

Dalhousie Gazette

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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

—Continued on Page 7—

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?

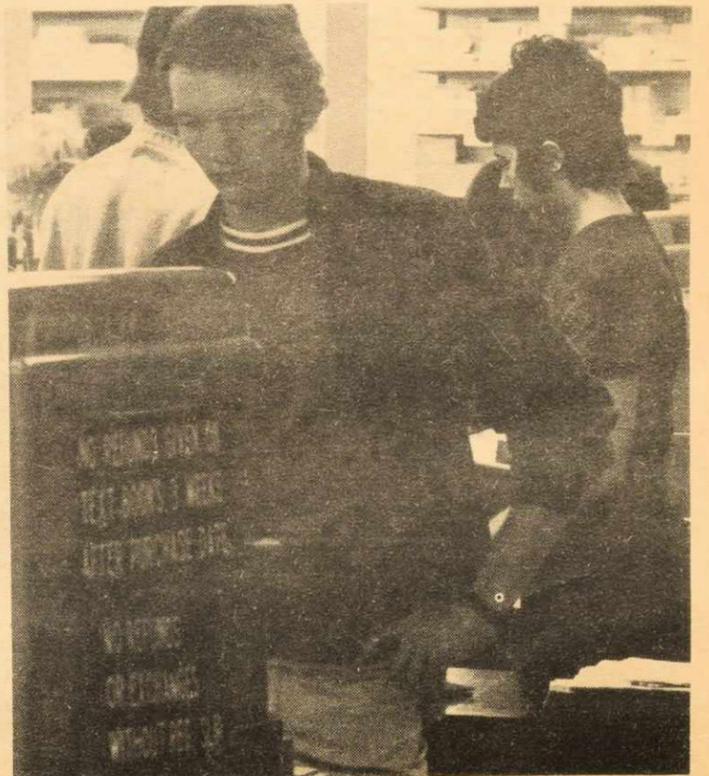
Martin: One of the reasons in

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

continued on page 2



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CUBA LECTURE
Slides taken on a recent trip to Cuba, in the summers of 1969 and 1970 by Dr Micorcal of the Geology Department will be presented on November 5, at 8 pm in room 410-412 of the SUB. Dr Micorcal will accompany the slide showing with a lecture which is open to the public.

HELP TEACH SWIMMING
Students interested in doing community service work on a volunteer basis are needed to help teach swimming to physically and/or mentally handicapped children. A one-

to-one relationship must be maintained because of the degree of handicap, and right now at least ten children are without instructors. Volunteers should leave names and phone numbers at the School of Physical Education at Dal, 424-2152.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
A two-day seminar on collective bargaining for senior management will be offered at Dal, November 3-4, as part of Dalhousie's attempt to serve the larger community. It is designed "to sharpen management's bargaining ability and to

provide insight into the characteristics of a positive labour-management relationship."

ROOM AND BOARD
Room and board for 1 quiet girl, near Dal, \$20. per week, phone 422-3170.

ACCOMODATIONS
There may still be hope for the homeless. Dal Accomodations Office still has a listing of 400 rooms, many of which are in the Dalhousie area, with rents feasible for the student loan bracket.

POSITIONS OPEN
Campus Co-ordinator
Internal Affairs Secretary
Elections Committee are now OPEN.

Applications should be taken to the Student Council Office (2nd floor) before 5:00 P.M. Monday, November 2nd. Any student is invited to apply.

DRUMMER WANTED
Wanted: 1 drummer (with drums) for D.G.D.S. 1930's revue production, November 30. Stop in at the D.G.D.S. Office, Room 322

bookstore . . .

continued from page 1

book coming in from the States.

Martin: A lot of American companies have agents in Canada, called jobbers. Now for example the sales representative of Little Brown doesn't print the book, he just buys it. So he distributes it in Canada. All Little Brown goes through the Canadian subsidiary. He then gives our bookstore the book for what should be the list price, meaning the price you pay for it on the shelf, with a twenty per cent discount. But the Canadian agents can set their own prices.

For example, a book that's now being sold in the bookstore called "Latin American Civilization; the Modern Era" by Hankey, published by Little Brown retailed for \$4.95 in the United States, and it was sold for \$6.50 in our bookstore. Now what happened was the subsidiary publisher in Canada marked it at \$6.50 and gave the bookstore a twenty per cent discount on the \$6.50.

No bookstore runs for less than twenty per cent. You have to meet shipping and other overhead costs, so twenty per cent is an honourable figure. The problem is the price which the publisher, not the bookstore, is putting on our books.

Q: Then why not order it directly from the publisher in the United States, or do you have to go through the Canadian subsidiary?

Mark: We're looking into this. As it stands now, you can't order books directly if they come from a Canadian publisher or a Canadian jobber. We are trying to see what can be done about that but right now it's illegal to order directly from the States if the rights to sell the book have been given to a Canadian outlet.

Martin: Right now we're trying to see if we would want to test the law. Dalhousie isn't the only bookstore that comes under such a policy on the part of the jobbers. Every

bookstore in Canada does. They certainly have the university bookstores over a barrel.

We have suggested to the bookstore manager to get together with other bookstore managers who meet with publishers at their annual meetings, and they could possibly put pressure on the publishers. Mr. Clark has agreed to do this, since it would be cheaper in most cases if he could order straight from the United States.

Q: Why do some books sell for the price marked on them in other stores, but cost more in the bookstore? A lot of books have 95¢ marked on and sell for that in other stores, but the bookstore charges \$1.25 or even \$1.45.

Martin: The problem is the classification of books by the publisher. The bookstore gets a twenty per cent discount from the publisher on a text book, but a forty per cent discount on a trade book. And the publisher decided which books are trade books and which are text books.

Then there is another classification called the mass market book, which sells at straight price.

Mark: A mass market book is supposedly sold in mass. Take Margaret Meade's "Growing Up in New Guinea". It's classed as anthropological fiction, and yet we saw another book almost identical in category which was arbitrarily classed as text book rather than a mass market book.

Therefore the distributor or Canadian publisher had marked up the price that was listed on the pocket book. It's the publishers or distributors who are doing this to the bookstores, and since the bookstore has to pay what they bill them, the bookstore has no other recourse but to pass them on directly to the students.

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Tuesday, Nov. 3 - Art Film Series (a) Michelangelo (b) Canaletto: Painter of Warsaw

Thursday, Nov. 5 - Dal Film Society "Shifting Sands" - McInnis Rm. 7:30

Sunday, Nov. 8 - Ensemble Syntagma Musicum Kees Offen, Conductor - 3:00 p.m. Admission Free. "Medieval Delight"

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MANGE BIEN

MANGE BIEN, PART II
By JON PEIRCE

It remains to speak of the SUB, the attractions of which I neglected to point out in the last installment.

As a matter of fact, in the intervening days, I have taken a trip to New York and back, hoping that through thus distancing myself, I could gain some measure of impartiality. But it is no use.

If anything, I was even more appalled, on looking into the SUB dining room at lunch hour the day following my return, than at any time before I left.

I regret to say that "Instant Anomie," a sociological term used to describe the state of interpersonal relations in such pits as New York and Chicago, could be applied to this cafeteria at its peak periods, also.

If anyone has conducted a serious conversation in that room lately between the hours of 11:30 and 1:00 on a week-day, I wish he or she would let me know. I couldn't.

SUGGESTIONS

Certainly it would be a help if whoever is in charge of shooting that horrendous loud music through the building would consider a moratorium, at least at mealtimes. Added to the crowds, it's a total bummer.

If that stuff isn't shut off soon I may start playing contrabassoon solos in there. Consider this fair warning.

It would also be nice (and civilized) if a meal ticket could be used for at least a couple of meals a week at some of the city's better and more reasonably priced restaurants, with the University to reimburse cooperating establishments on a monthly basis for amounts up to \$1.25 for lunch and \$1.50 for dinner for meals which Dal students eat there: That might relieve congestion a little.

SOMETHING ELSE

All in all, the SUB is something else.

If you like to eat sitting on a suitcase in an airline terminal during a blizzard, you'll love eating at the SUB cafeteria.

Normally, following the conventions of the major food critics, I try to subordinate ambiance to food, but in this case it's impossible.

I'm sure there's some physiological reason for this, but I'd rather not go into it--the whole business is sickening enough as it is. I would hate to think of eating anything that required cutting with a knife--it would be all too easy to smash your neighbor in the jaw with a hard elbow. And conversation, the usual mealtime diversion for civilized people, becomes impossible. I don't know how the staff even manages to hear the orders over the din. I certainly don't think this problem is its fault. There are simply more people than a room of that size can possibly handle. In fact, the condition of the SUB cafeteria at lunch time is one of the best arguments for buying a meal ticket--Howe and Shirreff are seldom anything like that crowded. And turning off the music would help. But someone is just going to have to come up with a lot more dining space, or people will be flinging food and having "eat-ins" to protest. I kid you not, gentle readers.

As for the SUB's food, it is average. The steak special at \$1.00 is a genuinely good buy, and the coffee is very good too. I have also eaten a reasonable facsimile of Shepherd's Pie there. But the hamburgers and chips are excruciatingly greasy, and the eggs are so-so . . . so nowadays when I get hungry late at night (when there are seats in the cafeteria) I go to a little place across the street from residence and eat their fish and chips, which spares me the walk, so I keep getting fatter and fatter . . . But that's the way life goes.

At some undetermined date in the future, I may be vouchsafed the opportunity to inform you how you can get clipped, if you excuse the vernacular, when you venture outside the sanctuary of university for your sustenance. Until then, a mange bien.

Legal aid Information

By GLENN WANAMAKER

It is a busy day today in the offices of the Legal Aid Services on Gottingen Street. The chairs are full, with the overflow standing patiently. There is a steady buzz of people's voices seeking advice. On the clean whitewashed wall is a sign saying "Help us to help you."

The Legal Aid Service, or as it is now known on campus, the Clinical Education Centre, provides free legal advice and assistance to lower income groups unable to pay for professional help. It went into operation last May 8th under the leadership of Greg Warner, Dennis Patterson, and Dan Lapres.

The purpose of the operation is to inform the public about various types of legal aid, partially through the distribution of pamphlets. The most important aspects, is that the bureau provides counselling free of charge, and when necessary, the services of a lawyer.

Since the opening about four months ago, the bureau has handled over 500 cases, running the gamut from family law to landlord-tenant disputes. About 10-15% end up in court.

The opening was made possible by five Dal students, who, so far, have only been able to scrape up \$5,000 in definite grants. All the backing came from the Barristers' Society.

The new fall operation, no longer run by the students alone, is in the hands of a few part-time aids and one full-time paid secretary. Dalhousie Law School, under Professor David Lowry, created the Clinical Education Centre, which serves two functions. First, it aids in the development of law techniques for the students. Second the fifteen law students now participating receive credit for this course. They visit the centre once a week to work on individual cases.

As well as some secretarial assistance, Dalhousie is contributing two research assistants, Mike Carten and Tom Boyne.

Carten's main task concerns the reorganization of the offices to improve efficiency. This enables the staff to cope with the ever-growing number of cases.

Boyne, a member of the aid service this past summer, is working on legal research and liaison with the students.

The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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sympathy to the illustrious but tonsilless neil harrison, and greetings to fieldworker sue perly, working God knows where now. otherwise, everything is as busy and rushed as usual.

you'll find us in the Dal SUB, room 334, or if you can't make it, phone 424-2350.

the ad manager has his own line, 424-2507.

"in order to find out what the real rules are, break them". Laing

"Right on" given LeDain Commission

By LORNE ABRAMSON

The Ledain Drug Commission roadshow rolled into Halifax last week for the second and last time. With few exceptions the commission got a "right on" from the Haligonians present.

The Commission, which released its controversial interim report last spring recommending liberalization of non-medical drug laws, has been touring Canada to gauge public reaction. In Halifax it got expert opinions.

"If parents are as upset as they say they are, they should be taking action," said general practitioner Dr. Henry Reardon commenting on the lack of parents present. Another witness criticized the youth agencies for failing to send representatives.

Several of the presentations gave information on drug use and abuse in Halifax. Ron Hinch of the Merry-go-round drug assistance centre said LSD accounted for 62 per cent of the street drugs. The average age of users, mostly students, is 19.

All experts agreed that speed, which filtered into Nova Scotia in September 1969, according to Alistair Watt of the N.S. Youth Agency, has reached crisis proportions.

Hinch, Brian Phillips of the youth centre Headquarters and Dr. A.W. Kushner of Dal Health Centre stressed the need for more facilities to help "speeders" and particularly a drug analysis centre. They said street drugs are often cut with additives and treatment would be easier if the additives were known.

But the commission witnesses disagreed over liberalization of the present drug laws.

Local psychiatrist F.A. Dunsworth said the commission's permissive stand on drugs could be exploited into permissiveness over more dangerous drugs.

Accusing the commission of "letting down" Canadian parents, he said that marijuana use produced partial psychosis, an emotionally "sick" association, anti-social attitudes and possible long-term effects or transition to harder drugs.

Dunsworth warned parents to know where their children were, who they were associating with and what they were doing.

A Beta Hi-Y brief called for marijuana to be placed under a crown corporation and also recommended lightening penalties for LSD users.

In his presentation to the inquiry, Dalhousie pharmacology professor Dr. Mark Segal, who has done research on hallucinogens, suggested a five year moratorium on prohibitive laws to allow further and more conclusive research to be conducted.

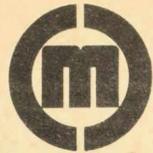
Segal warned that drug abuse would not be resolved by any single measure dealing with laws, punishments or deterrents. He also praised the understanding approach taken by the commission.

What do students think? Law student Dan Lapres quoted his study of 125 Dalhousie and St. Mary's students which showed 72 per cent in favour of legalization of marijuana.

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Canada - Uncle Sam's branch plant

"Americanization and Atlantic Underdevelopment" is the theme of a teach-in held this weekend, October 30 and 31. The teach-in which draws noted speakers from across the country, is sponsored by student groups at the three Halifax Universities.

The teach-in approaches the problem from four areas, Americanization of the University and Culture, Labour Perspectives on Americanization, Economic Underdevelopment in the Maritimes, and Americanization of the Canadian Economy.

Basic information will be presented by a panel of "experts", after which discussion will be opened to the public. The sessions will take place at the Kings College Gymnasium.

By BRUCE ARCHIBALD

What does it mean to say that Americans are buying up huge sections of Nova Scotia water front? To say that 97% of the Canadian auto industry, 75% of petroleum and natural industry and over 60% of Canadian manufacturing are foreign and largely American owned? To say that certain university faculties are now composed of a majority of Americans who have American research interests, who use American texts, and who recruit American buddies for their faculty when Canadian academics are having a hard time getting jobs? To find that between 1963 and 1967 over six hundred Canadian businesses were sold out to foreign owned or controlled companies? To find that Uncle Sam will not let his Canadian subsidiaries sell trucks to China, flour to Cuba, or drugs to North Vietnam when this could provide good solid jobs to hundreds of Canadians? To go to a

University English Department and find only one course on Canadian literature? To discover that President Kennedy thought the propaganda value of Time and Readers Digest so important that he personally intervened to prevent increased taxation on their advertisers - with the threat that if he did not get action he would cancel the auto agreement between the U.S. and Canada? Some people think there may be a problem of Americanization in Canada. When I add up the total I get a clear-cut picture of the workings of American imperialism in Canada. But I also get a picture of a great many colonial minded Canadians who can't seem to get the picture. It has been said that for every Manhattan there is a Canadian ice-breaker and it seems only too true.

Let's look at these things in detail. The sale of property to individual Americans may not seem at the outset to be a very serious thing, certainly not as important as the operations of the American multinational corporation.

Early results of a Nova Scotia study indicate that at least 10,000 land owners reside outside the province according to the October issue of MacLeans Magazine. Estimates indicate that 50% of the Ontario shorelines of the lower Great Lakes is American owned.

We could easily be financing our own economic development in a rational, egalitarian and democratic way, but the American corporations, the complicity of the unsuspecting colonial Canadian mentality and the short run greed of the Canadian business class are preventing it.

Meanwhile, potential Canadian buyers get caught short, but more important the best land from which to create public recreation facilities for all the people of Canada is spirited from our hands.

It is important to see, however, that the business of recreation land is merely the

exotic, luxurious tip of a huge economic and cultural iceberg. Its the branch plant nature of the Canadian economy which holds the key to Americanization and its solution.

No other nation in the western world has so willingly and so unsuspectingly allowed a foreign power to take over its economy in such a huge and startling way as has Canada. Much of the difficulty in understanding the problem lies in the fact that this economic take-over was done under the guise of bringing in "investment" which was to develop Canada.

Furthermore, the situation has its roots in the eminently respectable "National Policy" of Sir John A. MacDonald which was designed to cut out the competition of American manufacture and aid fledgling Canadian production. The immediate and profitable American business response to this move was to create subsidiaries which would be controlled by the American parent but incorporated under Canadian law. This process of what is known as "direct investment" has continued unabated ever since and has increased at an alarming rate since the American economy reached its height of unrivaled dominance in the western world following World War II. Unlike "portfolio investment" or bonds where a foreign investor may put money into a project in the form of a loan which will be repaid and forgotten in a certain amount of time, direct investment in a subsidiary by a multinational corporation leads to the outflow of profits from Canada in perpetuity. Although this investment may create employment in the short run, in the long run "the multinational corporation is more certainly a means of draining surplus than creating it". In other words, Canadian workers have jobs but are financing the profits of American corporations which can invest the wealth they have created anywhere in the world and in a way which can just as easily be detrimental as healthy to Canadian interests.

... Independence of necessity implies socialism as the only workable alternative.

Policy makers (such as the Nova Scotia government and Industrial Estates Limited) claim that this "foreign investment" is absolutely vital to our development. But according to Kari Levitt in her recently published book *Silent Surrender - The Multinational Corporation in Canada*, in 1964 of the gross investment of American branch plants and subsidiaries in Canada, only 5% originated directly from United States sources. Interall financing within these United States would limit Canada's corporations amounted to 78% while 17% was

mobilized by Canadian financial institutions. Thus only 5% of the investment actually came from outside Canada but the decisions on how 78% of Canadian created wealth was to be invested were made by corporations who have not Canadian interests at heart but their own global profit aspirations. We could easily be financing our own economic development in a rational, egalitarian and democratic way but the American corporations, the complicity of the unsuspecting colonial Canadian mentality and the short run greed of the Canadian business class are preventing it.

Canada's vast natural resources and reserves of potential energy fuels, provide the most telling example of how American imperialism operates through the multi-national corporation. According to figures released by Jean-Luc Pepin, title 99.9% of oil refining, 82.6% of the oil and gas wells, and 84.9% of primary metal smelting and refining are foreign owned. This has three detrimental effects. 1. foreign or American controlled firms can extract resources in Canada and then have them processed by their parent plants in the home country. By this process they win two ways: most of the profit comes from the stage where end products are produced, not at the stage of mining resources. The tax revenue and employment generated at this point then benefit the other country. 2. Canada has to buy back finished products at great expense some of which she could have produced herself. (Note the export of gypsum mined in Windsor, N.S. and the import of wall board). 3. resource industry is most often highly capital intensive. In other words, it uses a lot of machinery and creates proportionately fewer jobs than equivalent investment in manufacturing!

Playing heaver of wood and drawer of water for the American imperial metropolis is seriously distorting our economy, limiting our potential markets and also our political independence. As the U.S. Army publication Military Review stated: "If the mining potential of the far north should be tapped, if harbour facilities and storage areas should be constructed... then the northern region would suddenly become rich in military targets. The U.S. defence posture - for the first time in history - would have to become northern oriented". To become the "safe source" of strategic military material for the United States, to become locked in a continental energy deal which would make Canada's resources absolutely essential to the United States would limit Canada's manoeuvrability in the international sphere

even more seriously than it is at present. Surely this dependent role is not what Canadians really want?

The effect of American imperialism also has effects which specifically relate to the Atlantic region. Aside from the fact the resource sector is highly important to the Atlantic economy, and that the provincial governments all subscribe to the theory that all investment in the area is of help no matter what the source, there is also a problem in that most American corporations like to locate their branch plants close to home. This facilitates the movement of parts between different segments of the corporation and has the advantage of promoting the efficient use

greatness is more to him than new truth. Above all he fears originality, which might cut him off from his secure base.

Using the current jargon of economics Mel Watkins says much the same thing: "a branch plant economy leads to a branch plant culture". Much of the problem lies with the fact that the Canadian elite, our business and political 'leaders' have too often taken the line of least resistance or the line of the short-term profit. The managers of a branch plant satellite have a lot at stake in the smooth operation of that country. Their power lies not in change or greater independence which might entail personal loss or social sacrifice but rather in the maintenance of the status quo. Put more succinctly, the majority of the working people in Canada are losing the potential for the democratic control of their economy, losing the ability to rationally plan in the best interests of all, while a few people maintain the affluent status of colonial managers.

But the hue and cry has rung out. Despite George Grant's pessimistic *Lament for a Nation* or several years back there is a new spirit of confidence and awareness developing in Canadians. The colonial kow-towing is no longer the order of the day. The struggle for truly Canadian and liberated universities for an independent and constructive intellectual life has begun.

The CRTC with its new rulings has recognized the need for the maintenance and development of a creative and self-confident culture and sense of identity on the part of Canadians. Some businessmen, journalists and academics have gathered around Walter Gordon, Claude Ryan and Jack McClelland to form the "Committee for an Independent Canada". The NDP at the insistence of the Waffle Group has come to the recognition of the fact that the branch plant economy can only be effectively replaced by an economy which is rationally planned with the interests of the people of Canada as a whole in mind., that independence of necessity implies socialism as the only workable alternative.

Early results of a Nova Scotia study indicate that at least 10,000 land owners reside outside of the province, according to the October issue of MacLean's magazine. Estimates indicate that 50% of the Ontario shorelines of the lower Great Lakes is American owned.

All these things are indicative of a growing awareness on the part of Canadians that they must take their destiny into their own hands and out of the sphere of the branch plant colonial economy and colonial way of thinking. There remain a lot of unanswered questions and there remains a great deal of misunderstanding. But the main thing is that the process appears to have begun and it is up to Canadians of conviction and courage to take up the challenge and carry it through.

NATIONAL-IDENTITY

The Canadian Centenary Council Meeting in Le Reine Elizabeth To seek those symbols Which will explain ourselves to ourselves Evoke unlimited responses And prove that something called Canada Really exists in the hearts of all Handed out to every delegate At the start of proceedings A portfolio of documents On the cover of which appeared In gold letters

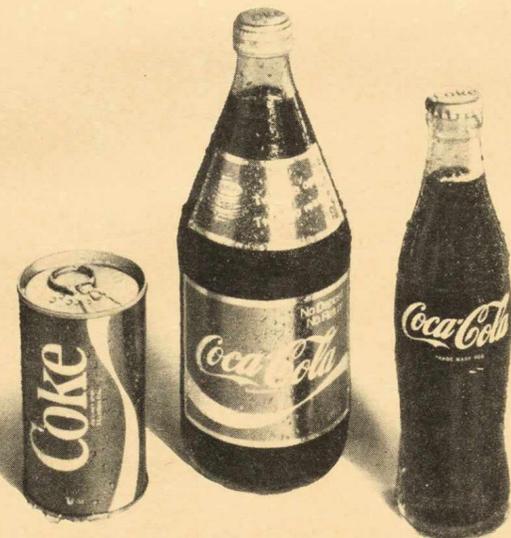
- not
- A Mari Usque Ad Mare not
- Dieu Et Mon Droit not
- Je Me Souviens not
- E Pluribus Unum but
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of management personnel on the international scale. However, economic geographers have found that this policy, while in the interests of profit for the multinational corporation, has the effect of concentrating Canadian industry in the "Golden Horseshoe" area of Ontario. Such concentration, artificially induced if judged by rational Canadian priorities, increases regional disparities by making areas like the Maritimes even more dependent on central Canada rather than becoming the locus of a manufacturing industry.

Why have Canadians not reacted in a more positive and spirited way? In a "Note on Canadian War Poetry" in *Preview* of November 1942, F.R. Scott said:

Canadian colonialism... is a cast of thought, a mental climate. The colonial is an incomplete person. He must look to others for his guidance and far away for his criterion of value. He copies the parental style instead of incorporating what is best in something of his own. He undervalues his own contribution and over-estimates what others do for him. Old

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Schedule of events

Friday, Oct. 30 - 8:30 p.m.:

"Americanization of our Universities and our Culture"

With: Don Clairmont, Soc. Chairman, Dalhousie
Laurier Lapierre, journalist professor
Robin Mathews, nationalist poet & professor at Carleton Univ.
W.A. MacKay, V.P., Dalhousie
Chairman: Art Monihan

Saturday, Oct. 31-10:00 a.m.:

"Labour Perspectives on Americanization and Underdevelopment"

With: J.K. Bell, N.S. Federation of Labour
Gil Levine, Canadian Union of Public Employees
Homer Stevens, UFAW
Chairman: P. Prouse, NDP

2:00 p.m.:

"Economic Underdevelopment in the Atlantic Region"

With: Bruce Archibald, Dal Student
H. Flemming, Exec. V.P.-APEC
Andy Harvey, Dal. Inst. Pub. Affairs
Mel Watkins, Dept. Pol. Ec., U. of T.
Chairman: G. Morgan, Pres. King's College

8:30 p.m.:

"Americanization of the Canadian Economy"

With: Bob Comeau, Ec. Dept., Dal.
James Laxer, Hist. Dept., Queen's U.
Jack McClelland, Publisher
Terry McGrath, World Bank
Mel Watkins
Chairman: A. Andrews, Theatre Dept.

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BRAM outlines problems

Treatment of blind medieval

The problems with which blind people are faced are numerous. They fall into these three basic categories:

- Limited employment opportunities.
- Limited educational scope and effectiveness relative to the demands of society and the individual's potential and requirements.
- Limited public understanding of blindness and a limited willingness to make a place in society in which the blind can contribute rather than depend on welfare assistance.

These limitations exist as a result of a number of causes:

- Legislation which tends to view the problem of blindness as an intellectual handicap rather than as a visual handicap.
- An education system which suffers from severe financial and physical limitations which stifles educational, social, physical, and intellectual development of the blind person.

System limits opportunities

Members of BRAM stress the fact that while many blind students pass through the education system, only a very few - the very exceptional - are able to fulfill their full potentialities and obtain training in professional or semi-professional skills; skills with which they can earn good living wages. To describe the limited range of employment available, members of BRAM refer to this statement by a recent graduate of the Halifax School for the Blind: "I had two choices. I could go to university, or work in a CNIB canteen." BRAM feels that blind people - given the opportunity - are capable of working productively in many fields that to date have not been explored by many Maritime educators.

The responsibility for the education of the blind falls solely to the Halifax School for the Blind. This school is supported jointly by the four Atlantic provinces, and also from other sources of finances. Unfortunately, the environment at the school seems unable to provide more than basic educational facilities to the majority of students rather than a healthy environment where they can arm themselves with an education that will be of benefit to themselves and society in later years. This problem is a direct result of a lack of public awareness and financial resources.

The problem of limited facilities exists to the extent that the school has had to turn away some eligible students, says BRAM. This problem is further compounded by the fact that the school must further strain these limited facilities by attempting to educate and house visually handicapped children who have additional problems, such as retardation or emotional disturbances. These students are given the same basic curriculum as normal students.

The curriculum at the school is perhaps the greatest and most serious shortcoming. It is limited, it falls into four categories; literary, music, tuning, and manual training.

"Overall, it is our belief that these limitations which exist at the school are a result of the insufficient financial support which the school receives, and the lack of adequate research into vocational fields for which the blind can be trained", said BRAM.

The following material, outlining some of the serious problems facing the blind in the Atlantic provinces, and in particular, the Halifax School for the Blind, was prepared by the Blind Rights Action Movement and submitted to the teaching staff and administration of the Halifax School for the Blind. The brief was prepared because BRAM believes that the hundreds of people suffering from blindness - many of them small children - are entitled to an equal opportunity to achieve a self-satisfying place in Canadian society. Members of BRAM further believe that at the present time these people are unable to fully take advantage of this opportunity. The brief is a statement of the reasons for this and an attempt to describe in full the problems with which blind people are faced.

The brief submitted by BRAM considers the school environment a serious problem for the young developing blind student.

The physical condition of the school does not provide a good environment for learning. The central core of the school is more than 100 years old. What is now the girl's residence was built in 1891, while the boy's residence was built in 1897.

Students are housed in dreary, depressing dormitories with from six to ten beds in each room. They have little privacy, and washroom facilities are inadequate and do not meet modern ordinance standards. Sometimes as many as 14 small children live in a dormitory. Neither residence is equipped with adequate fire escapes. In fact, there are no indoor or outdoor fire escapes in either residence. The serious fire hazard exists because the main building is made of wood, and in case of fire, students would be severely endangered because of their visual

"Students are housed in dreary, depressing dormitories with from six to ten beds in each room. They have little privacy and washroom facilities are inadequate and do not meet modern ordinance standards...Neither residence is equipped with adequate fire escapes."

handicap. This applies even more to those students with mental handicaps as well.

The last addition to the school was made in 1939 - more than thirty years ago - and since then the school has not been provided with additional rooms to house an ever-increasing number of students. Classroom space is inadequate to the point that sometimes more than 15 mentally handicapped children must be supervised in a small and cramped room.

The lack of living and classroom space has been so serious that eligible students have been turned away from the school in recent years. This situation is deplorable and should not be allowed to continue, points out BRAM in their brief.

These problems with regard to the physical structure of the building severely affects the social environment at the school. The school is attempting to deal with a fair proportion of multi-handicapped children. These children in addition to a visual handicap also suffer from emotional disturbance, emotional deprivation, emotional over-protection, complete mental retardation, or functional mental retardation. A report submitted by the Maritime School of Social Work describes the seriousness of the situation at the Halifax School for the Blind. To date neither the school nor the government has shown any concern.

The school uses a system of house-parents to supervise the children during non-class hours. There are not

enough of these house-parents so each one finds himself having to cope with too many children. This results in a general lack of communication on an individual basis between house-parents and students; no strong emotional or social bonds can be made between individual students and the house-parent who must cope with and understand his individual problem.

BRAM's impression is that though the house-parents perform their duties as well as possible within the limitations imposed upon them, few, if any, are trained in child psychology or special counselling techniques which would fit them to perform a more meaningful role as guardian of the children away from home. Furthermore, many students become helplessly dependent upon the daily routine at the school. This sort of institutionalization has great disadvantages in later years, because when the students leave the school they are seriously impaired in providing for themselves and coping with the pace of non-institutional life.

The pressures on the house-parents are further shown by the fact that 'multi-problem' children must, of necessity, function and cope with their environment in the same way as the normal student. Special facilities are just not available to them, and neither are specially trained staff.

A final problem at the school is the lack of a social worker, a medical doctor and a psychiatrist. Members of BRAM feel that the social worker could assume responsibility for the assessment of the students, while a doctor could be present on individual case discussions, as could the psychiatrist. These types of services are essential to the understanding and treatment of the blind students and especially the emotionally disturbed children. Both the school and its students could benefit from such services.

The brief goes on to say that once a blind person is in the job market, his chances of obtaining good employment is low because of the attitudes of an uninformed public towards visually handicapped people. It is of little use for a blind person to get a good education if some members of society can discriminate against him on the ground of his handicap. Blind people, for their part, are willing and determined to improve their own conditions, but they must have the assurance of the government that they are protected under the same labour and civil rights laws as are other small minority groups in society.

Must enter 20th century

In their brief, members of BRAM make it perfectly clear that the education departments of the four Atlantic provinces must wake up to the fact that their policies of herding blind people into a 19th century asylum, and paying little attention to them thereafter, is a gross violation of the rights of Canadian children to

proper education opportunities. The Department of Education for Nova Scotia must assume full responsibility for the education of blind people in this province. It is not enough to smugly hand over an insufficient grant to a private institution for the education of a child, and then wash its hands of the matter thereafter. The administration of the Halifax School for the Blind is in no way financially equipped to provide the necessary services to the blind students. These services are, however, provided to students in the luxurious modern new schools that the Department of Education is so proud of.

The Board of Directors at the school is in favour of government's full responsibility for the education of the blind. The Board has been negotiating with the governments concerning the possible construction of new facilities and the allocation of additional funds.

The education departments of the four Atlantic provinces must wake up to the fact that their policies of herding blind people into a 19th century asylum, and paying little attention to them thereafter is a gross violation of the rights of Canadian children to proper education opportunities.

At the present time, because the four Atlantic provinces do not fully support the school, it is forced to turn to other sources to obtain additional funds. However, even with these additional funds, in 1969, the school operated with a deficit of approximately \$29,000.00. Why, ask members of BRAM, in this age of free education, will these governments not support the school 100 percent financially? It is our opinion that the school cannot maintain its present programs, never mind bring about much needed improvements.

N.S. Government must act

BRAM concludes: "We find that the treatment of the blind by the governments of the four Atlantic provinces to be barbaric, neglectful, and unworthy of a modern society."

"At this time, we ask the department of education of Nova Scotia to spell out very clearly its future plans for the education of the blind in this province, with or without the support of the other three governments involved.

"We strongly recommend that the government assume full responsibility for the education of the blind for the school term (of 1971-1972). This would require new facilities to be constructed and allocation of sufficient funds to employ additional qualified staff-facilities and staff which are sorely needed and that are not available at this time.

"The Nova Scotia government should deal with this matter independently of any decisions made by other three provincial governments, should they continue their immoral and medieval attitudes toward the education of the blind.

"The government must show commitment to improve the condition of the circumstances in which the blind find themselves in Nova Scotia. Anything short of major changes within the next year would continue the criminal treatment of the blind that has existed in the past."

... and the Status Quo ...

—Continued from Page 1—

year was 158,000. Of these 65,000, or 42 per cent, were under the age of 25!!!

* The average income of English speaking workers in Quebec is 40 per cent higher than that of French speaking workers.

* Francophones with the same degree of education, even if they are bilingual, earn less than do unilingual English speaking Canadians living in Quebec.

* English speaking employees who are 30 per cent of the labor force hold 77 per cent of the jobs in the \$15,000 income bracket.

French speaking employees, 70 per cent of the Quebec labor force, hold 72 per cent of the jobs in the \$5,000 to \$6,000 income bracket, according to the Bilingual and Bicultural Commission released in 1964.

* The BI&BI Commission also reports: "in the matter of occupations the French Canadians are found at the bottom of the list, immediately above Italians, both in Quebec and in the rest of the country."

* Also form the BI&BI: "Canadians of British origin have incomes 10 per cent higher than the average in every province except Quebec, where they earn 40 per cent more than the average."

* In short, it isn't the knowledge of two languages that is beneficial to the French Canadian in Quebec, but rather the knowledge of one language, English.

And they conclude the survey: English Canadians have very little reason to become bilingual, even in Quebec, while for French Canadians, bilingualism is a prerequisite to income. And even if bilingual, French Canadians cannot hope to equal the salaries of unilingual English."

This text is taken from the Royal Commission of Bilingualism and Biculturalism published in part in 1964. The Pearson

government initiated the Commission. The situation in Quebec has not changed except to get worse. How can we expect the Quebecois to respect the ballot box when the ballot box has never helped them before?

In the light of all these facts, which only partially depict the actual situation in Quebec, we must seriously consider the meaning of violence in this context. M. Trudeau talks about democracy being threatened by the kidnapping of the FLQ (and we must remember that Pierre Laporte was the Minister of Labor in Quebec). But if people do not even have the basic right to work to earn their living, then we must consider that kind of violence too.

For days we have been hearing how shocked the nation has been. On television M. Trudeau said (Fri. Oct. 16) "We are shocked...and this is understandable because democracy flourishes in Canada, individual freedom is cherished in Canada."

What does the word democracy mean to a worker who can't get a job and has no money for food, rent, clothing for his family? How can he use this electoral system to help him?

Clearly this system which everyone is talking about is one that harbors two laws: one for the rich, and one for the poor. In Vancouver Trudeau said last June there would always be rich and poor in this world. It is easy to say that when you have a million dollars behind you, but is that what democracy is all about?

It is not the poor people who are frightened by the FLQ in Quebec, nor is it the poor who are being protected by the army. The poor don't live in Westmount. It is the wealthy business men who are being protected and who are frightened. And as the figures above have pointed out: the wealthy in Quebec are

English.

Throughout Canada people are being oppressed by this democratic system.

The Saskatchewan wheat farmers cannot sell their grain and find themselves being forced off their land and unemployed. They even had to buy back their own wheat in one case, in order to give it away to starving Indians in the north of the province. Is this a democracy when we have to sell our products at the highest price or not sell them at all?

In the Atlantic provinces the fisherman are being robbed daily by the large canning companies, who refuse to allow them to watch as their catch is weighed in. Those men and their families are very poor. Is that democracy?

Women are discriminated against everywhere, because they are women. They are paid less for equal work and in many cases kept unemployed until they are needed to provide cheap labor. They have not the right to control their own bodies. It takes a federal government law to make abortions legal across Canada so that women can determine their own lives. Is that how democracy is supposed to operate?

And the Indians and the Eskimos from whom we took this land in the first place and whom we are forcibly trying to assimilate into white society, they are oppressed daily by the federal government. How is that democratic?

Democracy means one thing for the government, another for the majority of people in Canada who have long had their rights taken away from them by the brute force of an economic system which they are powerless to change.

These are the people who are beginning to rise up, like the FLQ, to demand their basic rights: the power to control their own lives, the right to food and lodging and unimpeded leisure time. These are rights that we should not be denied.

The FLQ is only one group among many who are seeking a change in the status quo which oppresses them. There are tenants groups, and workers groups, and student groups all over the country fighting for the same ends. And they see themselves as having a common enemy: the federal government supported by big business in Canada and the United States. (Imperialism is still the problem).

Now that the liberal facade has been discarded, we can see that the prime minister of Canada has the same things to say as the president and vice-president of the United States.

"We must have law and order to protect the people from "terrorist" activities."

But the essential fact that has been omitted, is the fact that the members of the FLQ are also workers, dedicated to freeing other workers in Quebec from slavery to the government.

Business Briefs

By ADAM SMITH

"The more the worker exerts himself, the more powerful becomes the alien objective world which he fashions against himself, the poorer he and his inner world become, the less there is that belongs to him. It is the same in religion. The more man attributes to God, the less he retains in himself."

-K. Marx

Canada's seven largest banks are doing quite well this year, according to profit statements for the first nine months of operations in 1970. Profits are up 17 per cent over last year's at the same time.

West Germany has become Europe's largest investor in Canadian real estate. And the German buying spree continues at full tilt, according to the Financial Post.

In 10 years, \$500 million to \$1 billion worth of apartment blocks, office buildings, shopping centres and farms mainly in Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, have come under German ownership as German businessmen have sought diversification in politically secure areas of the world, says the Post.

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. of London (England) reports pre-tax profit rose to \$480.8 million in the first six months of 1970. That is up from \$460.25 million in the same period a year ago. Its taxes rose to \$385 million from \$293 million a year ago.

The National Farmers Union opposes a proposal by U.S. businessmen to set up a \$6 million "beef factory" near Truro, N.S.

Plans for the factory include a provincial government lean to the businessmen of about \$3.6 million, well over half the cost of the proposal.

The price in terms of increased American corporate control of "our social and economic freedom has serious implications," says Alfred Nieforth, regional coordinator for the Farmers Union.

According to a recent Royal Bank publication called "who says a girl can't handle money?", this is how the bank views women:

"We think girls are just great, whatever their age, because each one is so different. And so special!

"You are you with your own special needs...and your own wondrous ways of stretching a dollar above and beyond its natural limit. And that's just one reason we think you're the greatest...and why we like to look after you."

INVITATION

THE ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY WARMLY INVITES STUDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY FROM OVERSEAS COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES TO A WINE AND CHEESE PARTY ON SUNDAY, NOV. 1st. FROM 3 - 5 p.m. IN ROOMS 322-324 OF THE DALHOUSIE STUDENT UNION BUILDING.

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Panthers pounce

Bengals beaten

by Tom Barry

A complete collapse, not unknown in the field of Dalhousie athletics, was witnessed last Saturday as the U.P.E.I. Panthers severely trounced the Tigers by an impressive margin of 23-0.

The inept Tiger offence was impotent for the second straight week, as they failed to garner a single point against a psyched-up Panther defence. Even the Dal defence did not live up to

expectations. However, they seemed far more interested in the proceedings than their offensive colleagues.

Granted, the offence was missing first string quarterback Rick Rivers (among others) which meant that Jimmy de la Mothe had to fill in. De la Mothe, who hasn't played quarterback for two years did an admirable job for a fellow playing both ways on a rainsoaked field. Yet one cannot help but conclude that our gridiron "heros"

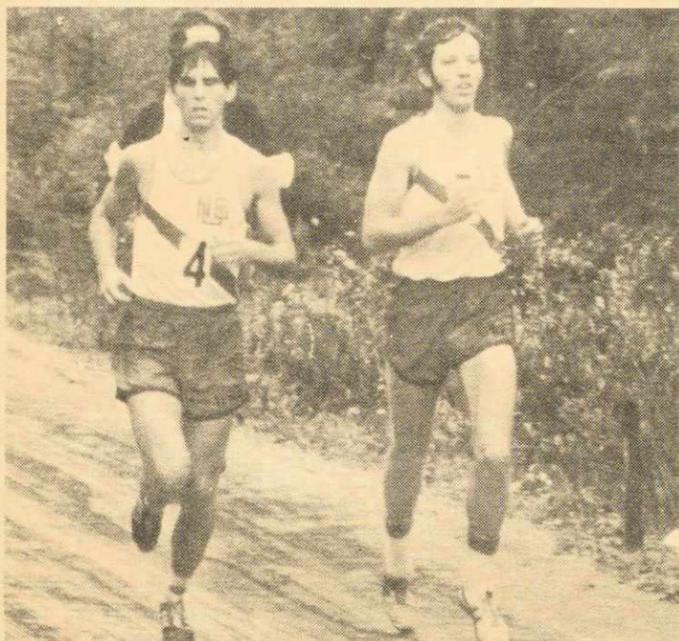
have little or no pride in themselves or in the school they represent. A seemingly lax and cocky attitude has prevailed at practice prior to the UNB game. The loss to UNB was a disappointment; the defeat at the hands of the Panthers -- a disgrace.

Statistics are not available due to the rain, but the score speaks for itself. Obviously, the Tigers didn't do too much right or the margin of Panther victory would not have been so outstanding.

An unidentified person, closely associated with the Tigers who was present at the game remarked that the Tigers were overconfident and showed no desire before or during the contest. Rivers, Lewington, Carriere and Burley were not present but are these sufficient excuses to account for total impotency?

U.P.E.I. can be credited with providing good running backs and a great quarterback to challenge the Tiger defence. Quarterback Dionisi amazed everyone with his heads-up football and ability to run on his own. His play reminds us of the days of St. Dunstan's Jim Foley who played a comparable type of game, but was not quite as successful.

It is unnecessary to say



MILES FOR MILLIONS: Dalhousie's cross country team is a charitable institution. Although Tiger Rick Munroe placed first, UNB tracksters garnered all other awards in the event.

Ameracadiaization

Exerpts from
The Americanization
of Acadia
by BRUCE KIDD

Great harm is done to sport and its participants when it is organized for purposes external to sport itself. When the precepts of the market place become the goals of sport, as they have in the case of Canadian hockey, the devastation and dehumanization of sport necessarily occur...

Winning teams are what counts at Acadia and to get them the university has built a \$2.5 million athletic building and filled it with tough-talking American coaches and razzle-dazzle American scholarship athletes. Performance-wise the program's been a tremendous success, for already Acadia's basketball team has reached the national finals three times and brought back the championship once. But everybody else is out in the cold...

Student leaders at Acadia charge that more than 80 per cent of the athletic budget, raised through compulsory student fees, is spent on the three favoured intercollegiate sports of football, basketball, and hockey, leaving little for other sports and the intra-mural program. Although Acadia's scuba diving club is the largest collegiate club in Canada, for example, it receives no assistance from the university...

Another major complaint concerns the availability of the new athletic building: most of the time it's monopolized by the major teams. And when one of the intercollegiate teams are playing, all other facilities are locked up to encourage full attendance...

The American coaches at Acadia have shown little interest in the indigenous sporting traditions of the Maritimes (the gym is plastered with pictures of American sports heroes) and in developing Maritime athletes (as Dalhousie has done so successfully)...

And all this is defended on the grounds that intercollegiate athletic success is necessary for alumni dollars and institutional survival.

much more. Blame it on them a hell of a lot of good on overconfidence, lack of pride, Saturday afternoons. The or depleted desire -- it really most disappointing element is makes no difference. What is that the potential is there. obvious is that the Dalhousie The ability to click is not. The Tigers still have some of the stigma which has been ours best "individuals" in the will probably remain with us conference. However, this until Dalhousie can mold a fact doesn't seem to be doing team that will play as such.

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"Coming Events"

Friday, Oct. 30 - Men's Res. Dance with the Langley Beach Crowd, 9 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Saturday, Oct. 31 - Football. Acadia at Dal 1:30. - Soccer U de M at Dal 4:00. - Field Hockey Dal at Acadia 1:30. - Hallowe'en Dance McInnis Room 9:00 p.m.

Sunday, Nov. 1 - "Sunday Purgatory" Coffee House. SUB cafeteria 9:00 - 12:00 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 6 - Field Hockey Dal at UNB 3:00.

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