Melbourne, Australia), I would even have parents come to me, once they got to know me fairly well, and say their child was having problems in school because of this or that in the home."

Aside from the tutoring itself, Out-Reach includes a program of monthly meetings and guest speakers on a wide variety of educational topics.

Funding for necessary expenses such as tutor's carfare, books, and school supplies is from a Student Council grant of \$200, which Veith House has indicated it will match if more money is needed. Overall coordinator of the program is Ernie Rafuse, social worker at Veith House. Christine and Patrick Mabey are campus coordinators. Those wishing more information should call Veith House, 454-2821, or Christine Ghose at 835-9129.



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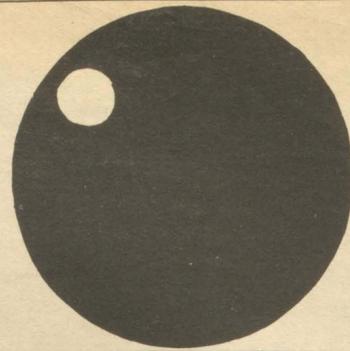
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bull'seye

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND universities have become key components of contemporary capitalism.

They are an outstanding instance of the way in which the economic system - the "base" - has become integrated with the political, social, and cultural institutions - the "superstructure" - of the corporation state. This integration is nowhere more evident than in the training functions of the mass education system.

The growth of capitalism in the present period depends upon the availability of a large, highly skilled, technical-scientific labor force. No one corporation can afford to train its own labor force for there is no way to insure that its investment, once trained, will not seek employment elsewhere.

The costs of training therefore have to be socialized. American colleges and universities, subsidized by government collected taxes, have taken on the social function of training skilled personnel and developing knowledge for the needs of advanced capitalism. Far from merely "serving corporate capitalism" by providing occasional research and consulting services, the universities have become a basic point of production.

**Acceleration and
production**

In the United States today there are two important features of the capitalist mode of production: the acceleration of technological change; and the emergence of technical knowledge as a factor of production.

1. With the overall rhythm of technological change accelerated, the life span of fixed capital (plant and equipment) is shortened, labor skills rapidly become redundant, and rationalization at the point of production is increased.

These tendencies have a number of causes: competition for markets between industrial finance groups; annual model and style changes of commodities; built-in commodity obsolescence; political-military competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union; tax laws favoring accelerated depreciation of plants and equipment; and the availability of cheap technical-scientific labor power.

With the emergence of technical knowledge as a necessary factor of production, economic growth increasingly depends more on the quality of labor power and machinery and less on the absolute number of men and machines in production.

Skilled, technical labor power replaces simple labor power, and the knowledge of the work force becomes a fundamentally important productive factor. This is widely recognized by corporate economists and administrators, the former in their literature on "investment in human capital," the latter in their reference to the university as part of the "knowledge industry."

The relationship between the acceleration of technological change and the emergence of technical knowledge as a factor of production is basically simple. The constant creation of new

commodities, alterations of old commodities, redesign of equipment, reorganization of work processes, and research and development in new productive processes require a constantly expanding technical-scientific labor force. The existence of this labor force, trained by the universities under the expense of the working class as a whole (via tax exploitation), in turn makes the creation of new commodities, redesign of equipment, etc., more profitable.

Because the state, not the individual corporation, takes financial responsibility for university-trained labor and university-developed technology, the element of risk for individual corporations is virtually eliminated. As a result, productivity and production can be raised to a level hitherto unimaginable.

**International
conglomerates**

Because science and technology are basically social in nature - they cannot be owned and controlled like a machine - private corporations and indeed individual countries have met with great difficulty in their attempts to monopolize these new productive forces. They cannot limit the diffusion of technical knowledge to even the capitalist world, much less to special interests within it.

To lighten control over these, enter the new multinational conglomerate corporations. And with this broadened form of organization they have developed a framework for rationalizing the use of technological resources to maximize profits.

However, the social character of scientific and technical knowledge means that ultimately no private form of business organization can completely contain and control it. For this knowledge to contribute to the benefit of the corporations, the intervention of the state is needed. In effect, a form of state capitalism must accompany the growth of the corporate conglomerate.

There are four ways in which the state can and has intervened in the corporate economy. In each role the state uses the socialized product of the university: technical and administrative knowledge.

First, industrial-financed interests use state power to socialize the costs of production - in particular, the costs of transforming raw labor power into technical-scientific labor power, the

costs of retaining workers and the costs of research and development. Funds are required by the state through public taxation, transformed into college and university facilities, and used to purchase training personnel and to subsidize the industrial trainees.

Colleges and universities are thus not merely integral to the production process, but constitute another point of production, increasingly controlled, while not owned by the corporate bourgeoisie as a whole.

Second, these interests use state power not only to socialize costs, but also to subsidize demand. The development of science and technology has reached the stage at which all economic needs can potentially be easily satisfied. Commodity demand based on real economic needs rises only slowly, or not at all.

Socially necessary labor steadily declines. Consequently, corporations are compelled to lay out larger and larger portions of profits on selling expenses, especially packaging, model changes, style changes, product differentiation, and forced commodity obsolescence, in order to maintain and expand the volume of demand by discouraging savings.

Use-value and waste

In short, commodities contain both use-values and waste; economic waste increasingly replaces use-values, and socially unnecessary labor (that which produces waste) replaces socially necessary labor (that which produces use-value).

To acquire use-values to meet economic needs, the working classes are compelled to consume waste - that is, pay for the expense of selling. The interpenetration of sales expenses and production costs, or waste and use-values, is the basic method employed by business to maintain the level of demand.

As points of merchandizing as well as points of production, colleges and universities help subsidize demand by accelerating the accumulation of waste.

They are proving grounds for new marketing ideas, new products, new brands of "full employment" economics, etc. The activities of these "marketing departments" range from market research courses, home economics departments and seminars in Keynesian economics, to the art and industrial design schools which mobilize and apply creative talent to the latest problems of product design and packaging.

Third, the state has had to further embed itself in the corporate economy to help control the social risks resulting from its first two roles. The development of science and technology and the abundance of capital has led corporations to employ a capital-intensive technology despite the existing relative abundance of unskilled labor.

From the standpoint of the corporations it is more rational to combine technical-scientific labor power with capital-intensive technology than to combine simple labor power with labor-intensive technologies, for the costs of training technical-scientific labor power are met by taxation falling on the population at large.

It is this system which has produced a large and growing stratum of unskilled, untrained workers, many of them black, who have never had industrial work experience and never will. This "post-

industrial" proletariat does not constitute a reserve army of the unemployed because it does not compete with the "technical-scientific" proletariat.

Unemployed, under-employed, and employed in menial jobs in the private and state sectors of the economy, these workers, particularly the younger ones, have become increasingly politicized.

In black organizations, poor peoples associations, unions and welfare rights leagues, this group is politically in motion and constitutes a "social problem of the first order for the corporation state."

The colleges and universities, in this case functionally inseparable from the state bureaucracy, are thus more and more preoccupied with questions of "social stability," "law and order," "social reform," and so on. The behavioral sciences, sociology, social psychology, economics, and other academic fields are oriented to "solving" pressing "social problems" via the development of more refined instruments of social control and social discipline.

Ranks of unskilled

Finally, the state is employed at every step in the accumulation of capital abroad; in the acquisition of raw materials, the creation of investment opportunities, the creation of cheap labor havens, and the stabilization of international banking centres.

The state guarantees foreign investments, stabilizes monetary systems under the reign of the dollar, provides the economic infrastructure for private investments with public funds, subsidizes exports, bribes local client bourgeoisies and military groups, creates favorable tariff agreements, controls world commodity organizations, and generally exercises economic, political, and military control over unstable areas (i.e., all underdeveloped areas).

Imperialist rule

The role of the colleges and universities in U.S. economic and political policy abroad corresponds to their role in the local political economy. They are points of imperialist rule.

They develop and promote new weapons systems, new instruments of local, national, and international social control, new approaches to international marketing problems, and new economic theories which promote the hegemony of American business over world resources.

As a whole, therefore, the colleges and universities constitute four great overlapping departments of the U.S. ruling class - they are points of production, points of merchandizing, points of state bureaucratic social control, and points of imperialist rule. Most of the existing functions of colleges and universities fall into one or more of these categories.

To be sure, the smaller upper class liberal arts institutions still train governing elites - this has been their historical function. But the really important role of the university is to provide the kind of socialized technological-administrative skills outlined above. The colleges and universities therefore are not the "service stations" of the corporate system, but rather constitute a decisive and creative part of this system.

from the Leviathan (Vol. 1, No. 1) by James O'Conner



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Mange. . . Continued from Page 4

chef more scope than in the usual setting. He seems to have a knack with left-over beef; his "beef stroganoff", "goulash," and "cottage pie" all were delicious, if not precisely classical. I also remember with pleasure a fine Irish stew in casserole and a casserole of left-overpork called "Pork Mareggo." Other dishes, such as chicken a la king, hamburgers, grilled fish, and steak, have been pretty much run of the mill. The fish would be improved by the serving of Tartar sauce along side. Vegetables are usually the bete noire of institutional cooking, and they are not often very good here, except when they are used in casseroles or stews. Luckily, the generous juice and salad selections give you other ways of guarding yourself against scurvy and vitamin deficiencies. No special blame attaches to anyone for this; it is simply impossible to cook vegetables properly in the quantities required at a large university. (A couple weeks ago a noble but futile experiment of corn on the cob was tried. My piece came out raw in the middle. It was interesting to see corn chowder appear as the soup shortly thereafter).

For some reason I haven't yet figured out, all the dishes I've tried that really seemed to fail were colored white. A macaroni dish was dreadful. So was a tapioca custard. With one item called "scalloped potatoes" I was simply unable to continue: My only chronic complaint, in fact, is on a white substance, allegedly a food -- though it tastes more like a cross between contraccaptive foam and mildew library paste.

I refer to instant mashed potatoes, so-called, a substance transportation of which should be made illegal on bridges and through tunnels, as is the case with explosives and dangerous chemicals.

There, now you've had my gripe for today.

Leonard Cohen as Canadian content

Whether he is coming here to sing or not, Mr. Cohen's novels are about to be reviewed -- unaffected, I hasten to announce, by the fact that I fruitlessly invested \$6.50 in tickets for his concert.

Virtually all of you will know his music and many of you must know some of his poems; I hereby recommend his novels for their perspective, linear though it may be. (The National Film Board's movie on him is also pretty good.)

Of *The Favorite Game* I shall limit myself to saying two things, the one being a paragraph of "appreciation" -- as we so tenderly title our blurbs--and the other being a bit of gossip.

1. Appreciation. Read *The Favorite Game* if for no other reason than that if you wander around intellectual Canada at all you are bound sooner or later to meet hung-up intellectual Jewish boys from Montreal and you might as well now know something about it. (I'm from Halifax myself).

2. Gossip. This is slightly complex, and I'm using it to introduce *Beautiful Losers* which I think is the more significant of the two novels. *Favorite Game*, as well as being in an Avon paperback, is also now published in the like form by McClelland and Stewart "The Canadian Publishers" in their New Canadian Library series and marketed at the non-competitive price of \$2.35.

I have an intense dislike of paying more than a dollar for a paperback, anyway, but McClelland and Stewart prices have always outraged me: Signet, Avon, Bantam, Dell, and even Penguin with a high trans-Atlantic mark-up are usually better buys.

SEX AND CAPITALISM

Gossip continued. The General Editor of the McClelland and Stewart New Canadian Library is none other than our own Malcolm Ross, Professor in the English Department. Apparently *Beautiful Losers* was suggested to him several years ago for inclusion in the series, but he refused because it was too dirty. He is supposed to have read it three times and to have found it progressively more repulsive each time. ('Curiouser and curiouser' said Alice.) Cohen's immense popularity as poet and singer presumably lead to the inclusion of *The Favorite Game*, (which has its moments, but isn't nearly as sexy as *Beautiful Losers*); this was the lure of high sales, where *Beautiful Losers* had only its high quality to recommend it. The inferior of Cohen's novels was chosen, and joins the McClelland and Stewart ranks of Frederick Philip Grove and Susanna Moody. The point: not only the prices of the New Canadian Library are in poor taste. End of gossip.

The assertions above rest, of course, on the assumption that *Beautiful Losers* is a good book, and I even went so far as to use the word 'significant.' Now, I agree with John Barth's proposition that everything is significant but nothing is important, but I would add an Orwellian corollary that some things are more significant than others: and *Beautiful Losers* is more significant than *The Favorite Game*. If one combines Cohen's *Favorite Game* with Richler's *Duddy Kravitz* one has a very worthy exploration of North American Jewish life--they are solid Canadian examples of what Saul Bellow

and others have been doing for years in the States.

... AND THE REVOLUTION
But in the end there are better things to be than worthy: I suggest revolutionary, which the book is, both in its final vision of The Revolution, and in its perspective on North American society, which is bound up with the Indian.

Leslie A. Fiedler's *Return of the Vanishing American* speaks of American Literature as classifiable into the Northern, the Southern, the Eastern, and the Western. The latter is anything with an Indian in it, not a cowboy as the movies might suggest, and our mythology of the Red Man is complex. In pointing out the re-emergence of Indians in contemporary fiction he relies heavily on Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* and on *Beautiful Losers*.

I do not wish to attempt to give a plot summary of *Beautiful Losers*, but it partly involves the search for Catherine Tekakwitha, 1656-1680, an Indian girl who for the Jesuits and others was as a saint. The contemporary part of the narrative is in Quebec of the Sixties. In a petition for Catherine's beatification it says: "Le Canada et les Etats Unis puiseront de nouvelles forces au contact de ce lis tres pur des bords de la Mohawk et des rives du Saint-Laurent."

Purity is not the point, as the frenzied comes in *Beautiful Losers* amply evidence. Most important is the re-establishment of contact with the peoples whose land and way of life we are guilty of destroying. The escape from civilization to the good companion in the wilderness is a major preoccupation of our writing, and the organization of hippies into Indian tribes is a contemporary actualization of this ideal.

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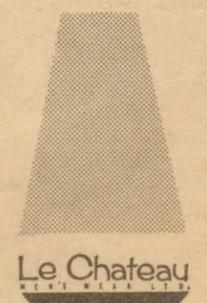
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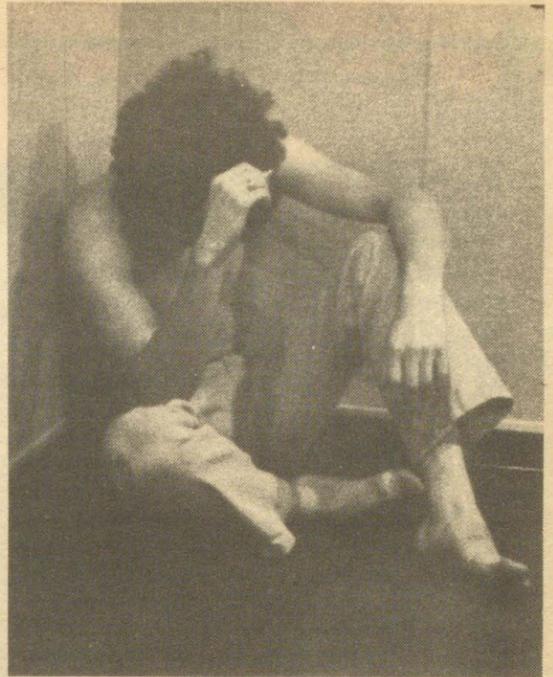
you have come-the last
 the most impressive
 bravely and strong
 direct the tattered
 sofa out
 careful
 not touching the
 broken grease between
 the folds.

this house is old, bleached to the
 point of dishwater
 my woman is like that, she walks
 until she is bitter-until she
 tastes like the scum
 floating in the plastic pan
 does it scare you?
 thinking all those
 people were out
 walking Sunday off.

perhaps you will see it-this house
 will show you the theatre of life
 and pain
 the memories
 a package deal-premium
 to grow to flower
 plow your own children
 under

you have cut me, i cannot
 save you

maclennan



the young man sits in
 his new room.
 watching the needlemarks
 on his arm

his final eviction
 of the cold spike
 he lets his blood
 wander on the walls

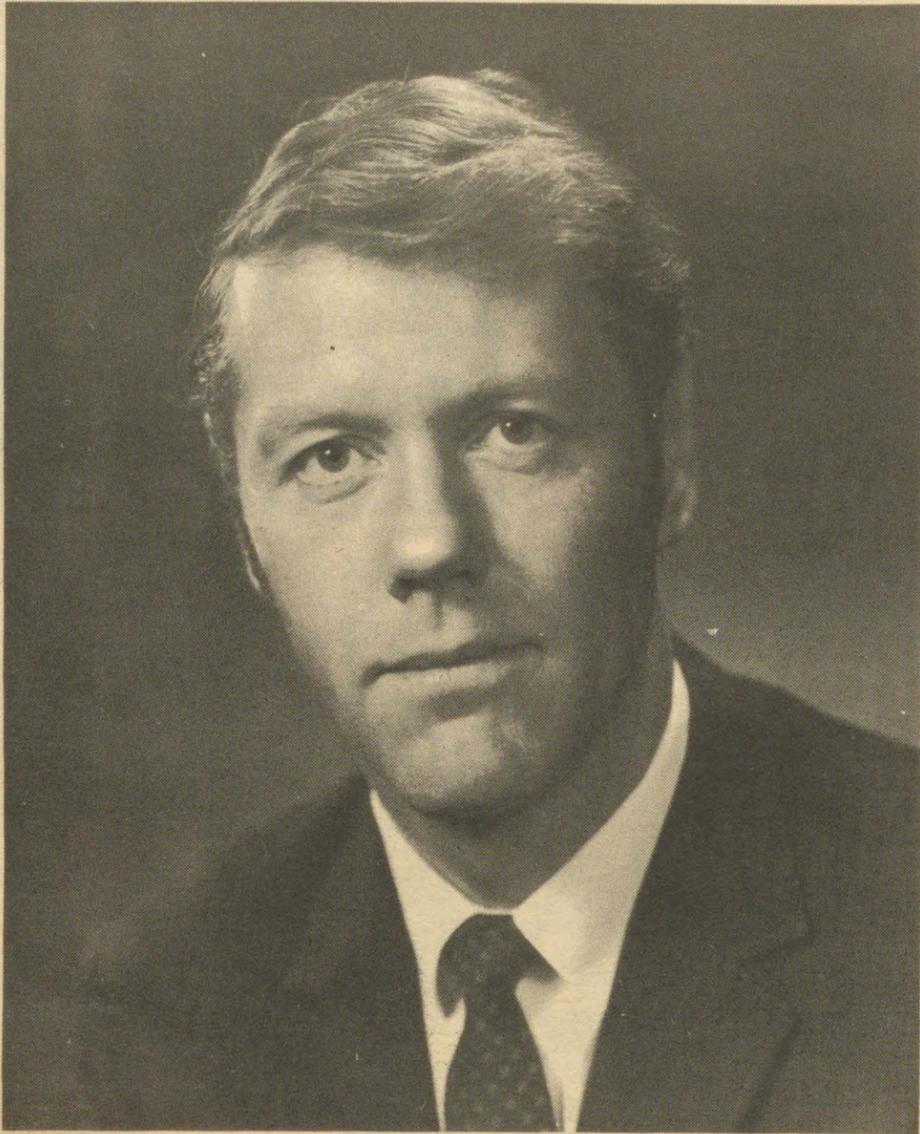
and he remembers
 -hot white flashes
 shot in a black void
 voices lying there
 moaning sweetly
 icy snow melting
 in his sickened veins

and his gut touches
 the place where his junk
 used to be
 and he anticipates

the bedspew
 sweat singing in lifeless tones
 scratching his nerves
 like telephone wires
 reciting the promise
 into a grave

and his skin is hard
 from his nakedness
 and he is silent
 like the mouth of one just dead.

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"The End of August at Hotel Ozon" -
McInnis Rm. - 7:30.
Public Lecture - Prof. James M. Buchanan.
"Principles of Urban Fiscal Strategy." - Rm.
113; Weldon - 3:30.
Friday, Oct. 9 - Psychiatry Seminar
"New Trends in Nursing Education" 9 FL.
VGH - 1:00 p.m.
Chemistry Lecture - "Recent Studies of Fast
Proton - Transfer Reactions" Rm. 215
Chem. - 11:30 a.m.
Sunday, Oct. 11 - Folk Mass; Rm. 410: SUB
7:30
Monday, Oct. 12 - The Atlantic Symphony
Orchestra - "Ronald Turini" - Piano.
Tuesday, Oct. 13 - Dal Art Gallery - A & A
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A bit dull, but a win nonetheless**Brutal Bengals scramble "X"**

By Tom Barry

Yes, it was the first time in twelve years - but it won't be the last for twelve more years. Those who read the Gazette last year might remember an article written by myself that featured Dick Loiselle and a new era of gridiron gymnastics at Dal. I believed it then, I know it now. No one can dispute that Dan Loney of St. Francis Xavier is the most respected intercollegiate football coach in Canada, but his rise to supremacy in pigskin is fast being equalled by Loiselle. In his second year at the helm of the Dal squad, "Tricky Dick" has moulded a squad that is rated sixth in Canada. That in itself is a formidable feat.

We don't mean to detract from the individuals who compose the

machine. How can one ignore names like Candiotta, Lewington, de la Mothe, Snow, MacRitchie and Tanner. Their reputations speak for themselves. Many others could be included in this list, but we don't feel it is necessary. Anyone who knows anything about Black and Gold football can add many names to the list.

Yes, it was the first time in 12 years that the "X machine" fell to ruin at the hands of the Tigers. The tides are now turning, which is a good thing for AIAA. Twenty-nine to nothing was the final tally in a contest that was somewhat dull even for Dal supporters. However, the first half provided some exciting moments of good football.

Bob Lewington hauled in the opening kickoff and scooted 50

yards to just over the midfield stripe. Two plays later, Lewington went wide of the right, caught a Rich Rivers pass and galloped 40 yards for the major. The tone of the first half had been set, and Guy Walsh added insult to injury by converting. Mike Tanner then intercepted an "X" pass and two plays later Rivers went over on "the keep" for the second T.D. The convert attempt was wide and the score remained 13-0.

Rivers showed more of his poise and confidence in the second quarter when from 15 yards out, with all his receivers covered, he went over by himself for the third T.D. The try for two points was a flop, and the Tigers led 19-0. Just before the end of the half, Guy Walsh kicked a perfect 30 yard field goal and the Tigers

left the gridiron with a 22-0 lead.

The second half saw the Dal defence again stifle the "X" attack, but the Antigonish defensive squad did nearly as good a job on the Tigers. The only score was on a Rivers pass to John Farrel, the man with the hands, from the St. F. of X 20 yard line, which gave the Bengals a 28-0 lead. Walsh converted successfully for the second time, and the gun sounded with no further charge.

Particularly impressive on the offensive attack were Rivers, Lewington and John Candiotta who seems to have come into his own at the end position.

One cannot help but be overwhelmed by the Tigers defence which constitutes a major part of the Dal Machine. A hustling, hard hitting group of

guys who seldom let a blue and white uniform cross the line of scrimmage, they have to be one of the most potent line of defenders ever assembled in the conference. (They haven't allowed a single point - in 120 minutes of play thus far.) Further statistics were not available at press time. Numbers speak for themselves, but I would venture to say that the X-men saw few first downs throughout the contest. Standouts in this department were de la Mothe, Tanner and Ian Thompson.

In summary, the defence was outstanding, the offence was good but needs a bit more polish. The Tigers journey to Mt. Allison this weekend to tangle the hapless Mounties who seem destined for another dismal year. Tune in than for continued excitement.

Coffers can't page 5

the provincial government, Sinclair is quite concerned about the province's economy.

RAISE INCOME TAX

"It is unfair to use the sales tax and property tax to bring in more revenue. They should be reduced and the income tax raised so that the wealthy would share more of the burden. Similarly education costs should be removed from the property tax and applied to income taxes."

Housing, employment, and pollution rate equal importance with Sinclair. Much more low-cost housing is needed but should be designed differently from the present projects at Mulgrave Park and Uniacke Square, where the problem is a very high density of population.

FACES TOUGH OPPOSITION

The thirty-five year old Sinclair who has

taught economics at Dalhousie since 1961, faces tough opposition in Liberal leader Gerald Regan and Conservative David MacKeen.

In Halifax-Cornwallis, the riding in which Dalhousie is located, 26 year old Barrett Halderman is carrying the NDP colours. Currently a vice-president of the Halifax Federal NDP Association, Halderman is a candidate himself because he wants to offer a realistic alternative to the two old-line parties.

Halderman believes that "Uniacke Square is the worst kind of public housing because it ignores the social needs of the people. The Housing Commission is subservient to the interests of land speculators, who have strong voices in both the Liberal and Conservative parties."

SCORES TOKEN POLLUTION MEASURES

A volatile pollution combatant, he sees the

main problem as that of a lack of commitment. Token pollution measures, in effect at the Scott Paper plant in Boat Harbour for example, are insufficient. He said the Water Commission "is too interested in bowing to large companies."

Halderman believes the role of universities in politics is to serve as a catalyst in social change, and students who ignore this are "abdicating their responsibilities."

In the case of university students being unable to vote in riding where they live, Halderman charged the government of being too inflexible. He admits that is part of the electoral act but maintains that the government is worried about the student vote.

Stiff opposition also faces Halderman, who is confident for both himself and his party at the polls. Attorney-General and Minister of Health Richard Donahoe, and Liberal George Mitchell complete the field in this largely residential constituency.

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Saturday - Oct. 10 - Soccer. Dal at Mun.

- Football. Dal at Mt. "A" - 1:30

- Tennis at Dal

- Dance. McInnis Rm.

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