

Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 103

October 30, 1970
Halifax N.S.

Number 5

Le Chateau

Scotia Square
2179 Gottingen St.
5520 Spring Garden Rd.
Halifax, N.S.



A Teach-In on Quebec will be held Tuesday, November 3 at 8:00 P.M. in the King's Gym. The sponsors hope to present Gilles Duceppe, of the French weekly Quartier Latin, and Daniel Latouche, a prominent French student leader.

Hunger, poverty, despair, and the status quo

(CUP)-The Canadian government has been forced to face during the past week, should not be so surprising as the government would have us believe.

In 1966, the United States army sponsored a series of studies on possible areas of revolution in the western hemisphere. These studies were designed to formulate plans for blocking or reversing such revolutions. One of the areas studied was Quebec.

It appears the Trudeau government is taking advantage of the situation in Quebec to rid itself of all cumbersome extra-parliamentary opposition in this country. Underground newspapers have been wiped off the map; in many cases their equipment has been confiscated leaving them powerless to publish and without any funds to buy more.

In Montreal draft dodger organizations have been busted and occupants taken into custody. (A draft dodger or deserter arrested in Canada is usually deported back to the states.)

It is necessary that we try to put what is happening in

Quebec today into some sort of perspective for Canada, so we can all relate to the recent events and see them as actions that develop logically from the history of oppression in a nation defeated in a colonial war over 180 years ago.

Some of the answers can be found in the press every day. It was no coincidence that most papers Wednesday Oct. 14 ran front page stories announcing the government plans "to consider" the War Measures Act, together with all sorts of denunciations of the FLQ, at the same time as Finance Minister Benson announced that "Jobless Now Our Biggest Threat."

Many people in Canada are facing economic depression that is not unrelated to the kidnappings in Quebec, nor to the fact that hundreds of youths at the Jericho Hostel in Vancouver refused to cease their occupation of the building and were evicted by 100 riot-equipped RCMP. The people have no place to go. There is no work for them and they have no money.

Dian Cohen reported the unemployment scene in Quebec in the Toronto Star, Oct. 16, alongside of pictures

showing the occupation of Montreal by the army. Dian made the following observation:

"It is perhaps easier to believe that the FLQ is a small group of criminal madmen than to accept the possibility that the anger and frustration which gives rise to such violent actions may fairly accurately reflect the feelings of a much larger group of Canadians."

This is a partial description of the labor situation in Quebec that is giving rise to socialist movements like Le Front de Liberation du Quebec.

* In the past 15 years Quebec has never come close to full employment; unemployment has never been lower than 4 per cent, even in summer, and has frequently been as high as 15 per cent.

* Historically, unemployment in Quebec has been 20 to 40 per cent higher than the average in Canada, and 50 to 100 per cent higher than the unemployment average in Ontario.

* Nearly all people out of work in Quebec are French

* The average number of unemployed in Quebec last

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Students over a barrel

Scrooge is in Toronto!

The lineups extend out the door, across the hall, up the stairs and out into the rain, when you get in you often can't find what you are looking for, and the sky seems to be the limit on prices.

The bookstore claims it has nowhere near enough room, the professors rarely get their orders in on time and the prices are the fault of customs, shipping and the publishers' agents. The professors say the blame lies on the bookstore, the university denies any profit from the basement of the Chemistry extension building, and the students are left holding the bag or standing in line waiting for a bag to hold.

The Gazette begins a series of articles examining the never-ending Merry-go-round, talking with student representatives on the university Senate's com-

mittee on the bookstore, Martin Jankowski and Mark Freedman.

Martin: One of the things that Mark and I have been doing is try to find out if there has been any foul play as far as the bookstore is concerned.

Over the last two weeks, Mark and I have at random picked up books that we thought might be over priced and have gone to the files of the bookstore to look at the invoices. We saw, basically what is going on, that is that the publishers from Toronto, which is where the central publishing houses are, are the ones who are setting prices, and that the bookstore is just paying what the recommended list price is.

Q. So what is the reason for the difference in price between the one marked on the book and the one charged by the bookstore?

Martin: One of the reasons in

particular is the ten per cent charge on the currency exchange from United States funds to Canadian funds. But from now on it is going to be eliminated because the exchange rate is near zero. Mark and I have checked on this, and books that have come in recently directly from the States are selling for the price marked on the book. The ten per cent tacked on by the bookstore will no longer be in effect.

The basic reason for the discrepancy, is that many American book companies, such as Little Brown, have Canadian subsidiaries and sell the rights to certain books to their Canadian companies. The Canadian subsidiary then tacks on a different price.

Q. But there is a difference between companies who actually print the books in Toronto, and the ones who act as a clearing house for the

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