

Dalhousie Gazette

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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 Gordons, 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.

(continued on page 7)

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?"

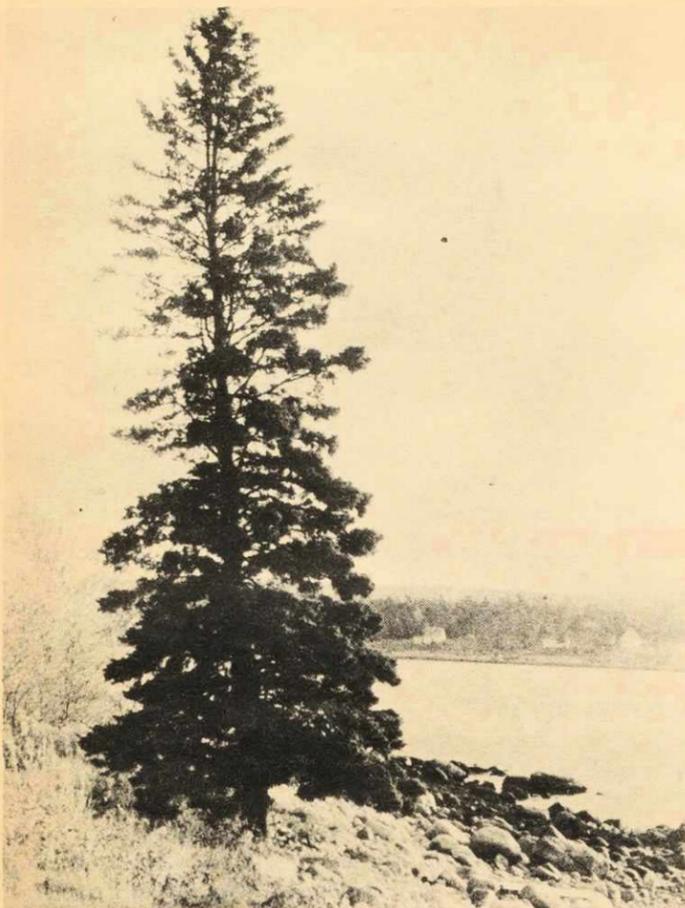
On a different angle, Latouche was surprised that the whole operation had gone on with few public misgivings.

"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

see story p. 3



To The Girls Who Died
(That they might be remembered)

In the winter sky one star went out
And I thought "The others must burn brighter!"
But they did not, and it made me cry;
One star gone out in vain.

In the summer garden one flower faded
And I thought "The others must smell sweeter!"
But they did not, and it made me cry;
One flower faded in vain.

In the spring of life two girls died
And I thought "The others must live better lives!"
But they do not try and I must cry —
Two girls died in vain?

Steve Mills

etcetera etcete

Letter . . .

BEETHOVAN FESTIVAL

Dalhousie Cultural Affairs presents a series of concerts to commemorate the bi-centennial of Beethoven's birth. Featuring a variety of musical sounds, the series runs from November 19 to 29. Tickets are available at the SUB.

FILM SERIES

Bergman's "Hour of the Wolf", part of the great trilogy will be shown in the McGinnis Room of the SUB on December 3, 7:30 and 9:30.

CBC HITS

The political connotations of film-making, especially in the McCarthy Era (US - 1947), is dealt with in Part 1 of Martyn Burke's retrospective. Tuesday, November 24, at 10:00 p.m.

Rock Ballet will be the product of a combined performance of Lighthouse, a Canadian rock group and the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. The coreography is done by Canadian Brian Macdonald, who has conceived many other hits for the company. November 25, 9 p.m.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

Indoor soccer, Tuesday, November 23, 9 p.m. - 9 p.m., Gymnasium.

Hockey team, open to all women attending Dalhousie. Practices Wednesday, 7 a.m. - 8 a.m. For more information, phone 423-8097.

Dear Editor:

This letter is commenting on the November 6 edition of the Dal Gazette. The first is the poem on the title page by Cathy Gillis. No city ever crushed anybody's identity, unless they never had one in the first place. Then these people, not knowing or caring about this, lash out and blame their mute, vague surroundings.

We need streets for Dal students to drive on, I need the buses so I can get to King's - Dal, I need a house to live in, and I find stores often useful. Noise, pollution and confusion can be cleaned up if people want, and your paper shouldn't blame the city for the stupidity of some people.

The front page editorial stating that Poverty is the parent of crime and revolution is rubbish. Discontent breeds trouble, not being poor. Do you think your materialism and lots of money advertised here by implication would cure any discontents the poorer people might have? Wouldn't they be disillusioned when they found a nice home and \$15,000 per year didn't cure everything.

Your article ignores the fact people's troubles are in their

mind or heart, not their pocketbook. My father as a clergyman has met in our house many men who were not in poverty and never knew a slum, yet they lost everything and sank to poverty, because good salaries couldn't help them.

I think your criticism on residence rules is distorted, although I can't discuss this as I don't live in residence.

Your attack on the War Measures Act was stupidly arrogant. I agree it was an extreme measure, and there was need of applying it only to areas in trouble, but it was better than nothing. Only those who have thoughts of revolution and destruction need fear the War Measures Act. Much noise is made of the hundreds arrested and released for lack of evidence of being FLQ or supporters of their murder, but little is said of the 189 troubled souls who accumulated enough evidence to lay charges against them. So the effort wasn't wasted.

As many extreme socialists seem to think the War Measures Act is fascism, I would tell them, if we were fascist, they would have been silenced a long time ago. Yet they speak. I find your "reasons" for the War Measures Act being declared, arrogant, and I demand you prove them.

Sir, Thank you,

Brian Pitcairn
K701505

AROUND HALIFAX

- Thursday, Nov. 19 — VAGHY STRING QUARTET, McInnis Rm., SUB, 8:30 p.m.
- Sunday, Nov. 22 — ATLANTIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, ballet music from "Creatures of Prometheus", St. Pat's H.S., 3:00 p.m.
- Tuesday, Nov. 24 — NEW YORK CHAMBER SOLOISTS, McInnis Rm., 8:30 p.m.
- DAL ART GALLERY LUNCH HOUR FILM SERIES, a. Rembrandt; b. Victor Passmore
- Thursday, Nov. 26 — PIANIST ABBEY SIMON, McInnis Rm., 8:30 p.m.
- Sunday, Nov. 29 — CHORAL CONCERT, Cathedral Church of All Saints, 8:30 p.m.

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Clairtone, Heavy Water, Scott Paper . . .

APEC: guidelines for growth

by ALAN STORY

Three weeks ago Harry Flemming was a panelist at the "Americanization and Atlantic Underdevelopment" teach-in at King's College. According to Harry, we needed more foreign and "Upper Canadian" capital and more industrial subsidies to promote economic development in Nova Scotia. Most members of the student and faculty audience of 400 disagreed, many feeling that regional development was inherent in capitalism. This week Harry was in a more friendly forum. It was the annual conference of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council (APEC) at the Hotel Nova Scotia; Harry is the executive vice president of APEC. Unfortunately, there wasn't a critical audience from the university, and especially the community, present to watch the organization at work — planning the development of the Atlantic provinces by giving them away.

Although the assembled businessmen and government officials articulated a variety of strategies and viewpoints on how this development should proceed — primary vs. secondary industries, infrastructure development (roads, sewers, port facilities) vs. development of productive capacity (factories), a growth-centre strategy vs. general regional development — all of the opinions were, implicitly and explicitly, within a definite ideological framework — the economic "exploitation" (to use APEC's language) of human and resource capacities through capitalism. What then are the guidelines, indeed basic assumptions, employed by APEC and similar planning organizations in their attempts to promote the development of our region and minimize Canadian regional disparities of personal income, output per capita, employment and capital availability?

NEED MORE CAPITAL

From an analysis of APEC's annual review for 1970 and speeches at the recent conference, three assumptions clearly emerge. First, the primary requisite for expansion, particularly industrial expansion, is more capital investment and the source of that capital — local, foreign, (primarily U.S.) or "upper Canadian" — is unimportant for the Atlantic provinces. Capital is the indispensable catalyst for the creation of new productive factors (eg. factories and

machines) and development of previously unutilized resources (eg. manpower, minerals, water for hydro-electric power).

Russell Bell, director of research for the Canadian Labour Congress, a man and an organization thoroughly committed to the logic of capitalist development, said at the conference, "It seems to me that we have to find ways of continuing to attract capital from abroad in a way that will be politically acceptable to Canadians. I don't think we should do anything to jeopardize our attraction of capital."

Both Finlay Macdonald, president of Nova Scotia's infamous Industrial Estates Limited (IEL) and his friend, Russell Harrington, president of N.S. Light and Power and chairman of the N.S. Voluntary Planning Board (NSVPB) agreed with Bell's priorities.

According to the APEC annual economic review one of the foremost achievements of the past decade has been the attraction of new capital investment of the Atlantic provinces. New investment has increased 140 per cent since 1960 compared with a national average of 106 per cent. No statistics are kept as to the source of that capital.

FUTURE IN INDUSTRY

The second basic assumption of present and future development strategies, after the need for more capital, is that the major thrust of economic development should be on increasing the productive capacity of the industrial sector and especially secondary industry (eg. Clairtone and Michelin Tires). The APEC annual review states: "The entire future of the Atlantic Provinces would seem to rest on the success of a comprehensive economic development program with an industrialization program at the core."

This notion is central to the designs of NSVPB, APEC, IEL, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and until recently the Cape Breton Development Corporation (DEVCO). Industrialization is the ticket to more jobs, economic prosperity and technological advancement.

Government, with its vast financial and political resources, must play a central role in this economic development, providing the finances for both infrastructural investment (which increases the productivity of private sector investment) and the various grants and incentives to industry. Government and business as developmental partners — this is the third assumption of the capitalist developers.

Many spokesmen stressed this partnership.

Outgoing APEC president and vice president (finance) of National Sea Products, C. R. Macfadden, says in the 1969-70 APEC annual report. The im-

portant question is whether the private sector is able to organize itself and present its view in such a way that governments are forced — and indeed eager — to listen.

Keynote speaker George McClure, assistant to the president of McCain Foods Ltd. of Florenceville, N.B. stressed the need for government financing of "appropriate investment in infrastructure, particularly urban transport and industrial infrastructure."

Premier Gerald Regan mirrored this view. "I believe in the Seventies there must be an unprecedented level of support and co-operation between the private sector and government and between the governments of the Atlantic Provinces."

DREE's incentive program gives an example of governmental assistance to the private sector. The department offers up to \$12 million to a new industry settling in the region and up to \$30,000 for each job created.

Before attempting to understand the substance of these three assumptions and necessarily articulate the obvious inconsistencies of both capitalist development theory and practice, we must inquire into the nature of underdevelopment and the role of organizations such as APEC in promoting a particular strategy of economic development.

Economic growth (or development) is an increase over time in per capita output of material goods. Thus, an underdeveloped economy is one in which there is an insufficiency of per capita output. When economic planners refer to the Atlantic provinces as "underdeveloped," they are comparing the per capita output of our region to the higher output of the rest of Canada and the United States. APEC and similar organizations are attempting to change this historic development and increase productivity through programs such as government incentives, increased capital inflows and development of secondary industries.

EXPLAINING APEC

Why does APEC take this position? According to its literature, APEC is "an independent, non-political, non-governmental organization" formed in 1954 by the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade "to promote and encourage the economic and social development of the whole Atlantic region."

But this statement surely hides the essence of APEC. It is an organization of small and large businessmen dedicated to a particular notion of "progress" through economic planning and development of the region, within the framework of capitalism. In this sense it is independent but does this mean that it is non-political?

Capitalist politics surely has as its basis capitalist economics.

APEC's record has clearly demonstrated that a large body of well-established socialist economic theory has been systematically excluded from their purview. Only by narrowing the definition of politics to the activities of the three established parliamentary parties can one say that the work of APEC is non-political.

APEC is constantly recommending public policies that will achieve its ends. It publishes research papers and studies aimed at changing public and governmental opinion. It does contract research for both levels of government and receives substantial financial aid from government (\$36,000 in 1970). All of these activities are distinctly political.

Indeed, the developmental strategies of APEC and both levels of government are created from the same world-view as the interchangeability of its leading officials makes clear.

For example, Nelson Mann, APEC's executive vice-president since its founding, left APEC in 1969 to become Nova Scotia director of the federal Department of Regional Expansion (DREE). He was replaced by Harry Flemming who formerly held the position of assistant director of DREE in Nova Scotia.

In short, APEC is a powerful interest group linked both to the federal and provincial governments and the business class of the Atlantic Provinces.

What is the validity of its development strategy as articulated at the conference? It is necessary to first understand that Nova Scotia is a net exporter, rather than importer, of capital. If we could keep that capital within the province we could begin to buy back our industry and resources.

Finlay Macdonald admits this. But, he said, if a Nova Scotian had one million dollars he would probably invest it in the New York stock exchange rather than in his home province. He could make a higher profit in the U.S. and that's the way capital flows — to the sector or industry where it can make the highest return.

A second problem with the "we need more foreign capital" solution is that with increasing foreign ownership and control of the means of production there is a corresponding increase in the amount of economic surplus and particularly profits leaving the province. This could be used for reinvestment in Nova Scotia. That economic surplus which is reinvested here stays under foreign control.

Andre Gunther Frank's work on underdevelopment in Brazil although not tested in the Maritimes context also may be valid. Frank shows that sections of Brazil had their most fruitful and stable economic development when foreign capital was kept out and local industries were allowed to expand. Research is needed into whether the lack of

protection through tariffs after Confederation and supplying from abroad of local demands for manufactured goods did not result in "industrial infanticide" of fledging Maritimes industries.

A number of problems also occur from the expansion of secondary industries. On the one hand, the tax holidays or concessions given to incoming industries through the efforts of Industrial Estates and DREE prevents the creation of an expanded tax base to finance the highways, schools, power facilities, etc. which industry demands.

On the other hand, the type of secondary industry which has been attracted to Nova Scotia has often paid low wages. Besides the obvious exploitation and hardships, the workers must, through their land and income taxes, take up the slack of the corporate tax concessions. The financial problems of the various municipalities and the poorer quality of services are the result.

R. B. Cameron, president of DEVCO, has recently questioned the whole basis of secondary industrial development. To the cries of "heretic" from his fellow economic developers, Cameron said, "The creation of artificial secondary industry is fraught with peril for the host community. We are treading on extremely dangerous ground when we get heavily involved with industries that come here only because we offered them irresistible incentives."

More than five DEVCO subsidized industries have faced extreme financial difficulties in recent years and several have gone into receivership.

Instead, Cameron suggests that new industries in the region be based on the natural resources — minerals, forestry, fisheries, agriculture and tourism. Though operating within a framework of capitalist development, Cameron's new approach might slow down the "give-away" industries ill-suited for the region.

The third part of the APEC strategy calls for a continued business-government partnership. This is perhaps the most blatant contradiction in the scheme.

Examining the past few years we can see the numerous ways in which this partnership has oppressed the majority of the population and often had the taint of scandal. The Clairtone deal and the government takeover. The infamous heavy water plant which still has not produced. The oppressive labour laws for fishermen to serve the interests of two foreign companies. The Sackville land assembly scandal. The Scott Paper pollution of Boat Harbour. The numerous failures of DEVCO-supported industries in Cape Breton.

APEC and similar organizations are calling for more of the same kind of development. Before we proceed,

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The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

Published by the Dalhousie Student Union, with offices in Room 334 of the Dalhousie SUB, Halifax.

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by Barry McPeake

The West German student movement is no more. As the most articulate and cohesive anti-authoritarian movement in the western world the SDS (Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund) formally dissolved itself last February while in reality the seeds of disintegration had been sown some months earlier.

The underlying anticapitalist nature of its theory and its practice had dictated that its actions no longer be contained within the framework of a 'student' organization. Its demands for the 'Critical University' and its solidarity for Third World liberation movements prefigured the transcendence of the traditional reliance upon students as its constituency; of the necessity of creating a working class base. Yet while many other student movements have attained this realization, none have done so with the clarity and uniqueness of the West German left.

With its roots in the youth wing of the German social democratic party (SPD) since the second world war, the SDS found legitimacy in its actions aiding East German refugees, yet criticism in its development as an oppositional force to the increasing nuclear re-armament of the super-powers. In its latter role, it continually came into conflict with the senior section of the SPD who saw the criticism of the U.S. efforts to build a nuclear deterrent as antithetical to the SPD's anticommunist policy and to its attempts for political power. The conflict reached its logical culmination when the SPD, in its efforts to broaden its ideology and to embrace much of the CSU (Christian Democrat Party) expelled the SDS as incompatible to its political aspirations.

This dual critique of the bureaucratic repression in the East European Communist countries and the alienation of capitalism in the western world was characteristic of a strategy which overlaid the unique social conditions of West Germany.

RADICAL LIBERALISM

The West German Reconstruction faced with stiff competition from the U.S. found itself placing increasing demands for scientific and technical labour upon the traditional university: institutions which were characterized by their professionalism and which were dominated by idealistic liberal, often elitist, and sometimes anti-capitalist attitudes. The students, who came almost entirely from the upper class, resented such pressures to transform them into a technological working-class.

German liberalism was not, as it is here, rooted in the

economic and political power structures of the society, but was rather a radical idealism which sought individual rights, academic freedom, and decentralized government. Their response to fascism and the extermination of the Jews created a passionate, if often, naive politic. The strong undercurrents of a liberal and idealist resentment were thus coupled with a more open breakdown of the traditional structures, such as the family in a society which had become increasingly consumer-oriented and dominated by the mass media. It was this liberalism, which in North America had been given expression and thus integrated into the power structure, which in Germany sought a radical outlet.

Finding itself in 1960 without the financial support of the SPD, the SDS became introverted and the long theoretical interlude of the early sixties began. Yet the SDS during this period found itself engaged in a theoretical practice in its ongoing critique of the authoritarian university and the ideology it purveyed. This critique was concretely realized in the founding of the Critical University in 1967 in opposition to the Free University of Berlin. The latter had been created as a model of democracy in response to the authoritarianism of the University of East Berlin, but soon found itself fulfilling the ideological and technical needs of West German capitalism with authoritarianism of its own.

CRITICAL UNIVERSITY

Clarifying its aims the Critical University stated that the Free University of Berlin must undertake to transform itself by: 1) engaging in a permanent critique of the educational system coupled with the introduction of permanent reforms; 2) intensifying political work with the help of scientific analysis; and 3) beginning political, social, and economic training of students to develop their critical faculties for their professional lives."

It was clear that the critical university was not simply a counter-institution, but nor was it a revolutionary movement. The SDS sought simply to reflect the disenchantment of the mass of students in a radical way. By integrating critiques of bourgeois ideology at the classroom level with contestative politics at institutional level they situated their movement in a strategy of mass politicization. It was linked with the creative notions of developing a psychological and social counter-milieu yet in a constant confrontation with established institutional life.

But this was not the revolution, nor could it be. The SDS had as its goal a minimum political consciousness of the nature of authoritarianism and capitalist relations as manifested in the university.

Implicit in this goal, however, was the necessity for political action outside the rarified air of the German university. This had been explicit as early as 1964-65 when arising from the earlier periods of spontaneous action and its theoretical phase the SDS coupled its critique of the university with a series of issue-oriented protest campaigns. It was part of what Rudi Dutschke had called "the long march through existing institutions in which awakening awareness must be created by enlightenment". For them, the authoritarianism of the university was inextricably bound up with the repression and alienation of capitalist society as exemplified by the Vietnam War and the West German government's support

for the reactionary elements in Third World conflicts. It was revolutionary reformism. Starting with the consciousness of the people rather than imposing a consciousness they thought appropriate the SDS sought reforms in the educational and social structures with revolutionary tactics. On the one hand, such a politics of experience clarified in a mass way the integrative and total nature of capitalist society and its repressive mechanisms. On the other, it became clear that fundamental institutional reform was impossible without revolutionizing the socio-political and economic formations of capitalism. It was in this way that the basis for a future strategy was delineated.

Particularly sharp was the other edge of their anti-authoritarianism. This was reflected most directly in their responses to the repression of the Polish student movement and the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. In an analysis of the latter event, the SDS ferreted out the roots of the invasion criticizing both the political, economic, and social liberalism of the Czech leaders and the social fascism of the Russian bureaucracy. They posted an alternative strategy for national liberation. And it is in precisely such responses that the SDS demonstrates its uniqueness as a student movement.

THEORETICAL PRACTICE

The theoretical clarity with which they sought to define the forces impinging upon the development of socialist organization gave them the sense of history with which to view their movement as a changing reflection of the conditions which they in part had created. Refusing to conceive of themselves statically in a final state, politically and organizationally, they avoided the cathartic ideological debates which in North America have culminated in a factionalization of the movement which is more antagonistic than it is cooperative. While even today where the SDS finds itself dissolved and re-created in small autonomous groupings who are strategically antagonistic there exists a relatively high level of cooperation in joint efforts.

When in 1965, the U.S. was well on its way to a massive buildup of troops in South Vietnam, the SDS had begun to extend their theoretical understanding of the university in society to concrete protests. They linked the authoritarianism of the university with an opposition to U.S. imperialism. Through 1966-67, the SDS moved from passive protest to resistance and revolutionary political action. The police killing of the student Benno Ohnesorg, the sit-in by 3,000 students at the Free University, and the set-up of the Critical University in the Fall of 1967 signalled the development of active confrontation with the authoritarian institutions in the society. Their position on violence was clear; it was a violence against institutions, not against human beings. Yet they could no longer allow the police brutality unleashed on the demonstrators to go unabated. The right to self-defense and to resist, the SDS pointed out "stands above the legal framework of the state".

The shooting of Rudi Dutschke on Easter 1968 touched off a series of student actions and demonstrations which was met with a violence unknown since the second World War. The response of the police, the press (mainly the Springer empire) and the West German politicians created a backlash which, in turn, gave rise to the passing of the Emergency Laws by the federal parliament. Opposition to the Emergency Laws was widespread, coordinated by the efforts of a previously existing coalition known as the extra-parliamentary opposition (APO).

While the SDS had played a role within the APO before, and were continuing to do so during the current crisis, there was strong opposition to SDS tactics and strategy from the APO and even from within the SDS itself as well as from traditional sources.

It had always been clear to its members that SDS was not homogenous or monolithic, but in fact, it was precisely this understanding which allowed them, through a delineation of the strategic elements within SDS, to attain a unified opposition. Yet the concrete practice of the recent past had put the SDS in close contact with all segments, both progressive and regressive, of the West German Society necessitating a re-clarification of their politics. Within the SDS, it was clear that, if and when Dutschke returned, he would assume a position based on a politic other than one of a personality cult and charisma.

It had become increasingly necessary to integrate working-class politics and articulate demands which were not simply confined to the student movement.

The expulsion of the communist youth from the SDS after the former's opposition to an SDS-led demonstration against the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia was part of the clarification of their politics. While the move was explicitly anti-Stalinist and formed their response to orthodox communist policy, it did not extend beyond the student movement to include an analysis of East German society so crucial to any strategy in West Germany. This was the first split within the SDS, and to an extent prefigured the dissolution of SDS as a student movement.

The Politics Of Experience

This was the Fall of 1968. The last six months had seen a world of revolution and counter-revolution in France, Czechoslovakia, Italy and the U. S. Yet, while traditional politics were being challenged around the globe, SDS once again became introverted. The struggles of a large number of students in an ongoing way had now forced them to look at the kinds of relationships that had evolved in their own movement. Previously their anti-authoritarianism had been directed almost solely at the institutions of the society — outside of their movement — while within its own creation the SDS had developed informal power relationships. These relationships, left unexamined, had become increasingly oppressive. Coupled with the traditional rigid individualism of German liberalism, the movement found itself in tension with its avowed social communism. The hippy movement, whose life-style the SDS had increasingly integrated, paralleled this development and tensions were further exacerbated.

The Winter of 1968-69 found the SDS in disconnected "base groups" internally examining the relationships that had grown up among themselves. This psychoanalytic interlude, while providing a critique of male chauvinism, authoritarian dominance, and an understanding of collective relationships, was intensely microscopic and later led to a dogmatic rejection of anti-authoritarianism. The sexual experimentation, the communization of private property, and liberated human relationships did not develop just among the university students but in fact included high school students and young workers.

Yet the "Commune Movement" was in reality isolated from the rest of the West German society. Its development had been internal and had yet to manifest itself in political organizing at a societal level. And it is precisely this disjointedness which set the wheels of dissent in motion.

The Psychology of Dogmatism

The late Spring and Summer of 1969 saw the SDS as a movement unto itself, yet internally crumbling. The ongoing analysis of personal relationships was viewed by many as a bourgeois diversion and irrelevant to the present needs for political organizing. Yet, for many more, this was an over-reaction. The transcendence of a student oriented movement was a clear political necessity. But, the forms of a future politic had to be based on an understanding of their past experiences and the nature of internal political power. And for those who had rejected that development, the subsequent forms which gave expression to their politics could only be understood in social-psychological terms.

The most avid supporters of anti-authoritarianism in its earlier stages had been able to submerge their personal insecurities uncritically in a mass oppositional organization; insecurities which were exposed in the intensive group sessions of the "Commune" period. Their response was characteristically dogmatic: the socialist revolution can only be made by the masses led by a tight, well-disciplined organization. Thinking that the masses of workers were only waiting for a central committee to lead them they embarked on a course of mass pamphleting and mass demonstrations on issues so universal as to be meaningless. Their pseudo-Maoist rhetoric had little to say to the people they were supposed to lead. While such a subjectivist (we are the center of the world . . .) strategy failed miserably in its initial attempts, it continues, even today, although in a modified form, and as such remains one of the two major sectors of the left wing in West Germany.

The largest section (now distinguished as the non-M-L groups) had also begun to respond to the challenge of re-inserting itself into the mainstream of West German life. The need for political consolidation gave rise to the "Active Strikes" in the universities in the Fall of last year. The withdrawal of students from classrooms throughout the country and organized into "base groups" was to be the spark for revolution in Germany, similar to that of May 1968 in France. But the disenchantment with "student" politics and the consequent splintering into groups no longer involved in the university could not be overcome. The strike faltered and the dissolution of SDS, which had in reality occurred some months earlier, was formalized in January of this year.

Before the consolidation of SDS in the "Active Strike", a number of groups outside the M-L factions had sprung up seeking to root themselves in long-term organizing in the community. Disengaging themselves from the struggles in the classrooms they had, on the one hand, considerably weakened the forces in the university, but on the other hand, had provided the basis for the kind of political work which is presently being carried on in the community.

The Politics of Production

Outside of the M-L groups and a self-proclaimed anarchist wing engaged in "Weatherman-type" tactics, there exists an ongoing process of reconstitution. It is a process of uniting the left-wing in small active groups into one of the two spheres outside the university. In the production sphere — industrial organizing — a plethora of groups are experimenting with various strategies. Some concentrate on a single large factory, organizing for political power in opposition to the unions. Others cover a large number of factories organizing around issues common to all workers, such as the recent nationwide wage negotiations.

Although the strategies are different and in many instances antagonistic there is a noticeable lack of sectarianism. In a kind of politics which is historically noted for its heated polemics there exists a high degree of cooperation in such projects as the Frankfurt workers newspaper, jointly published by three of the industrial groups.

In the consumption sphere — community organizing — groups of students and young workers, such as the Red Panthers, have been mobilizing people particularly in the working sectors of the city around rent-control, welfare, unemployment, etc. Such organizing attempts to show the links between exploitation at the work-place and exploitation in the home and that power rests not in the parliaments but can be exercised only in a process of collective organizing.

The formation of day-care centres, for instance, has posed very concretely the right of women to work. And in turn, the right to equal work has exposed the wedding between capitalist unemployment and male dominance in our society.

Paralleling the movement in these areas is the growth of technical based groups, such as the lawyers' collectives, which provide free legal aid to working-class organizations while attempting to expose the political biases of West German jurisprudence. In medicine the attempt to break down traditional hierarchical decision-making between doctors, nurses and other medical personnel has led to the formation of some para-medical groupings.

History As Present

Thus a movement once based on the rejection by a large number of students of the increasing de-personalization and authoritarianism of the university by its own internal dynamic, and by the inability of capitalism to meet its demands, has evolved into a movement, if somewhat disconnected, firmly rooted in the fabric of West German society. It is no longer a politics of mass demonstrations and widespread publicity but a politics of experience which seeks to unite a working-class in the fight against their common oppression and exploitation.

The SDS has left a political tradition which seeks to clarify their theoretical understanding by means of their political practice. It has by no means been a smooth development, but it provides by far the best and most coherent example of the kind of transition that most student movements in the world today are trying to effect.

West Germany: The revolutionary experience

“Franglais” — the other Canadian Metis

Par Lorne Abramson avec l'aide de M. Alain Meuse, editeur du "Yarmouth Vanguard" et M. Herbert Marx, Professeur à l'université de Montreal.

All the activity in Quebec in recent weeks has brought to light the problems of French Canadians living in Canada, and the difficulty they are having in preserving their language and culture within the federal set-up.

In a teach-in on Quebec at Dalhousie, Daniel Latouche, professor in the French Canada Studies Programme at McGill University suggested that perhaps the rest of Canada would get on better if Quebec were separated. The bilingualism and biculturalism, of which Canada is so proud, is good in theory, but not in practice. As a matter of fact, a French-Canadian outside of Quebec and New Brunswick, has, at best, a 15 per cent chance of preserving his mother tongue. (See chart)

DENIAL OF LANGUAGE RIGHTS

During Manitoba's centennial, Franco-Manitobans might well be mourning the 90th anniversary of the loss of their language rights in that province.

When Manitoba joined Canada in 1870, its act of confederation contained a section protecting English and French language rights to the same extent as the British North America Act guaranteed equal rights in Quebec and on the federal level. This was not surprising, as half the population in Manitoba in 1870 were French-speaking.

However, in 1890, the Manitoba legislature enacted a law entitled, "An Act to Provide that the English Language shall be the Official Language in the Province of Manitoba." Since that time, French has not had an official status in that province.

Eminent Canadian constitutional jurists have suggested that the Manitoba law unilingualizing that province contravenes the BNA Act. Among these authorities are Frank Scott, professor at McGill and Dalhousie, Pierre Elliot Trudeau (before he entered politics) and Bora Laskin (before he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada.)

Even at this late date, if the Supreme Court of Canada decides that the 1890 law is ultra vires or unconstitutional, Manitoba

would revert to an officially bilingual province.

It is interesting to note that the Parliament of Canada has necessarily considered Manitoba to be on an equal footing with Quebec concerning language. For example, the Rules of Private Bills in the Senate requires that notices "when published in the Provinces of Quebec and

Province	French Canadian By Ethnicity %	Mother Tongue French %	French Speaking Only %	% of French Mother Tongue Speaking French only
Newfoundland	3.8	0.7	0.1	16.5
Prince Edward Island	16.6	7.6	1.2	15.4
Nova Scotia	11.9	5.7	0.8	15.0
New Brunswick	38.8	35.2	18.7	53.2
Quebec	80.6	81.2	61.9	76.0
Ontario	10.4	6.8	1.5	22.4
Manitoba	9.1	6.7	0.9	13.1
Saskatchewan	6.5	3.9	0.4	10.9
Alberta	6.3	3.2	0.4	13.1
British Columbia	4.2	1.6	0.2	9.8

Manitoba shall be in both the English and French languages." The Criminal Code too provides for mixed-language juries in Manitoba, as well as in Quebec.

The status of the French language in New Brunswick and even in Alberta has come before the courts. But as yet, there has been no legal challenge to the status of French in Manitoba, although it would not be difficult to set up a test case to challenge the validity of the 1890 ruling.

The situation of Manitoba is of vital interest to both Quebec French unilinguists and English-speaking Quebecers. For, if Manitoba can constitutionally become a unilingual province then it is not inconceivable that Quebec might abrogate the official status of the English language. Ironically, one can envisage those fighting for a unilingual French Quebec hoping that the 1890 Manitoba law is constitutional, while English-speaking Quebecers were hoping

for the reverse.

The official status of French in Manitoba could be easily settled if it were presented to the Federal Supreme Court. However, of almost equal importance would be the educative value such a review would have for Canadians, and the vivid portrayal of the iniquities of Canadian history that remain today.

THE ACADIAN STORY

Two years ago, discussions in Halifax French circles conceived the idea of a provincial French-Acadian federation which would involve Acadian ideas and ideals on a province-wide basis. One of the leaders of the movement was Father Léger Comeau, former president of the Holy Hearts Seminary.

From these and subsequent discussions, the Francophone Society of Nova Scotia was born.

The idea of an Acadian association wasn't unique. In 1890, Church Point was the site of a Maritime Acadian convention, which resulted in the formation of la Société Nationale de L'Assomption. This was changed in the 1950's to La Societe Nationale des Acadiens.

Preservation of the French language was an important plank in all these associations, but language was always linked to the provincial education system, so Acadians in different provinces always faced different problems.

Now, the Francophone Society has assumed the responsibility of trying to protect the rights and culture of Acadians in Nova Scotia.

Gerard d'Entremont, a public relations man for College Ste. Anne, the Federations current president, described the aims of the group.

"The idea of the Francophone Society is to find out what Acadians from all walks of life in Nova Scotia need and want."

In the spring, the group hopes to sponsor a meeting of all French Acadian teachers to discuss with them what they would like to see done in the field of public education.

Financing these events is rather a complex process. D'Entremont explains, "We have cooperation with the Secretary of State in Ottawa. This year we will be budgeting for \$50,000, but we don't get an outright grant. What we have to do is present to the Secretary of State a detailed outline of specific programs we have in



GERARD d'ENTREMONT — The new president of the Francophone Society of Nova Scotia. (Alain Meuse Photo)

mind. The decision whether these will be implemented is then up to them. If they agree with the program, then they'll financially back it. If the program is rejected, then we're out of luck."

The proposed meeting of the French Acadian teachers this spring in many ways could determine the success of the Francophone Society.

The education system in Nova Scotia is unilingually English. French, for many years, was a "foreign language" and in many ways still is. Regardless of the fact that schools in a number of villages in the municipalities of Argyle and Clare had enrollments of 100 per cent French Acadians, the majority of text books were and remain English to this day.

This means French is spoken in the homes, on the school yards and church services, but English is the rule in the schools.

What this has produced is not a bilingual student. Rather, it has given birth to a Metis, a half-breed, a 'Franglais' who, in many instances, cannot address himself or herself properly in either language.

This, of course, brings up another problem. The teacher's college in Truro at the present time doesn't produce bilingual public school teachers. Where would these teachers come from?

At the meeting of the French Acadian teachers this spring, the question of the feasibility of a new program will probably determine the success or failure of the proposed new community college for southwestern Nova Scotians.

At present, one of the basic qualifications for entrance to this institution is that a student must be bilingual. As the present Nova Scotia school system does not produce such an animal, this seems to be another problem. But the Francophone Society is working towards providing that answer.

D'Entremont made this point clear. "The Francophone Society recognizes that the French Acadians are a minority in Nova Scotia. Our aim is not to make our French Acadian students unilingual, but bilingual in the fullest sense of the word."

DGDS gets set

Rehearsals are now in progress for the DGDS production of "Inherit the Wind" by Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee. Production dates are the 19th, 20th, and 21st of March, 1971. The play is concerned with the conflict during the '20s and '30s between evolutionists and hard-core fundamentalists. It is based specifically on the famous "Monkey Trial" of 1925 in which a young schoolteacher named John Scopes was charged with teaching evolution.

Scopes was prosecuted by William Jennings Bryant, who had fallen considerably from his "boy orator" days, and defended by courtroom giant Clarence Darrow, a pioneer in realizing the effects of society in creating the criminal. The trial created considerable controversy at the time and remains one of the classic battles between science and religion.

While "Inherit the Wind" is based on this event, it is by no means a history play. It is powerful drama, and the DGDS should be commended for choosing it for production.

Beginning next week, the Gazette will feature short biographical sketches of some of the people appearing in "Inherit the Wind."

by STEVE MILLS

There are many kinds of mass media, and all are different. This presents a problem for those who deal with media because they're always trying to mix them, and it just doesn't work.

This is the problem I am faced with now. I am going to write a review of "Catch 22," the film, but in order to do so, I must use The Gazette, a newspaper. So before I begin let me say that it won't work and I don't expect it to. What I do expect (and hope) is that this review will encourage any who read it to see the film.

Perhaps, before saying anything, this is what I wish to say — "Catch 22" deserves to be seen. "Catch 22" relates the experiences of WWII bombardier Aram Yossarian (Alan Arkin) who is fed up with war, who wishes to get out by convincing the base doctor he is insane but who cannot because of Catch 22, a somewhat nebulous ruling which states that anyone wanting to get out can't get out no matter what the reason.

Yossarian's experiences are not pleasant. Before the film is over, he sees all of his friends, with one important exception, killed off or insane. One is blown to pieces by US planes attacking their own base, one is literally cut in half by an insane pilot (who

What's real is irrational — Catch 22

subsequently crashes his plane into the side of a mountain), one is killed in Yossarian's plane. The base doctor is turned into a zombie after witnessing his own death, the junior mess officer (Jon Voight) turns the whole base into an enormous, horrifying enterprise, the officers are all totally engrossed in patriotism, first to their country, then to "M and M Enterprises". The general (Orson Welles) wants anyone shot who even hints at hinting at insubordination.

By now, you're probably thinking the whole thing's crazy. And you're right. The audience is aware of it. Yossarian, as he wanders through scene after scene of horrifying insanity, is acutely aware of the fact and that he must escape.

Maybe he does. At the movie's end, he is told that one of his

friends has crash landed his plane in the ocean and rowed to Sweden. In a fit of joy, Yossarian grabs a rubber raft, heads for the beach, and begins rowing off to somewhere.

The atmosphere director, Mike Nichols must create is one of insane desolation, of sickening hopelessness. He does it very well. The viewer is not given a moment's rest. Even when Yossarian is injured or unconscious, we are flashed back to the death of his friend Snowden in Yossarian's plane. (One gets the feeling that this is the event that started it all for Yossarian).

The dialogue (by Buck Henry) is a continuing source of aggravation and confusion and is thus perfect for the film. The characters keep telling each other that everything happening around them is crazy but con-

tinue to believe they may come through.

The acting is good all round, but Arkin emerges on top, not merely because he is the central figure. He skillfully provides the point of reference amidst a mad chaos. The other characters are convincingly insane. Color, lighting, sound, and special effects are all adequate.

All in all, it was quite a well-made picture. But don't take my word for it. Like I said to begin with, my words mean nothing until you experience the film as film. "Catch 22" deserves that much and, in my opinion, a lot more. (I saw the film at Cinema Scotia Square but by the time you read this review, it may have moved to another theatre or be gone completely. In case of the latter, don't despair. Pictures of this quality usually return.)

TEACH-IN

(continued from page 3)

or they proceed, we must answer the following questions. Is underdevelopment inherent in capitalism? Who does government serve — the people or business? What are the real capital requirements of Nova Scotia? What do socialist development theories explain? What are the historical roots of Maritime underdevelopment? And, perhaps most important, what kind of development do the Nova Scotian people want?

COMMUNIQUE

(continued from page 1)

The FLQ is made up of groups of workers who have given themselves the objective of fighting against the daily acts of terrorism perpetrated by the State. The crime of the FLQ, in the eyes of the authorities in power, is not so much that we used violence but that we use violence against the establishment. This above all is unpardonable. This above all frightens them.

It is in the interests of the Establishment to transmit this fear to the population. Primarily to justify an armed intervention into Québec, which, they think, will give them a certain degree of protection. But also, to make it clear to the people of Québec that they had better forget about any ideas about liberation.

But the Front de Libération du Québec knows the population is not duped by such games (tricks), even if the different governments are doing their best to make it look otherwise. This is what they tried in the case of the results of the municipal election in Montreal.

We want to briefly point out some conclusive facts concerning that: the high anglophone voter turnout, the great percentage of abstentions in the "quartiers populaires" and the percentage of votes accorded to workers' candidates in those same areas. After making those observations, it's easy to see that the Civic Party (sic) was elected with the concurrence of scarcely ten percent of the population. And this they dare call democracy.

Québécois, the time for dupery is finished. Québécois, the Hautes bourgeoisies, English and French, has spoken: now is the time to act.

the Liberation, Chenier and Dieppe cells
Nous Vaincrons
Front de Libération du Québec

P.S.

1. Nothing that the police and the established authorities can do will stop the wide circulation of this communique.

2. While and as long as the police forces apply a partial or total censure to the publication of this communique, there will be no news from the Liberation cell. (that which holds James Cross — ed.)

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Dal and Halifax played rugby last Saturday and our photographer brought us back lots of pictures. We have plenty of good photographers who are willing to cover sports events but have a lack of reporters. We would like to see all the team and faculty reps come in and see us in our office in the SUB. We're on the third floor. Any other interested persons will not be turned away.

Helmets needed

by Chuck Moore

Interfac hockey got under way with some real good hockey games being played. The two calibres of players does show up especially when it comes to bodychecking. When an ex-varsity steps into a Mr. Out-of-shape there is bound to be injuries occurring. Sunday's games were not dirty in the terms of hockey, but there was much too much shoving, etc., after the plays were called (if they were called).

There is a rule this year that if a player fights then he is ejected from the league. This means that it must become a personal thing for the referee to decide if a player goes or stays. In my opinion, I think everyone wants to play hockey and should forget about this "got to get even bit". A good hockey game does consist of good checks, though, so lets try to eliminate any further needless injuries in future.

The Law A - Commerce Game could have gone either way, but goaltending was the big difference. A lot of trips went unnoticed by the referees.

Science "A" - Physical Education "B" Game was a

hard-played, rough game which saw many penalties and neither team with an advantage. Referees could have controlled this game better.

Grads "A" - Meds "A" Game consisted of real smooth passing both ways. This was the best hockey of the afternoon. The games were suppose to end at 10 minutes before the hour. Grads scored their third goal about 9 minutes before the hour and regulation time may have expired . . . also a player was injured.

Science "B" - Physical Education "A" Game was a game whereas the ice was getting slow and the players really had to work hard. One player was high stucked and received a bad cut on his face. Officials seemed leary about calling some plays.

Dents - Meds "B" Game was well handled by the referees. An argument developed as to when the game was officially over. (It seems that a timekeeper may be necessary at all league games). Th ice was scraped prior to this game but the players were complaining that the puck was bouncing and was hard to control! We all have this trouble!!

Pucksters lose out

Tigers edged 3-2

The Dalhousie Tigers were edged 3-2 by the Saint Mary's Huskies in a cleanly fought MIHL hockey game last Sunday night.

Dal opened the scoring on a goal by Shawn Boyd midway through the first period. This was the period's only goal.

SMU got the equalizer early in the second period on a pretty goal by defenceman Tim Ripley. Before the period had ended, Darrell Maxwell had put SMU ahead 2-1.

The Huskies controlled the third period and plenty of hustle gave them a 3-1 lead on a goal by Ritchie Bayes.

With only 26 seconds left in the game, Pierre Gagne scored for Dal to make the score 3-2.

Dal almost scored in the dying seconds of the third period, but were stopped by SMU goaltender Goddard, who made two key saves.

Strong performances were given by Hindsen, O'Byrne and Martin for SMU.

However, it was the Dal defence that kept the team in the game. Time and time again they halted the Huskies attack. The score could have been much higher if not for the Dal blue line corps. Ron Naud also played well for Dal.

The game was a strong contrast to the Dal-SMU encounter of two weeks ago. Only six penalties were handed out, four to Dal and two to SMU.

The Tigers were outshot by the Huskies 52-28.

GG's win 23 - 11

Bowl a mudbath

by Lorne Abramson

At 5:30 a.m., November 14, the rain began falling in Halifax, on the turf of the St. Mary's stadium. It made for uneasy footing and perhaps didn't allow for a good assesment of either team's strength, as the Ottawa Gee Gees faced the UNB Red Bombers in the 1970 Atlantic Bowl.

Towards the end of a shaky first quarter, UNB kicked a field goal to take a game lead 3-0. Midway through the second quarter Ottawa completed a 25 yard touchdown pass, and converted for the extra point. With 49 seconds remaining in the half, Gee Gee quarterback Paddon threw another 25 yarder, and 30 yards later, after beautiful broken-field running, Ottawa led 14-3.

As the second half commenced, a beautiful 65 yard punt by UNB brought the score to 14-4, and UNB looked as if they were finally ready to give U of O a fight. Solid defensive work kept Ottawa off the scoreboard until they intercepted a Merrill pass on the UNB 20. Keeper play brought the ball to the 3rd yard line, but UNB held there. Ottawa finally had to settle for a field goal, ending the third quarter with a 17-4 tally.

At this point, UNB again started to move. An exchange of

interceptions left UNB with possession, and one quarter in which to surpass the Gee Gees. On the last play of the quarter, UNB, on their third down and 1, tried and made it. On the next set of downs, knowing that it was getting late, UNB was faced with a third and 10 to go. They sent in a punter and tried a fake kick, but could only make 7 yards, so Ottawa took over on their own 50 yard line. Ottawa punted, and UNB took over on their own 29. Some great mixing of plays by QB Merrill led to a UNB touchdown pass to Rick Kaupp, with the extra point being good. With 8.56 left in the game, the score was Ottawa 17, UNB 11.

Then came the killer for UNB. Penalties smashed their chances of coming from behind to take the game. After a 15 yard facemasking penalty, Ottawa had possession on the Bombers' 40. The Ottawa QB looped a pass over centre, and the halfback scampered down the sidelines to paydirt — the same play that payed off for the Gee Gee's second score.

After a few more futile attempts on the Bombers' part, time ran out, leaving the Gee Gees 23-11 winners of the Stanfield Trophy, and the right to meet Queens at the Toronto Varsity Stadium this weekend in the Canadian College Bowl.

NOVEMBER 15, 1970
Law "A" 6 — Commerce 4
Science "A" 1 — Phys. Ed. "B" 1
Grads "A" 3 — Meds "A" 2
Phys. Ed. "A" 2 — Science "B" 1
Dents 3 — Meds "B" 1

NEXT GAMES
SUNDAY, NOV. 22
1:00 — Meds "A" - Science "B"
2:00 — Phys. Ed. "A" - Dents
3:00 — Meds "B" - Grads "B"
4:00 — Pharm-Ed. - Engineers
5:00 — Law "A" - Arts

MONDAY, NOV. 23
8:30 — Commerce - Science "A"
9:30 — Law "B" - Phys. Ed. "B"
10:30 — Grads "A" - Science "B"

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25
8:00 — Meds "A" - Phys. Ed. "A"
9:00 — Science "A" - Dents

Coming EVENTS

Friday, Nov. 20

— HOCKEY, STU at Dal,
8:00 p.m.

Saturday, Nov. 21

— HOCKEY, UNB at Dal,
8:00 p.m.

— SWIMMING at Acadia,
1:30

— SMU BASKETBALL
TOURNEY

— OPEN DANCE,
McInnis Rm, 9:00 p.m.

Sunday, Nov. 22

— BASKETBALL, SMU
Tourney

— DGDS REHEARSAL

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