

Aldermanic race includes Dal

Three to contest in Ward 2

by Emmi Duffy
and
Glenn Wanamaker

On October 20, Halifax voters will go to the polls to elect ten aldermen and a mayor. In the second of a two-part series on the election, the GAZETTE presents an interview with the three Ward 2 aldermanic candidates.

Dalhousie University is located in ward 2, bordered by the North West Arm, South Street, Summer Street and Quinpool Road. If you are 19 years old and have been a resident in the city since January, you are eligible to vote.

THE CANDIDATES

LOU MOIR — 48 years old, former ward 2 alderman, graduated in law from Dal in 1969, vice-president of the insurance firm Jack and Co., resident in the ward.

DONALD J. MacNEILL — 35, pharmacist, president of the Halifax Retail Druggists Association.

HEDLEY G. IVANY — current ward 2 alderman, naval constructor, completed extension course in Rural development and town planning at Dal.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CAMPAIGN ISSUES?

MOIR: Transportation is a major problem. We must try to find a way to control the automobile so that it will serve us instead of us serving it.

Housing is a serious problem, especially for the universities. Students lose much of the campus life when they have to live so far away from the university. Parking is another problem.

MacNEILL: Trunk sewers and sewer treatment plants are the priorities. Clearing up the harbour, Bedford Basin and the Arm are serious problems.

Number two is financing. There is a higher tax escalation here than anywhere in Canada. We've found that there are senior citizens with fixed incomes around \$4,000 and they sometimes have to pay \$800 - \$1,000 to maintain their homes.

Then there are transportation and communication. The Arm-dale bridge would be a minor expense compared to the cost of new roadways. Parking is a mess. Even my car, right now, is parked out here illegally. Dal should provide parking space for students with the new land it is getting.

Another serious problem for Ward 2 is the North West Arm pollution. If you happen to be travelling up the Arm and you see, for example, a school of fish going up the Arm with their gills wide open — there's not enough oxygen for them to go up the Arm. There's raw sewage being pumped into it.

IVANY: The major problem is finance. There has to be better financial sharing between the province and city.

We have discussed parking at Dalhousie in terms of how it affects the good public relations with students and citizens. If we're going to provide parking, we have to get the money.

Number two is housing. If everyone had proper housing accommodation, there would be no better place on God's earth than Halifax.

Thirdly, this area is an area of great scientific possibilities. We stand second to San Diego on the North American continent in this field. The scientific field must be expanded and we need the universities to do this.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND WHAT PLANS DO YOU HAVE TO INCLUDE STUDENTS IN YOUR CAMPAIGN?

MOIR: The cultural life must revolve around the university. The university is an extremely vital force within the city. The 19 and 20 year olds are just as much thinking members of the community as anybody else, if not more so. So if they vote, they'll vote in an intelligent way. However, large numbers have very little interest in city politics... I don't know what effects these voters will have on my campaign.

MacNEILL: Dalhousie should share the costs with us. We should ask them to provide parking with federal and provincial grants.

IVANY: The university provides good public relations, brings employment and scientific input. I cannot tell what effect students will have on my campaign.

THE NOVA SCOTIA REPORT ON YOUTH SAYS "POLITICAL PARTIES MUST MAKE A CONSCIOUS AND ACTIVE EFFORT TO INVOLVE YOUTH AS YOUTH IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS IF THEY ARE TO BECOME

RELEVANT". COMMENT.

MOIR: There is a great need for youth hostels. We should provide soup and rolls every day for travelling youth; there is no need for anyone to be hungry, travelling or not. We will have to get a place set up in Ward 2.

MacNEILL: Young people today are miles ahead of me when I was 19. I really believe that they do not get full respect from citizens.

IVANY: I advocated the setting up of a youth committee. Ward 2 is the only ward that accepted a Digger House into the community. I see a great need for a youth committee

because of the problems that seem to develop among certain

(cont'd on p. 14)



Lou Moir

photo by Bob Jeffries

Québec — a second look

Saturday, October 16, is the first anniversary of the invocation of the War Measures Act. Demonstrations are planned all across the country to show solidarity with Québec. At least 15,000 people are expected to participate in Montreal alone.

Those people will not be rejoicing. Rather they will be reminding Canadians that the struggle in Québec is not dead, that it is quite alive and well. This is an ideal occasion for Canadians to reflect on the problem of Québec and how it affects us. It is also a good time to find out and understand some facts behind the struggle in Québec.

If and when Québec separates it will affect us all. If we view Québécois as human beings, we must try to relate to their problems and frustrations. We cannot ignore them and their situation if we are at all concerned with freedom and democracy.

With this in mind, the GAZETTE presents a special supplement on Québec (pgs. 7-10). We have attempted to bring out some of the often ignored facts about the struggle and real problems of the Québécois.

The supplement is divided into three sections. The first deals with the history of "la

belle province" up to October 1970, with a special subsection on the FLQ.

The second section is taken from Léandre Bergeron's book, "The History of Québec, A Patriote's Handbook", published by New Canada Press of Toronto. We have chosen the chapter entitled "October 1970" in which Bergeron describes the events of that month.

The last section contains information on recent events in Québec and provides an outlook for the future.

For those interested in further reading, we recommend two excellent books, now available in English. The first, which is required reading for anyone interested in Québec, is Bergeron's book. It contains a new history of Québec, written by a Québécois.

The second book is a translation of Pierre Vallières' controversial prison writings, "White Niggers of America". This book, once banned in Canada, tells the story of the author's childhood on the wrong side of the tracks in Montreal and how he became prominent in Québec's predominantly middle and upper class intelligentsia.

Dal charwomen underpaid

Dalhousie cleaning employees, represented by Don Morrison, began contract negotiations with the university October 5. The Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) was certified as their new bargaining agent on August 19 of this year.

"Dalhousie has lower female cleaner rates than anywhere I know of in Nova Scotia," asserted Charles MacDougall, the CUPE representative who organized them. He cited the City of Halifax charwoman rate as \$1.71, the Halifax School Board rate at \$2.50 (equal pay for males and females) and area hospitals at approximately \$2 an hour.

MacDougall deplored the wide difference in Dal's male and female rates and stated that he

opposes the current rate discrepancy in Nova Scotia's minimum wage law. Under the present law, women must receive \$1.20 per hour, 15 cents less than men in Zone 1 (cities and large towns).

"The worst job is cleaning up the piss under the urinals," reports a Dal maintenance woman earning \$1.25 an hour. (Male cleaners make \$1.75 per hour.)

"Students are slovenly," she added, describing the mess in classrooms after a single class has been there. Her duties include sweeping and mopping floors, lifting chairs and tables, cleaning blackboards, sinks, toilets, urinals, floors, mirrors, and replacing toilet paper, towels and soap.

Student Health a free service

by Cheryl Sawler

One of the many free services offered to Dalhousie students is University Health, located in Howe Hall.

Under the directorship of Dr. W. B. Kingston, Student Health provides regular and emergency medical care around the clock during the school term. Nine part and full time doctors, four registered nurses, two certified nursing assistants and four full time clerics are on hand to aid students.

Among the services available are psychiatric diagnosis, treatment and counselling concerning contraception, pregnancy and abortion.

A ten bed infirmary is also

available to all students who are seriously ill.

Abuse of alcohol and food requires treatment more often than drug abuse, according to Kingston. People with drug problems usually seek help elsewhere, although aid is available to them at University Health, he added.

According to Dr. Kingston, approximately two-thirds of the student body is seen at the University Health offices during the year.

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MEETING — Anyone interested in studying the writings of Gurdjieff and Ouspensky is invited to attend a meeting in Room 218 of the SUB, at 8 p.m., Wed. October 27.

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Another Council gem of genius

The GAZETTE has just learned that our revered Student Union (in its infinite wisdom) has struck again. The Summer Student Union, which consisted of the Executive would seem to be a veritable wealth of good, useless, ultimately wasteful ideas. Yet they have managed to unearth one more — one which proves to

be the crowning achievement of an already spotted (mottled?) career.

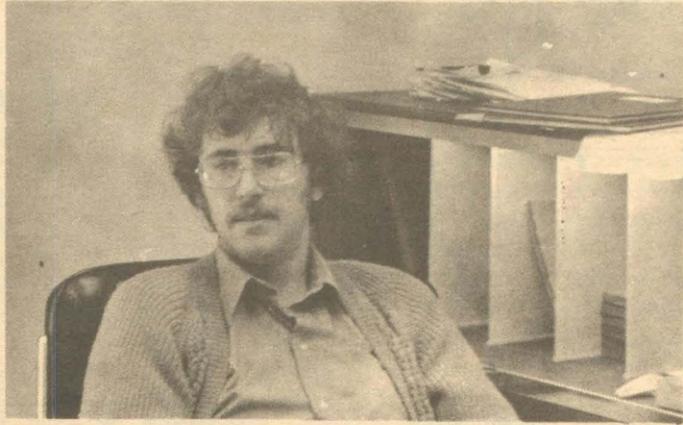
What is this that our stalwart band of heroes has managed to visit on the hapless student body at Dal? Have they been party to another fee hike? Have they called the cops in for another bust? Set up more committees, or perhaps committees to study the committees? No. These

things they have not done — yet.

The problem, people, is matches. Yes indeed folks, matches. Take a gander at the cute little box of matches nestled prominently on the Inquiry Desk on the main floor of the SUB. See the pretty matches all black with shiny gold letters and a lovely silhouette of the Student Union building on the back?

Well the Student Union has ordered 2 1/2 million of these little gems of technology from the Eddy Match Co. Remember the matches that were given away free of charge at the desk? (It seems so long ago now). They were given free by the MacDonald Tobacco Co., but no matter, all that is past now.

These matches will cost \$2000 in the long run, but don't worry about it (if you worry the council might take it upon themselves to give the matter some thought, and that would doubtless give them ulcers; we



(dorothy wigmore)

Digitized treasurer Ian Campbell

don't want to be responsible for that, do we?)

At any rate, not to worry. Treasurer Campbell expects all things to be bright and beautiful in eight to ten years. Of course we won't be here then and neither will he... One is driven to wonder what the council of next year will think of this year's pet project, but according to Campbell it doesn't matter: "It's done and they're stuck with it." Again one wonders what else they and the rest of the student body will be stuck with next year.

But Campbell & Co. are not worried; in fact they have a solution. Just so you don't lose tremendous amounts of money, the Student Union is charging you for these matches! Two books for one cent, a cent for each book thereafter. Of course

the logic behind this financial masterpiece escapes us, but then we're not as experienced as they in such matters. Why we should have to pay twice for the same thing is somewhat of a mystery, but we may be sure that the powers that be have an answer. They always do, leaving it to the students to decide if the answer is the right one or even an answer at all. But does it really matter? As Campbell says, "It may not have been right to do it, but it's done now." In effect, up yours kiddies!

Those of you who can find the time might take a look at the Student Union budget for the coming year. Perhaps you could find an organization there who could put the money to better use. At least they wouldn't buy over 2 million books of matches.



Campaign on abortion

by Emmi Duffy

Prime Minister Trudeau may be confronted by a demonstration to repeal the abortion laws when he comes to Halifax October 23.

Ruth Taillon, a Dalhousie student formerly from the Toronto Women's Caucus, suggested at an Oct. 4 open meeting that his visit be used as a focal point of the abortion issue. The purpose of this would be to show solidarity with similar campaigns across Canada. If this fails a conference may be held in connection with the nationwide

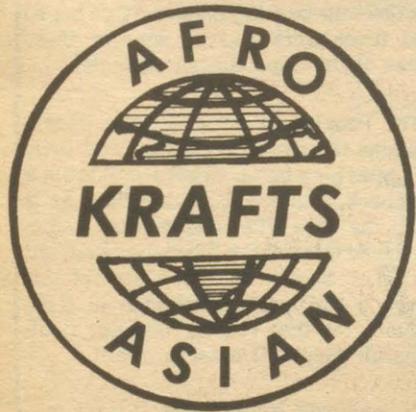
November 20 action which is being staged.

A second meeting was scheduled for Oct. 12. Representatives from Planned Parenthood, the Voice of Women and an Unitarian minister were expected to attend.

Taillon stated that she hopes a Women's Liberation group will emerge from the campaign. Women's Lib has been sporadically existent at Dal for the past four years, with political differences causing most of the splits. Taillon, a member of the Young

Socialists, said she doesn't intend to give the group a political line. "All women can agree with Women's Lib concepts — equal pay, education and abortion rights."

At the meeting the success of such movements in Vancouver and Toronto was contrasted to the situation in Nova Scotia. One member stated, "If you mention Women's Lib here, people look at you to see if you're wearing a bra. The only way we're going to become strong is by continually battering against brick walls to make ourselves heard above the snide comments."



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The people's history of Cape Breton



by Bruce M. Lantz

"This is a story of the working people of Cape Breton. It is not your usual kind of history. It is not about kings and queens, explorers, adventurers, politicians and prime ministers. It is a history of the common people of Cape Breton, of their day-to-day fight to improve their working conditions and their struggle to build a better way of life. The story of Cape Breton tells us a lot about the social system that Canadians live under, and about how ordinary men and women, when they work together, can change it.

(intro to People's History of C.B.)

So begins the People's History of Cape Breton, a local project of the past summer's Opportunities for Youth program. It's 48 pages are filled with the history of a people largely ignored by our history books and expropriated from the beginning by industrial monopolies.

The People's History of Cape Breton is a first attempt at dispelling the misconceptions and breaching the void of nearly two centuries. It is the story of the real backbone of Cape Breton and indeed of any area — the workers.

The People's History begins with a resume of the discovery of the area and its earliest industrial beginnings. In doing this the authors quite properly emphasize the importance of coal and steel — the beginnings of industrial feudalism.

"Over the years, say these corporations, Cape Breton was 'developed'. We would prefer to say it was robbed blind. It was a one-sided process; the coal was extracted and shipped off to Montreal, Upper Canada and New England... Its iron and steel went to feed manufacturing and industry in the heartland of the empire. Hundreds of millions of dollars of profits created by the coal miners and steelworkers of Cape Breton have been invested not here, but in distant industrial centres. All this was made possible because the riches of our country are not distributed wisely and rationally; they are distributed by the business decisions of huge international corporations."

The book is mainly concerned with the development of the workers and their attempts to organize into functional bodies. The authors hold to a definite pro-worker bias in this respect, yet their account of organizing attempts and "business unions" is varied and useful.

According to John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, "The main object of trade unionism... was to make peace between the owning and working classes. If working and living conditions happened to be improved in this way, that was fine. But the main business was to make a deal, to establish a stable, business-like relationship between the exploiter and the exploited... The other characteristic of business unionism is that it is fundamentally undemocratic. Decisions are not made by the rank and file of the membership but by all-powerful leaders."

The material dealing with the militant actions of the workers and the reprisals against them by industry and government alike are solid and very well documented. The 100 percent strike of the miners against the British Empire Steel and Coal Company (BESCO) is a vivid example of the emphasis and striking clarity to be found throughout the book.

The authors are speaking of a time when BESCO shut down the mines and refused to give the usual credit at the company stores. Starving families forced the workers to ask for future credit; when they were turned down they took the food they needed. The men were arrested for stealing, even though they asked that an accounting be kept. "One of the men had taken only a bag of flour to give his family a meal of pancakes. Under the laws of capitalism the claims of private property take priority over the rights of hungry stomachs. Thirteen men were sentenced to two years in jail, each for stealing food."

The People's History contains a very good description of the unfair attitude of government with regard to these people. The authors simply state the facts and

allow the reader to draw the only conclusion possible concerning the general steel strike of 1923.

"Here's how J. B. McLachlan, at this time Secretary Treasurer of the miner's union, described the incident in a report sent to the union's locals: 'On Sunday night last the provincial police, in the most brutal manner, rode down the people of Whitney Pier, who were out on the street, most of whom were coming from church. Neither age, sex nor physical disability were proof against these brutes. One old woman over 70 years of age was beaten into insensibility and may die. A boy of nine years old was trampled under the horses hooves and had his breast bone crushed in. A woman, being beaten over the head with a police club, gave premature birth to a child. The child is dead and the woman's life is despaired of. Men and women were beaten up inside their own homes.' And here is how a government Royal Commission, later set up to investigate the 'unrest' among the steelworkers recorded the incident: 'On Sunday evening, July 1, between eight and nine o'clock a riotous condition prevailed outside gate No. 4 and in the adjacent streets. The provincial police were called upon to suppress the riot and to disperse the unlawful assembly. They did that. After that there was no more rioting.'

Later in the month J. B. MacLachlan was arrested for writing his description of the incident even though several Sydney policemen said publicly that the attack was pre-arranged by the provincial police."

The problem here, as is the case with much of the book, is that an account of McLachlan's trial and sentencing does not appear until some time later. Although this is presumably done for

purposes of emphasis and easy reference, it breaks the historical continuity and requires a great deal of back-checking.

The People's History of Cape Breton is a history, and like most true histories, it has a relation to the present. In 1918 the War Measures Act (an object of much controversy today) was invoked and used to outlaw 14 political and trade union organizations. It also made the possession of any of 1,000 books a crime. This was due to the fact that the government feared the spread of radicalism, the most active proponent being the trade unions.

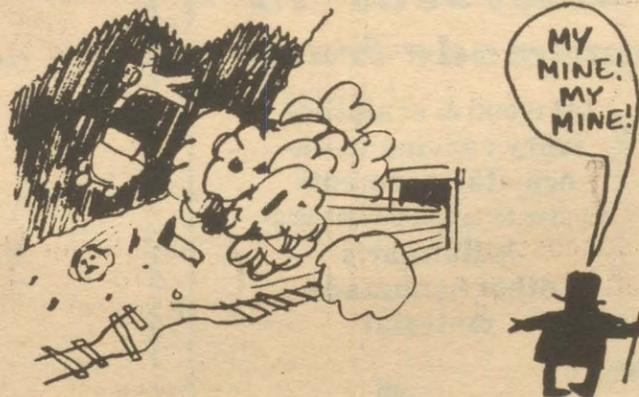
The problem with many historiographies is that they are dull and grey; this one is not. The basic facts are spread out by use of vivid description and anecdotes, and the actual pages are full of graphics which have a meaning, but also serve to bring color and life to the book.

Technically, the People's History of Cape Breton could be better, but not if we realize that it is the summer's work of two individuals. It is often vague, with unexplained gaps appearing throughout (when did BESCO become DOSCO?). Some items are out of chronological order and are not adequately supported. The wording is at times awkward and the editing of copy is not all that it might be.

The problem with this book is that things are missing. There is much left to be written with regard to the farmers and fishermen of Cape Breton. The only mention that they receive here is in passing near the end of the book. Though the coal miners and steelworkers are the backbone of this area, there are others who need to speak. Realizing that this work was accomplished on a tight schedule (which is evidenced by the hasty tie-off of the material dealt with in the last four pages); it can only be hoped that more work will be done in these areas of the Cape Breton struggle.

The People's History of Cape Breton contains the story of workers and their struggles for a better existence. It is not a nice book, it is not at all detached, as is often the case with such works; it hits hard, and often below the money belt, but it is real. Such a book is a part of this struggle which is not isolated in Cape Breton; for that reason, because it affects all people, it must be read!

It is all over Nova Scotia, it costs only ten cents, and it is worth far more.



The Dalhousie Gazette
CANADA'S OLDEST
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The Dalhousie GAZETTE, a member of Canadian University Press, is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union. The views expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Student Union or the university administration.

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Dal bookstore — expensive, inefficient

by Norm Rose

Expensive! Inefficient! The Dalhousie bookstore. No one seems to have been able to control this phenomenon which feeds on students and faculty alike.

The bookstore provides a centralized location on campus where one can supposedly buy some or all of one's books. That is, if the professor in question wasn't one of the many who procrastinated until the end of May to place their order. As of that deadline date, over 80% of the orders for 1971-72 had not been placed with the bookstore.

Late orders are generally not filled on time by the publishers and students are the ones who lose. When late orders do arrive, other difficulties arise — storage labor, wage, shipping and receiving problems.

This lack of co-ordination and communication of all parties concerned plus the unilateral action of the faculty in placing their orders leads to confusion, waste and failure of proper service.

As of April 1971, the store had \$410,000 worth of stock, 50% more than was needed. This overflow still has not been completely returned to the publishers.

The bookstore has returned approximately \$240,000 worth of this overflow. The balance will be sold below cost and accepted as an operating loss on the store's budget. Last year the bookstore lost \$15,000.

As a result of changes brought about through the efforts of a few concerned individuals, the nature of the bookstore committee has been altered this year. The store is now under the jurisdiction of the Student Union General Manager, John Graham, rather than the Business Office.

There have been some changes for the better. The separation of the 100-level texts from the regular selection served to minimize line-ups during registration week. The Department of Business Administration has also undertaken the first analysis of the Bookstore's operation.

An interested and involved faculty member has offered some suggestions for improvement of the operation:

(1) The Bookstore Manager should be an experienced book retailer, to play that particular game with the knowledge and contacts that are required.



(mark roza/dal)

Do you have all your books yet? If not, tell your professor to order them now before it's too late.

(2) Provide the necessary service of text and reference books but with department heads, controlling the order-placing and assuming budgetary responsibility for errors through mismanagement and/or excessive demands. An order of 117 titles was

placed for one course, although this was later reduced to 106.

(3) Increasing the opportunity to really utilize the bookstore by making various publications available to the student body. These should be topical and not

(cont'd on p. 12)

Suzuki: specialists isolated from community

"The isolation of groups of specialists is the source of most of the major problems facing society today," according to Dr. David D. Suzuki. The well-

known scientist and television personality was speaking at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton on October 8.

"As specialization increases, the specialists, be they scientists devoted to research or police dealing with the maintenance of law and order, tend to be removed from control of the community and put there to be removed from this control," he said.

"Scientists can no longer carry out research without regard to the consequences, but must make a concerted effort to inform the public of the implications of their research." Suzuki illustrated his point with examples of

possibilities opened up through research in his own field of genetics.

Cloning, the production of large numbers of identical individuals from one fertilized egg as described in the book 'Brave New World', may be accomplished within twenty years. This technique might be used to regenerate severed limbs or to mass produce made-to-order people.

"Scientists who attempt to speak to the general public are no longer regarded as serious by their colleagues," he said.

Suzuki's visits to UNB and other universities are being sponsored by the Humanities Association of Canada and the science faculties concerned.

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DAGS seeks community involvement

by Joseph Southall

Graduate student representation on the University Senate and Senate Discipline Committee are two of the most pressing items on the Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students' agenda this year.

The Association submitted a proposal over six months ago, but have not yet received any significant indication that their proposal will be considered, according to President Jim Gerry.

"The Graduate Students' Association feels it is unfortunate that, while the University Senate acts with great speed where matters of Graduate Students discipline are concerned, this same body acts with incredible slowness with regard to matters of Graduate Student Representation," Gerry said.

"Many graduate students are disenchanted with the operation of the Senate Discipline Committee," he commented. "DAGS members think the committee has meted out strange and unusual punishments," Gerry added.

Gerry also said that many graduate students feel "the double standard implicit in the university as it is now, makes it impossible to air matters of faculty discipline."

DAGS plans to enter the fields of student involvement in the university and the community at large this year. Undergraduate and graduate students will be encouraged to participate in any worthwhile function in either area.

University-oriented objectives include the establishment of a graduate student job placement centre and a graduate student tutoring service for undergraduates. Gerry also hopes that DAGS will be able to present a program of controversial speakers. One possibility is the noted psychologist, B. F. Skinner.

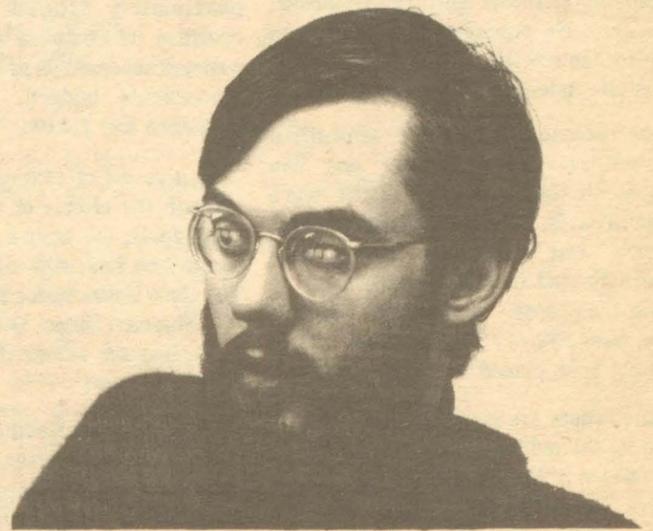
An academic non-credit course, "Altered State of Consciousness" is also being offered by the Association this year. The course presents a study of mystical experiences induced by various physical agents. (The class meets

Tuesdays at 4 o'clock in room 4207 of the Life Sciences Building for those who wish to attend.) DAGS hopes to offer more relevant courses which students cannot obtain from the university in upcoming years.

President Gerry also indicated that DAGS wants to aid and develop graduate student organizations in those university departments with graduate faculties.

Community-oriented projects planned include a free school and a day care centre for children with working mothers. Negotiations are presently underway to set up the free school for high school drop-outs in Halifax's south end. The free school would hold classes in the old theatre house which the association is renting from the university.

Space and utilization of facilities in their house are also high on the list of plans for this



(red coldwell/dal)

year. Now that they have a meeting place, DAGS Council hopes to establish better communication with graduate students, and get them involved in the more serious aspects of the university and community at large. The Council plans to publish a periodic newsletter to

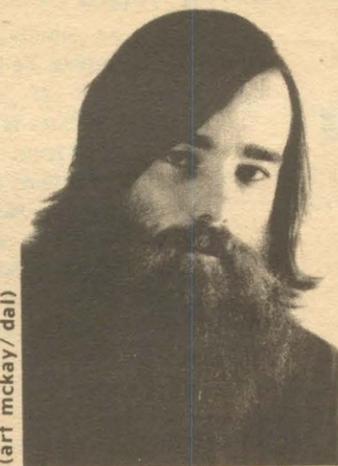
facilitate communication.

Gerry summed up the aims of DAGS for this year: "The thinking of the present Council is not on the level of politics or partying. There are more important issues than either of these, such as community involvement."

Open School begins soon

by Jim Dey

At a general information



(art mckay/dal)

meeting held October 3, John Ure presented his working plan for the Halifax South Open School, due to begin Oct. 18.

The school, according to Ure, is minimally structured. It will include three facets of learning: academic, non-academic and various projects. "In this way," said Ure, "the student will be exposed to the learning potential of the community."

The open school, open to anyone interested in the objectives of the project, will attempt to deal with each case

individually. There will be no exams and all subjects are optional. Courses will be held in the basement of the old theatre building at Dalhousie, various halls, museums, outdoors and wherever else possible.

Ure stated that the average life expectancy of this sort of school is 18 months, as it is impossible for it to be instantly evaluated in the terms usually used regarding regular educational structures. Thus, the government is reluctant to give grants and the school closes for lack of funds.

Thus, far the school has received some support from the Dal Student Union, (in the form of a \$500 grant) and hopefully will obtain more from the Nova Scotia Youth Commission. In addition, St. Mary's University is sponsoring a benefit dance for the school at a time and place to be announced.

Although he is pleased with the co-operation so far, Ure admitted the possibility that the School Board might protest the fact that the free school sets no age limit, while 16 is the legal drop-out age in this area. It is possible that this could indirectly encourage some students to leave the regular structure. Although the school would like to give credits for its classes (which requires School Board approval), Ure plans to hold to their present policy.

Anyone interested in more information about the school should contact Ure at the Gazette office.



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Québec

A second look

Québec's history tale of regimes

QUÉBEC'S HISTORY IS NOT its own in the true sense of "history". It is the story of regimes, of other countries dominating all aspects of Québécois life.

The first dominating power was France. After French settlers had established themselves in New France, they were not allowed to remain in peace. The French upper classes and government saw great potential to exploit the fur trade in particular in this new land, only inhabited by "lowly redskins". They did not release their grasp until the British defeated them on the Plains of Abraham in 1759.

After a long siege which destroyed much of Québec and neighbouring towns, farms, crops, etc., the British took over Québec. Montreal fell in 1763, and the Treaty of Paris drafted in the same year gave Québec to the British as another colony.

The French only kept St. Pierre et Miquelon as a result of the treaty. The province of Québec as it is geographically known today was formed. Any Frenchmen or residents of the province wishing to leave Québec had eighteen months to do so. If they wanted to sell their possessions, the English were the only buyers.

THIS BLATANT OPPRESSION was the first of many steps taken to prevent the people of the "province" from achieving what they wanted, particularly the control of their lives and preservation of their language.

The next big move was made in 1810. After a long series of disputes between the Lower Canadian Assembly and the majority-holding, Parti Canadien, over a bill excluding judges from the assembly, Governor James Craig dissolved it, and suspended the Constitution. He also ordered troops into the major cities. Three leading French political figures were jailed; one of them, Pierre Bedard was held without bail for a year.

After the Russell report in 1837, the British government refused to allow responsible government in both Upper and Lower Canada. The French population, led by Joseph Papineau began to form guerilla organizations. On November 26, British authorities ordered the arrests of 26 French leaders and then attacked rebel positions.

In a series of pitched battles, a dozen soldiers were killed and over a hundred wounded. The Patriotes' leadership retreated to US territory from where they carried out raids over the next 18 months. In reprisal, the British burned several villages.

The Constitution was again suspended until the Union of 1841 came into effect as a device aimed at submerging the French-Canadians by a union with Upper Canada.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY refused to support the Patriotes. They wanted to make the people believe their mission in life was related to spiritual matters, rather than daily realities. At the same time, they persuaded the people to spend their money on the church, instead of themselves. They also instilled in the people the idea that their role on this earth was to be either a missionary to convert the heathens, a civilizer of the country or a farmer, who could produce food for the Church and everyone except himself.

The act of confederation was concluded in 1867. Despite what the history books tell of the union of "two founding peoples" and of the advantages for all concerned, there was a lot of dissatisfaction at the time. Nova Scotia and the other Maritime provinces objected because they would lose their present autonomy.

Lower Canada (Québec) lost even more.

The new constitution clearly favoured the English-speaking provinces and their inhabitants, particularly those in Ontario. It further reduced any chance French-speaking people would have to determine their future. The federal government became a centralized government, holding all the important powers. In terms of representation in the House of Commons, Québec was left with one third, instead of one half of a voice in the country. Even a petition signed by 20,000 people in Québec could not defer Parliament from instituting confederation.

THE MAIN PROPONENTS OF THE UNION were the merchants and the upper classes who saw a chance to profit by having easy access to such ports as Montreal, Québec and those in the Maritimes. There was also protection from the Americans and a French or Québécois rebellion.

The situation did not change much until the First World War. In 1916, with only 4.5% of the army consisting of French-speaking men, Prime Minister Borden brought down conscription. Mass demonstrations broke out in Québec. The summer of 1916 saw

many demonstrations against conscription and even Borden himself.

While the Québécois rebelled, debate dragged on in Parliament. Finally in the spring of 1918, after the War Measures Act suspended civil liberties, conscription became unavoidable for the Québécois.

Hundreds of them took to the woods to escape from the hunt for eligible men. On March 29, after the federal police arrested a man for not producing military exemption papers, the Québécois revolted, burning down an RCMP station and the enlistment bureau files.

On April 1, despite pleas from all quarters, the people took to the streets with makeshift guns firing on the occupation troops. The soldiers machine-gunned the civilians, killing four and wounding over 100. Fifty-eight arrests were made.

WHEN THE WAR ENDED, it was the Americans who had really won. The English lost their dominance in Canada and were gradually replaced by the USA. The war had stimulated the American economy and allowed the US financial and industrial institutions to tighten their hold on Canada.



The main target of American investment were the Canadian natural resources. Quebec abounded in these, and was naturally a prime target. The provincial government had made little effort to employ these resources or develop them for the people of the province. With little trouble, the Americans took hold of a primary sector of direct extraction — the entire pulp and paper industry, hydro-electric works, asbestos, gold and silver mines. The Québécois became employees of the Americans, who used them to develop the resources, while receiving no real payment for doing so.

In 1926, for example, the pulp and paper industry grossed \$107 million. Of this, less than \$1 million were paid out in wages to the thousands of Québécois. The Quebec provincial government collected a few thousand dollars in tax returns that went into road construction for the benefit of the same companies. That means that only 2 or 3 percent of that year's pulp and paper production went to the Québécois who were the actual producers and owners of the province's wealth.

As Leandre Bergeron says, "This legalized, institutionalized robbery makes us slaves in the lumber yards and factories of our own country."

WHEN QUÉBÉCOIS WORKERS tried to organize unions to combat slave wages and exploitation of the resources, the Catholic Church organized counter-unions which could perpetuate existing conditions. Two such unions were the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada and the Catholic Union of Farmers. In both instances respect for the established law and order were emphasized.

Nationalism, backed by a fervent religious feeling, started to dominate Quebec. It almost returned it to a feudal system, where the clergy defined the roles of the Québécois and preached about the goodness of those roles.

This ultra-nationalism led to such leaders as Maurice Duplessis becoming premier in 1935. In 1937, he produced the Padlock Law, allowing the government to close down the business of anyone it suspected of wanting to overthrow the government or of harbouring "communist" ideas. A "back to the soil" philosophy was introduced to combat the economic depression.

World War II saw Canada again passing a conscription law, but this time a partial one for the defense of the country only. Québécois agreed with the measure for they were willing to defend their country. This differed from the first conscription act when they were forced to go to war over someone else's quarrels and interests.

ONCE FRANCE WAS DEFEATED, Prime Minister King decided to call for full conscription. His 1942 plebiscite, was rejected in Quebec. 71.2% of the province answered no; 85% of the Québécois responded in the same way. The other provinces voted 80% in favour of this new conscription. The Québécois simply did not want to be shipped overseas to be used as cannon fodder for the English.

King presented his bill to Parliament. He seemed to forget that it was the Quebec votes that got his Liberals into power, and ignored the number of Québécois who did not want his kind of conscription.

The law was passed, but King, fearing renewed violence in Quebec on the 1917 scale, wouldn't immediately put conscription into force. It wasn't until late 1944 that he was forced by pressure from military leaders to drag non-volunteers into the fighting forces.

Window-smashing demonstrations and mass desertions by Québécois from the army resulted. It was only the quick end of the war in Europe which saved the government from mass turmoil in Quebec.

THE CANADIAN POST-WAR ECONOMY was in recession. World War II cost the country over \$25 million. To compensate during the change from wartime to peacetime economy more American investors were invited to enter Canada. As this was done, the vast profits from both the primary and secondary industries of Quebec came into the hands of U.S. capitalists. The money that remained in Canada was used to build bridges and roads — to facilitate industrial transportation.

1949 saw the famous Asbestos Strike. It is an oft-used example to describe government complicity in corporation exploitation of the workers. The company, the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., paid very little in taxes to the provincial government and shipped its asbestos to the U.S. Québécois workers mined the asbestos but were paid low wages and suffered medical problems from dust they inhaled. Asbestos dust attacks the lungs, in particular.

The workers, disgusted by these conditions, went on strike. Union Nationale Premier Maurice Duplessis, at the request of the company, called in the Quebec Provincial Police. Strikers were arrested and beaten, but the strike continued.

BERGERON DESCRIBES IT THIS WAY: "Johns-Manville, the big US capitalist company, exploits the Quebec workers. To continue this exploitation, the company has to use the government it controls by means of the party treasury. It orders the government to put down the workers. Caretaker Duplessis orders the Provincial Police to beat up the workers. And the cops do their 'job' as they are told."

One member of the clergy, Bishop Charbonneau of Montreal, sided with the workers. He was subsequently shipped by the government to British Columbia. Duplessis, following a request from Johns-Manville, warned the clergy to watch their tongue if they didn't want to lose their privileges. Camille Roy, Archbishop of Quebec, was appointed to mediate the dispute and he obeyed. The workers went back to work, with nothing settled.

Murdochville was the scene of another strike in 1957. The strike, against Gaspé Copper, owned by Toronto-based Noranda Mines, resulted in brutal police repression and the death of two workers.

In 1959 Duplessis died, leaving the province in an unsettled condition. The people were still living in the 19th century, while the corporation executives lived comfortably in the 20th century. They were hardly prepared for new premier Jean Lesage's Quiet Revolution, let alone the rise in nationalist sentiment.

LESAGE ATTEMPTED TO INCLUDE more French-speaking people in the economic life of the province, to create a home-grown capitalist class. This urban middle class later split into two wings; one prepared to collaborate with the English bourgeoisie — Lesage and later Robert Bourassa, the other pushing for still greater power for itself — René Levesque and the Parti Québécois.

Between 1961 and 1966, Quebec saw the formation of a number of new political organizations, radical magazines and journals. Two of the larger political parties were the Parti Socialiste Québécois, and Le Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale, which drew 10% of the



popular vote in the 1966 provincial election. Newspapers such as Parti Pris, Socialisme, and Révolution Québécoise, opposed the province's capitalist and colonialist status.

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT sweeping the entire population prompted the Lesage Cabinet to push for nationalization of Hydro-Quebec. In 1962, the government established a Quebec Investment Corporation, designed to draw outside capital into the province.

In 1963, symbols of Anglo-Canadian and American economic domination were bombed by Le Front de Libération Québécois. Another organization, l'Armée de Libération du Québec claimed responsibility for raids on federal armories.

Strikes, the emergence of the CNTU representing some 250,000 workers, and the continuing conflict between the federal and provincial governments over special status for Quebec kept the province in the national spotlight for the next few years.

Despite the increasing awareness and radicalization of Quebec students and the visit of French President Charles DeGaulle, 1967 was relatively quiet, particularly during Expo '67.

The Quiet Revolution had been underway for eight years, but workers and students failed to see any concrete changes. Militant strikes at Seven-Up, Dominion Tar, an explosive St. Jean Baptiste parade in Montreal, preceded the establishment of the Parti Québécois in 1968.

Under Rene Levesque's strong leadership, the PQ brought together the various elements of the independence movement, and tried to present a united front to the Quebec people.

QUÉBÉCOIS BEGAN TO MOBILIZE in huge numbers in 1969. There were waves of sit-ins in high schools and CEGEPS (community colleges) in opposition to the capitalist educational system. English reaction erupted during disputes over Bill 62 and 63.

Bill 63 which came first provided increased French language instruction in English schools, in an attempt to make English students fluently bilingual. More overt action came with Bill 62, which called for the replacement of the hundreds of school boards on the Island of Montreal with 11 non-denominational regional boards. The Bill never became law, mainly due to the protests of the English school boards.

The provincial election of April 29, 1970 was the first one contested by the PQ. Election ploys designed to undermine the PQ, added to enumeration and voting irregularities (many of which have been substantiated), and the Liberals, under millionaire Robert Bourassa, swept to power.

The night before the election, there were reports in all the media, that millions of dollars worth of stocks and bonds were being transferred to Ontario in heavily armoured Brinks trucks. The ploy was soon discovered but not before the voters went to the polls.

The Liberals captured 72 seats with 44% of the popular vote, while the PQ obtained 7 seats with 24% of the vote.

MANY QUÉBÉCOIS DECIDED this was their last frustrating experience in electoral politics. A lot of them moved to the left, joining or working with more radical groups.

The FLQ, until then a small group not often understood by the majority of Québécois, decided to act. They decided that this radicalization, also reflected by 'the guys from Lapalme' and the militant Montreal taxi drivers, could be increased by a major direct action — the kidnapping of a foreign diplomat — Cross.

Then came the October crisis.

The FLQ

Canadians who were not in close contact with the situation in Quebec, saw the events of a year ago bring the Front de Libération du Québec into national and international prominence.

An analysis based on stories circulating at that time could conclude that this organization was a spontaneous uprising of a terrorist group. However, this was not the case.

The FLQ operated in Quebec for a decade before last October. They are extremely cohesive and well organized, not an outgrowth of spontaneity.

THE FRONT WAS ORGANIZED by Georges Schoeters in 1963. It consisted of a widely varied group of individuals, mostly radical students. These people had grown under the Duplessis dictatorship, had seen Québécois workers attacked and often clubbed by provincial police over issues of better wages and living conditions, and were tasting the concept of Quebec liberation.

The group spent two years dealing with the basics of their struggle and emerged with their first political act on March 8, 1963 — the firebombing of three Montreal armories. For the next two and one half months the FLQ lived up to their aim of "systematic sabotage". They bombed and defaced a score of symbols and institutions of exploitation: political buildings, armed forces installations, police facilities and English radio stations (not to mention the well-known mailbox bombings).

The established order reacted first in disbelief and then in anger, dispelling the movement cranks and communist sympathizers. In spite of the negative reactions of the "establishment press",

support for the FLQ grew among students and workers.

Then Premier Jean Lesage and his cabinet posted a \$50,000 reward for information regarding the terrorists. By June 7, 17 had been arrested and it was announced that "We've got them all."

WHEN IT WAS REVEALED that most of the "raceless communists" were students, some from very respectable families, public sympathy was aroused. La Presse editors Gérard Pelletier and Pierre Trudeau were two of the strongest voices insisting that the authorities observe proper legal procedure. The press in Quebec was soon taking sides in the question of those arrested as well as the Front's arms.

In spite of this, most of those arrested received convictions (the ringleaders got ten years each).

Why was the FLQ unsuccessful at this time? Were they indeed a failure? They certainly brought the issue of foreign domination of Quebec to a head. People, especially Québécois, were forced to think and decide. The Front's failure came because they were not well enough organized to achieve their stated aims, and attempted to do so too soon.

After this setback, the struggle was continued by the Québec left. A number of groups dedicated to the establishment of a political base among the workers were formed. They organized, picketed and demonstrated for the right of workers to unionize and obtain a living wage; they were beaten alongside the workers as the police attempted to put down their activities. After nearly three years of trying to work within the law, they turned to violence.

At this time the second Front de Libération du Québec came into existence. This time it was well organized and had a more definite composition and aim. Their targets were the factories where striking workers were being oppressed. They explained their reasons in news releases and phoned in warnings where lives were endangered. (These warnings were not always heeded: On May 5, 1966, a bomb explosion killed a secretary at LaGrenade after a warning was ignored.)

THE TWO CHIEF FLQ PROPAGANDISTS at this time were Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon. Vallières made such a good impression on Trudeau and Pelletier at Cité Libre, they chose him as one of their two successors, and later hired him on "La Presse". Since that time Vallières has spent most of his time in jails and is currently awaiting an appeal trial, a sedition trial and a seditious conspiracy trial. Gagnon did not fare much better.

The year 1968 saw Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau's machinations bring increased unemployment and difficulties between labor and management. It also gave rise to a new FLQ. This group began attacks in May and in a few months had reached the plane of the labor-connected industrial bombings that were to become their trademark. Wherever working men demanded their rights, FLQ bombs added noise and urgency to their cause.

There was a lull early in 1969 when the police captured Pierre-Paul Geoffroy in the possession of explosive equipment. Refusing to betray his comrades, he pleaded guilty to 129 charges and was given a life sentence.

During the remainder of that year and the first half of 1970 the Front was quiet.

This was largely because the young people were attempting to change the existing system by legal, electoral means through the Parti Québécois. The attempt failed, disappointingly. It showed the people that such vast reforms could not be allowed through the system that presently existed.

Unemployment rose to unprecedented levels, the government encouraged more foreign investment and clamped down on strikes that would "erode the confidence" of investors... and the FLQ came alive again. Then came October/70.

On Monday, October 5, James Richard Cross, British Trade Commissioner in Montreal, receives an unscheduled visit in his comfortable mansion on the slopes of Mount Royal. The armed visitors identify themselves as members of the F.L.Q. and ask him to follow them.

Mrs. Cross phones the police. The news spreads like wild-fire. An earthquake could not have caused a greater shock.

AN F.L.Q. CELL CALLED LIBERATION tries to get communiques to certain journalists, but the police intercept them. At a press conference, Minister of Maintenance for Quebec, Jérôme Choquette, spells out the F.L.Q. demands for the release of Mr. Cross:

1. an immediate stop to the police hunt
2. broadcast of the F.L.Q. Manifesto
3. liberation of certain political prisoners
4. their free passage to Cuba or Algeria
5. the rehiring of the Lapalme drivers
6. \$500,000 in gold ingots
7. identification of the informer on the last F.L.Q. cell.

THROUGH THIS ACTION, the F.L.Q.-70 seeks to polarize the social forces at play: on the one hand, the bourgeois class and the state apparatus it has at its disposal; on the other, the working class, the exploited class of Quebec. The F.L.Q.-70 believes that in directly attacking the state apparatus by kidnapping a foreign diplomat, it can help the working class become conscious of its exploitation as well as the strength it can develop through unity to overthrow the bourgeois state.

But since this action does not spring from the very concrete struggle of the workers, since this action seems to be done more FOR the workers than WITH them, it awakens some support but can hardly lead to mobilization of any kind.

Yet this action shakes up the structure of Québécois and Canadian society. The existing social order is threatened. The caretakers have some work cut out for them. In this case, the Great Caretaker himself will take over. The federal government is to take all the decisions in this affair, and the sub-caretaker government of Bourassa simply has the job of carrying them out.

Arrests are made. Ottawa indicates it is willing to negotiate through a mediator. The LIBERATION cell replies that it rejects all mediation.

OTTAWA THEN BROADCASTS the FLQ Manifesto. Following this, the LIBERATION cell reduces its demands to two: an immediate stop to the police hunt and the liberation of the political prisoners.

On Friday, October 10, Jérôme Choquette whose Montreal office is in constant contact with Ottawa offers the kidnappers safe conduct to a foreign country in exchange for Cross' release.

Jérôme Choquette has barely finished speaking when Pierre Laporte, Minister of Labour and Immigration in the Bourassa cabinet, is kidnapped in front of his St. Lambert home. The Chenier cell that claims to be the author of this second kidnapping reissues the seven original demands for Laporte's release.

These kidnappings relegate to the background the negotiations underway between the provincial government and the specialists on Medicare, as well as the municipal election campaign in Montreal where mayor Jean Drapeau is facing the rise

of a real opposition in FRAP (FRONT D'ACTION POLITIQUE), a coalition of citizen's committees of Montreal.

THE GOVERNMENT TALKS of possible negotiations to kill time and give the police a chance to discover the kidnappers' hideouts, but on Thursday, October 15, it rejects the FLQ demands. That same evening 3,000 people rally in Paul Sauvé arena to show their support for the FLQ.

Students are starting to move. Classes are boycotted in high schools, CEGEPS (community colleges) and universities. The FLQ manifesto is discussed everywhere, and everybody is following the match between the government and the FLQ with the greatest interest. Support for the FLQ is mounting among the masses of Quebec. Thousands of Québécois support the goals of the FLQ although they may not endorse the means taken to achieve them. FRAP and the Central Council of the CNTU of Montreal come out with statements to this effect.

In the face of this mounting support, the government panics and imposes the War Measures Act on Quebec. On Friday, October 16, Quebec again witnesses the military occupation of its territory. The HABEAS CORPUS is again suspended and the police have the right to arrest and search without warrant as well as to detain 'suspects' for three weeks without charging them. More than 12,000 police and soldiers are at work. Over 340 Québécois will be thrown in jail in the coming days. The forces of repression behave like Hitler's SS troops. In the middle of the night, they knock doors down, wake up 'suspects' with machine guns in the ribs, brutalize them, cart them off like criminals and leave behind terrified women and terrorized children.

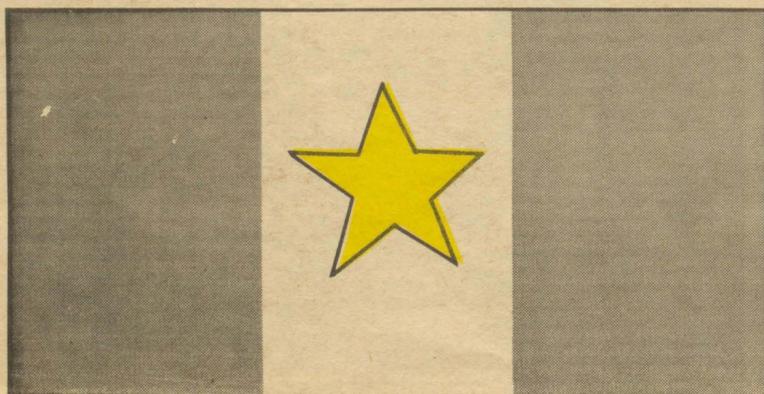
AMONG THOSE ARRESTED are Michel Chartrand, chairman of the Central Council of the CNTU of Montreal, Robert Lemieux, counsel for many political prisoners, Pierre Vallières, Charles Gagnon, Doctor Serge Mongeau, chairman of the Movement for the Defense of Political Prisoners of Quebec (MDPPQ), poet Gaston Miron, singer Pauline Julien and journalist Gérald Godin.

The state is hitting back in anger. All FLQ sympathizers or supporters not in jail shut up and duck. The bourgeois state is taking its revenge for the scare it got. The bourgeois have to be reassured.

On Saturday, October 17, an anonymous telephone call gives the place where the body of Pierre Laporte can be found. Near the St. Hubert air-base the police find the body in the trunk of a car. Searches, arrests, dragnets, questionings continue.

Marcel Pepin, chairman of the CNTU, Louis Labege, head of the FTQ (Québec Federation of Labour), Yvon Charbonneau, chairman of the CEQ (Québec Teachers Association) Claude Ryan, editor-in-chief of Le Devoir, René Levesque, leader of the Parti Québécois, all beg the government to negotiate the release of Mr. Cross.

In spite of all that's going on, the municipal election of Montreal takes place on Sunday, October 25. The Civic Party of the Boss of Montreal, Jean Drapeau, exploits the situation to the full. Drapeau accuses FRAP of being a front for the FLQ. The trick works. His Civic Party takes all the seats while FRAP gets 15 percent of the votes, despite the imprisonment of a number of its candidates and Drapeau's terrorist campaign.



ON NOVEMBER 6, Bernard Lortie, alleged member of the Chenier cell, is arrested.

On November 9, Maintenance Minister Jerome Choquette holds a press conference to tell the underworld it should not fear that the special powers granted the government by the War Measures Act will be used against it. The underworld is reassured.

On November 11, Father Charles Banville, curé of Saint-Paul-de-Matane (Gaspésie) states, "The great majority of the population and the priests of Matane and Matapédia ridings agree with the FLQ manifesto!"

A few days later, the member of the National Assembly for Matane (Gaspésie) advocates the restoration of capital punishment, a compulsory ID card, a very strict control of demonstrations, censorship of the press, TV, movies, the cleaning-up of colleges and universities, a strict ideological training for all teachers and professors and compulsory military service.

THE POLICE STICK UP POSTERS of Marc Charbonneau, Jacques Lanctôt, Paul Rose, and Francis Simard with a reward of \$150,000 for anyone giving information leading to the arrest of these individuals.

On November 25, at the coroner's inquest into the death of Pierre Laporte, Paul Rose's sister, Lise, refuses to testify and cries out how the police stripped and beat her in her cell. The judge condemns her to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court.

The Provincial Police threaten to go on strike over the criticism of their conduct by some of the politicians.

On December 3, an apartment in number 10,945 on rue des Recollets in Montréal-Nord is surrounded. The LIBÉRATION cell holding Mr. Cross there negotiates his release and its own safe conduct to Cuba.

Jacques Lanctôt, his wife and child, Jacques Cossette-Trudel and his wife, Marc Carbonneau and Yves Langlois leave for Cuba on an RCAF plane and Mr. Cross is set free.

On December 28, Paul Rose, Jacques Rose and Francis Simard are arrested in a farmhouse near St. Jean and accused of the murder of Pierre Laporte.

THE STATE APPARATUS considers it has the guilty ones behind bars and can now start easing the hold of repression while at the same time trying to plaster over the cracks of its public image.

A few hundred 'suspects' are gradually released while the better-known ones are accused of membership in an illegal organization and seditious conspiracy.

It is now the turn of the judicial arm of the state apparatus to fight those who question its order. The accused accuse the judges and Crown attorneys. The judges fight back with contempt of court charges, expulsions, in-camera sessions and adjournments.

With its image tarnished, the judicial apparatus finds a way to free Chartrand and Lemieux on bail, though Paul Rose is prevented from even attending his own trial.

The reigning order is defending itself while the Québécois are thinking things over.

History is in progress.



Separation — peaceful or violent?

Since the cessation of the October '70 crisis and the defeat of the Parti Québécois in that province's provincial election, it might appear that the question of separation is dead. The political party that favored a peaceful separation failed to win a majority and the guerilla force that had this country in such an uproar of fear and speculation has not been heard of (at least on a large scale) since.

There are several questions to be considered in this respect: Is it possible to have a peaceful separation, or is violence the only alternative? Will the separation (if it comes) be total or basically political and symbolic? Is the Front de Libération du Québec dead or merely dormant, solidifying itself for another eruption?

It would seem to be obvious that a peaceful separation is in many ways feasible and desirable. No one really wants a revolution unless it is necessary. However, even supposing that peaceful negotiations were entertained, would they be able to continue for any length of time without breaking down?

The only way this could be accomplished would be in a symbolic separation. Such a change would most likely be acceptable to English Canada. Their major interest lies in the economic aspect of Québec and the value it holds for the rest of the nation. Presupposing it came to that and the Parti Québécois (or a similar organization) had their way, can one assume that the people of that province would meekly accept such a thing? The problems of Québec are mostly economic in nature and will remain unsolved after a "token separation". Can it be taken for granted that, after so many long years of struggle, the FLQ and/or other revolutionary organizations will retire quietly to the rear?

It seems highly improbable that an organization such as the FLQ, which has submerged three times in the past decade and always re-emerged more powerful, is through playing its role in Québec's struggle. Last year a few were captured, but those that escaped can hardly have given up the aims, struggles and ambitions of a lifetime.

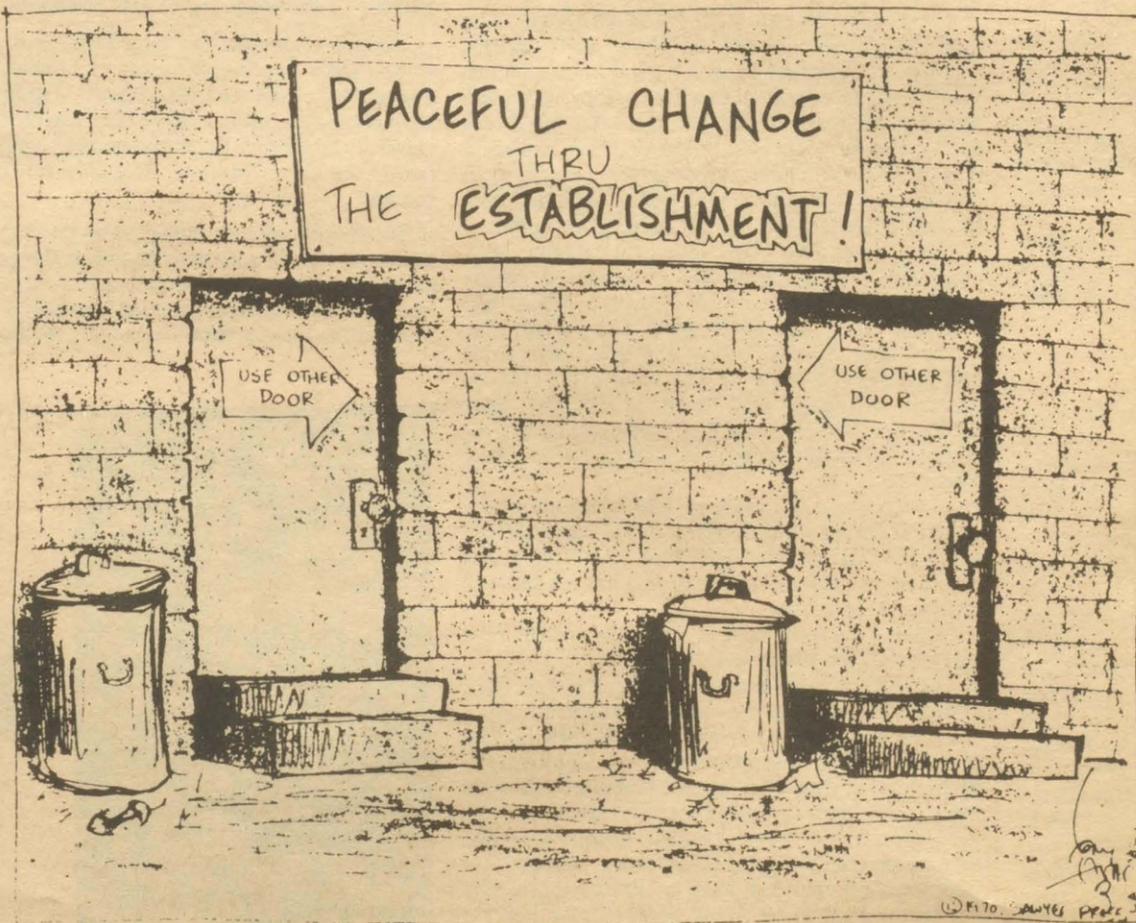
Can there be a peaceful separation? Probably not. If the demands of Québec are to be met, the federal government will have to relinquish total political and economic control. This they will not be allowed to do by the other provinces. In addition, pressure will come from the vested interests in the United States and England, both of whom have control and a major source of income in Québec.

There will be attempts at conciliation (no doubt honest ones by those who fear the results of a civil war), mild threats and warnings not so mild. Someone will have to concede. The battles which ended in 1759 showed that the French and English cannot live harmoniously in Canada — one must have control. If English Canada gives in (which borders on the fictitious) there is a beginning. If Québec loses, it is only a matter of time before the entire scene must be played again.

The struggle in Québec has existed for centuries and has been growing. It will probably continue to do so until the people of that province feel that they are their own masters. Essentially it matters very little whether

a separation is economically feasible for Québec. Could they survive, even with aid from France? Could they win a civil war with English Canada? For the Québécois it cannot be a matter of what can be done but of what must be done.

The only solution that would seem to be available to the rest of Canada is one that necessitates the missing link — understanding. If we can learn to understand the Québécois as a people instead of a collection of \$ signs, then an agreement might be reached. The sad part of it all is: Perhaps we have forgotten how to understand; perhaps the Québécois have forgotten how to be understood.



DMDS presents "Bury the Dead"

The Dalhousie Musical and Dramatic Society (DMDS) is presenting Irwin Shaw's play, "Bury the Dead" from October 27 to 31 in the McInnes Room of the SUB.

The play tells the story of some soldiers who want to take heaven out of the clouds and plant it here on earth so that we all can get a slice of it. Although it was written in 1936, it is constructed to depict any era of history.

Tickets, selling at \$1.50 for non-students and \$1 for students, are available at the Central Box Office in the Arts Centre.

This week we talked to some of the cast — Andrew Young, Peter Harvison, George Stone and Bob Ring — during rehearsal. More interviews will follow next week.

BOB RING

Bob, a part-time Commerce student at Dal, is currently working as General Manager with a general contracting firm.

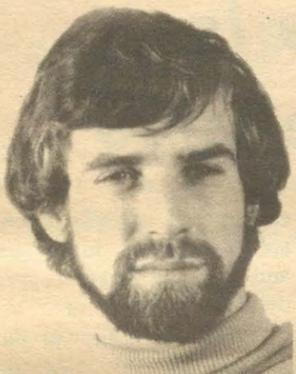
"I started young at school acting in several plays, but my real experience started in high school where I was the head of the Drama department for two years. I acted in dramas, comedies and musicals, as well as working on choreography. At Expo '67 I became involved in a group that represented the Maritimes doing an opera called "The Broken Ring".

Last year Bob played the part

of the Judge in the D.M.D.S. production of "Inherit the Wind". In "Bury the Dead", Bob plays the Sergeant.

"The Sergeant has a tough part," he says. "He is a man who rationalizes his thoughts a lot, and shows little facial expression. He realizes what his men have gone through, he tries to be a friend, but he must demand respect."

Bob would like to go into professional theatre and study in Europe, but he admits that it is a tough road. "I need a lot of experience, and I can't think of a better place to get it than here at Dal, with D. Ray."



PETER HARVISON

Peter, a third year law student, has been involved in D.M.D.S. for two years. He played, in his own words, the "Political Hack" in last year's performance of "Inherit the Wind."

This year Peter jumps from playing the mayor of a small



town to Private Webster. Webster is a garage mechanic who makes eighty-five a week, has wife troubles and likes to drink beer at the saloon on F. Street.

Mrs. Webster, played by Dianne Leduc, feels that her husband suffered from a communications breakdown with her and that generally their life together is on the poverty level. While Martha feels that he has found the most painless way out, Webster would like to come back to his world of standing in a bar discussing Babe Ruth with men who understand his language.

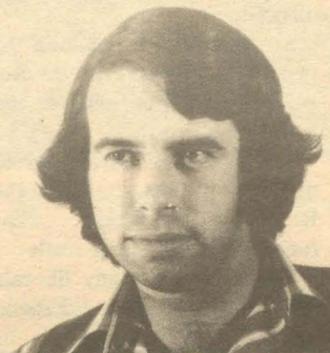
GEORGE STONE

This is George's third year in a B.A. program majoring in Psychology. He has had considerable experience in amateur and high school

theatre.

In last year's DMDS production of "Inherit the Wind," George played the Acting District Attorney for the state. This year in "Bury the Dead", George is the second general in command.

He understandingly consoles the captain. He tries to advise him that dead men cannot stand in their graves and that he should take a nip or two with the rest of the officers to forget this



myth of the mind.

"After last year's success with D.M.D.S., I was very anxious to become involved in this year's production," said George. "Although there have been several cast changes, things look good for a repeat of a high quality play. We all want to share this play with you."

ANDREW YOUNG

Andrew was born in Montreal and spent his first years of

schooling in Scotland. After completing high school in Montreal, he came to Dalhousie where he is in his fourth year of Philosophy and Classics.

He has acted in several amateur productions in high school and University. He has been involved in such plays as "The Dutchman", "Outrageous Saint" and "Saint's Day."

Andrew plays Private Schelling in "Bury the Dead". His occupation was a farmer. Liz Wadden as Bess Schelling would be happy if she could persuade her husband to be buried at home by the Creek, where it is cool and there is always a breeze drifting through the trees.

Schelling regresses into an aesthetic viewpoint on life. He feels that a man should be able to walk into his grave, not dragged into it.

"I suppose that I want to do the same things as Schelling, though maybe not in his context," commented Andrew.



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Words from the wise . . .

From the distant past

To the editor:

Your reply to my letter of October 1 needs a special reply to clear up a number of "fibs" you insinuate about me.

First of all, I read the full summary of the Youth Report as it appeared in a recent issue of the 4th Estate.

Secondly, organizations today like YMCA and 4-H clubs are in many cases questionable; at least most are polluted with liberalism.

Thirdly, my comments on the youth Committee members ARE NOT showing total ignorance. The chairman David Hunter was a U of T student vice-president: so what, our

unions of students are nearly all run by left-wing radicals, a few like Simon Fraser University by communists. Mr. Hunter was a sociology teacher once — well, that is self-explanatory.

The second member, Pierre Bourdon, was involved in "countless youth organizations". In today's world, such is a fishy statement.

Rochdale College was a mess, and if Vincent Kelly helped direct it . . .

All you mean by reading the report "objectively" is accepting it, more or less. You can fudge that idea.

AND, I KNEW when I wrote my letter at first who wrote the Report for Nova Scotia . . . That fact gave me a smug smile.

There are too many liberals around, and the \$2.50 I'd spend

on buying that crazy Report I could, and do, buy lots of Trotskyist and Maoist literature in the SUB to see.

Finally it is not Information Canada bookstore, but Queen's Printers. I don't accept baldy Trudeau's new name for it.

Brian Pitcairn

Hearn disillusioned

To the editor:

"Yes Virginia, there is a school of nursing at Dalhousie. On every occasion that you see no one, and hear nothing, you may be sure that the nurses are present. This is their contribution on campus as a collective unit. The next time you chance to see three or four co-eds attired in white bobby-sox, strolling hand in hand, or staring timidly at the ground,

ask them in what year of the nursing program they're enrolled.

But not to despair . . .

With government aid to the group, we could have a second Quebec."

Yes Mr. Hearn, there is a school of nursing at Dalhousie, but I do believe that you are completely disillusioned regarding the role nurses play in this complex society of ours. We regret that we are not personally acquainted with you and your out-dated ideas. If we were then maybe we could appreciate your "nurse-of-the-past image."

We believe, however, in keeping up with the times, and clearly if you were doing the same you certainly would not refer to nurses as "timid, bobby-soxed" etc. So my advice to you is to familiarize yourself with the role of today's nurse.

Really, if we were the timid, kind-hearted souls you seem to think we are, we would tell you our role as today's nurses; but seeing that we are not as you seem to think, we will allow you to find your own channels of information — the best one being us.

So we, today's nurses, look forward eagerly to seeing you and your present image re-nurses change over the next while. Remember we are all available at any time to assist you in changing your past image. We can be found "on any occasion that you see no one and hear nothing". We sincerely hope that you have no problem finding us.

Joan MacDonald, RN
(Dept. of Public Health Nursing)
Madge Applin, RN
(Dept. of O.P. Nursing)

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Dal Bookstore is inefficient, expensive

(cont'd from p. 5)

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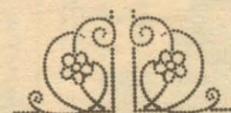
These are some suggestions. If you are dissatisfied with the service there and have some concrete suggestions, contact John Graham at the Student Union offices in the SUB.

Notice to Student Organizations

The following weekend dates are being held for student organizations which have their constitutions filed with the Student Union:

Nov. 5, 26, 27
March 3, 4
April 1, 7, 21, 28, 29
May 6, 13

Any student organization that has not booked their annual party should contact the Student Union Building Operations office (room 210) to book one of these dates.





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QUALIFYING EXAMINATION**

for the
CAREERS ABROAD
and
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

Date: October 19, 1971
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Place: Room 117, Science Theatre,
Sir James Dunn Building

All interested candidates must write this examination.

CINEMATTERS

by Charlie Moore
 "Melody", now showing at Scotia Square Cinema, is a very refreshing change from the usual overworn cliches of the sex and drug scene being used to pad so many weak plot lines.

This film is a love story with a difference — the principals are two ten-year olds played by Mark Lester and Tracy Hyde. Although this sounds incredibly bad, the film is actually very entertaining and only a hardened cynic would not enjoy it.

The kids go through a series of humorous episodes getting to know each other and later

find that their rather obtuse parents and stuffy teachers don't take too well to their decision to get married. Most of the action takes place in and around a typical English public school. The regimented chaos inside this anachronistic institution gives rise to many of the film's funnier moments. Jack Wild, whom you may remember from "Oliver", plays Lester's buddy and deserves special mention.

Anyone familiar with "Friends" which played recently at the Hyland will naturally compare it with

"Melody". Both films are built around the same general idea, but the two are only superficially similar. In "Melody" the two kids stay on the platonic level except for rather timid holding of hands which makes the story more credible than it might have been.

The musical score consists of a collection of oldies by the Bee Gees and Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young which blend in quite well. Direction and photography are both acceptable.

All in all, this is a fun film well worth seeing — so go see it.

Freaks lose welfare

KITCHENER (CUP) — Local officials have found a new rationale for removing young people from the city's welfare rolls.

"... there are too many needy persons requiring welfare assistance for money to be given out to people who really don't want a job and are spending the taxpayer's money

on drugs," said city welfare administrator J. A. Bernstihl about the "hippie types on the welfare rolls".

Seventy-three unemployed youth have been chopped from the welfare lists and reviews are being made of the cases of 100 others.

"In the last few months we have been averaging about five

cases a month who require payment of hospital bills resulting from treatment for bad trips. We are compelled to pay hospital costs, but we are certainly going to look into taxpayer's money being used to purchase drugs," said the crusading Mr. Bernstihl.

He went on to say that the reason for the removal of the 73 from the welfare rolls was that the young men were obviously not actively looking for work as welfare regulations demand. "After all," he said, "to get a job a person has to make himself a bit presentable."

"I know for a fact the larger Kitchener industries won't even bother handing out any applications to grimy, long-haired youths. Today more than any other time companies can afford to be choosy."

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Gesundheit!

by Uncle Walt

Religion is the opium of the masses.

—Karl Marx

Television is the opium of the masses.

—Uncle Walt

Television is a medium which, in numerous ways, undermines physical health as well as emotional and intellectual well-being. It's combination of picture, sound and "live" immediacy ("I saw it on TV; it must be true") makes it an excellent medium for lying. The one-way communication encourages indoctrination.

The distortion which can be accomplished by clever narration and selective editing of video-taped "news" is limitless. Dramatization and animation add even more possibilities.

As a centralized communications source now reaching people not only at home but in taverns, schools, and even bus terminals (individual screens attached to plastic seats, 25¢ per half-hour), it has been successfully exploited by Big Business and Big Government, the medium's owners and controllers, to exalt the status quo.

Program content and commercials reflect the nature of the medium. Recently, immense sums have been spent to convert to colour, the public as always paying the bill through taxes and hidden advertising costs in product prices.

How does TV affect your health? First, it is indeed an opiate, acting hypnotically on viewers. (See how hard it is to keep from

watching a TV set which is on in the same room, or to tune one off in the middle of a program.) Unlike the cinema, TV programming goes on and on from morning till late at night.

Second, TV keeps you in your living room, and restricts activity more than listening to music, and the like. Muscles, unlike machines, get stronger with use and shrivel away (atrophy) with disuse.

Third, TV strains the eyes. The picture tube's fluorescent coating flashes on and often many times a second, emitting glaring blue light (short wave lengths) and, from some colour sets, X-ray radiation.

Fourth, TV indirectly promotes bad health by advertising countless products injurious to health, from patent medicines to "soft" drinks to pesticides to automobiles, plus that gastronomic abomination, the TV dinner.

Finally, and perhaps most important, TV messes up your head. This damage cannot be measured, but certainly includes deteriorated social relationships (try talking to someone watching TV and watch hostility flare up), fuzzy thinking (stereotype of the suburban "whiter than white" housewife, for instance), and general lack of initiative.

The "spectator syndrome" which TV encourages was vividly illustrated once when Uncle Walt came upon a man in downtown Vancouver lying motionless on the sidewalk surrounded by several people. They stood watching: neither walking by, attempting to help the man, nor calling help on the pay phone that was only steps away; in B.C. one can reach the operator without a dime.

A recent survey reported that many people talk to their TV sets when they are alone. (Do you?) Some kids now in their teens spent their whole lives in front of a TV set which their parents used as a babysitter.

Chuck out that television set and have a healthier, more meaningful life. Live directly, not vicariously through an insidious rectangular glass tube.

Women's participation must increase

by Alison Manzer

The Dalhousie women's intramural sports schedule may be cut out if participation does not soon increase. The variety of programs offered and their duration depend on attendance.

As a result of the present lack of interest, the women's intramural sports committee, headed by Mary Kimball, has only been able to book the gymnasium one night a week. Events are now run on a schedule of playing one-night games, changing the game each week.

This method may not appeal to the more competitively

mindful, but should suit most students. The most plausible solution appears to be soliciting more support and then running an expanded program.

This would be separate from the inter-varsity program. Attendance would be completely voluntary and competition would be at a low level. An athletic aptitude would not be as important as interest, as the atmosphere would be recreational.

Scheduled activities, such as 'Trim and Slim' and skating will be offered in a regular time period once a week. The Tuesday evening program

includes volleyball, basketball, badminton and swimming. Special events such as a bicycle tour around the city and an evening of trampoline instruction are also planned.

The intramural sports committee has attempted to present a program with mass appeal with these activities. They have succeeded to some extent.

To obtain an indication of possible interest, the committee would like women students to fill out the accompanying questionnaire. They may be left at the SUB inquiry desk. Any students wishing to know more

Please fill in this questionnaire stating your preference in order 1-5.

SKATING Monday 2-4 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	ICE HOCKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARCHERY	<input type="checkbox"/>	INDOOR SOCCER	<input type="checkbox"/>
VOLLEYBALL & CO-ED	<input type="checkbox"/>	OUTDOOR SOCCER Sunday Afternoon	<input type="checkbox"/>
CYCLING & PICNIC	<input type="checkbox"/>	BADMINTON & CO-ED	<input type="checkbox"/>
BASKETBALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	SLIM & TRIM (Keep Fit)	<input type="checkbox"/>
FLOOR HOCKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	SWIMMING	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANY OTHER SUGGESTIONS AS TO EVENTS YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE OFFERED.

about the events may contact committee chairwoman, Mary Kimball, in room 216 of the SUB

between one and two every day. Also check the schedule at bottom of this page.

Candidates split over university tax

(cont'd from p. 1)

youth.

When I left high school in 1936, I tried to get a job but within 48 hours I jumped the rods. I didn't resort to drugs because of the difficulty in finding a job. I used to smoke a cigarette now and then, but from that point on I have never ever touched the darn things.

This travelling youth idea is



Hedley Ivany

(bob jeffries/dal)

good. The city must prepare to accommodate them.

HAVE YOU READ THE REPORT ON YOUTH?

All candidates admitted they had not.

COMMENT ON POLLUTION.

MOIR: While the industries are polluting, the prime offenders are governments, provincial and federal. The response of industry is 'let's wait until they clean up'. Pollution is like being in favour of motherhood — you can't loose with it, and all politicians realize this. One of the prime factors is that there is not going to be production without controls — and this includes the Dal heating plant.

MacNEILL: New industries are not going to be allowed to bring in smoke belchers; we're going to go after them first. The existing plants present a problem. We can't have it change overnight because it's a costly process. It will probably be a five to ten year period to

get rid of the pollution.

There is a noise bylaw in this city and it should be enforced more than in the past. The laws are on the books and they must be enforced. Studies are one thing; dollars and cents another, and this is the name of the game. Where are we going to get the money to do it?

IVANY: We must support pollution control. The tourist industry depends so much on the environment. Pollution kills fish that you and I would like to have a privilege of catching and eating. I think it's just terrible and that kind of thing must stop. The Great Lakes in Ontario are just terrible. For goodness sakes, let's not ever allow that kind of condition to develop and get out of hand.

ARE TAX REDUCTIONS POSSIBLE?

MOIR: It is impossible, especially with spiralling costs. But we do have the responsibility to hold the line. It is easy to pass things on to other levels of government.

Practically every building should bring money to the city either through taxes or a grant. But if Dalhousie was taxes, then people think tuition would go up — this is an absolute impossibility.

MacNEILL: We can reduce taxes by more participation by other levels, particularly the provincial government. They don't even pay taxes on their own property. Institutional lands must bear the cost through a tax or grant of some sort because they are using our services. The people are presently being taxes out of their boots.

I am opposed to taxing the physical church property but I'm not opposed to taxing their halls or other institutional parts that make up the complex. By taxing universities, tuition will not go up because I am convinced that the federal and provincial government will come forward with money.

IVANY: All exempt property



Don MacNeill

(bob jeffries/dal)

must be given a close look and where at all possible, put on the taxpay roll. A development fund should be set up so that tax dollars can be used to provide services.

For education taxes, a fair share should be paid by the provincial government. The amalgamation of the Halifax-Dartmouth school boards would allow communities to be assessed per student for fair payment.

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Women's Intramural Sports Schedule

DATE	EVENT	TIME	PLACE
Tuesday, Oct. 19	Floor Hockey	8-9:30	Dal gym
Saturday, Oct. 23	Cycling and Picnic (co-ed)	8-9:30	Dal gym
Tuesday, Oct. 26	Co-ed Badminton (Dr. Riddle)	8-9:30	Dal gym
Tuesday, Nov. 2	Basketball	8-9:30	Dal gym
Tuesday, Nov. 9	Trampoline (Tony Richards)	7-9	King's pool
Monday, Nov. 15	Swimming		
Tuesday, Nov. 23	Co-ed Volleyball	8-9:30	Dal gym
Tuesday, Nov. 30	Badminton	8-9:30	Dal gym

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Dal Hornets swatted by Pictou RFC

by Phil Bingley

Last Saturday the two rugby giants of Nova Scotia did battle in a match which saw the Pictou county RFC swat the Dalhousie Hornets with a 15-6 loss. The Pictou club was led by the brilliant tactical kicking of their standoff, Jacques Pineault.

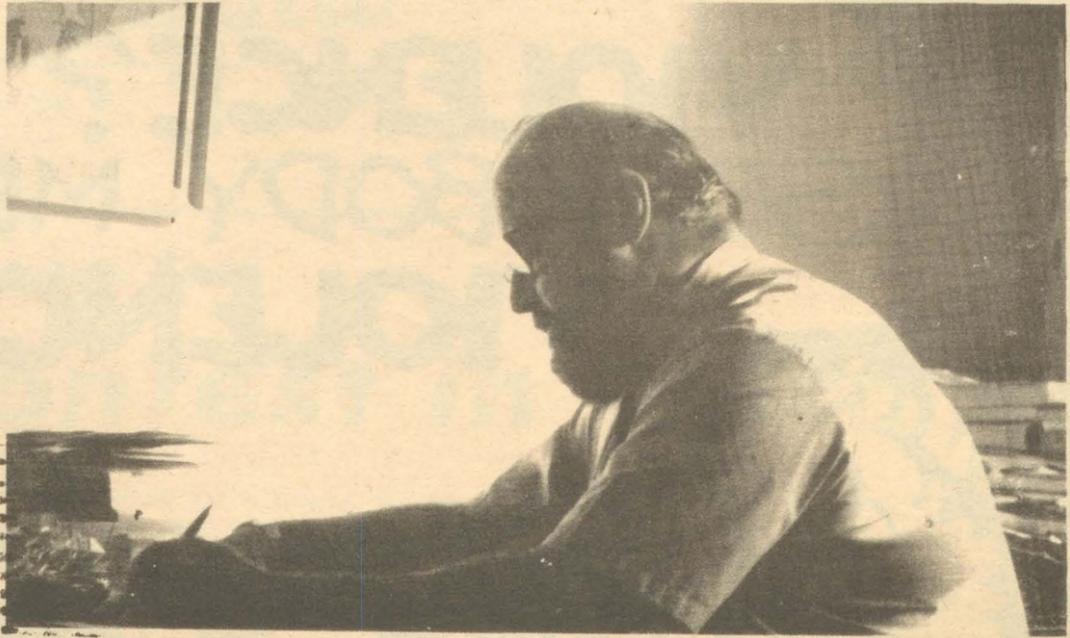
The problem in Saturday's game was basically in the back-field, with fumbles and poor passing all too frequent.

However, mention should be made of two great runs made by Dave Walters playing outside centre.

Hopefully, future Dal games

will see better co-ordination and cohesion among the forwards. If the squad will work together as a tightly knit unit there is little doubt that they will be one of the chief contenders for the Nova Scotia Rugby Championship this year.

The second game on Saturday also saw the Dal Braves lose to the Halifax squad, 18-5. That the Dal team played well until the half in spite of being one man short is shown by the 5-all score at that time. The arrival of the missing player after the half caused some changes in the line-up and the team didn't get an offensive going again in the game.



(art mckay/dal)

SPORTS SCORES

Soccer

Oct. 6 — Dalhousie 2, Saint Mary's 4 (Alan Richardson, Rick Demmings)

Oct. 9 — Dalhousie 3, Université de Moncton 1 (Frank Isherwood, Rick Demmings and Mel White)

Football

Oct. 9 — Dalhousie 21, UNB 29

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VIOLENCE? DID
SOMEBODY MENTION
VIOLENCE?

