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Le Chateau

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Law Students sit on faculty council

by DOROTHY WIGMORE

Dalhousie law students now have seven representatives on the faculty council, or governing body of the Law School.

The students were appointed last week, from applications in each of every class. The President of the Law Society, a student, is also on the council. Alternates were also appointed in every section, but one from among the losing applicants. Plans were accepted in principle last spring and only need ratification by the university Senate. No problem is anticipated, said Dean R. T. Donald.

In the council, students will have full voting privileges, except in "proceedings relating to individual students or faculty members." The students themselves felt that they would not want to judge other students, or have a say in the hiring and firing of professors, Donald added.

However, they are on the advisory committee dealing with tenure and promotions.

Students have been on faculty committees for the past three years. "We always listen to the students," Donald said. "They have been useful to us on committees."

Barrett Halderman, one of the third year representatives, feels that the students have been fairly effective on committees. However, he feels that there should be a 50-50 representation on the faculty council. "Within a year, we'll likely aim for that," he added.

Donald feels that things in the council will be worked out by persuasion, not by numbers. "If you ever get in a position where you have to count heads, I don't think it's working."

Halderman backed this up to a certain extent when he explained that "the general attitudes of faculty and students does not make for a confrontation atmosphere, because they have got along in committees over the past three years."

Next year, the students will probably be elected by their sections. It was felt that appointments had to be made this year so that things could start functioning soon.

One of the conditions of appointment was that after every meeting, the representatives meet with the students in their section to get feedback, and ideas.

Quebec — a military exercise

by LLOYD BUCHINSKY

The army's present occupation of Quebec is principally a military exercise, Daniel Latouche, a professor of French-

Canadian Studies at McGill told about 250 Dal students at a Quebec teach-in November 13. "Since the 6,000 troops brought

the streets," he said. "But they got away with it. And that means they can get away with it in other trouble spots, such as Vancouver and Halifax, in the future."

The Gazette is publishing this FLQ communique, received Oct. 27 by radio station, CKLM, because it has not been fully released by most of the other media. It does not mean we are speaking for the FLQ, but simply that we feel our readers should have as much information coming out of Quebec as possible.

Joint communique of the Chénier, Dieppe and Libération cells. The Front de Libération du Québec would like to point out a few things relating to the ideas and intentions which the authorities in power attribute to it.

As we said in the Manifesto, the Front is not after political power. The FLQ is made up of groups of workers who have decided to take a step towards the revolution — the only real way for the workers to achieve and exercise power. This revolution will not be made by a hundred people, as the authorities want everyone to believe, but by the whole population. The only true power of the people is power exercised by the people and for the people. The FLQ leaves coups d'état to the three governments in office, since they seem to be past masters in that field.

Our ancestors were not the Fathers of Confederation; they were the Patriotes of 1837-1838. Our fathers, our older brothers, our uncles, were not the Gordens, the Saint-Laurents, the Duplessis; they were the men who had no choice but be massacred at Dieppe, having been forced to serve as the guinea-pigs of cheap labour; they were the men nightsticked at Murdochville and elsewhere for wanting to defend their simple right to exist. Our brothers today are not the Trudeaus, the Bourrassas, the Drapeaus, they are the "gars de Lapalme," the people that Bill 38 will assassinate tomorrow — all the exploited people of Quebec.

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Latouche pointed out that the police have been unable to find any concrete evidence leading them to James Cross, the kidnapped British Trade Commissioner, who has not been seen for more than forty days. (ED. Note - the police managed to let three of the suspects in the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte out of their grasp, while they went out to eat after finding one suspect, Bernard Lortie, in a downtown Montreal apartment. It appears, from fingerprints found in a closet that the three other suspects snuck out the back door, as the front was the only one guarded.)

Reaction against the government's imposition of the War Measures Act has come out though, however, Latouche said. Nineteen priests in the Gaspé, last week, declared themselves in favour of the objectives of the FLQ, but not with their methods. This is only two weeks after the death of Laporte, he added.

Questions from the audience were few, and only some of them dealt with the immediate problem and its history. Questioned about violence in Quebec, Latouche said that conditions are changing in the province. People realize their problems more clearly, and see violence as the only way out. He did not put as much emphasis on the economic factors, as many other so-called experts have.

Lorne Abramson, a member of the Parti Québécois, was the other speaker. He elaborated on the reasons for dissension in Quebec. He felt that one of the reasons was the Catholic Church's loss of control over many of its faithful, especially after 1960.

"This applies especially to the young people," he added. "They have become aware of the Church's control of their lives and how it never allowed them to become aware of their problems. It never acted when it could have to help them solve those problems."

The teach-in was sponsored by the Dal Student Union as part of a nation day of protest against the War Measures Act, and support for the Québécois.

into Quebec to deal with a murder and kidnappings have been no help in the case, the federal government either made a mistake, panicked, or brought in the troops for testing and training purposes," Latouche said. He felt that the government had used the FLQ as an excuse to justify its budget.

Latouche felt there is a lot of evidence to support the idea of a giant military exercise. "What government, with all the information available to it could have thought there was a revolution in Quebec requiring 6,000 troops to control it?" he asked. English-speaking troops are being tested in an essentially foreign environment, and their French counterparts are being tested among their countrymen, he added. "Why else," he asked, "would several Herculese transports recently purchased from the States be used to fly 1,000 paratroopers from Edmonton to Quebec?"

On a different angle, Latouche was surprised that the whole operation had gone on with few public misgivings.

"Two months ago, I would have said that arresting over 400 people on the pretext of one murder would lead to fighting in



Capitalists
and how they
do it — a critical
analysis of APEC

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