

Bucket Bowl Beats Third World Problem

by David R. Jonah

Did you know that it will cost only fifty cents to solve the problem of the Third World?

The Third World, to be specific is any area that supplies raw materials to the Western World such as Africa, Asia and South America.

When statisticians say that the U.S. has six percent of the world's population but uses 60 percent of its resources, those are the resources of the Third World they are talking about.

Now if you should happen to be one of the more sensitive and socially committed students on the University of New Brunswick campus then you can do your bit for the Third World. If you see a connection between your fourth pin-stripe double-breasted suit and the fact

that 12 people are living in a tar-paper shack somewhere, help is on the way for you to change all that.

And if gassing up your car brings on fleeting visions of oil derricks in Biafra or rubber plantations in South East Asia, don't despair, you can still help.

Just put your "Drop in the Bucket".

"Drop in the bucket" campaign has hit the campus through the local efforts of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship a non-profit campus club, interdenominational in nature, which holds fellowship meetings and campus prayer meets through the year. They occasionally sponsor a Christian literature table in the Sub Lobby.

This group has agreed to sponsor the campaign on this campus and is organ-

izing a series of programs to raise money.

Plans on other campuses include kissing booths, 25 cent dances, lottery games and slave auctions. Major beer bashes are planned in areas where breweries will donate large amounts of beer to be sold at 25 cents. The plans for this campus are still unfinalized by the IVCF.

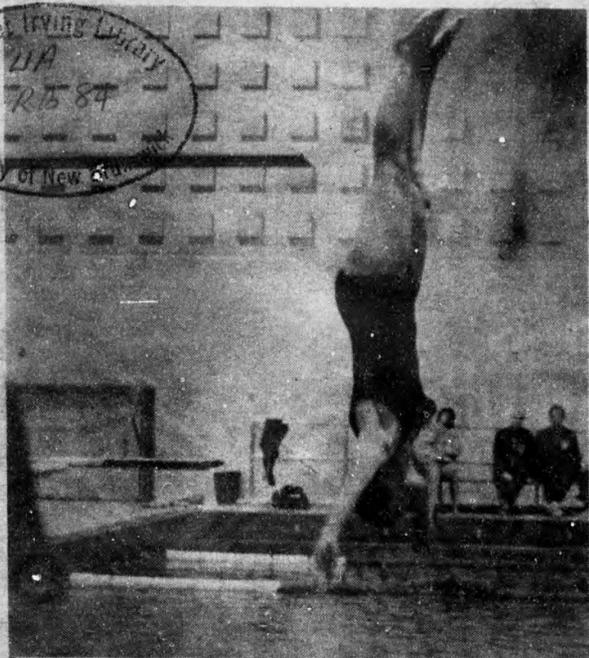
Small brown plastic cigar containers are stationed around the campus for people to put their contribution into. Just 25 cents is being requested from every student because the organization wants everyone to participate in volunteering money in a charitable spirit instead of approaching the students Representatives Council for a large donation.

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BRUNSWICKAN

No. 8 NOVEMBER 13, 1970

Vol. 104



A prime candidate for the AIAA championships, and winner of the past two 1 metre diving events, Michele LaRose is shown just before she entered the water. photo by Dyer

SRC Denounces WMA

by Cheryl Palmer

Lengthy debate concerning the support of the recent invocation of the War Measures Act resulted in an outright defeat of a motion to participate in a national demonstration, set for Nov. 13th, in opposition to the act.

Steve MacFarland, SRC President, briefed council on a letter addressed to the SRC by the Saskatoon Committee for the Defence of Democratic Right soliciting support for planned demonstrations and rallies on that day.

"All it will do," said MacFarland, "will be to gather together those students against the War Measures Act, rather than educate students as to what it entails." Council members decided instead to denounce the War Measures Act as applied under the present situation in Quebec, and any politically repressive legislation that will follow.

It was then resolved that

Tommy Douglas' speech made on the eve of the invocation of the War Measures Act would be available to the students.

STU's request for active participation in the Student Disciplinary Committee was approved.

A representative of the Save The Children Fund proposed that proceeds from the SRC Xerox copier, covering Nov. 9-13th, be donated to the Drop in The Bucket campaign. The motion was passed with the understanding that proceeds would not exceed \$40.00.

With respect to course evaluation of course, professors, and pilot projects. A written draft will be sent to the Senate next month for their approval of the policy.

Council member Richard Fisher volunteered to work on the UNB-STU committee on RUNB. The members of the council set December 5 as the deadline for the presentation of the report.

LeDain Commission...

...In S.J.

Insight Presents Brief

by David McGaw

If the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs was expecting well reasoned response to its Interim Report from the citizens of Saint John, it was sorely disappointed. Most presentations during the afternoon session at the Holiday Inn on November 5 were expressions of personal bias by people who freely admitted having never read the Interim Report. The evening session proved superior with presentations by two doctors, a social worker, Mr. Alastair Robertson of Fredericton, and the Insight Drug Aid Center.

Mrs. Stig Olsson, representing the Saint John Home and School Association, dramatized the frequent inability of our older citizens to separate their thoughts on social drug use from their thoughts on the modern youth culture. Such people seem to lead tormented lives viewing subversion as rampant on all sides. The only context in which drug use is viewed is among long-haired youths with the mythological devil-horned pusher seducing the innocent babe. Certainly we are all aware of the dangers of drug use by immature adolescents but gross oversimplifications and attacks on the young's clothing, hair, and life-styles serve to only further alienate them from society.

As any pharmacist, of professional reputation has to do Mr. Halley MacPherson representing the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society rejected the use of drugs for non-medical reasons. The most interesting recommendations of this brief were the use of computers to keep tabs on people who purchase great quantities of prescription drugs and the forbiddance by law of prescribing amphetamines for treating obesity and depression. This last proposal as pointed out by one Commission member seems to overstep the limits of the pharmacist and enter the realm of Medicinal diagnosis.

Dr. Anna Mary-Burditt of Saint John criticized local media coverage of the interim report of the Le-Dain Commission. The coverage, she said, "concentrated on the aspect of the report advocating the softening of penalties for use of drugs, and ignored over 500 pages of the report dealing with other things.

Mrs. Marian Perkins, a field representative with the N.B. Department of Health and Welfare identified alcohol, not pot as the number one misery. She said, "Alcoholism causes more misery, heartache, suffering, deprivation, despair, and mental breakdown than all other disease combined."

please turn to page 14

where it's at

brought to you by Dixie Lee

bruns classifieds

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13

Hockey UPEI at UNB 8:00 p.m.
 IVCF SUB Rm 26 8:00 p.m.
 Red & Black Revue Playhouse 8:15 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Football UNB vs U. of Ottawa Atlantic College Bowl at Halifax.
 Cross Country Canadian Championships UNB Red Harriers at Vancouver.

High School University Day Tilley Hall 102 9:30 a.m. - 12 noon and 1-5 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15

CTV "University Challenge" UNB vs McGill in TV debate. 6 p.m.

SRC meeting Sub 7:00 p.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16

Legal Aid Committee Interviews Sub Rm. 217 & 219 12:00 noon-1:30 p.m.

Action Corps Sub 7:00 p.m.

Chess Club Sub 7:00 p.m.

Women's Lib. Sub 7:00 p.m.

Rap Room General Meeting Tilley Hall 102 9:00 p.m.

Engineering Week

Opening Night

Head Hall Theatre

Guest Speaker Dr. G.U. Ball

Conferring of Honorary Presidency on Dr. J.O. Dineen

Presentation of Princesses

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17

Engineering Week - Tours of Head Hall Students from other universities - 1-5 p.m. General Public - 7-10 p.m.

Radio UNB Commission Sub 7:00 p.m.

Karate Club Sub 7:00 p.m.

Legal Aid Committee Interview SUB Rms. 217 & 219 7-9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18

CSA Meeting Sub 12:55 p.m.

Legal Aid Committee Interview SUB Rm 217 & 219 12:00 noon-1:30 p.m.

Engineering Week - Tours of Head Hall High School Students - 1-5 p.m. Wig & Pistle SUB Ballroom 9-11:30 p.m.

Forestry Association Meeting Tilley 102 7:00 p.m.

Forestry Association program on "Pollution and Ecology Awareness" Tilley 102 7:00 p.m.

UNB History Club Speaker -P.B. Waite Carleton 139 7:30 pm

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Engineering Week Hockey Tournament - 10:00 am -1:30 pm
 Foresters vs Engineers Hockey Game 1:30 - 2:30 pm
 Floor hockey, basketball and volleyball at gym. 7:30 - 10:30

Legal Aid Committee Interviews Sub Rms. 217 & 219 7-9 pm.

Karate Club Sub 6:00 p.m.

FOR SALE

New UNB leather jacket, size 38. \$25.00 Phone 475-6411.

1969 Raleigh Mini Bike. Excellent condition, great for campus. Contact: Nancy Anderson, 5-9133.

Hockey skates, size 7-8. Racing skates (men's), size 11-12. Room 233, Aitken House.

UNB leather jacket. Excellent condition. Size 36, phone 454-6556 between 6-7 p.m.

One rose formal, size 12. \$5.00
 One brown semi-formal, size 11-12 \$7.00. Phone 475-5758.

1965 Rambler American, black-white top, convertible, automatic low mileage, whitewalls, show-room condition. Phone 454-3963, after 5:00 or at noon.

"Ken Watson" curling boots. Men's, size 8 1/2, black, only used one year. \$10.00. Call 454-4115 and ask for Ted.

Acadian, 1969, six cylinder, 140 h.p., automatic, one owner, low mileage, excellent condition. Reason for selling: owner moving to USA. Price: negotiable. Call 454-5397, after 5:30 p.m.

Pair of Men's skates, size 11, pair of Ladies skates, size 7, call 472-3293, after 5:30. Both pairs hardly used.

'66 Triumph Spitfire, radio, hard and soft top, winterized, new tires. Phone 357-6538.

'66 Epic, excellent condition, new motor, new rear end. For further information, contact Bruce 454-4115, reasonable price.

One TV and one chrome set. Both for \$35, TV, only \$20. Call 454-9558, after 5.

RAP ROOM

General Meeting

Monday Nov 16th

Rm 102 Tilley Hall 9 p.m.

EVERYONE WELCOME

Electric Guitar and Beltone Amplifier, for \$85. Excellent condition. Rm. 317, MacKenzie House.

Trailer, furnished, Available immediately. 472-9883.

12 string guitar and case (Framus) Very good condition, six months old, \$50.00 or best offer. Phone 454-8224.

For Sale: Gents skates size 11, Ladies skates size 7 excellent condition, \$7.00 pair 472-3293 after 5:30 p.m.

12-inch portable T.V. Excellent working condition. \$75. Call 454-2754, ask for Peter.

COMING EVENTS

Saturday, November 21st. Chinese film "Beautiful Duckling," Head Hall, 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Admission 75 cents at door.

TRANSPORTATION

Drive to Dalhousie, N.B. this weekend. Will help to pay for gas. Call 475-9129 after 6 p.m. and ask for Susan.

Drive to Halifax for 2 girls on Nov. 13. Call Sue, 454-6711.

Ride, needed to Halifax, for two Friday afternoon, December 25, or Saturday, December 26. Return also needed if possible (hopefully Jan. 3 or 4). Will share costs. Call George or Brian, 454-6785.

Needed ride to Boston any weekend. Contact Neil Cryer at 454-3091 between 5 and 7.

LOST AND FOUND

Man's wallet Brown. Contains important ID cards. Call John Wilson, 454-9553.

A sterling silver charm bracelet if found please call 475-9243, ask for Yvette.

Lost: small pink change purse with white beadwork on outside. Contains small amount of change and various objects of sentimental value. Will finder please return to commissionaire's desk on main floor in library. Reward will be offered.

MISCELLANEOUS

Essays typed: Professional secretary 9 years in the business, foot-in' the bills while her of' man sweats it out in university. 25 cents a page - accuracy - pick-up and delivery arranged - 472-3293 after 5:30 p.m.

Young professor desires attractive and intelligent girls for dates. Call 454-5135.

There are over 200 paid for, yet unclaimed yearbooks in the SRC office. Have you picked up yours?

Needed - Dog house any size. Please call 454-4523 and ask for Charlotte Harper.

Student wishes to tutor in first year Mathematics. Call Jeffrey Lubin, 454-3491. Leave message.

Don't miss

The Contemporary Jazz Quintet

in the PLAYHOUSE Nov. 23

A Creative Arts Committee Presentation





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the flower and it's struggle

Women's Liberation could be most aptly typified by the broken crockery men are finding in their kitchens lately. Another great illusion neatly shattered. In our moment of consternation let us all be assured that this can hardly be termed a "petticoat revolution". Even the actual members of Women's Lib. would make any male in his right mind sit up and take interest as far as appearances and actions are concerned. This may come as quite a shock to the general public but Women's Lib. is not a massive union of lesbians - which would seem to be one of the more popular assertions - nor is it a gathering of freaks.

By Pepita Ferrari

But before this article even reaches the lay-out tables, demands for PROOF, WE WANT PROOF! can be heard. Like every word that has gone to press since 1450 A.D. those of the opening analysis are hardly indisputable. Imagine yourself entering rm. 103 (sub) for the weekly Monday Night gathering of Women's Lib. If you happen to be male you would be pleasantly asked to leave. Not that your support is not desired but as was duly explained male presence at these meetings has proven intimidating to discussion. It was soon obvious that Women's Lib consists of highly informed and concerned members. There is no garble. Everything was carried on with a strictly serious and business-like approach. It was most impressive to hear that included in the immediate publicity campaign was an eight minute CBC presentation. Two of the members, Sara Beyea

and Carol Hamilton-Smith were chosen to give an introductory program for the movement the next evening, to be broadcast live at 6:00 p.m. This item was noticeably surrounded with an aura of apprehension. Quite understandable, since this will be the first real exposure Women's Lib will receive in Fredericton.

Furthermore, a rap session by invitation of a St. Thomas Soc. prof is on the campaign agenda for the week, as well as a guest appearance at a Unitarian Church service. Amidst all the plans of action arose the problems of baby-sitters for the mothers in the group. The suggestion of plunking the children (minus rubber pants) in some unsuspecting male's lap was offered. A touch of reality for the cause.

Speaking of causes, this was brought up by two newcomers at the meeting. What exactly is the objective of Women's Lib? In brief it is a concentration on women's inopportunity rather than overall discrimination in the world. It follows that there is an absence of party politics in the movement. Left or Right is irrelevant.

To date woman has been orientated to derive pleasure from her wifely and household duties as opposed to the satisfaction found by males in their careers. There has always existed the economic unit of the women and children at home as the consumers and the man outside the home as the supporter. But the conditions created by today's society must be faced and not bundled up with those of yesterday's societies. For example, over-population is a pending serious threat to

our survival. By terminating women's role as the homemaker and offering her a new role in society, the situation could be greatly alleviated. Consider this point too; women are increasingly utilizing educational facilities. If women are denied equal pay and free access to jobs, a phenomenal amount of these facilities is going to the dogs.

When confining the women and children to the boundaries of the home we are also failing to appreciate the adverse affects it is having upon the growth of the child. All of society is responsible for the up-bringing of each new infant but it is obvious that in the majority of households there is a deprivation of masculine influence on the children. This only creates ideal conditions for the over-affection of the mother which has been suggested as serious hinderance to the mat-

uration of the child. Children are subconsciously initiated from infancy by their mothers to "need them". But it has been repeatedly proven that both parents have hidden desire to get away from the children. Quite a conflict in the mother.

So give the woman her career and where does that leave us? vehemently cry the male populace. All the positions will be occupied by females. Not so. Taken at face-value, woman's grand exodus from the house would seemingly leave the man with nothing better to do than wash dishes. But the fact is that women occupy the low-salary, hard-labour positions. How many men would tolerate the dictatorship that the masses of secretaries are subject to?

The matter of day-care centres was subsequently and

legitimately then discussed. Are the children of working parents destined to roam the streets? This is a major point on the Women's Lib platform. The fact is that the larger portion of juvenile admissions to hospital are due to maltreatment in the homes.

Aside from equal pay and free access to jobs as well as government-subsidized day-care centres, free abortion is under heavy discussion in Women's Lib. It was most noteworthy that Mrs. Susan Pajajri of the Social Services (Fredericton branch) has offered to set up a two-way abortion referral between her organization and the campus Women's Lib. This would make information freely available on the subject. Women's Lib is at war against coat-hanger abortions. This whole issue will be delved into on Nov. 23 at 8:00 p.m. in rm. 103 of Carleton Hall. The Women's Liberation of Fredericton have arranged to present "Illegal Abortion" (courtesy of the National Film Board) to be followed by an open panel discussion - only made possible with your support.

Maybe you've been wondering about Women's Liberation Topics covered at the meeting would fill a book with ease. It is a widely concerned organization but it is hardly out to shake the campus. Don't worry about being dragged out of your cosy corner by an armed co-ed to be tortured and brain-washed. You might even venture out and purchase some of the literature Women's Lib. have on display concerning the movement, in the sub on Thursday afternoons and evenings. You might even appreciate in some small way the advantages the fairer sex present (other than as bed-mates). Could be that society is in for another one of its changes.



photo by Jomini



Due to their demands for equality of position they have no names.

photo by Jomini

COMMERCIAL PRESS SLEEPS

The subject of Quebec and the state of mis-named, mis-appended insurrection that the small nation - province finds itself in, has defied analysis for most of its history.

The truism that Quebec can only be explained by sensitive Quebecers remains true even in this day of advanced communication.

The articles are done in the most part by disgruntled journalists who want the truth to be brought out and they desire to write with abandon; that the total disregard for advertisers can provide the Last Post is very similar to the Mysterious East.

The copy which you find in our supplement is of the highest journalistic

copy which can be written; for the men who are writing that copy are residents of the Montreal area, who are vitally concerned about the happenings in their home and have a vital interest in the future of their home.

It is disturbing to find out as rumors and visitors come to Fredericton commenting on how the commercial media is covering up many of the occurrences in the Quebec crisis.

To further your understanding of this rather difficult situation we have attempted to bring you the inside facts on what is going on.

From this information it will be possible to take a much more enlightened stance on the events in Quebec of the

past month.

One of the more interesting details brought out by the articles in this edition is the reasoning behind Pierre Trudeau's implementation of the War Measures Act. The state of apprehended insurrection to which he was painfully aware as he made his decision appears to be the knowledge that public opinion was not set in the right direction and he wanted the course of drift changed.

The articles we have received on Quebec from sources other than the commercial media leave us very shaken as we realize the amount that can go on in this country while the rest of the nation sleeps. Obviously the commercial press is sleeping too.

FEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACK

reversal

Teachers' College students - dubbed slackers. The students, up the hill have earned the reputation, but this is the year we reverse the title.

Last year T.C. Frosh students under the brilliant motivation of one, Richard Merrill, this year's S.R.C. President and the leadership of one, Blane Hatt, gathered together and internally protested many of the courses, that we were being offered at Teachers' College. As a result a curriculum committee was set up by the S.R.C. The committee did a critical study of courses, sought out student opinions on a board scale and follow-it up, by making recommendations to the administration. These they felt, as a result of the study, would better the college courses.

Our fine faculty of professionals, freely allowed us to express our views and many open class discussions took place. Following this, many other internal movements took place and their success, has lead our administration, as a whole, to recognize and acknowledged us as a responsible student body.

-There are no longer bells between our classes.

-Girls are no longer prejudiced for wearing slacks to classes.

-Curfews are no longer enforced for female students. Our administration has abolished this ritual.

-Smoking is no longer prohibited in our cafeteria. I could continue, but need it!

The entire staff. I think, listened to us, respected our views and worked in corilation with us, to make Teachers' College, truly a college. The following are statements made by the head of our practise Teaching Department; Mr. Hidlebrond:

"What Teachers' College is is what you, the students make it. And if you go around running off at the mouth degrading it or allowing others to, then you're stupider than I think you are.

-Don't sit on your assets and do nothing. I know there is ability here, I'd like to see you use it.

-We're not going to tell you how short or long your hair should be, but for God sake comb it.

-I've never seen a finer bunch of students than we have right now at Teachers' College.

-And, the people of T.C. certainly, don't have to take a back seat to U.N.B. or anyone else."

Last year Bob MacLeod, U.N.B., Bus. Admin. 3-in a letter to our newspaper, had this to say of T.C.

"T.C. is apathetic? - Bull

One of the biggest gripes at TC seems to be the Apathetic attitude of students concerning activities and events. Not so - Last Thursday at UNB we had a Biafran Work-In. The success of the event was largely due to the many TC students who took part. The girls were doing everything from pumping gas to baby-sitting while the guys were out washing windows and cleaning basements. (Not everybody works their ass off now days for nothing more than a worthy cause.)

Our sincerest thanks to those who were such a great help. On behalf of the Human Right group at UNB.

Thanks
Bob MacLeod
Bus. Admin 3

I have only left to say that, we will be the Teachers, many of us, of the children of those who have ridiculed us at our own consent, but no longer with our consent. We, at T.C. can take great pride in that, we are, many of us, already in our first or second year in a field of specialization. We have proven our leadership ability on this campus, in many ways. If you have been so busy condemning us in the past perhaps you have forgotten to keep up the pase we set for ourselves. In conclusion we urge you to find out about us, a little at least, before you condemn us so quickly and unvalidly. Look at our participation in Radio UNB for a prime example. Or just look our graduate students in third year UNB or STU this year. We have undoubtedly proven our spirit gull and leadership ability and we demand recognition of this campus, now!

Sam McCue
Elementary 2

medias praised

I would like to express my thanks to the Brunswickan and Radio UNB for the improved press and radio on campus.

The last issue of the Brunswickan was the best paper, to my knowledge, that has been turned out by your staff in years.

Radio UNB has done an excellent job on putting the oldest residence on campus back on the air. As for your programming, I can see a slight improvement which to me is a step in the right direction for your future plans and goals.

Please keep up the fine work because this campus certainly could use some of the initiative that these two organizations can show when it is needed.

Yours respectfully,

Andrew H.
Arts III

personal protest

As you may know the SRC voted last Sunday Eve to denounce the War Measures Act and any politically repressive legislation that will follow. The vote was (9-6-2).

I am very much against this action personally and I am sure the majority of students are also against this action that has been taken by the council.

The majority of Canadians aren't affected by this legislation, in fact only a few thousands are affected. These "political" and "innocent" prisoners are criminals in any sense of the word and should be treated as such. This was a crisis of major proportions in Canada's short history and I sincerely believe Trudeau acted in the proper manner. These actions do not solve the basic problem, that of the French and English "facts".

The objectives of the SRC are among others, Article 2 (c) "to serve as the recognized medium in non-athletic activities between the student body and the University authorities, the government, and the general public." If we are to be recognized we must make the right decisions and vote responsibly which we didn't. The SRC has represented the whole campus contrary to the attitudes of the student body.

This has been written with apologies to Spiro Agnew and Dave Jonah.

Sincerely yours,
Rick Fisher
Bus. Admin Rep. on SRC

BRUNSWICKIAN

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PARENT GROUP IS MILES FOR MILLIONS

Cont'd from page 1

The goal of the national group under the leadership of some socially conscious students at Western University-John Gorman is their leader-are attempting to raise \$50,000 for education purposes in under-developed countries.

The Toronto Varsity, University of Toronto student newspaper, quotes Mr. Gorman as stating that the drop in the bucket campaign is an opportunity for every post-secondary student in Canada to get involved with his fellow man.

"Students are demanding social change and this is one way for them to do something about it," says Gorman.

"If every student across Canada would give 25 cents which to our standard of living is just a drop in the bucket compared to their daily spending habits-it would go a long way," says the organizer.

The Varsity has some considerable criticism for the campaign along goal basis but states that the whole campaign is definitely on the up and up.

Their questions arise on the value of pumping our ethnocentrism into other countries, through educating the third world.

The organization behind Save a student campaign originated in Great Britain in 1919 with a dedicated Englishwoman, Eglantyne Jebb, who saw the impact of war and natural disasters on children and felt strongly that something should be done for them.

The organization after several names changes came to Canada in 1921 as Cansave and has several Canadian programmes in operation. The group has since taken out a Federal charter and is presently governed by a Board of Directors who last year raised \$1,535,401. in their various campaigns.

The parent group organizing this Drop in the bucket campaign are also the sponsors of such well received campaigns as Miles for Millions.

The promoted aim of drop in the bucket is to assist international education in accordance with the United Nations proclamation that 1970 is "International Education Year." "We wish to give everyone in the third world an opportunity for education," says promotional material.

Of interest to UNB students are the plans for a Canadian Save the Children Fund College Bowl to run in connection with the college Bowl to be held in Toronto late this month. This university may be represented at that game if the Bombers win tomorrow's game against Ottawa.

The whole campaign, with due respect to the good intentions of the campus IVCF is a very slick promotional drive which is basically hon-

est in that it is not ripping off money from students for devious promoters. Only 15 percent of the money raised is used in organizational overhead although that represents a substantial sum when the amount raised is in the millions.

The huge glossy professionally designed posters in abundance on campus were designed free of charge by the Toronto advertising firm of Spitzer Mills and Bates while a theme song for promotional purpose has been cast by RCA Victor.

The Varsity article found the casting of a theme song for a social protest movement quite entertaining and another paper thought that it would probably serve to change the whole context of certification of protest groups in the country.

The theme song is to be used in connection with the bucket push from Halifax and Vancouver, to Toronto for the College Bowl on November 21. The bucket push will stop at several campuses across Canada which are participating in the bucket bowl.

As yet, it has not been released when the specially prepared Chrysler trucks carrying two eight foot buckets will be at UNB. The trucks like everything else to do with the campaign are being donated in this case by Chrysler Corporation's social conscious, corporations social conscience, as are the special chauffeurs and paint used to decorate the trucks.

Just a drop in the bucket you understand. Now this might seem like a lot of money to be invested in raising \$60,000 dollars but it appears that it is just one way our American-Canadian industries can show their true moral and social tenor to the students of the world.

Lest the role of Imperial Tobacco company be not appreciated, it must be noted that those little brown cigar jugs of indestructible plastic with "smoke Old Port Cigars for that Rum-Wine flavour" number 10,000, at a slight cost to the company of \$6,000.

Despite the amount of money being donated by Canadian business to educate and encourage Canadian students to contribute to such a worthy cause, Mr. Gorman proudly boasts that the whole campaign is completely student organized.

The Varsity records Mr. Gorman as stating that Students need have no fear that their money will be well spent, and he gives his conception of how the money will be spent to help the illiterate third world.

"What we do is build a \$100,000 model school in Kingston, Jamaica then we can bring people in from all over the country and show them how it was built".

Then the natives go out and build copies of the public school all over the country. Native cultures and values cannot but help but thrive.

The author of the Varsity story raises some poignant points concerning international relations and the wisdom of sending our education methods and value judgements to the third world.

The following remarks are taken from that article as a suggestion, for those of an alternate opinion, and are not meant as a opportunity to ruin the campaign.

The facts stand on their own and only a conscious decision by the individual can dictate the willingness to support the "Drop in the Bucket" campaign for the education of the Third World.

Cansave, and the students behind 'drop in the Bucket', do not seem to be aware of the fact that some foreign aid programs are in a state of spiritual crisis. CUSO, for example, is wracked with an internal split. A new faction is claiming that importing Western culture wholesale into the Third World is doing as much to destroy native initiative as the previous centuries of economic rape did to destroy their resources.

But Cansave hasn't heard about that, nor has John Gorman. And what is tragic is that John Gorman and Terry Morgan, behind their pinstripe suits, are quite honest and quite concerned. Their consciences, like those of the majority of us, are in turmoil.

But as the subconscious is to conscience, so is the pocketbook to charity. And the subconscious is warning that an honest Western withdrawal from the "less fortunate" countries might fray the pinstripe-and make it hard to find oil for the Chevy.

From this comes the very human rationalization that what's good for us is excellent for them. Now, since 'Drop' speaks so feelingly of education in this regard, why not look briefly at what 'education' really means in their terms.

In 'Black Skin, White Masks' Frantz Fanon describes what happened when the French bequeathed their schools and teachers on Morocco...and created the endless broken drama of black mothers beating their children for speaking Creole:

Speak only French, only French French like the Frenchman

French like in France French! French! Does Fanon seem out to context, in this article? Small wonder, when you mix charity, social change and kissing booths in your concept of 'education'.

And if Fanon is out of context, how much more so is the larger question of whether we have anything to contribute to the Third World. We give them the education that has deadened the minds of our own children.

From the education grows the industry and the society that's poisoning our own continent. The Western economy bears some comparison to the lung cancer patient who keeps a pack of cigarettes by his hospital bed to offer to visitors.....

Far from being disconnected, these matters are intimately interrelated. The occasional scientific voice is raising the possibility that the spreading of Western industry throughout the Third World would help destroy the already-precarious oxygen balance of the atmosphere.

But if we only collect enough quarters, perhaps some galactic businessman will appear to peddle breath to us...

Inchoate, say the drop-in-the-bucketers. To them pollution, culture disruption, the end of communities-all are dreadfully unconnected. Fragmentary. Irrelevant.

They are the servants who go forward with a bucket of quarters to educate the-ignorant World without end?

CUSO in the seventies

"CUSO's role in the Seventies" set the theme for the ninth annual meeting of Canadian University Service Overseas, held November 7-9 at Lac Beauport, near Quebec City.

In his first annual report since taking over as chief executive officer in July, Executive Director John Wood stressed the need for CUSO to respond to the new challenges confronting it in the Seventies.

He stated:

"The world society we live in is a dynamic one. The fact that developing countries are developing is reflected in their changing demands on us. If CUSO is to play a meaningful role in the international community, these changing realities must be faced in terms of organization, structure and objectives."

Commenting on a "signifi-

cant" difference in the type of personnel requested by overseas governments, the report noted: "Trained teachers, experienced health, natural resource and technical people are all in high demand but short supply."

CUSO--an independent, non-profit organization--currently provides more than 1,100 personnel to work for governments and agencies in over 40

please turn to page 12

EDUCATION

JUST A
25¢ DROP
IN THE
BUCKET

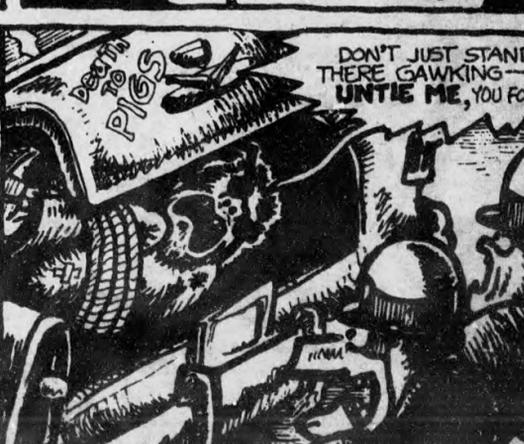
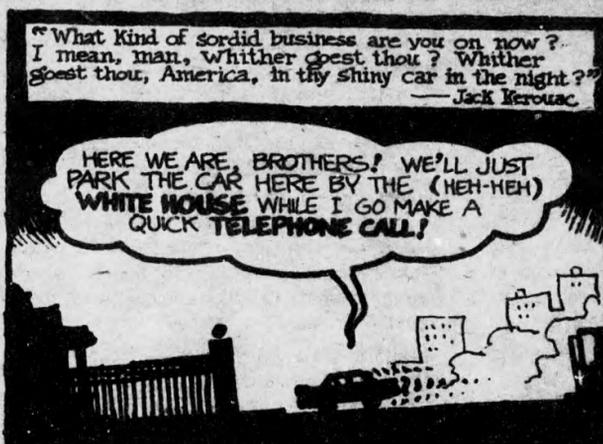
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India, South America
and Turkey.

And hell, what's
two bits anyway.

THOSE FABULOUS FURRY Freak BROTHERS



Insight Wants Drug Aid Centres

continued from page 1

Alastair H. Robertson, a UNB graduate who is involved with students co-operative housing, provided the most scholarly presentation of the day reacting to specific recommendations in the Commissions Report. He argued that legal controls are not effective in regulating the use of drugs and should not be used. He advocated "social control" of drug use, similar to that which controls the use of alcohol now. After twelve years of pot puffing he could see no medical or social reason for a legislative ban on the use of marijuana. Robertson contended his use of pot is solely for pleasure and enjoyment and in no way a "crutch" or "escape from reality."

The Insight Drug Aid Center urged that the legalization of marijuana not be allowed to develop as the issue of contention for the Le Dain Commission. The concept has too many emotional connotations and could provide public backlash to the extent that no viable governmental drug policy would emerge from the report. If it manages to effect an all-around sane social and educational approach to drugs, the problem of unduly heavy sentences will take care of itself. The social and informational structures to achieve this sanity will never develop if a wildly emotional issue is allowed to crowd out all other considerations. As a matter of fact, the press has virtually taken it for granted that the Le Dain Report has recommended the "legalization of marijuana," and picked this out as the high point of the recommendations.

Insight urged that drug aid centres be set up in major communities, that a province wide drug education program be undertaken, that a rehabilitation center for chronic drug user be established, and that drug analysis laboratories be set up insight pointed to general laxation in record cross-reference at the local level as the cause of people obtaining multiple prescriptions of the most commonly abused drugs (i.e. barbituates and minor tranquilizers).

Tom Bishop, representing "The Group", a Saint John association of young people who offer counselling and referral services to drug users, told the Commission he had little co-operation from Saint John residents or organizations, and medical personnel who will treat seriously all drug users. Mr. Bishop cited that as recently as six weeks ago hospital personnel referred a drug user seeking help to the R.C.M.P. This aroused the concern of Commission member, Dr. Heinz Lehman who believed this incident to contradict the ethical code of the Canadian Medical Association.



A vote is taken in the Senate; the new Student Senators begin their Senate careers. L. to R., foreground: Michael Cochrane, Paul Campbell, Tom Ekers, and Don MacBeath. photo by Gallagher

Senate Allows Funds For Fine Art Acquisitions

by Philip Wyman

The senate passed a motion to recommend to the Board of Governors that one-percent of all monies spent on new building projects be allocated toward the purchase of fine art acquisitions.

An additional motion was also passed to set aside a sum not less than 10 thousand dollars annually for the purchase of fine art acquisitions plus an attendant curatorial fund.

Prof. Baker, on behalf of the Curriculum Committee made a motion that the University acquire the services of a full time Historian of Science and be attached to one of the existing academic departments.

Discussion of the motion was favourable, but because of the rarity Histories of Science, it was suggested that the search begin quickly for it would be

long and tedious. The motion was then passed.

Several recommendations were tabled until future meetings among them a much discussed three part recommendation from the Science Council concerning; a request to change the UNB Act to include full time lecturers amongst those eligible to vote in Senate elections; that the report proposing granting B.Sc.

degree students transferring to Dalhousie U. or Dentistry be accepted; the final part of the recommendation concerning the proposed Physics Building be tabled until more information is gathered.

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Everyone Invited to W & P

A new feature for this year's Engineering week is the "Wig and Pistle" to present engineers' musical talents.

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The Special attraction for the evening will be "The Great

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Tickets for this affair can be obtained from class representatives at 50 cents for E.U.S. members and \$1.00 for non E.U.S. members.

-W.T. Robertson

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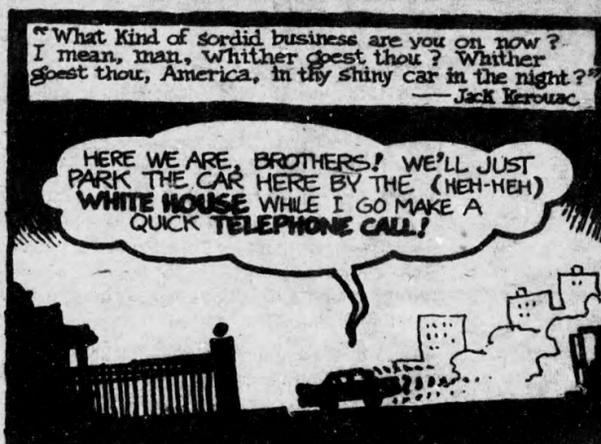


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100 Volunteers Needed

by Judy Janes

Help! Rap Room is looking for student volunteers to assist in a new project starting for the first time on the UNB campus.

As the name implies, the project involves setting up a place to which students can go at any time of the day or night and talk to other students of matters of personal concern.

"Any student who feels lonely, homesick, depressed, worried, or who just wants to let off steam will come down to the room and rap whenever he likes," said a recent policy statement.

For the project to be a success at least a minimum of about 100 volunteers are needed to help. No experience is needed and they can be from any faculty. The only requirement is that volunteers be willing to lend an ear and a few hours of their time to those seeking assistance.

Rap Room volunteers do not give advice, but act as referred agents on the problems involving legal, medical, financial, or personal matters. Rap Room coordinates with various service organizations both on and off campus in assisting students with their personal affairs.

The primary purpose of the Rap Room project however is that there be a listening ear available for students who just want to talk out their difficulties.

Students who are really interested in offering their assistance to this project are invited to attend the next meeting of the Rap Room on Monday,

November 16th, at 9 p.m. in Tilley Hall, Room 102.

Information can also be obtained by telephoning 454-5725 and asking for Bob, Gary, or Dave, who are committee members for Rap Room.

LBR Problem To Sub-Committee

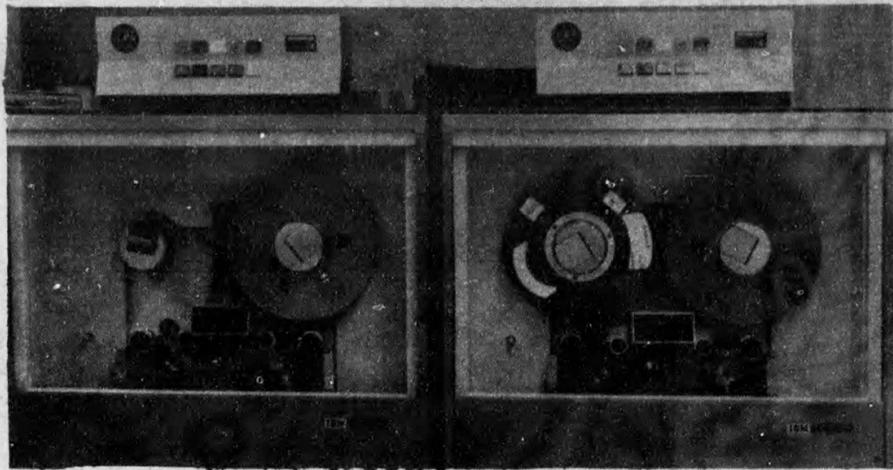
The Student Services Committee has relegated the responsibility for housing the students of LBR next year to the Housing sub-committee. Ruth Spicer, the accommodations officer at UNB, is the chairman of that sub-committee.

The residents of LBR will not have a place to lay their heads next year if a donor cannot be found to provide funds for the reconstruction of the building. Peter Kent, the Dean of Men, said at the meeting that "support may be forthcoming. We're just sitting and hoping at present."

"We have a verbal promise (from the donor) but nothing in writing," commented Kent.

The Dean of Women, Mrs. Kidd, said that there was a possibility that the LBR students would move to the Maggie Jean residence next year.

The chairman of the Student Services Committee, Dr. Norman Whitney, promised "definable information" by the next meeting. "Our sub-committees are very fast," he added.



Two IBM 2401 Mod II Magnetic Tape Units on the IBM System/360 Mod 1-50 in Head Hall. Tapes are one-half inch, nine track, 2400 feet long. All nine tracks are read or written simultaneously, 800 characters per inch of tape. Photo by Jomini

Computers Expensive But Useful

by Gordon Jomini

The IBM System/630 Model 1-50 digital computer, located in Head Hall, and thirty or so key-punch units scattered across the campus, cost the University in the neighborhood of \$32,000 rental per month, equivalent to a commercial purchase price of about \$1.5 million. It is worth the price?

The rental figure does not tell all of the story: some of the machinery is owned by the University, and some more by the N.B. government. IBM maintenance-scheduled and otherwise is included for some of the machinery. However, the computer is never-the-less an expensive bit of circuitry.

The computer is also an educational tool as well as a computing machine. This division of interest is reflected in the two departments directly concerned with the computer -- the Department of Computer Science and the Computing Center.

The Department of Compu-

ter Science started with a Master's degree program and now has, in addition, several undergraduate credit courses (CS2001, CS2002, CS4211, CS4212); these courses are service courses offered to students and faculty in all faculties.

A four year undergraduate degree program will likely be initiated in two or three years time, according to W.D. Wasson, Director of the Computing Center and Head of the Department of Computer Science. Prof. Wasson also said that there will not be a PhD program in Computer Science in the foreseeable future.

The Computer Center is a service organization, providing computing facilities for students, faculty, the University Administration, and external users, i.e., industry (NBTel, Canadian National Railways, N.B.E.P.C.), governmental agencies (Federal and Provincial), and other universities in the Maritime provinces.

Computer usage runs 300 to 400 hours a month, roughly broken down as follows by Prof. Wasson:
external 10 per cent
undergraduate 10 per cent
UNB Administration 10 per cent
Computing Center 20 per cent
Graduate, Faculty research 50 per cent.

The apparently high figure-20 per cent - for the Computing Center is not high by industry norms. This time is used for the development and implementation of systems programs and programming systems.

Precise accounting of computer time across the UNB campus is not yet available but will be in a few months when an extensive (computerized) accounting system is enforced. It is hoped that some of the information gathered will indicate areas of low usage. Prof. Wasson said that "our utilization is low"; however, he expects computer usage to "expand

Continued on Page 15

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The of h

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On the other han housework. There th both working, and Sounds simple...but most common male the real politics of



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"I'll clean well dirty,

The real politics of housework

By Pat Mainardi

Adapted from the Guardian

Reprint from Excalibar

Liberated women — very different from Women's Liberation! The first signals all kinds of goodies, to warm the hearts (not to mention other parts) of men. The other signals — housework. The first brings sex without marriage, sex before marriage, cosy housekeeping arrangements, ("You see, I'm living with this chick") and the self-content of knowing that you're not the kind of man who wants a doormat instead of a woman.

On the other hand is Women's Liberation — and housework. There the fun begins. Equal partners, often both working, and sharing household maintenance. Sounds simple... but the game is on. Here are some of the most common male moves, and their interpretations, in the real politics of housework.



Evasion tactics

"I don't mind sharing the housework, but I don't do it very well. We should each do the things we're best at."

Meaning: Unfortunately, I'm no good at things like washing dishes or cleaning floors. What I do best is a little light carpentry, or moving furniture. (How often do you move furniture?) Also meaning: The lower class (workers, blacks, and you) are trained to do menial jobs, why waste manpower training someone else? Also meaning: I don't like the dull stupid boring jobs, so you should do them.

"I've got nothing against sharing the housework, but you can't make me do it on your schedule."

Meaning: Passive resistance. I'll do it when I damned well please, if at all. If my job is doing the dishes, it's easier to do them once a week. If washing the floors, once a year. If you don't like it, do it yourself oftener, and then I won't do it at all.

Guerilla warfare

"I don't mind sharing the work, but you'll have to show me how to do it."

Meaning: I ask a lot of questions and you'll have to show me everything, everytime. Don't try to sit down and read while I'm doing my jobs because I'm going to annoy the hell out of you until it's easier to do them yourself.

"We have different standards and why should I have to work to your standards? That's unfair."

Meaning: If I begin to get bugged by the dirt, I will say something like "This place sure is a sty." I know that all women have a sore called "housework is ultimately my responsibility," if I wait long enough, you'll do the work. Also meaning: I can provoke innumerable scenes over the housework issue. Eventually, doing it all yourself will be less painful to you than trying to get me to do half.



Deterrent attack

"I hate it more than you."

"Housework is too trivial to even talk about."

Meaning: Housework is garbage work. It is beneath my status. It's degrading and humiliating for someone of my intelligence to do it. But for someone of your intelligence...

Myth and propaganda

"This problem of housework is not a man-woman problem. In any relationship between two people one is going to have a stronger personality and dominate."

Meaning: That stronger personality had better be me. "Man's accomplishments have always depended on getting help from other people, mostly women. What great man would have accomplished what he did if he had to do his own housework?"

Meaning: Oppression is built into the system and I as a white male receive the benefits of this system. I don't want to give them up.

"In animal societies, wolves for example, the top animal is usually a male even where he is not chosen for brute strength but on the basis of intelligence and cunning. Isn't that interesting?"

Meaning: I have historical, psychological, anthropological, and biological justification for keeping you down. How can you ask the top wolf to be equal?

Special tactic for radicals

"Women's Liberation isn't really a political movement."

Meaning: The revolution is coming too close to home. Also meaning: I am only interested in how I am oppressed, not how I oppress others. Therefore, the war, the university are political, women's liberation is not.

Despite the sometimes funny, sometimes annoying strategy of men in this all-too-real situation, it is important that women keep their reactions within an understandable framework. Here are a few things to remember.

Study the problem

He is feeling it more than you. He's losing some leisure and you're gaining it.

Most middleclass men are not accustomed to doing monotonous repetitive work which never results in any lasting or important achievement. If human endeavours are like a pyramid with man's highest achievements at the top, then keeping oneself alive is at the bottom. (Sounds strange...) Men have always had servants (you) to take care of this bottom strata of life while he has confined his efforts to the rarefied upper regions. It is thus ironic when they ask of women — where are your great painters, statemen etc. Mme. Matisse ran a millinery shop so he could paint. Mrs. Martin Luther King kept his house and raised his babies.

It is a traumatizing experience for someone who has believed himself to be against the oppression and exploitations of human beings to realize that he is doing the same thing to you, whom he loves, in his daily life: to



understand that his rationalization ("Women don't mind") is basically the same as that of the racist who says "Niggers don't feel pain."

Be prepared

Arm yourself with some knowledge of the psychology of oppressed people everywhere, and a few facts of the animal kingdom. Playing who runs the gorillas is silly, but as a last resort men bring it up all the time. Talk about bees; If you feel really hostile, bring up the sex life of spiders: He fucks her, she bites his head off.

Jews, immigrants, blacks and women have all employed the same psychological mechanisms to survive — admiring, glorifying, those who are harming them, and wanting the oppressor to like them. Remember that blacks and Jews at one time felt whites and Germans really were superior.

Life - contact

In a sense all men everywhere are slightly schizoid — divorced from the reality of maintaining life. This makes it easier for them to play games with it. It is almost a cliché that women sending a son off the war feel greater grief because they bore and raised him. The man who foment these wars did not have that kind of contact, and have a more superficial view of the worth of human life. One hour a day is a low estimate of the time one spends 'keeping' oneself. By foisting this off on others, man has seven hours a week, one working day more to play with his mind and not his human needs. Over the course of generations it is easy to see whence evolved the horrifying abstractions of modern life.

Check up

Keep checking up. Periodically consider who's actually doing the jobs. These things have a way of backsliding. Use timesheets if necessary. Also remember which jobs are worst, must be done every day or are dirty. It's more pleasant to pick up books, newspapers etc., than to wash dishes. Alternate the bad jobs.

Make sure you don't have the responsibility for the housework with occasional help from him. "I'll cook dinner for you tonight" implies that it's really your job and isn't he a nice guy to help.

Beware of the double whammy. He won't do the little things he always did because now you're a 'liberated woman', right? Of course, he won't do anything else either.



engineers to decide which cont... out

Peggy Kinghorn:

Peggy is a Fredericton girl. She is a second year Arts student as well as an X-Ray technician. She enjoys skiing, swimming and boating and the crafts of "Batik", Tie Dying and leather working. She is also interested in flying and is taking a correspondence course with Atlantic Aviation. Peggy is interested in seeing the rest of Canada after working in Labrador City last winter.



photo by Ekers



photo by Ekers

Eloise Lewis:

Eloise is a Quebec beauty from Montreal. Her main interests are "love", skiing, tennis, and guitar playing. She is active in the Red 'n Black and also the Action Corps where she tutors Indian students. She is considering a career in journalism after college and hopes to visit Europe especially Czechoslovakia

Main Event Crowns Queen

Miss Engineering for 1970-71 will be chosen from a field of four candidates and the Queen will be crowned at the Engineering Ball.

The Ball this year features the music of the Thomists' and will be held at the Sub Ball Room on Friday November 20 from nine until one.

The candidates for Queen are Nancy Carr, Eloise Lewis, Peggy Kinghorn and Janice Beaugrand. From these beautiful ladies the Queen will be selected by popular vote of E.U.S. members.

Last years' Queen, Mary Sedgewick will be on hand to officially hand over the crown to the new Queen.

The Ball is one of the main attractions of engineering week which necessitates the limiting of the number of tickets available. Tickets available for Class Representation will be distributed on a first come first served basis for \$4.00 a couple.

The fifth year Mechanical class are looking after the arrangements of the Ball for this year.

Bull Attends Opening Night C

Dr. G.V. Bull, president of the Space Research Corporation, will be guest speaker at the opening night ceremonies beginning Engineering Week.

The Engineering Week will be officially opened on Monday, Nov. 16, at 7:30 p.m. in the main auditorium of the Engineering Building.

Dr. Bull graduated from the University of Toronto with first class honours in Engineering Physics and continued on to receive his PhD at the same university.

He joined the Defence Research Board at their Valcartier establishment in Quebec, doing research on high velocity projectiles.

ENGINEERS AGOO

Sports play an important part in the life of most engineering students and for this reason special emphasis has been placed on sports during engineering week.

The Forestry-Engineering hockey game provides the situation where these two aggressive faculties can release some of their hostilities towards each other.

The Forestry-Engineering hockey game provides the situation where these two aggressive faculties can release some of their hostilities towards each other. This feature will take place at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday at the Lady Beaverbrook Rink.

This year the Engineering team selected to face the

Nancy C

Nancy Carr is a second year Arts student who is a hockey player.

In 1961 he joined the McGill University School of Engineering and received his B.S. in Mechanical Engineering.

Bull's topic will be "Space Research 1960-1970".

President, Dr. Bull is to be confirmed as President of the Engineering Society.

Members will be determined between the various faculties from 10:00 until 11:00 p.m.

On Saturday night at the Lady Beaverbrook Rink, the Forestry-Engineering hockey game provides the situation where these two aggressive faculties can release some of their hostilities towards each other. This game will be followed by a game of basketball.

At the Lady Beaverbrook Rink there will be a netball, and volleyball, and interclass

... out of four possible, they prefer



photo by Ekers

Nancy Carr:

Nancy is a local girl from Nashwaaksis. She is in her second year Arts and majoring in English. She hopes to follow a career in journalism but first wants to travel across Canada. Nanie is a hockey fan, enjoys good musci, and is a pool shark.

Janice Beaugrand:

Janice, a second year arts student, comes to us from Beaconsfield, Quebec. She is an honors math student especially enjoying "Fairbairn's mystery hour at 8:30 in the morning". Her favourite class is Computer Science which is held in the Engineering Building. After getting her BA, Janice hopes to continue on for a Masters in Computer Science or her B. Ed. Next summer she hopes to work in Germany with Students Employment Europe.



photo by Ekers

Openlight Ceremonies

1961 he joined the staff of McGill University as professor of Engineering Service, Mechanical Engineering Department.

Bull's topic will be "December 1970".

President, Dr. J.O. is to be confirmed as President of the En-

gineering Undergraduate Society for valuable assistance he has given to the organization.

The princesses will be presented to the Student body during the opening ceremonies. A number of professors will be on hand to determine if these ladies are suitably equipped to represent the faculty.

Open House Head Hall

The Engineer Undergraduate Society will be holding open house in order to familiarize students from other universities, schools, members of other faculties, and the general public with the faculties of the Engineering Building.

Wednesday afternoon from one until five a number of high school students from all over the province will be visiting Head Hall hoping to determine if their real interest is in engineering.

Each class has been invited to prepare a display and the most attractive displays will receive prizes. During the open house labs in all departments will be open and students will be on hand to explain the experiments being performed.

Tuesday from one until five Head Hall will be entertaining students from the University of Prince Edward Island, Mount Allison, University de Moncton, and Technical schools at Moncton and St. Andrews. Tuesday evening from seven until ten the building will be opened to the general public. At this time any one is invited to come and view the displays.

Guided tours will be available leaving from the main lobby to ensure that no one will miss any of the interesting displays set up.

RS A GOOD JOCKS

esters will be determined by a tournament to be held between the various engineering teams on Thursday from 10:00 until 1:30.

On Saturday night, November 21st, at the Lady Beaverbrook Rink, the fifth year engineers will be testing their ability (at hockey) against the faculty members. This game, to get under way at 6:30 will be followed by a game between the student wives and graduating engineers.

At the Lady Beaverbrook Gym on Thursday evening there will be a number of games of floor hockey, basketball, and volleyball between faculty and students and interclass competitions.

SRC Bulletin

The following motions were passed at the November 8th meeting of the SRC:

"Be it resolved that the following persons assume their duties as members of the SRC: Rick Fisher, Rita Dillon, Robert Elgee, Michael Richard, Martin Litchfield, Harry Stevenson, Nandarmar Khemchandani and John Lewis."

"Be it resolved that St. Thomas University be made full member of the Student Disciplinary Council." Be it further resolved that the SDC constitution be referred to the constitution committee to make any necessary changes and present the amended constitution to the SRC at a later date.

Be it resolved that all proceeds from the operation of the SRC Xerox machine during the week of November 9 to 16 be donated to the Drop In The Bucket Campaign."

"Be it resolved that Thomas Douglas's speech, made on the eve of the proclamation of the war measures act be made available to students."

"Be it resolved that the SRC-UNB publicly denounce the war measures act as applied, under the present situation in Quebec and any politically repressive legislation that will follow."

"Be it resolved that UNB-SRC join the Association of Student Councils, it being understood that there be no financial outlay involved."

"Be it resolved that Richard Fisher be appointed as member of the UNB-STU committee on R-UNB and that the deadline for such committee report be extended to Dec. 5th."

"Be it resolved that Martin Litchfield be appointed to the Applications Committee."

The UNB-SRC voted Sunday evening to join the Association of Student Councils. This association was formed with the aim of providing for students of universities, services which they might find beneficial. Among those the association does provide and is organizing to provide are those such as charter flights to Europe, at greatly reduced rates; a system of international student identification cards; and cut rates on car insurance.

At the present time, a large number of universities are members of the association. The University of Dalhousie is the first one in the Maritimes; UNB is the second.

Action Corps Expands

by John Colli

"Full-time tutoring is a must and should be immediately examined and set up," claims Graydon Nicholas, Law student and Indian. This remark constitutes the main theme of Nicholas' Summer '70 Report as Education and Recreation Counsellor for the three Reserves in the Fredericton area. Action Corps, started in September of 1969 at UNB, has been very successful thus far in meeting Mr. Nicholas' demands.

With Dan Horseman as co-ordinator, Action Corps members from UNB, STU, and TC accept invitations from homes on the Kingsclear Reserve for the purposes of tutoring Indian children in elementary and secondary school grades.

Because Action Corps cannot provide full-time tutoring service, groups of students travel to the Reserve every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Recruitment for the Corps members this year was a major success as eighty-six persons volunteered their time and energy.

Consequently, the organization's interests have expanded to tutoring inmates at the NB Central Reformatory. Reaction to the Corps aiding inmates at the Reformatory has been favorable. Tutoring consists of assisting persons taking NB Correspondence courses.

A second tutoring service at the Reformatory caters to individuals who have a very low

reading ability. Members involved in this subsidiary service enhance their teaching ability by witnessing adult training and education in Minto.

The major problem facing the future development of Action Corps is transportation. A willing contingent of volunteers and not enough cars to

transport members to the Reformatory is a common occurrence.

What is Action Corps really all about? Ask any active member and he is liable to tell you the answer may be found "in the living rooms of Indian families and the awesomely drab classrooms at the Central Reformatory."

Volunteers from 80 localities

continued from page 5

developing countries on two-year assignments at approximately local, not Canadian, salaries. Qualified Canadians are recruited through a network of 80 local committees at universities, institutes of technology and community colleges from coast to coast.

In assessing changes necessary to meet the new trends in overseas requests, the 200 delegates attending the annual meeting considered a working paper drafted by a small study committee. Intended to focus attention on major issues and help delegates formulate recommendations, the paper had already been discussed at regional conferences.

Main topics included cooperation with other development agencies; country and job selection criteria for overseas operations; problems of recruitment, selection, fundraising, public education, or-

ientation, and the domestic involvement of returned personnel and other groups on Canadian operations.

Establishment of an office of Job and Scholarship Information to assist returning CUSO personnel.

Anyone interested in learning more about CUSO should contact:

Prof. Simon Leigh Faculty of Business Administration UNB

Prof. Brian Kinsley Faculty of Sociology Department STU

Mr. John Evans Law Student UNB 475-6757

Both Mr. Evans and Prof. Kinsley are returned CUSO volunteers.

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ETHIOPIA

culturally different but essentially the same

by Dale Hinchey

The author of this article has just returned from Ethiopia, where he observed the local culture while constructing a community hall. Dale Hinchey is a 3 year Arts Student from Fredericton, enrolled in Sociology. "The trip gave me an insight into how people can be different culturally, but essentially the same."

The government consists of an elected assembly which acts as a rubber stamp for his Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie; the supposedly benevolent monarch. His benevolence is over-rated.

There are only approximately 1000 freshmen students admitted to Haile Selassie University (the only university in the country) each year, because of the sheer limitation of space, yet his Imperial Majesty can maintain at least a half dozen palaces (and they are palaces) with gates, guards, gardens, stables, lions and all the paraphernalia necessary to the conquering Lion of Judah himself. Over seven million dollars per year is spent by the Ethiopian government on internal security men.

STUDENT ACTIVISTS

Students seem to be the only people who try to instigate political change.

When we were in the ancient walled city of Harrar; I was told by an Australian missionary who had been in the country seven years, that we were involved in any subversive political activity.

There were several students who described last year's student riots which had occurred in January of 1969. All the schools in the country had to be closed for many weeks.

Even high schools received damage from student stonings. Apparently University students had staged a demonstration against his majesty who dispatched armed police. The result was 20 students were shot. The leader of the university student movement was assassinated in the streets of Addis A Baba while walking his girlfriend. Students generally blame government agents for the assassination.

I also talked at great length with several students from Harrar who had been offered a scholarship to Canada. After his participation in the student unrest his scholarship was denied. Government agents had shot his best friend (who was a student leader) as they both were walking from a bar.

Several days later he himself was caught by the police, whipped until his back was permanently scarred and deprived of water for three days at the end of which time he was given salt water.

He was made to divulge all the names of people he knew who were organizing the student movement.

Ethiopian students seem to be the people who are really politically active. The majority of the population is pastoral in nature and their greater concern is in obtaining enough food

for their families. The days of the monarchy I am told, are numbered. When his Imperial majesty dies (he is now 72) the country will be gripped in a violent struggle for the throne—either by the military trying to execute a coupe or by familial successors of Selassie trying to obtain the throne. The students, if they can ever reorganize will themselves be pressing for benevolent dictatorship. (Che Guavera is a hero.)

DEFINITIONS OF HAPPINESS

The Ethiopian citizen has few human rights yet the government, as a member of the United Nations, issued stamps, celebrating International Human Rights year.

The whole tone of the government would seem to be aimed at maintaining the people at a low level of political and social awareness. All books are politically censored.

There is no law regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages. Cities may have several breweries and distilleries but no dairy. The drug laws are incredibly lax. With the amount of money being spent on internal security law enforcement would be no problem.

Thus a full grain bin, a few dollars in one hand and a bottle in the other is the definition of happiness for many. the educational system is becoming polarized along technical lines except for high school students and the limited number of university students with whom the future of the country may ultimately rest.

CANADIAN CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL

Canadian Crossroads International is an incorporate service organization designed to send university students to African countries each summer.

The organization as a whole was instigated in 1958 by the Rev. Dr. J.H. Robinson, a seeply human black pastor from New York. The intent of Crossroads Africa is to establish lines of communication between the west and newly emerging states of Africa, a cultural cross-fertilization program as it were.

This summer The University of New was fortunate in having two representatives chosen by Crossroads Val Carson (Sierra Leon) and Dale Hinchey (Ethiopia).

Approximately 250 students from U.S. and Canada of all races and religions went to countries of both east and west Africa. Forty per cent of the Crossroads were black Americans.

Each group was given a project under a development program of the particular country to which they had been assigned. Projects included building a school of youth hostel, digging a well—just about anything from building roads to hauling rocks from a quarry. However, the project is only secondary in nature; the primary concern is cultural interchange with the host society in which one is located.

For the first time in Crossroads history, a group consisting of French Canadians were sent to the Galion Republic.

The Ethiopian project was under the Ministry of Community Development and consisted of the building of a community centre for the town of Bedeas, Harrar Province. The project was situated on the side of a hill.

The work site had to be levelled, foundation dug, rocks put in for a foundation and a timber frame erected. After this mud was to be mixed with straw and the walls plastered. The roof was to be made from corrugated material. The buildings 300 ft. by 100 ft. dimensions made it suitable for a community meeting hall where literacy classes could be held, women's clubs could meet as well as teach-ins on medical hygiene.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

Our primary objective -- to mix with the people and learn about the Ethiopian way of life was hindered by the fact that the main language of Ethiopia is ambaric and since the country has never been colonized, ambaric is also the language of business and government. Students learn English in school and we never lacked for interpreters when we needed them. The people themselves were open and friendly in our town where the population was partially Moslem, and part Orthodox Christian. The traditional religious rivalry expected between two different religious philosophies was also present.

Our group was invited to dinner several times and we ate ambaric style.

The every day living situation and the kinship bond which rose through work, bar hopping, being invited to dinner and sports were found to have developed several close friendships. Parting at the end of the visit was indeed a difficult task.

The question may be asked - what is the relevance of what we did? Did our trip to Africa become a travel tour type of thing? The relevance of our accomplishment was that we proved that ordinary people, not diplomats nor politicians, but people can become steadfast friends even though racial and cultural dicotomy is tremendous. We found the people basically friendly.

THE FOURTH WORLD

The majority of Canadians and Americans regard Africa as a jumbled backward continent, retaining the colonial concept of tigers, tribes and troopers. Africa is on the move. They are the fourth world. Africa consists of emerging nations -- the same as China is an emerging nation with whom the West must ultimately deal.

It is not well that some of the ignorance and misunderstanding about Africa be dispelled -- that is why each crossroader must give a minimum of 50 lectures about his/her experiences. Look for notices on these lectures which will be supplemented by beautiful color slides.

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Computer Centre Needs Money

Continued From Page 8

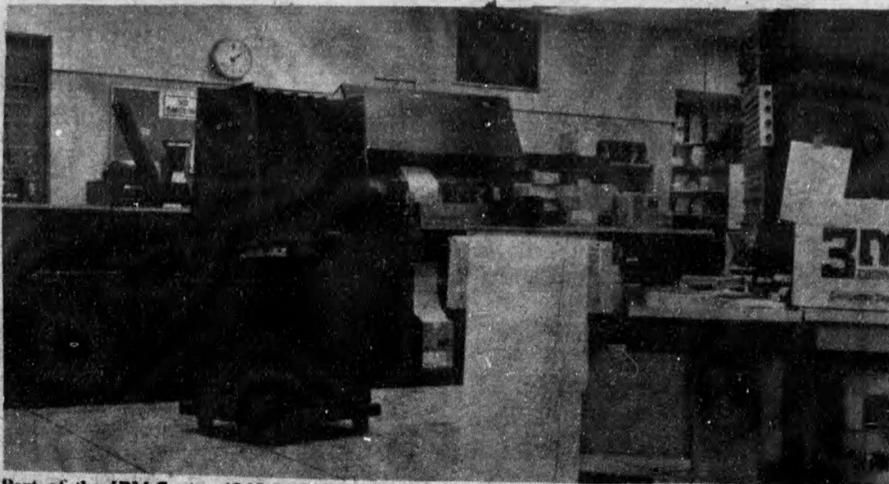
further into other departments", i.e., departments other than the Computer Science and Engineering departments.

Prof. Wasson's major problem is everyone's problem-money. The Computing Center and the Department of Computer Science are both operating on a skeleton crew, "much understaffed for our equipment and size". In fact, with a few exceptions, the staff of the Computing Center and the Computer Science Department are the same, by necessity, not choice. Present priorities are on the development of the Department of Computer Science. Both physical space and staff are badly needed. There is no lack of qualified people to staff the Department, nor is there a lack of sophisticated machinery with which to equip the Computing Center, but according to Prof. Wasson, the problem is "getting them into the budget".

Prof. Wasson wants to improve the quality of undergraduate instruction, a difficult problem in itself in the computer science teaching at the undergraduate university level is no more than five or seven years old, and says that the University needs more credit service courses in Computer Science. But money only goes so far, and it must be split between the Computing Center staff, Department of Computer Science staff, and the computer itself.

At this school, and others, the Computing Center is still expanding faster than the rest of the University, says Prof. Wasson, mainly because of the rate at which computer technology is developing. The System/360 at UNB is only three years old, yet already Prof. Wasson would like to replace the S/360-150 CPU (Central Processing Unit, i.e., to the innocent, the "brain") with a System/370 Model 155 CPU, keeping the existing peripheral equipment-the two card readers, the two printers, the two tape drives, the disk drive(8 disks plus one spare), the optical page reader, the display units, the goof-ball printers, etc. The Computing Center needs the newest equipment to offer the most up-to-date computer training, and the Department of Computer Science needs more staff to offer the best computer-orientated education, a staff that can devote their full time to the Department.

To increase utilization on and off campus, the Computing Center has several remote terminals on and off campus, as well as two TWX telecommunications links. These remote terminals transmit over wires data to and from the computer processing, and with the TWX links, the S/360-150 at UNB can communicate with, i.e., and the demand for computer facilities and time increases, and usually more money is made available.



Part of the IBM System/360 Mod 1-50; 2540 Card Read-Punch; 1403-NI Printer (with cover raised); and 2050 CPU. Whole system costs UNB \$32,000 per month-an expensive bit of circuitry.

Photo by Jomini

Terrorism:

Mass Resignations Soon ?

by T. J. McMullen

Closer scrutinization of students identity cards for entrance to the Tri-campus Student Union Building may result from acts of vandalism terrorizing and excessive violence experienced here over the weekend.

Sub officials have expressed concern for their own personal safety and mass resignations are being contemplated among student supervisors unless certain policy changes are initiated.

Past experience has shown that by making the computer easier to use, and by quietly expanding its applications both on campus and in the rest of the Maritimes, the interest in and the demand for computer facilities and time increases, and usually more money is made available.

The \$1.25 per hour they receive is apparently not worth the risk involved in keeping order between the numerous patrons of the building on a weekend evening.

The primary motivation of this dissent within the ranks appears to be the disturbance which occurred this past Saturday night. In what was termed by Paul Brown, student night porter, as a "near riot", several fights broke out between students of St. Thomas University, Mount Allison, and University of New Brunswick.

Alcohol appeared to be the main cause of the fracas as students from STU, wandering into the Sub from the STU beer garden in their cafeteria. They took exception to students from UNB and blows ensued.

Six or seven separate fights erupted and after fifteen minutes the juke-box was shut off upon Mr. Brown's instruction. He then announced that the building was closing. This was accomplished without further incidents by one a.m.

Sub officials fear that the building is rapidly becoming a place to be avoided by a large majority of the student body due to the unrest.

Most students, it is felt, prefer the atmosphere of a social meeting place rather than that of a tavern or prize-fight ring. This series of incidents are the first of its kind this year, although last year the Sub of-

ficials experienced similar incidents.

Vandalism of a different kind was also reported at the Sub this past weekend. The yearbook office was broken into early Saturday morning at approximately 4:30 a.m. Entry was gained through an unlocked window with the aid of a screwdriver. No money was taken and a camera was overlooked when an office desk was jimmied open.

After overturning a trashcan in front of the office, the intruder continued down to the Versafood office in the southwest wing of the Sub.

There, while apparently trying to pry a vent off the office door, he was noticed by a janitor. The janitor failed to stop him, and went for help. The night porter and janitor returned to find the man gone and can offer no explanation as to how he left.

UNB Security, working with Fredericton City Police, have failed to come up with any significant fingerprints or leads.

The break last weekend into the games room of the Sub netted the culprit (s) an undetermined amount of money. Other than the fact that a key was used to gain entry to the building, UNB Security have little to go on.

"This is getting to be a much too serious game for me and I don't know whether I want to continue in this position with the risk involved. If a guy is desperate enough to break and enter this building (the Sub) he's desperate enough to do most anything," said the night porter on duty on the of the break-in.

The possibility of new security regulations was discussed at a meeting held last evening after press time.



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Legal Aid Underway at UNB

by Dale Hinchey

The Legal aid system in our society would seem to indicate that justice is only for those who have the necessary access to funds. The amount of justice one receives is proportionate to the amount of money he may spend in hiring a legal representative.

Law students of the newly operative Legal Aid Committee (L.A.C.) of UNB are providing free access to legal knowledge as a community service.

The law students were conducting interviews on Nov. 9 in rooms 118 and 120 of the Student Union Building. There were four interviews during the first half-hour (from 12:00 pm. to 12:30 pm.) and several students approached the commit-

tee on behalf of other but were not interviewed.

If a person has a problem, the L.A.C. will help him to define whether or not he has a legal claim as well as the nature of further legal action. The L.A.C. will then refer the person to one of several Fredericton lawyers. Here the role of the committee may end unless the lawyer desires the law students themselves to research the case so as to defer cost of legal services, especially if the person concerned has no such funds available. However, actual court costs must be paid by the individual or someone else, but with some financial understanding must be achieved with the lawyer.

When questioned as to whether or not they would be involved in drug prosecution, the

students said that they could do little because the defendant would definitely require a lawyer. All they could do would be recommend a good one.

Most of the claims forwarded by students are expected to be common landlord-tenant disagreements and small debts.

The L.A.C. also expects to establish some degree of co-operation with such groups in Fredericton as Insight and the Human Rights Commission. Until the New Brunswick Barristers Association and the Provincial government sort out their difficulties, it appears that the law students will be the only organization providing legal aid service in New Brunswick. The L.A.C. are attempting to organize in St. John as well.



The commission's interpretation of the War Measures Act; STU-SRC Vice-President closes the door on our reporters. photo by Gallagher

RUNB Commission Holds Closed Meeting

In the midst of confusion, the UNB-STU committee meeting on STU's involvement in Radio UNB was closed to the press Tuesday night. Bill Akerley the apparent chairman of the meeting, gave no reason for shutting the doors to the press.

After the meeting, one of the UNB committee members, Rick Fisher, said that it was through our (the committee's) own ignorance that the press was kept out. He added that he would talk to UNB SRC President Steve MacFarlane and STU SRC President John Smith about press attendance at the next meeting.

The meeting lasted an hour and a half.

"In terms of achievement, very little was accomplished (at the meeting), but we set up a good base with which to proceed on", said Fisher.

The committee is made up of 2 STU SRC representatives, Bill Akerley, and Rick Fisher, the lone UNB SRC committee member.

Fisher may have summed up the atmosphere of the meeting when he said, "if they're (UNB-STU) not smart enough to appoint someone who knows what he's doing..."

by Bill Anderson



Do you know someone taking the Evelyn Wood Reading Course? Ask them how they like it. It's being offered again in January. Watch for more information in the Brunswickan

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Canadian Students to Use AUCC Facilities

by Tom Mc Mullen

Recently, University of New Brunswick Student Council President, Steve MacFarlane, attended university conferences in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The National Student Presidents' Conference, held from October 29 - November 1, was immediately followed by the Associations of Universities And Colleges of Canada conference held November 2-5.

The main item on the proposed agenda for the NSPC was to be the setting up of a national student union to replace the now defunct Canadian Union of Students (C.U.S.). However, when the delegates arrived at the conference, so many different opinions and ideas were expressed, it was immediately realized that a national student union could not possibly be realized.

The delegates, who, in the words of Mr. MacFarlane, "ranged anywhere from reactionary conservatives to wild-eyed radicals", then discussed the role of student councils within the university. Opinion was divided on the subject, with some delegates advocating a social service form of student government while others held to a policy of political activism.

However, most delegates appeared to be in favor of consumer-producer theory of student government. This is based on the idea that the university is the producer (of education) while the student is the consumer.

The student council of the university then attempts to ensure that the student receives the best possible education for his money.

On Sunday, Nov. 1, Mr. T.C. Douglas, leader of the New Democratic Party in Canada, spoke on the War Measures Act. Following his speech, dele-

gates discussed the WMA and decided, contrary to Canadian Press releases, against mass demonstrations across Canada on November 13.

"It was felt that such a demonstration immediately after Remembrance Day, would arouse the wrath of Veterans," said Mr. MacFarlane.

Teach-ins, and other like methods of information, were thought to be a far better method of showing opposition to the WMA.

Mr. MacFarlane felt that he received a national perspective of what other universities were accomplishing across Canada.

"All I have to do now," he said, "is decide which ideas are suitable to UNB."

Mr. MacFarlane is to submit a report on the conference to the SRC at their weekly meeting Sunday evening.

Immediately following the NSP Conference, the AUCC, at its annual meeting, proposed the setting-up of a student-directed research program. This would consist of eight students - two from the Atlantic region, three from Quebec-Ontario, two from the West and one from the Canadian Association of Graduate Students.

Students will be selected by the university student presidents to serve a term of one year. Future appointments will be made at the annual AUCC conferences.

Prof. D.C. Blue, Registrar of UNB, felt that the program would benefit both the student body and the university. "The AUCC has a very good secretariat.....why not use it?" he said.

Professor Blue attended the conference along with several other members of the UNB administration, including President J.O. Dineen.



photo by Rudnikoff

above

Connie Keith grins with pleasure as her name is announced as the 1970 - 71 Business Queen.



photo by Rudnikoff

A more composed Connie Keith smiles for an official photograph.

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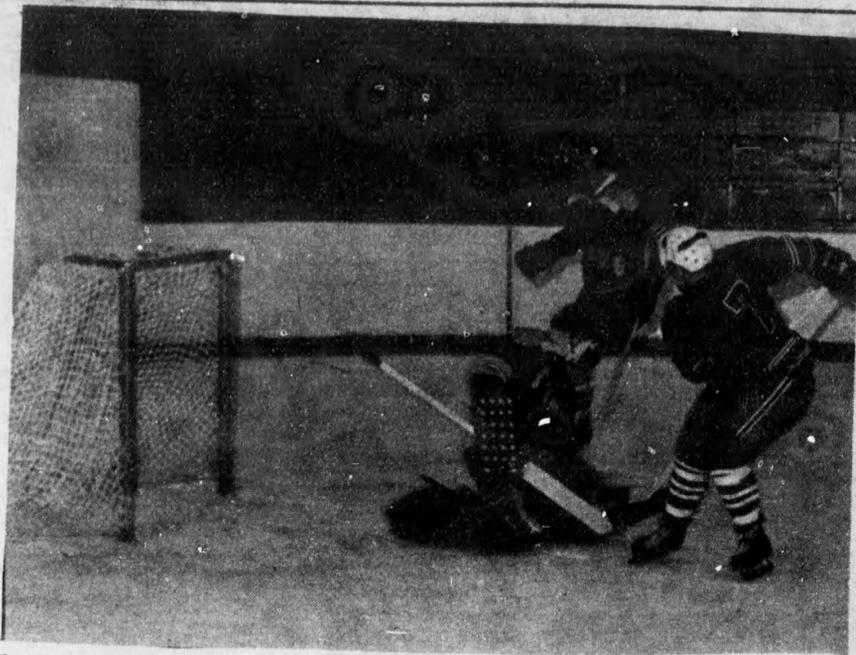


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MEMPHIS



The Campbellton goalie here foils a scoring attempt by Lon Mullin of the Devils in Saturday's 7-3 UNB victory. Lon scored once in this game and in Sunday's 8-3 win he potted three more.

Photo by Gallagher



Players scramble around for control of the ball in Saturday's tie between our Ironmen and the Fredericton Loyalists. The game was replayed Wednesday to determine a winner in this semi-final match but unfortunately Fredericton squeezed past the Ironmen for a 6-3 win.

Photo by Jomini

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INTER-CLASS

INTER-RESIDENCE HOCKEY SCHEDULE-EXHIBITION

Mon., November 16

10:00 p.m. Aitken vs Neville
11:00 p.m. Bridges vs Neill

Wed., November 18

7:30 p.m. Harrison vs L.B.R.
8:30 p.m. Jones vs MacKenzie

Fri., November 20

6:00 p.m. Holy Cross vs St. Thomas
7:00 p.m. Aitken vs MacKenzie

INTER-CLASS HOCKEY SCHEDULE 1970-71

NOVEMBER 15, 1970 BLACK DIVISION

8:30 a.m. Phy. Educ. 4 vs S.T.U. 2
9:30 a.m. Law "B" vs Phys. Educ. 3
10:30 a.m. Arts vs Elect. Eng. 4
11:30 a.m. Civil Eng. 41 vs Survey Eng. 4

GREEN DIVISION

1:00 p.m. S.T.U. 1 vs Post Grad-Faculty
2:00 p.m. Forestry 125 vs Business 2
3:30 p.m. Law "B" vs Science 2
4:30 p.m. Phys. Educ. 1 vs Eng. 3
BYE: Science 3 4

RED DIVISION

6:00 p.m. Civil Eng. 5 vs Forestry 4
7:00 p.m. S.T.U. 34 vs Bus. Admin. 3
8:30 p.m. Chem. Eng. vs Phys. Educ. 2
9:30 p.m. Forestry 3 vs Eng. 2

INTER CLASS VOLLEY BALL LEAGUE SCHEDULE

Monday, November 16

Main Gym - Courts 1,2 and 3
8:00 a.m. 1. STU vs Survey Eng.
2. Forestry 25 vs M.A. - Educ.
3. Phy. Educ. 1 vs Faculty
9:00 p.m. 1. Forestry 1 vs Phy. Educ. 3
BYE: Civil Eng. 5

Monday, November 23

Main Gym - Courts 1,2 and 3
8:00 p.m. 1. STU vs Civil Eng. 5
2. Phy. Educ. 1 vs Survey Eng. 5
3. Forestry 25 vs Faculty
9:00 p.m. 1. M.A. - Educ. vs Physical Educ. 3
BYE: Forestry 1

Monday, November 30

Main Gym - Courts 1,2 and 3
8:00 p.m. 1. Forestry 1 vs STU
2. Phy. Educ. 1 vs Civil Eng. 5
3. Faculty 25 vs Survey Eng. 5
9:00 p.m. 1. Forestry 25 vs Phy. Educ. 3
BYE: M.A. - Educ.

INTER-CLASS SOCCER LEAGUE 1970 PLAY-OFFS SEMI FINALS

Wednesday, November 11

7:00 p.m. Law vs Engineers 4
8:00 p.m. Science vs Civil Eng. 5

Wednesday, November 18

7:00 p.m. Winner of first Semi Final Games vs Winner of second Semi Final Game

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Ginny Russel has just passed the ball past an Acadian defender for Leslie Olmstead, moving in for a shot on net, in a bit of action from the Sticks hard-fought 2-0 win over Acadia.

Photo by Jomini

sticks again no. 1

The RedSticks Field Hockey team has captured its fifth consecutive Maritime championship following completion of its final two games on November 6 and 7. These games saw UNB defeat Dalhousie 2-0 and Acadia 5-0 in two very muddy games.

Friday's win was the big one which gave UNB its crown as Dalhousie was the only team left which could pose a threat to the RedSticks. In one of the most evenly matched games of the season, Coreen Flemming scored the only goal of the 1st half while Mary Moseychuck, the league's leading scorer, notched the second pointer half way through the second half. This goal came on a penalty bully with Dalhousie half-back Nancy Dunbrack.

Playing conditions were even worse on Saturday morning and the game turned into one of amusement and mudbaths as the RedSticks completely dominated Acadia's Axettes. Flemming once again opened the scoring, at the 2-minute mark and Moseychuck added another before the half. "Chuckie" added 2 more, for her third hat-trick of the sea-

son, in the second half while Ginny Russel rounded out the scoring with three seconds left in the game on a penalty bully with Acadia's goalie.

Moseychuck finished the season with 15 and one-half goals, followed by Flemming with 10 and one-half, Nancy Buzzell with 4, Joan McCurdy, Shirley Smith, and Ginny Russel with 2 each for a total of

36 goals, while goalie "Merlyn" Watts had eight consecutive shutouts for the RedSticks.

Playing their final game for the UNB team were Flemming, McCurdy, Russel, Roslyn Shemilt and Heather Boby. The team would like to express its sincere thanks to coach Tammy Richards for a job well done in their highly successful season.

Impressive Start

The Red Devils, who don't appear on paper to be as strong as last year's squad, received a steady influence last week-end by posting two victories over the Campbellton Tigers.

It is the general opinion of the followers of maritime college hockey that the Devils will have a tough time repeating as play-off finishers having lost a number of players from last year's team, several key members having graduated and the loss of All-Star Dave Weisner who has gone to Boston on a lucrative hockey scholarship. The league this season promises to be the toughest in years and

will be hard on a young team in the process of rebuilding. These two wins on the week-end brighten the picture considerably though as the team showed promise, overpowering the opposition by 7-3 and 8-3. It is hoped that the powerhouse teams this year; St. Mary's and Xavier, will find tough opposition in our Devils and not the type of walkover that they seem to expect.

Tonight at 8:00 p.m. a big opening game crowd is hoped for as UPEI visits in what should be a good indication of how good this year's version of the Devils really are.

End of Season for Shirts

The AIAA Soccer League officially ended its regular season Saturday, as most teams were active in their last game of the year.

However, the UNB Red Shirts registered their third loss in as many games. The last loss was especially hard to swallow, as Mt. A. went home with their first win of the year. Even though the RedShirts took the lead at the 10 min. mark, the Swampers left the field at half time with a 3-1 advantage. The UNB team came back very strong in the second half but could not outplay the game officials!!! The final score was 5-2.

The last three defeats which left the previously undefeated UNB Red Shirts frustrated also

gave the team a badly scared record of 6 points out of a possible 14 points.

Little can be said about the bad season, except to lay part of the blame directly upon the management. Hopefully there will be more organization and cooperation focused on next year's UNB Soccer team. There

are plenty of good players, but nothing is being done to help these people.

Many thanks go to the UNB coach Mitchell Clapham for his sincere dedication and contribution to the team. Other thanks go to Dave Hughes for his hard work for the team.

Ski Team Training hard

The varisty Ski Team is well on its way this year with a training program from Monday to Thursday at the Gym (5:30-6:30) and involving weights, calisthenics, and outdoor running. The program has been borrowed from the Canadian National Ski Team in order to prepare the team for the winter

season. The major team event of the year is the Intercollegiate and will likely be held in Nova Scotia. However, many of the team members are preparing for the Winter Games Trials, the winners of what will represent the province in the Canadian Winter Games in Saskatchewan.



By Peter Collum

The Red Bombers did it, they are the only undefeated and untied team in Canada. They defeated UPEI 25-7. My congratulations, they deserve it. Tomorrow they tangle with University of Ottawa GEE GEES (whatever that means), the only reports I have on them, is that they have a pass oriented offense, which over the season averaged 45 points per game.

The Bombers are going to be hard pressed this week. The team is an ideal candidate for New Brunswick's Medicare Program. Defensive half Dan Russell reinjured his ankle, Gil Merideth, and John Thomson also have ankle problems, and Denis Hollohan has a pulled groin muscle. This is on top of all the ordinary bumps and bruises. There is a distinct possibility that Rick Kaupp will play both ways this week.

Pete Merrill played an excellent game, especially in the second half, he showed that he has come alive and that means, watch out Ottawa.

Congratulations are in order to Coach Underwood who was named Coach-of-the year, and to Dick Flynn and Tony Proudfoot who were voted to the All-Canadian Team.

The Beavers and Mermaids came through again this week. They humbled Mount A Goldfish 73-22 for the Mermaids and 57-38 in favour of the Beavers. Six of the ten Provincial records that were broken, were set by UNB swimmers. Suzanne Fitzgerald set four personal marks and was a member of the freestyle relay team along with Mary Trenholm, Trish Mahoney and Gail Journeaux.

Rick Kent, Gordie Cameron, Allen Zajac and Joe Radyptek broke the existing mark for the mens 400 yard medley relay. Again this week Michelle La Rose and Doug Johansen captured the diving events.

I have a question for Coach Wood of the Mermaids. Why have the Mermaids been Americanized? During their season they swim all their events (with the exception of freestyle) 200 yards in length. In their own finals they have 100 yard events. This is exactly the way the NCAA run their swim meets in the USA. It seems to me that this is a trifle ridiculous because the rest of the Canadian leagues swim 100's in all their meets. It seems to me that there is enough Americanization going on in Canada, without subjecting our athletes to it as well.

The Ironmen battled to a 3-3 draw with Fredericton Loyalists last Saturday in their "Sudden-Death" semi-final. It seems that there was no rule concerning overtime in championship play so after much heated discussion it was decided to replay the whole game Wednesday.

The Red Harriers venture out west this weekend, to Vancouver for the CIAC Cross-Country Championships. Four members of the team kept up their winning ways as they took the first four positions in the Annual 5-mile Saint John Road Race. Bob Slipp placed first while Dave Beattie, Fred Steeves and Ian Cordner took second, third and fourth respectively. The Brunswickan staff wishes the team the best of luck.

UNB's hockey team, the Red Devils rounded their exhibition schedule against Campbellton Tigers last weekend, when they bombed them 7-3 and 8-3. The Devils open league play to nite against UPEI at 8:00 p.m. at the Beaverbrook Rink.

Mr. Early, coach of the Red Raiders has announced his line-up for the up coming basketball season. At center he will have Alex Dingwall, and Jeff Carter, forwards will be Eric Cassidy, Tom Somerville, Jeff MacLeod, Bob English, John Wetmore, and at the guard positions will be Ken Pike, Dick Slipp, Chip Butski and Brian Boyd. The Raiders open the NEC schedule on November 24th, against Washington State College.

I hope to see lots of UNB supporters at the game tomorrow, after all it is the most important game to date for the Bombers. I think it is only fair that we should let them know we are behind them 100 per cent, both physically and vocally. Good luck Red Bombers.

u.n.b to face ottawa u. in bowl

The offence finally shone as the Bombers downed the UPEI panthers 25-7 in Charlottetown last Saturday.

With the defence sputtering at times, the offensive unit picked up the slack moving the ball well. Even in the first half, which saw the Panthers leading 7-6 over two quarters, we moved the ball downfield only to have the drives stall deep in the UPEI zone. Quarterback Pete Merrill called an excellent game, mixing up his plays and using all of his receivers.

The win gives UNB a perfect 6-0 won-lost record in

scheduled play, making us the only undefeated team in Canada, and marks the eighth of season. We have now gone undefeated in the past two years of BFC play, and the only blemish was a 10-10 tie with St. FX last year.

The Atlantic Bowl is next on the agenda, hopefully to be followed by the College Bowl. UNB will meet the University of Ottawa Gee Gees tomorrow at St. Mary's Stadium in Halifax. The Gee Gees won the right to represent the Central Canada Conference last Saturday downing Bishop's University Gaiters 32-15 in the div-

isional playoff.

Against UPEI, the Bombers got off to a fast start as John Mitchell booted the opening kickoff through the end zone for a single point. This was followed by singles on a Bob Kay punt and a missed field goal by Pete Harding. Up to this point, UNB had been taking advantage of a strong wind of keep the Panthers hemmed in their own zone. However, one long pass and run play put them deep in our zone where the defence held. Merrill moved the offence back downfield a few series later and a Harding field goal attempt went askew and was

run out to the 15 yard line.

Early in the second quarter, after another exchange of punts the Bombers again found themselves in striking distance. Mitchell was good on the field goal try, our only one in 6 league games. Having the advantage of the wind Panther coach Dan Palov inserted his passing quarterback into the lineup. UPEI managed to find some holes in our pass defence and moved down the field on several long gainers. The drive was climaxed by a one-yard plunge. The convert was good and the score remained at the half UPEI 7 and UNB 6.

Starting off the second half, the Bombers elected to receive the ball and ended up with the wind advantage as well. The offence promptly marched straight downfield capping the drive with a 5-yard TD pass from Merrill to flanker Jamie Porteous. After several exchanges of punts, we put another 6 points on the board. This time Joel Irving, our amazing punt-return specialist, returned the kick 50 yards with a wall of UNB players showing the way.

The only other score of the game came in the fourth quarter when Alex "Loop" Dingwall gathered in a Merrill pass and broke two tackles on his way

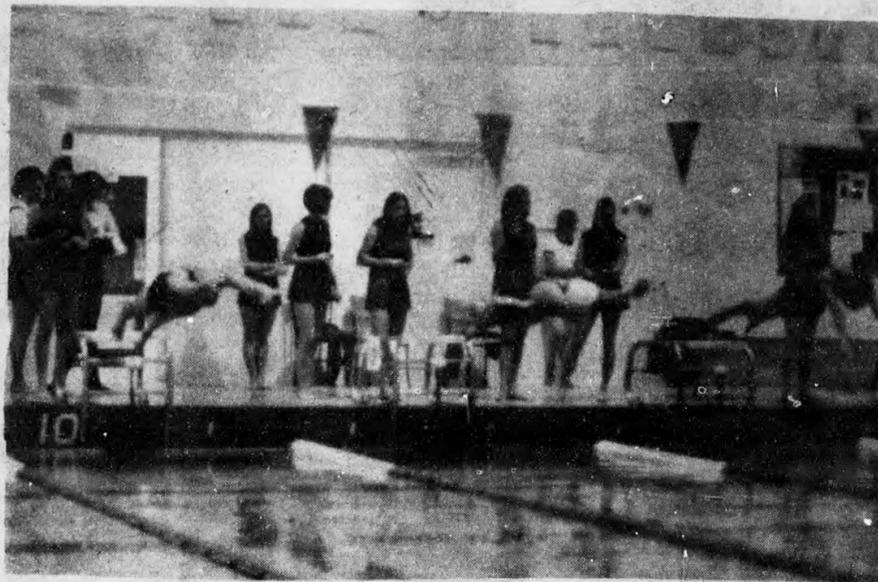
to the major score.

Of particular note in this game was Merrill's use of his receivers and the strong running of the backs. All season long the offensive line has been playing very well but something was missing in the backfield. Kay played his usual good game and Harding was running much better. "Loop" Dingwall looked very good as he pulled in 6 passes, including one spectacular one.

However, the play of the defence must not be underrated. They had some problems in the first half but played their usual standout game. The seven points scored against them brought the total to 54 in six games the best in Canada.

What the Bombers need now is to put all together tomorrow. Ottawa is rated fifth in Canada just behind us and our scouting reports rate them as a very good team. Weather similar to last years Bowl game, might be an advantage as it is we who rely heavily upon the running game this year and they the passing game.

Once again the big one is tomorrow and if you can't make it to Halifax, tune into the boob tube as rumour has it CHSJ-TV will once again be broadcasting the game.



Highlighting last weeks swim meet against Mt. Allison was the brilliant performance of Suzanne Fitzgerald, seen here on the far right taking off on one of her three record-breaking swims.

Photo by Dyer

Suzanne Fitzgerald sets 3 Provincial Records as Both Swim Teams Win

Suzanne Fitzgerald, a first year swimmer for the University of New Brunswick Mermaids, certainly proved herself last Saturday when the Mermaids took on the visiting Mount Allison Goldfish in a dual intercollegiate meet. Suzanne came in first in the 200 yard individual medley with a record of 2:39:95. Suzanne also set New Brunswick records in the 200 yd. freestyle, 400 yd. freestyle, and the 500 yd. freestyle with times of 2:25:4, 5:01:5 and 6:18:97 respectively.

Jane McLellan, a Mount A swimmer also has something to brag about as she came first in the 200 yd. back stroke in a New Brunswick record breaking time of 2:48:73.

The final record to fall under the Mermaid axe was set by their 400 yd. freestyle relay team consisting of Trish Mahoney, Gail Journeaux, Suzanne Fitzgerald, and Mary Trenholm. Their record time was 4:26:9.

Once all the tallies were added the final outcome of the day saw the mermaids defeat their Mount A adversaries by a score of 73-22.

Gail Journeaux, a veteran Mermaid, also has some laurels

to rest on as a result of the meet. Gail was in three events and got an equal number of first place finishes. She got a first in the 50 yd. freestyle with a time of 28:76 and a first in the 100 yd. free style with a time of 1:04:88. To complete her day, Gail was a member of the winning 400 yd. freestyle relay team which has the record time of 4:26:9 to its credit.

Other first place finishes for the Mermaids were Jane Fraser in the 200 yd. butterfly with a time of 3:14:28; Pat MacMillan in the 200 yd. breaststroke with a time of 3:07:72 and Lynn Gray in the 200 yd. freestyle with a time of 2:28:30.

Womens Diving

In the 1-metre spring board diving competition, it appears as though the Mermaids have got a winning combination, in Michele La Rose and Dini Rogers. Michele and Dini came first and second respectively when diving against the Mount A divers and did the same in a meet with the Bangor YWCA just one week ago. They

being coached by Doug Johansen who is this years rookie coach and a veteran Beaver diver.

Beavers make it two in a row

The University of New Brunswick male swim team has posted its second straight victory this season in as many starts. The Beavers downed the visiting Mount Allison Goldfish last Saturday in a meet saw the Goldfish go down to a 57-38 defeat. Last year the Beavers, in a similar encounter, took the Mount A men by a score of 53-42.

Provincial records were set by both the male teams in the dual intercollegiate meet. Don Hewson of the Mount A team in the provincial records. His time of 21:9 seconds won him the honours in the 50 yd. freestyle and he also took the 100 yd. freestyle in a record 51:14 seconds. Don Paul of Mount A also got a record to his credit by swimming 400 yards in a time of 4:44:4.

UNB Ironmen, after a successful season, checked in semi-final play Wednesday going down to a 6-3 defeat to Fredricton Loyalists.

UNB scored the first try

after a picture play back movement on the short side between Geoff Sedgewick at scrum half and wing Tom Burley. Sedgewick's try was unconverted. Loyalist's, a constant threat scored both their tries from line-outs deep in UNB's end; Loyalists tries going to Abe Khoury and Eric Mills. UNB's defeat was due to being outplayed in the key scrums and bad luck in two lineouts. Khoury and UNB student Don Downing were standouts for the Loyalists. A second half drive by UNB failed to culminate in an Ironman try, in the closing minutes. On Saturday the teams tied 0-0 in a hard fought contest that could have gone either way and left both teams exasperated, the players hoping to have settled the issue in one game. After a long discussion it could not be decided how to break the tie fairly, both teams being exhausted, so the decision was made that the game should be replayed. It would be sour grapes to say that we had the better team, because as it is now the Loyalists play the St. John Trojans for the McTear cup and provincial title. Ironmen hope to become a varsity team next year; there is no doubt this would aid team morale and the team's chances for survival. One thing that the UNB players have to look forward to is a spring tour of the Boston area, after examinations, to play Boston Rugby Club, Harvard and Boston University.

In this very close meet the Beavers managed to get first place finishes in 6 of the 11 events.

Other first place finishes for the Beavers were Steve Coldwell in the 200 yd. butterfly with a time of 2:38:94; Brian Mosher in the 200 yd. back stroke with a time of 2:27:04; David Lingley in the 200 yd. Individual Medley with a time of 2:25:22 and team captain, Gordie Cameron in the 200 breast stroke with a time of 2:39:07.

Mens Diving

In the 1 metre spring board diving, the top spot was given to Doug Johansen, who is also the coach of the male and female diving team. Doug accumulated 188.8 points in the 6 dive circuit.

Ironmen Edged Out

SPECIAL EDITION

BRUNSWICKAN SUPPLEMENT



PRIME MINISTER PONDERERS



Is Quebec Burning?

NOTICE

The publication of the FIQ Manifesto on pages six and seven of this supplement dealing with the situation in Quebec is not necessarily a reflection of the political opinions of the BRUNSWICKAN staff, Students Representative Council or the academic community of the University of New Brunswick. This supplement is purely for the dissemination of knowledge on this campus of an issue clouded by the commercial media reporting. We feel this issue deserves the kind of reporting to be found in the following pages.

THE EDITORS'

the santo domingo of pierre elliottrudeau

See Page 8

These pages are written in Montreal in the midst of a whirlpool of events whose final solution one can only begin to glimpse.

This is not an explanation of the grievances of Quebec - that must come later, and some even think it's already too late for that, years too late.

This special preliminary report has been prepared by the staff of Last Post Magazine, working with journalists in Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec City, whose examination of events, and their treatment in the English press outside Quebec, has given them that too much has not been told, and too many questions have to be raised in the explosion of the profound events.

It is our aim-those at the Last Post and those of us in the papers and broadcast media who have joined the Last Post in this effort- to raise questions about the motives of men in power in the cataclysmic days of October, perhaps not to answer many of them, but to begin the urgently needed examination of what some have already begun to call: The Santo Domingo of Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

ANALYSIS .. QUEBEC INTO THE STREETS

See Page 2

REPRINT FROM THE LAST POST

QUEBEC: INTO THE STREETS



In the winter of 1966, Rene Levesque, then a minister in the Liberal government, spoke in the ballroom at McGill University about reforming Quebec's social welfare schemes.

"The trouble is that you've got a leaking, sinking ship, and people are just bailing the water out.

You've got to patch up the holes," said the Family and Social Welfare Minister, and strained to hear what someone in the back row was yelling.

What the fellow at the back said was: "Why the hell don't we get a new ship?"

This is a background article published in 1969

Nationalist demonstrations are not a phenomenon in Quebec. Neither are militant, bloody strikes. French university students have conducted political protest demonstrations at least since 1901, when they opposed sending Quebecois to fight for British imperialism in the Boer war.

Thirty thousand people marched through Montreal in 1885 to protest the hanging of Louis Riel, so calling the Ottawa government racist and repressive is not endemic to the present. You can find the word "imperialist" levelled at the British in Papineau's writings before the abortive 1837 revolt, and again during the anti-conscription riots of 1917.

So today, students march in the streets of Montreal and Quebec by the tens of thousands; strikes plague north-shore mining towns; the unilinguists assault the school system. And a few English cynics who have read a bit about the history of Quebec still take it calmly as "deja vue", pointing out that in this curious corner of North America, it is, like acne, just a nuisance that comes and goes.

But most English in Quebec know that, today, things are different.

It was not "violence" that shocked them last October 7, when students and taxi drivers ripped apart the buses and cars of Murray Hill Limousine Co. while the entire Montreal police force was on strike. They had seen violence before; they had seen the Stock Exchange bombed, they had watched the riot squad wade into a crowd, swinging their three-foot batons. Nor was it the sight of a few thousand Quebecois in the streets, for that too is quite familiar.

What shocked the English was the painful realization that it is no longer possible to isolate labor problems, the educational system, or language questions — that these are all being attacked together. Militant labor leaders were actively supporting student strikes, students allied with taxi drivers to attack the Murray Hill monopoly. And the greatest shock of all came when the police began behaving like any other labor group, and struck. The lines were drawn frightfully clear that night. The English press across Canada called it a night of terror. It was, for the English.

The great new fear, born of a realization that the problems can no longer be isolated, is coupled with an even greater change from the Quebec of decades past — the Quebecois has begun to realize the same thing. If the teacher demonstrates against his low salary, he is only a corporatist, self-interested protester. But when he joins other workers in a cause that is not supposed to be his own particular concern, he exhibits the kind of solidarity that is the password to liberation. The English call it insurrection.

In 1962, a few hundred students from l'Universite de Montreal demonstrated peacefully in front of the Canadian National Railway's head office in downtown Montreal. It was the first big nationalist demonstration of the sixties, and

QUEBEC FRANCAIS

it was protesting the CNR's policy of not hiring French-speaking senior executives. The students burned a Canadian red ensign flag and an effigy of CNR president Donald Gordon.

The great "separatism" debate was on. Toronto theatre groups began inviting Quebec companies to cross the bor-

der and show off their cultural wares to the cognoscenti, and Berlitz started ranking in a fortune.

The next year, the first Front de Liberation Quebecois (FLQ) blew up several of Her Majesty's royal mailboxes in English speaking Westmount.

In 1969, the FLQ was bombing the Montreal Stock Exchange and the head office of Noranda Mines Ltd. And when it hit Westmount, it hit the home of the president of Murray Hill Limousine Services, chief enemy of Montreal's increasingly militant taxi drivers.

The nationalist demonstrations were even bigger, but the demonstrators were talking about more than having executives speak French. When they attacked McGill University, they attacked it not only as an English bastion but as a bastion of English capital.

Citizens' committees were forming to fight the landlords and trust companies — and they soon got the point that the landlords and the banks were English.

The president of the Montreal Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions was marching in demonstrations for French unilingualism. In Quebec, Michel Chartrand said, capital speaks English and the worker speaks French. A handful of English speaking socialists agreed, and marched for unilingualism too.

If Chartrand was right, and the national and social question are indivisible, why only now, 200 years after the Conquest, is there a movement contesting both.

As recently as 1920, Quebec was still largely rural and backward. There had been some development in the textile and lumber-paper industries, by British and, latterly, American capital. But not enough to change the base of the value system, and of social organization, as it had stood in essence since the battle on the Plains of Abraham.

American Imperialism

Quebec is rich in natural resources — principally minerals, timber and water for hydroelectric power. And it had a crucial plus — an untapped supply of cheap labor. American capital began to move in and overtake the British and Anglo-Canadian interests. In the Thirties, accelerating through World War II and the post-war period, Quebec underwent its major industrial revolution.

Typical of the American entry into Quebec was that of Hollinger-Hanna, a consortium of U.S. steel companies which began exploiting the deposits of iron ore along Quebec's north shore in the late Forties and early Fifties. Hollinger-Hanna consolidated its Canadian operations into the Iron Ore Co. of Canada, which has since sent over 150,000,000 tons of ore to the Cleveland, Ohio, smelters of the Republic, National, Armco, Youngstown and Wheeling Steel Companies.

The Duplessis government, in order to attract the steel companies, negotiated a paltry one cent a ton tariff on ore carried out of Quebec. A few years later, when Joey Smallwood negotiated 30 cents a ton from the same companies for iron ore exploitation in Newfoundland, he faced a chorus of critics accusing him of "selling out to American interests for virtually nothing."

From the same roots as the soft words toward American investors sprang Duplessis' use of the big stick against incipient trade unionism. In 1949, he viciously crushed the

continued from page 2

strike against the U.S.-owned Johns-Manville Co. at Asbestos, sending in waves of Quebec Provincial Police (virtually a private Union Nationale army at the time) to break up picket lines and run through truckloads of scabs. Asbestos set a pattern that was to be repeated throughout in 1950's.

As a result, American capital came into Quebec on its own terms, and the wages of the French worker stayed well below that of his English counterpart. This was reflected in the educational system, or rather systems. English schools were better equipped, more scientifically oriented, and better financed. French schools were characterized by poor teaching and clerical control, at the lower levels, and by a stress on classical discipline like Greek and Latin, at the higher levels. Common professions for the better-off French were law, medicine, the clergy.

Those who sought decent-paying jobs learned English, and educated their children to speak English. This applied even to the French upper-middle class, because to be a corporation lawyer, for example, one had to speak English.

The Union Nationale government, despite the aggressive quasi-nationalist stance in favor of provincial autonomy that it frequently took against Ottawa, was a convenient ally for the English commercial and industrial elite. Since the government accepted the need to accommodate foreign capital and keep the mass of the population in a cheap labor pool, the St. James Street Boys were more than happy to fill the Union Nationale coffers at election time—another key part of the strange alliance behind Duplessis.

Class of Rois Negres

Thus, the English commercial and industrial bosses, and the branch managers of American capital, maintained their domination over the French population by supporting a native class of rois negres (former Le Devoir editor Andre Laurendeau's phrase, comparing the Quebec bourgeoisie to the black African chiefs who served colonialism).

To paraphrase Michel Chartrand: Capital spoke English, Labor spoke French, and the government was bilingual.

The Union Nationale was re-elected time and again as a result of the backing of the rural areas (Montreal was preponderantly Liberal). In return, it supplied material assistance such as farm loans, road development, telephones, and various forms of patronage. On the cultural level, they protected the farmers and the Church from the centralizing Liberal influence of Ottawa.

By the later Fifties, however, the shaky alliance was breaking down.

The labor movement grew in militance proportionate to Duplessis' repression, and became a powerful force by 1959. Quebec's intellectuals and professionals were discontented with government disregard for such liberal values as freedom of the press and labor's right to unionize. But most important, the needs of capital were changing: capital now demanded skilled labor and a government that provided technocrats to plan roads, hydroelectric power, and communications systems. It needed a new managerial elite.

The Quebec Liberal Party, meanwhile, was building the sort of team that would be able to reorient Quebec along these lines.

Maurice Duplessis, undisputed "Chef" of the Union Nationale for 23 years, died a quiet death in the Iron Ore Company of Canada's palatial guest house in Schefferville on September 18, 1959.

The Liberals, under former federal Northern Development and Natural Resources minister Jean Lesage, moved in with a promise to "open the window and air the place out." To the workers they promised reforms of the labor code, and a revamped social welfare scheme. To the intellectuals and young technocrats they promised educational reform. To the investors and corporations, they promised a smooth administration and a host of skilled managers and technocrats.

On June 22, 1960 the Union Nationale was defeated. Lesage was in, and he delivered on the promises. The notaries and small-town politicians were replaced by a new generation of technocrats— young sociologists, economists, engineers and planners from the universities and the corporations. It was called "The Quiet Revolution."

For two years, Quebec experienced a period of rising confidence, as labor leaders, students, and technocrats defined the needs of their own particular sectors. Confidence peaked with the 1962 election. It was fought on the issue of whether or not to nationalize the hydroelectric power companies. Natural Resources Minister Rene Levesque fought for nationalization, and won. Lesage broke out the election slogan that raised eyebrows in Ottawa: *Maitres Chez Nous*— Masters in Our Own House.

Quebec should produce its own engineers, set up its own laboratories, modernize its own schools, launch its own industries, and generally provide for the needs of its own people.

But while the government could give workers the right of collective bargaining, it could provide neither the wage hikes they demanded, nor security against price increases.

While it could draw the blueprint for educational reforms it could not pay for them.

The nationalization of Hydro may have seemed a proud moment, but it was perhaps not nationalization in the strict sense: Quebec bought the companies from the private interests that controlled them. But Quebec could not buy back all of its sold and stolen resources. The Liberals had come in on a wave of rising expectations, and briefly rode its crest, but in the end, they drowned.

Over sixty per cent of Quebec's industry is U.S.-owned. The rest is owned largely by interests in Britain and English Canada. Representative of this domination is one Canadian mining corporation, Toronto-based Noranda Mines Ltd., which controls a whole series of company towns across northern Quebec. In the largest and oldest of these, Rouyn-Noranda, Noranda and its subsidiary, Quemont Mines, employ 2200 of the 30,000 residents. When the city government wants to build a park, it has to get the company's approval—and grant it an option to take over the land whenever it wants. The local newspaper is owned outright by Noranda Mines. Attempts at farming in the area have all failed—because of the soot from Noranda's smelter.

McGILL FRANCAIS

The grip on Quebec is often more subtle, though it takes little effort to unearth. An example of how the economic domination of the American and Anglo-Canadian capitalists has perverted the social structure, and served the English (17 per cent of the population) at the expense of the French (83 per cent) comes from a suppressed study made by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The study, leaked last year to the Montreal daily *La Presse*, revealed that in Quebec, a Canadian of British origin, unilingual, earns an average yearly salary of \$5,502. But a bilingual British-Canadian earns an average of \$4,772. A bilingual French Canadian earns \$4,350 a year average, while a unilingual French Canadian earns \$3,099.

If effect, it means that a unilingual British-Canadian in Quebec earns \$1,152 more a year than a bilingual French Canadian.

Furthermore, a British-Canadian who is unilingual earns \$730 more than a fully bilingual British-Canadian in Quebec.

The report leaves unstated what this means for the idea of bilingualism as a solution to the "national problem", but it states the obvious conclusion itself: "In Quebec, it pays to not speak French."

The study further revealed that:

- Quebec is the only province in the country in which a unilingual British Canadian earns more than a bilingual one.
- Canadians of British origin have incomes 10 per cent higher than the average in every province, except in Quebec, where they earn 40 per cent more than the average.
- English managerial personnel in Quebec earn \$6,234 more than English workers, whereas French Canadian managers earn \$3,308 more than French Canadian workers.

It also shows that a French Canadian who goes to university will up his income less than an English, Jewish or Italian Canadian who goes to university (almost invariably English)—demonstrating the economic advantages of English education for immigrants.

Finally, of 14 national groups whose incomes were studied, the British earned the most, while the three lowest groups, from bottom up, were native Indians, Italians, and French Canadians.

Not only are the Quebecois, 83 per cent of the population, not Masters in their Own House, they are servants. And poorly-paid ones at that.

The Liberals had failed to deliver, and the Union Nationale, revamped by its leader, Daniel Johnson, began capitalizing on the frustrated expectations, and the Liberals' neglect of the rural areas. In June, 1966, the Liberals fell by a narrow margin to the Union Nationale, and the policy of low-wages to attract foreign capital returned. But there were some disturbing statistics in the election returns—*Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale*; 9 per cent.

Since 1963 the RIN, Quebec's first significant independence party in this century, had been building a base among those who intended to achieve the promise of *Maitres Chez Nous* in the only way that seemed feasible, given the Liberals' failure—through an independent Quebec. The first RIN members, according to surveys at the time, were

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the rising new middle class and academics, white-collar workers who wanted to reach decision-making levels in business.

The RIN also attracted a mixed bag of groups who rejected the Liberal option: students, journalists, artists, union leaders, and workers. Soon, a left wing took shape.

The RIN was sharply split: there was a distinct right and left. The left garnered most of the publicity and organized most of the actions, making the RIN a party that would take to the streets if necessary. The left wing, led by Mme. Andree Ferretti, held that since Quebec was controlled by foreign capital, along with a domestic English elite, there could be no "independence" without reforming the economic and social system.

The ideological differences led to strained relations within the party. After a series of power plays, a final break came in March, 1968 and a radical wing left to form the Front de Liberation Populaire (FLP). The FLP, which has participated in organizing every major demonstration in Quebec this year, was formed to fight not only for independence, but for socialist independence.

The growth of support for the independence movement also spawned another party. Rene Levesque, who had built up a vast personal following during the Lesage administration, saw that cutting constitutional ties with Canada would enable the planning of a rational economy in Quebec — and would open up more high positions for the native population. In the fall of 1967 he was forced out of the Liberal Party and formed the Mouvement Souverainete-Association, aiming at a separate Quebec in a Common-market economic union with Canada.

Levesque's MSA grew, as disaffected Liberals and left-liberal nationalists rallied behind its charismatic leader. But it was only an interim organization, the first step towards a single, broad-based independence party. In 1968, the right-wing Ralliement National (led by Gilles Gregoire, a former federal Creditiste MP) united with the MSA to form the Parti Quebecois. The RIN soon dissolved and most of its members joined the new party.

There was no room in the Parti Quebecois for socialists of the Front de Liberation Populaire. In 1969, the PQ still proposed to continue Quebec's affair with outside investors and drew its support mainly from the middle class. The FLP began to mobilize working class support and prepared to take to the streets.

Outside Quebec it appeared that the changes of the Quiet Revolution were building a strong French Canada within the federal structure, that there would be conflicts but, as Quebec leaders were constantly saying, the final outcome would be good.

Liberal Technocrats

However, change within Quebec had its own momentum. The Liberal team of technocrats was opening doors long closed giving the promise of a new tomorrow. When they were unable to keep the promise, many decided to see it fulfilled by other means.

A sense of history and the power of people to make it seeped into Quebec; it was impossible to apply the brakes. Through 1967, 1968, 1969 the pace quickened the conflicts that had been there grew sharper, broader, and more bitter.

One of the first things the Liberal government did after taking office was to commission a study of education in Quebec, as a basis for modernizing the system to meet changing needs. The result was the Parent Report—a weighty, historic document that recommended an end to church control, uniting of the English and French systems, and the creation of a new form of higher education to replace the old colleges classiques, whose curriculum has consisted of Latin, Greek and Thomist philosophy. These new institutions were to be very different. They were to turn out the technically-trained people so badly needed in the new, confident Quebec, and to serve as pre-university way stations for the apprentices of the new elite.

In 1969, the Union Nationale government finally got the first of these general and professional colleges (CEGEPs) off the ground—but they were a rush job. They were set up in physically inadequate converted colleges classiques, administrative organization was virtually nonexistent, and their creation had not been co-ordinated with other aspects of government planning. Far more students than had been expected chose the pre-university course—and university places for them did not exist. Worst of all, the jobs the CEGEPs had been created to fill did not exist either.

Two years later, Industry and Commerce Minister Jean-Paul Beaudry admitted, "These schools were set up to raise the technological competence of our labor force. But these activities were not co-ordinated with those of the department of Industry and Commerce...Now students are

clamoring and we are just catching up in being able to provide jobs for them."



In September, 1968, sixteen new CEGEPs were added to the seven opened a year earlier. Less than a month later, the lid blew off. CEGEP Lionel-Groulx in the Montreal suburb of Ste. Therese was occupied on October 8, 1968; within a few days the revolt had spread throughout the system, as students struck, occupied their buildings, and forced the schools to close. Two weeks later, 10,000 CEGEPians were in the streets demanding a less repressive education, a new French-language university — and jobs.

But soon they were back in classes, with conditions, if anything, worse than before. The government's response was to intensify repression (student leaders were expelled, newspapers closed, public assemblies banned) and to step up its search for investment ("I intend to make trips to the U.S. — often," Beaudry said. "Possibly Germany will be on the itinerary in the next few months. I'll go anywhere if there is a chance of gaining something for Quebec.")

Out of the CEGEP struggle grew a new student movement in Quebec. Members of the Mouvement Syndical et Politique (MSP), formed in the spring of 1969, had become aware that the problems of the CEGEPs were not isolated. Their organization, unlike the dying Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec (UGEQ), which had proved unable to meet the needs of the CEGEP students, was voluntary and cellular in structure. The MSP aimed at attacking the whole economic system of Quebec, for no matter what the government wanted, nothing could be done until it controlled Quebec's resources — that was why there was no new university and no jobs.

At the same time, a crisis was developing over another anomaly of the Quebec education system.

Although 83 per cent of the population is French-speaking, the position of the French language in Quebec is under heavy strain. French Canadians had survived for generations by winning "the battle of the cradle," but now the Quebec birth rate is rapidly declining. Also, American media exert a heavy Anglicizing pressure. Most important because the language of work is English, French Quebecois have to learn English in order to get ahead, and immigrants to Quebec assimilate into the higher-income English community 19 times out of 20. The instrument of this assimilation is the separate English education system the Quebec government generously provides for its minority. Indications are that if this trend continues, Montreal will have an English majority within ten years.

In the east-end, working and lower middle class Montreal suburb of St-Leonard, a new group arose in an attempt to reverse the trend. A year later, the leader of the group was being charged with sedition.

In St-Leonard, a substantial minority of Italian immigrants had been going to 'bilingual' primary schools (70 per cent of the class time was English, the rest French) and then on to English secondary schools and jobs. The Mouvement pour l'Integration Scolaire (MIS — school integration movement), contested the 1968 St-Leonard school board elections on a platform of phasing out the bilingual classes and replacing them with French. The MIS candidates won by large majorities, and the reaction in English Montreal was hysterical.

Partly as a result of this, the Union Nationale government introduced a bill in December, 1968, that would entrench the educational privileges of the English minority.

Bill 85 proposed to set up a linguistic committee, with ten French-speaking members and five from the 17 per cent English minority. The Committee would designate schools as French or English, final authority resting with the minister of education. While the bill was not explicit in

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guaranteeing the English position, it would have served to prevent school boards from taking action that would challenge it. Clauses like the one 'encouraging' immigrants to speak French — while leaving the final choice up to parents and the free play of economic forces — made the purpose of Bill 85 quite clear — there would be no more St-Leonards.

The Bill satisfied nobody. The English complained that it didn't go far enough in guaranteeing their rights. The MIS saw all its work in St-Leonard being scuttled. It realized that its struggle went far beyond the boundaries of a small suburb, and conducted demonstrations against the bill in Quebec City.

Around the same time, a small group of MIS militants occupied the data centre at Montreal's wealthy, English-language McGill University, and were promptly evicted by police.

Attacked from both sides, the government eventually shelved Bill 85 (temporarily, as it turned out) and set up the Gendron Commission to carry out a global study of the language question. Meanwhile, the MIS was growing rapidly, and the time was ripe for an alliance between the unilinguist group and the dispossessed CEGEP students against what both now perceived as a common enemy.

The target they chose was McGill University. The CEGEP students saw the relation between the lack of university places and the existence of an institution that ate up 22 per cent of the government's university grants, but was closed to them—because its fees were the highest in Quebec, because it maintained a discriminatory admissions policy, and most of all, because it was English. The MIS—which had changed its name to the Ligue pour l'Integration Scolaire (LIS)—saw it as a blatant symbol of English privilege.

Operation McGill consisted of a massive information campaign and a march to the university's locked gates on March 28, 1969. Its slogans were 'McGill francais' and 'McGill aux Quebecois'. It was the first major common front action — allied along with the LIS and the CEGEP students (organized in the MSP and independent action committees) were the FLP, the Montreal council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), the Mouvement de Liberation du Taxi, action committees in factories, citizens committees, and a small group of English-speaking McGill radicals who saw that the critical university they sought, serving the people and allied with the progressive forces in society, would, in the specific case of McGill, have to be a French-language institution.

Operation McGill pamphlets, and an eight-page tabloid paper put out by McGill radicals and distributed in CEGEPs and factories, linked the language question to the forces that ran McGill University and were served by it so well. McGill's Board of Governors boasted representatives of major corporations from the Bank of Montreal (seven directors) to Abitibi Paper to Bell Canada to U.S. Steel.

A sensitive spot had been hit, and a powerful alliance rose up to defend it. It included the McGill Administration (and the vast majority of McGill students); the press, both English and French language; local, provincial and federal police; the Union Nationale government, the Liberal opposition, and, significantly, Parti Quebecois leader Rene Levesque (who still talked about the need for American investment in a separate Quebec). An atmosphere of hysteria prevailed. In the week before the march, the media conducted a scare campaign. Operation McGill organizers were arrested on the street and in taverns. The Canadian army was placed on standby.

On March 28, at least 10,000 people took to the streets (led by LIS president Raymond Lemieux and soon-to-be-fired McGill political science lecturer Stanley Gray) but, as the marchers' slogans pointed out, it was only the beginning.

New Wave In 60

The new wave that hit Quebec politics in 1960 was not restricted to the Lesage Liberals; that same year Jean Drapeau was elected Mayor of Montreal on promises to "clean up the city" of corruption, provide better services for its citizens and generally bring progress to the metropolis. As mayor he toured the world, feted the appropriate visitors, and successively built the city's stainless steel skyline, a super-efficient subway system and an island playland in the St. Lawrence River.

Meanwhile, jobs for unskilled labor steadily decreased; urban unemployment remained higher in Quebec than Ontario. Drapeau could claim 935 low-cost housing units put up during his tenure. Toronto constructed 12,645, Vancouver (with less than half Montreal's population) 1,350 for the same period. Thirty-eight per cent of Montreal citizens were below or teetering precariously on the poverty line—\$3000 a year.

In 1965, a sociologist at l'Universite de Montreal told the Montreal Labour Council: "The heart of Montreal is rotting in poverty". So it was no surprise to find Comites des Citoyens

(Citizens' committees) popping up in the poorest areas, organizing service projects to cope with the necessities of life—food cooperatives, medical clinics and revitalization loans. The committees also engaged in political activity, mostly around unemployment and housing.

The Front de Liberation Populaire (FLP) entered the community struggles, linking the poverty and unemployment problems to Montreal and Quebec government policies. Comites des Ouvriers (Workers Committees) began organizing around their factories, as offshoots of the citizens' committees. In August, 1969, the various popular committees and the FLP organized Operation Alarme, a campaign focussing on the critical job shortage. Workers and unemployed demonstrated in front of provincial government offices in Montreal with placards reading "jobs—or there will be trouble" and "Le faim justifie les moyens" (hunger justifies the means).

But Mayor Drapeau and Executive Committee Chairman Lucien Saulnier were also facing the anger of another group of Montrealers—the taxi drivers. Many of these had supported Drapeau in 1960 by taking voters to the polls; in exchange Drapeau was to grant their demands upon the City. But by the fall of 1968 this had not been done: the drivers were still facing unfair discrimination in favor of the Murray Hill Limousine Service, and were suffering more than the average worker in the city. A militant group decided they had waited long enough. Led by 55-year-old cabbie Germain Archambeault, they formed the Mouvement de Liberation du Taxi, convinced that direct action was the only way of obtaining decent treatment.

There are about 1,000 more cabs in Montreal than the city can support, giving each taxi driver (many more than cars) a wage of between \$.75 and \$1.00 an hour. They have no unemployment, pension or medical benefits. Further, job conditions have made unions impractical. And operating right beside them was one of the largest Canadian transportation firms, the Murray Hill Limousine Service—enjoying a monopoly of Montreal International Airport traffic, as well as running charter buses, ambulances, long distance transport and taxi service from the major hotels to the airport.

In the fall of 1968, a Mouvement de Liberation du Taxi member spoke at a large CEGEP student rally. A few weeks later, student supporters accompanied taxi drivers to the airport. There they celebrated the 60th anniversary of Murray Hill—limousines were overturned and set on fire, and molotov cocktails were hurled at Murray Hill buses.

The pamphlet announcing the action read in part: "4316 taxis times 6 passengers equals 25,896 demonstrators...We demand the complete disparition of the cancer that is daily eating away at our Way Bill. Oct 30 is the beginning of a series of demonstrations that will continue without let up until our complete victory".

Poverty-Line Cops

But alienating the taxi drivers was not the Drapeau-Saulnier administration's worst blunder.

The job of a policeman in Quebec contains elements not found elsewhere. Apart from normal beat duty, he has to defend institutions like McGill University and the Union Nationale from his ethnic and class brothers. A Quebec cop is a French-speaking worker, only slightly better-paid than the average. In Montreal in particular, where the situation has been hottest over the last year, many police have become conscious of the contradiction between that and wielding a *matraque* or risking being maimed by a molotov cocktail in defense of English capital. On top of that, the police were involved in a protracted dispute with the city over wages and working conditions.

Both the police and the firemen were demanding wage parity with their counterparts in more placid Toronto; but the city, its coffers depleted to the extent that Mayor Drapeau now ran a lottery to raise money, could not or would not agree. Their demands were sent to compulsory arbitration; in each case a judge appointed by the Quebec government, one man appointed by the city and one appointed by the brotherhood were to decide the new contract.

The firemen learned their result first, on October 4. It was \$8,000 — a Toronto fireman earns \$9,000. In a fury they stormed to Le Vaisseau d'Or, Drapeau's posh new restaurant in the Windsor Hotel. Montreal police kept them in line. Two days later, the police got theirs — \$8,480, \$700 less than they were demanding.

The next morning, the overnight police shift left work and called a meeting of the Brotherhood at the Paul Sauve Arena. The morning shift came on — and joined them. The city streets were without police. The firefighters were impressed. They walked out too.

The police continued their Brotherhood meeting all day, avoiding a strike declaration. Montreal radicals visited them, chatting with the cops about how their struggles sprang from the same source. The police did not show immediate support, but they discussed the idea seriously.

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With the police on strike, the taxi drivers decided to act. In late afternoon they paraded in front of City Hall in support of the cops; to them, Drapeau was a common enemy, and they wanted to impress this upon the policemen. They remembered that Charles Hershorn, President of the formidable Murray Hill Limousine service had, earlier that year when Drapeau threatened to resign, written to The Montreal Star:

"...Please call on me for any assistance I can render. Mayor Drapeau has given Montreal unexampled leadership and I join gladly in any movement to keep him at the helm, confident that he will steer through the present choppy waters to calm and sunnier seas with all flags flying — including that of Expo's offspring."

Now the ship was becoming battered and the cabbies were determined to strengthen the storm. They went from City Hall to the Murray Hill garage. First there was a minor skirmish with Murray Hill employees, and a couple of buses were rammed into the side of the garage. Then a sniper began firing from the roof of the garage into the cabbies. The fight escalated; in the ensuing barrage of molotov cocktails and gunfire several demonstrators were injured, two buses set aflame and plainclothes Quebec Provincial Police-man Cpl. Robert Dumas killed.

The struggle lasted three hours, then the taxi drivers and their student supporters left for the Murray Hill hotel pick-up points. The windows of the Queen Elizabeth were smashed; the students saw the significance and spread... to IBM, Drapeau's restaurant, the Sheraton Mount Royal, Eaton's McGill University — symbolic violence which picked out only the English rulers and their native supporters.

At that point onlookers got another idea. If Eaton's windows were broken, there was no reason not to sample their "consumer goods". Some took what they wanted, others merely vented their long-repressed frustrations.

But it was not only Montreal that was hitting choppy waters, the Union Nationale government, elected in 1966, was having difficulty combining its nationalistic Quebec D'Abord (Quebec First) election slogan with attraction of more outside investment. And the movement against it was growing across Quebec.

Under the leadership of Daniel Johnson, author of Equality or Independence, it maintained a tough nationalist image, highlighted by the visit of President de Gaulle and the General's Quebec Libre speech in Montreal in 1967. But Johnson who could draw some fire away from the independence groups and pacify everyone (for a time, at least) died in office in September, 1968. The less skilled, more "moderate" Jean-Jacques Bertrand took over as interim leader and promised a leadership convention for June 1969.

Education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal, who had been appointed to the cabinet by Johnson as almost his designated successor, ran against Bertrand for the leadership on a platform that emphasized a stronger nationalist stance. But the real opposition lay outside: discontented civil servants and teachers (who had gone two years without a contract) planned to march on the convention in Quebec City. The Front de Liberation Populaire quickly organized its Montreal allies to join in.

Also, the Ligue pour l'Integration Scolaire (LIS) saw a good opportunity to demonstrate against the party's equivocal language policies, and the CEGEP students for jobs and more university space. They all allied, and the result was Operation Congres — a challenge to the overall role of the Union Nationale in Quebec. But probably the most significant element of the growing common front was the participation of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), through the angry civil servants' union and through the Montreal Council.

The CNTU, made up of Quebec-based unions, is not the largest labor body in Quebec, nor has it been involved in the most militant strikes; the rival Quebec Federation of Labor, which encompasses the American-based international unions, has been at centre stage with its large mining and textile locals. But in the last few years it has been CNTU unions (hospital workers, bus drivers, teachers, civil servants) that have had to bargain directly with the government. Shoddy offers, dishonest government negotiating tactics, and Union Nationale back-to-work legislation have led to increasing militancy.

At the heart of the CNTU stands the Montreal Council, whose president Michel Chartrand, fought the UN in the bloody Asbestos strike of 1949 alongside Pierre Trudeau (then an intellectual working actively against Duplessis), Jean Marchand (then a militant union leader), and Jean Drapeau (then a radical labor lawyer). But Chartrand is still on the workers' side and he drew cheers with an address to the crowd in Quebec City as it was about to march on the Colisee de Quebec, where the UN congress was being held. Workers saw the links Chartrand was drawing between their interests and those of groups fighting on national and language issues.



Increasingly, the Union Nationale was unable to overcome the contradictions of its traditional policy and the growth of the resistance to it. In October, although the Gendron Commission it had set up had only begun its hearings, it introduced another version of its language of education bill: Bill 63.

Bill 63 spelled out what Bill 85 had only hinted at: English-language education would be provided wherever there was demand for it. Partly for that reason, and partly because of the changed climate, the English were now solidly behind the bill — and that meant that it would go through. The French community, on the other hand, was even more solidly opposed. The Front de Quebec Francais (FQF) was formed, uniting over 100 groups including the LIS, the FLP, the MSP, the Chartrand wing of the CNTU (which succeeded in getting the entire Union to reverse an earlier stand in support of the bill), newly formed LIS action committees in universities (Comite d'Action de l'LLIS — CALIS, a play on a French swear-word), almost the entire faculty and students, English-speaking radicals in the Committee for a Socialist Independent Quebec, and the St. Jean Baptiste Society. The FQF mobilized 30,000 people in the streets of Montreal on October 29 and even more outside the National Assembly in Quebec City; but their opinions did not count.

For at the same time, the Bank of Montreal was presenting a brief to the Gendron commission saying that since English is the common denominator of high finance in North America and Europe, it is no surprise that most of the communications from the Bank's head office are in English. It would be a difficult, costly, and an impractical undertaking, the brief went on, to make French the language of the banking business.

In the 1940s and '50s, the primary threat to the power of the Duplessis regime had come from militant labor unions. The premier's response had become a Union Nationale trademark — arrests, clubs, rampaging provincial police. Now, the main threat came from the streets. The response of Duplessis' successors was the same, even down to details.

The crackdown was at first aimed at individual groups — CEGEP students, citizens' committees — and, more recently, has expanded into a general attack on the whole movement.

It started with repression in the CEPEPs after the occupations of October, 1968. Then, during the planning of Operation McGill, the police began harassing organizers, detaining them for questioning, and searching their homes. Later, the offices of Comites des Citoyens and Comites des Ouvriers were raided, their files confiscated, their leaders detained for questioning. During the Union Nationale congress in Quebec City, sixteen people were arrested for distributing the FLP newspaper La Masse, and after the Operation Congres march a temporary LIS headquarters was raided and twenty more arrests were made. In September, Michel Chartrand of the CNTU was detained on a year-old ticket and charged that Quebec was becoming a "police state" (a few weeks earlier his statement had been given substance by new Quebec Justice Minister Remi Paul, who announced "anti-terrorist" measures that involved giving the police wide discretionary powers and granting legal sanction to the tactics that had been used since March).

The terrorism which Paul was attacking was the increasing bomb explosions directed by the third Front de Liberation Quebecois. The first, in 1963, hit mailboxes and arm-

MANIFEST

The Front du Lib... Quebec is not the Messiah, nor a modern Hood. It is a group of working people who are committed to do... they can for the people of Quebec to... destiny in their hands.

The Front de Lib... Quebec wants the total independence of Quebecois, brought together in a free... forever of its band of voracious sharks, the patronage-dispensing... and their servants who have... into their private preserve of... 'hour' and of exploitation without...

The Front de Lib... Quebec is a movement not of... of response to aggression — the... organized by high finance throughout... of the federal and provincial govern... Brinks 'show', Bill 63, the electoral... so-called "social progress" (sic) tax, P... ration, Doctor's insurance, the men of...).

The Front de Lib... Quebec finances itself by voluntary... taken from the corporations which... working people (banks, finance comp...).

"The moneyed pow... status quo, the majority of the tr... guardians of our people, have gotten... on they hoped for: the step backw... than the change we have worked for... before, for which we are going to con... ng."

— Rene April 29, 1970

We believed, once... was worth the effort to channel our... our impatience which Rene Levesque... so well, within the Parti Quebecois... Liberal victory shows clearly that... a democracy in Quebec is, and always... nothing but the 'democracy' of the r... icals' victory in this way is nothing... victory of the Simard-Cotroni election... As a result, British parliamentarism... and the Front de Liberation de Que... ver let itself be diverted by the elec... bs which the Anglo-Saxon capitalists... the Quebecois lower courtyard every... s. Numbers of Quebecois have under... they are going to act: Bourassa, in the... come, will see an idea ripen: 100,000... nary working people, organized and...

Yes — there are rea... the Liberal win. Yes, there are reasons... employment, for poverty, for slums, for... that you Mr. Bergeron of Visitation... and also you Mr. Legendre of Laval who... 10,000 a year. you do not feel free in... y, Quebec.

Yes, there are reasons... the men of Lord and Cie know them... men of the Gaspesie, the workers... North Shore, the miners of Iron Ore, of... tier Mining, or Noranda Mines, they... those reasons. And the decent, hon... ing people of Cabano whom they tried... one more time know lots of those reasons.

Yes, there are reasons... Mr. Tremblay of Panet Street, and you... outier, working in construction in Ste... why you can't afford "golden vessels"... beautiful string music and trappings... Drapeau the aristocrat — the one who... concerned about slums that he puffs color... ards and fences in front of them so the... sts will not see our misery.

Yes, there are reasons... Mrs. Lemay of St-Hyacinthe, you can't... little trips to Florida, as the crooked... and MPs can with our money.

The good, honest... of Vickers and Davie Ship, the men who... given no reason for being kicked out of... os, know those reasons. And the men... hville, smashed for the sole reason that... ed to unionize, the men who were made... ver two million dollars because they... to exercise this elementary right. The me... dochville know about justice and they kn... of reasons.

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Yes, there are reasons... you, welfare people, you are kept on... from generation to generation. There are... of reasons, the

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ouries; it was aimed solely at the federal connection. The second, of 1965-66, moved into labor struggles, planting bombs at such places as Dominion Textiles and the LaGrenade Shoe Co., both with anti-labor policies; it was this organization which included Pierre Vallieres and Charles Gagnon.

The third began in 1968, hitting strike bound companies, federal buildings and, significantly, centres of Anglo-American capital and provincial political parties (e.g. 7-Up during a bitter strike, the Stock Exchange, the Liberal Party's Reform Club, the homes of Charles Hershorn, President of Murray Hill and Jean Drapeau, Mayor of Montreal).

Like its predecessors the third FLQ was not organically tied to the movement, but its activities reflected the changes in direction in Quebec.

But the symbols of repression in Quebec were two intellectuals who had been the ideological leaders of the 1966 Front de Liberation Quebecois—Pierre Vallieres and Charles Gagnon.

Vallieres and Gagnon were arrested and charged with murder for their roles in the bombing death of Therese Morin, a strikebreaker at the LaGrenade shoe factory, in 1966.

Vallieres and Gagnon's supporters have maintained that they are not criminals at all, but political prisoners. On October 31, 1969 the state hit them with a political charge—sedition.

The sedition clause in the Criminal Code of Canada reads:

Section 60(4): "Without limiting the generality of the meaning of the expression "seditious intention", everyone shall be presumed to have a seditious intention who (a) teaches or advocates, or (b) publishes or circulates any writing that advocates the use without the authority of law of force as a means of accomplishing a governmental change within Canada."

Section 62: "Everyone who (a) speaks seditious words, (b) publishes a seditious libel or (c) is a party to a seditious conspiracy is guilty of an indictable offense and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years."

The basis of the charge was a book, Les Negres Blancs d'Amérique, written by Vallieres in prison. The prosecution presented such excerpts from the books as "global revolution ... must be organized—intelligently, morally, politically and militarily—into a truly revolutionary force..." and smash, once and for all, the yoke of slavery and to take over control of their own destiny..." to back up its case.

Sedition is a rarely-used charge, but this was the second time it had been applied within two months. Following an LIS march in St-Leonard in September, during which the riot act was read, Raymond Lemieux, Laurier Gravel, another LIS leader, and ex-boxer Reggie Chartrand of Les Chevaliers de l'Independance, were also hit with sedition charges. Like Vallieres and Gagnon, they are now awaiting trial.

This was one part of a marked intensification of the repression campaign. An anti-repression march called Operation Liberation, demanding the release of Vallieres and Gagnon and the resignation of Remi Paul, and trying in repression with such questions as Bill 63, St-Leonard, and McGill was already being planned for November 7 when the police mutiny happened. At that point, Montreal Executive Committee Chairman Saulnier, federal Prime Minister Trudeau and a little-known Quebec lawyer entered the fray.

Saulnier lit out after the Quebec branch of the federally-sponsored Company of Young Canadians, accusing it

of harboring subversives and demanding a Royal Commission to investigate it. The nature of the Company's activities had been known for a long time and Saulnier's timing suggested that he was trying to deflect mounting criticism of his administration for its role in the October 7 uprising.

Trudeau made the usual attack on "subversives" and threw in another favorite bogeyman—the French-language network of the CBC, some of whose broadcasters are independentists. He demanded the network be "more balanced" politically or the government might "put the lid on." His speech, to a \$50-a-plate Liberal fundraising dinner in the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, prompted Le Devoir to run a cartoon of an elegantly-dressed man with a key standing on a copy of Cite Libre, the intellectual journal through which Trudeau carried on his fight against Duplessis and his "Padlock Law" in the 1950s. "Enough of this nonsense," it quoted from the speech.

Lawyer Anthony Malcolm, chairman of the Canada Committee and vice-president of the Quebec section of the Liberal Federation of Canada was next. In a speech to the Mount Royal Women's club, he named 27 "subversives" operating in Quebec and charged that members of the Quebec movement were being trained in Cuba, had financial support from the Palestinian guerrilla group Al Fatah, and were also receiving help from Algeria, the Soviet Union, and the Black Panther Party in the United States.

Quebecois dans la Rue

It was in this atmosphere that 3,000 people gathered in the rain in Montreal's Lafontaine Park on November 7 and marched to the Palais de Justice. The slogans were militant and a few molotov cocktails were thrown, but by and large the demonstration was peaceful. Then, on the way to l'Universite du Quebec for a rally, the cry went up, "A la rue St-Jacques!" and the demonstrators marched through the city's financial district. At first they were only chanting slogans, then someone broke a bank window, and before the police broke up the demonstration with motorcycles the windows of many of Quebec's major corporations and financial institutions had been smashed and several rocks thrown into the offices of The Montreal Star.

The next day, Saulnier announced that the Executive Committee would take into its own hands the power to ban demonstrations and public assemblies at will. "It is because we have neither money nor official propaganda on our side that we have to take to the streets," Raymond Lemieux commented. "And we will take to the streets again."

On November 10, Michel Chartrand became the sixth person in less than two months to be charged with sedition in Quebec.

One member of the Toronto left came to Montreal for the Operation Liberation march, and found himself on St. James St. being charged by rows of cops on motorcycles. Horrified, he grabbed the midnight flight back to Toronto.

Another Toronto radical listened to a Montreal friend describe the feelings of liberation and collective consciousness in the crowd that marched down Ste-Catherine St. during the police strike, smashing the windows of English businesses. "I don't believe this kind of thing can happen," he said.

But Quebecois had grown used to motorcycle cops, arbitrary arrests, and sedition charges.

And they know that the kind of thing that occurred October 7 can and does happen, and would happen again.

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Seven Up and Victoria Precision, and the manual laborers of the cities of Laval and Montreal and the men of Lapalme, they know the reasons well.

The Dupont of Canada workers, they also know them, even if soon they will only be able to tell about them in English (thus assimilated, they will increase the number of immigrants, Neo-Quebecois, the favorite children of Bill 63). And the policemen of Montreal, the arms of the system, they must have understood those reasons; they must have seen that we live in a terrorized society, because without their force, without their violence, nothing functioned on the 7th of October.

We have had our fill of the Canadian federalism which penalizes the dairy producers of Quebec to satisfy the needs of the Anglo-Saxons of the Commonwealth; which maintains the decent taxi drivers of Montreal in a state of half-slavery while blatantly protecting the exclusive monopoly of nauseating Murray Hill and its assassin-owner Charles Hershorn and his son Paul, who repeatedly, on the night of October 7, grabbed the 12-gauge shotgun from the hands of his employees to fire at taxi drivers and so fatally injure Corporal Dumas, killed as a demonstrator; which carries out an insane import policy while throwing into the street, one by

one, the small wage-laborers in the textile and shoe industries, the most downtrodden in Quebec, for the profit of a clutch of accursed 'money-makers' in their Cadillacs; which classifies the Quebecois nation as one of Canada's ethnic minorities.

We, like more and more Quebecois, have had our fill of a government of hand-puppets which performs a thousand and one acrobatics to charm U.S. millionaires, begging them to come and invest in Quebec, La Belle Province where thousands of square miles of forests full of game and fish-stocked lakes are the exclusive property of these same all-powerful Seigneurs of the twentieth century;

of the hypocrite, Bourassa, who falls back on the Brinks armored cars — the true symbol of the foreign occupation of Quebec — to keep the poor Quebecois 'natives' in fear of the misery and unemployment to which we are so accustomed;

of our taxes which Ottawa's man in Quebec wants to hand out to the English-speaking bosses to give them "incentive," I kid you not, to speak French, to negotiate in French: 'repeat after me: "cheap labor means' main-d'oeuvre a bon marche";

will always be the faithful servants and boot-lickers of the 'big shots' as long as there are Westmounts, Town of Mount Royals, Hampsteads, Outremonts, all those fortresses of high finance of St. James Street and Wall

'Street'; as long as all of us, Quebecois, have not driven out by any means necessary, including arms and dynamite, those economic and political 'bosses' who are ready to stoop to any level in order to screw us better.

We live in a society of terrorized slaves, terrorized by the big bosses, Steinberg, Clark, Bronfman, Smith, Neapole, Timmins, Geoffrion, J. L. Levesque, Hershorn, Thompson, Nesbitt, Desmarais, Kierans, (Beside these, Remi Popol the gasket, Drapeau the 'dog', Bourassa the Simard sidekick, Trudeau the faggot, they are 'peanuts'.)

Terrorized by the capitalist Roman Church, even if this seems less and less obvious (but who owns the Stock Exchange Tower?), by payments to Household Finance, by the advertising of the masters of consumption, Eaton's, Simpson's, Morgan's, Steinbergs, General Motors ...; terrorized by the closed precincts of knowledge and culture called universities and by their ape-directors Gaudry and Dorais and the sub-ape

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In the peak of the hysteria about "apprehended insurrections", "coups", and "armed uprisings" that was being cried from Ottawa, one reporter remarked, in the wry wit that sometimes comes out of frightening events, that "This is the first time in this country we've had a counter-revolution before having had a revolution."

The remark won't stand in stead of cold analysis, but it has a grain of truth in it, and at least it underscores some of the unreality of the events that exploded on the cool morning of Monday, October 5.

It had been a singularly quiet year in Montreal, which has been accustomed over the last few years to rushing mass demonstrations in the streets, gunfights at the Murray Hill garages, police strikes, student strikes and occupations.

The most significant political event was the April 29 election, in which the liberal-separatist Parti Quebecois of René Lévesque won one quarter of the popular vote and a tenth of the National Assembly's seats. But that has been an electoral battle, fought in the ballot box. The streets have been quiet, relatively. The largest demonstration this spring in eastern Canada had been in Toronto at the American consulate after the invasion of Cambodia, and nothing approaching it occurred in Montreal.

Much of the organized left was in disarray, the rest of it was either working the Parti Quebecois or working with citizens' committees. The rise of the citizens' committees, which reflected the left's shedding its student image and working in clinics and with labor unions reflected a very peaceful form of political activity.

Quebec's novice Liberal premier, Robert Bourassa, hopped down to the U.S. to make his first major plea for American investment and for loans—a reflection of his assessment that things were cool and that investors would be more prepared to shell out in the apparent climax of stability in the province.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Trudeau delivered a glowing Throne speech at the opening of parliament, expressing his confidence in the state of Canadian confederation.

Parliament was gearing for its first major debate on the most immediate critical issue—pollution.

Then, the whole balloon began to burst.

In the early morning of Monday, October 5, James Cross was kidnapped, whisked away from his home on wealthy Redpath Crescent by four men in a cab. Hours later, the police announced that it had received, via a popular French radio station, a communique from a group that claimed to be a cell of the FLQ, and that James Cross would only be released if the government released 23 men jailed for terrorist and other activities, read the FLQ's manifesto on the crown's television network, delivered \$500,000 in gold bars, released the identification of an informer who had turned some previous FLQ men in, and rehired the Lapalme postal delivery men whom the government fired for striking.

The government, in a series of statements that culminated the following Saturday with the televised speech of Quebec's Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette, said "no".

Within half an hour of Choquette's speech (too soon for it to be a response to his speech), Pierre Laporte, the Labor Minister of the Quebec Government, and Bourassa's number two man, if not the strongest of the Liberal government, was kidnapped by four other men outside his home in suburban Montreal.

The confusion in government circles in Ottawa and Quebec City following this resulted on Thursday, Oct. 15, in the entry into Montreal of 7,500 federal troops armed to the teeth, reportedly to "aid the police" by guarding principal buildings and people. The troops were later called into Ottawa's exclusive Rockcliffe Park section to guard members of parliament and cabinet ministers.

On Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock in the morning the Trudeau government invoked the War Measures Act, the most powerful document at its disposal, giving it next to dictatorial powers.

On Saturday night, following a curious set of events no one has yet been able to explain, the body of Pierre Laporte was found by the police in the trunk of a car near the St. Hubert air force base in suburban Montreal.

A nation's hysteria is unleashed.

Suddenly we are back where we were five years ago. A cold civil war is being fought along national and linguistic grounds. The country is polarized, but not on social issues, on issues of language and race.

The political life of this country is never going to be the same. Quebec is never going to be the same.

What happened to so disturb the calm of a listless October and so hurl a nation into a tortured vortex of political explo-

sions, so violent a shift of the forces in this country, so sudden an alternation of the stakes of the political game? Who wins, who loses?

What happened between October 5, and today?

Who was making what decisions?

What were their strategies?

What may be the fruits of their strategies?

Was it a hunt for kidnapers and terrorists, a hunt that went wild, or were there more basic, long-term motives that directed the men in power over the first four weeks?

With an urgency that cannot be underestimated, we must begin to piece together the beginnings of answers to these questions.

THE PLOT

Of all the strange answers that have blown in the October wind, none has been stranger than the coup d'état that never took place. This supposed plot—or these plots, for the exact details depend on which government spokesman you happen to be listening to—has been referred to again and again since October 16, and it is worth examining closely.

The most recent version of the conspiracy theory is that of Defence Minister Donald MacDonald.

According to MacDonald, we are on a "revolutionary timetable", and the kidnappings are part of a "well-known revolutionary formula." In a CTV interview, October 25 he said that "on the whole, you had a pattern of incidents here which, given the revolutionary ideology we're talking about, in other situations and in other countries has escalated itself up into a state of disorder in which it will be virtually impossible to carry on the normal processes of government and which would provide, if you like, a situation ripe for revolutionary action."

Another important characteristic of the FLQ is "the fact that they're not organized. If in fact there had been a highly structured organization it would have been even easier for the police to break."

On October 15, however, Montreal police chief Marcel St-Aubin, said he was having difficulty investigating the FLQ because of "the internal organization of the movement, as it is divided into numerous small cells." It was St-Aubin's statement, along with covering letters from Mayor Drapeau and Premier Bourassa, that was used in the House of Commons the next day to justify the invocation of the War Measures Act.

According to Nick Auf der Maur, a CBC Montreal broadcaster and member of the Last Post editorial co-operative, who was arrested under the Act and spent three days inside Quebec Provincial Police cells, the police in their questioning appeared to believe that every demonstration, bombing, and strike that had happened in Quebec in the last two years was part of the conspiracy. He says they see the FLQ as being organized along the lines of the Mafia, and they believe that if they could only find Comrade Big the game would be up.

St-Aubin said the kidnappings are "only the beginning" of "seditious and insurrectional activities." But Bourassa the next day said the FLQ had reached the "final stage" of its plan. The first three stages of the plan had already been carried out: violent demonstrations, bombings, and spectacular kidnappings, in that order. "The fourth step—the most important—is selective assassinations." The government had "every reason to believe" the FLQ was now prepared to carry these out. He added that "already" political leaders had received assassination threats.

There were hints at more than this. Federal Justice Minister John Turner said October 21 that "it might not ever be possible to disclose to the public the information on which the government made its decision."

Prime Minister Trudeau, however, said in the House October 26 that "the facts on which we did act are known to the people of Canada and indeed to this House." When Opposition Leader Stanfield immediately pointed out the apparent discrepancy between Trudeau's statement and Turner's, the Prime Minister said there was in fact no discrepancy. There may be information, he said, that the public doesn't know. But that is irrelevant, since the known information was what the government had acted upon.

Perhaps the fullest exposition of the conspiracy theory came from Jean Marchand, once a prominent Quebec labor leader, and today not only the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion in the Trudeau Cabinet, but also the man charged with keeping an eye on his five million restless countrymen who live in Canada's second-largest province.

"Those who are well-protected behind the Rockies or even in the centre of Toronto don't know what is happening in Quebec."

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bec right now," declared the Quebec expert in the House of Commons a few hours after the War Measures Act had been signed. There were conspirators who had "infiltrated all the vital places of the province of Quebec, in all the key posts where important decisions are taken." There were at least two tons of dynamite, detonators and electric circuits for setting off bombs, thousands of rifles and machine guns, bombs. "For whoever knows the FLQ right now," said the shuddering expert, "whoever knows this organization well cannot do otherwise than recognize that the provincial state of Quebec and the federal state are really in danger in Canada."

As the startled members of the House of Commons soaked this up Marchand perorated: "If we had not acted today, and if, in a month or a year separation had come about, I know very well what would have been said in this House: 'What sort of government is this? You had all that information in your hands and you could have used emergency powers and you did not do it. It's a government of incompetent people.'"

Just to make sure that the people who lived behind the Rockies, well-protected from the fanatics of French Canada knew what was going on, Marchand re-stated and even elaborated his claims on a British Columbia hot-line show a week after the government had struck. He had a new sensation to offer: the Front d'Action Politique (FRAP), the main opposition party in Montreal's civic election, only days away, was a front for the FLQ, (whose membership had now shrunk to "between 1,000 and 3,000"). There were to be explosions, more kidnappings, perhaps assassinations on election day. Anarchy was then to spread through the province, and after the province the nation. Thrones were to topple as the conspiracy leap-frogged across the continent.

In the end, of course, none of this happened. And perhaps more surprisingly, remarkably few conspirators were turned up by police. Even with the awesome powers of the War Measures Act, with its license to search, seize and arrest on no stronger grounds than mere suspicion, and with so many raids that, after 2,000, even the most conscientious reporters lost count, the police could come up with fewer than 400 captives. And of those, they could hold onto only 150 as October closed.

Is it these 150 people then who have placed the established order in Canada in grave danger? If so, they must indeed be supermen. And the police do not appear to be trying very hard to find out. According to Auf der Maur, Robert Lemieux, the lawyer who had acted as negotiator for the FLQ, was questioned for a total of two minutes during the first eight days of his imprisonment. Pierre Vallières, a leader of the 1966 FLQ, was also questioned for two minutes in these eight days. Charles Gagnon, another leader of the 1966 FLQ, was not questioned at all.

On one occasion, Prime Minister Trudeau observed to a bemused House that Kerensky too had been "pooh-poohing the possibility of an insurrection."

Mr. Trudeau is wrong; Kerensky knew very well that there was going to be an insurrection, and with good reason. For to state the parallel is to see its absurdity. Was Montreal on October 16 Petrograd, where in the Putilov plant 40,000 workers were prepared to go out into the streets, and the Grenade works had its entire work force mobilized in the Red Guards? Or was it Moscow, brought to its knees during the final weeks of the old order by widespread strikes?

Still the government now chose to spread scare stories about a sudden revolutionary upheaval, a notion it had repeatedly dismissed in the past. A year ago, Montreal's Drapeau administration journeyed to Ottawa for the government's investigation into the activities of the Company of Young Canadians. Piles of captured documents were produced to demonstrate that a far-ranging conspiracy was on the move. It was repeatedly noted at the time that, while the documents showed lots of smoke, it was difficult to find any fire. Beyond the well-known fact that FLQ cells existed, and might carry out isolated, anarchistic acts, the rest was vapor. The Drapeau administration's evidence was laughed out of town.

Two previous, abortive attempts (according to the police) at kidnapping people in high places, including the American consul-general in Montreal, had been taken with equanimity. And so, indeed, had the kidnapping of James Cross: there had been no indication in the first week of the crisis that upholders of the status quo had better nerve themselves for the crunch.

Nor did even the second kidnapping, that of Pierre Laporte, bring about sudden fears of insurrection. Why then did the government choose to unleash the vast conspiracy theory on October 16? Why did it give credence to a picture of the FLQ that could not be believed by anyone who had any knowledge of the situation in Quebec, that it could not have believed itself, but that might conceivably be widely believed in English Canada since the government and the police are the only sources of information?

One clue comes from Jean Marchand's Vancouver interview, for it contains more than the accusations that made the headlines (reaction to his statement about FRAP was so adverse that Prime Minister Trudeau had to dissociate himself from it the next day, and Marchand himself had to back off). Marchand made some other statements in that interview that, in the long term, may be a lot more significant. Having averred that there are between 1,000 and 3,000 members of the FLQ, Marchand says:

"Now all members of the FLQ are not terrorists. But there are enough to create a lot of trouble and a lot of killing and this is what we are trying to prevent."

Not all FLQ members are terrorists!

Then what are they?

Who is the FLQ?

Or more to the point: Who isn't?

If not all members of the FLQ are carrying arms, planning assassinations and stashing bombs, what are they doing? Organizing in the labor unions, perhaps. Organizing demonstrations, or working with FRAP and the Parti Québécois.

Maybe if you're a leftist or a Péquiste, you're in effect FLQ? The net is suddenly a little wider, and out for more fish, than we have been led to believe from the impression that the government was just hunting two or three kidnapping cells.

Is Marchand saying that the FLQ is everyone who is working for a socialist or independent Quebec?

Let's follow more of Marchand's interesting analysis.

He says: "How in a society like ours can such a movement like the FLQ flourish. You knew a year ago, two years ago or even five years ago that there were FLQ members. But as long as they do not recourse to violence, under which law can you do anything?"

None, Mr. Marchand. If they do not resort to violence they are not violating the Criminal Code. But perhaps exactly what Marchand is saying is that we need laws by which the government can arrest and prosecute those that follow their political aims even by peaceful means. This seems incredible, so let's follow what he said further:

He makes the point that "it is not the individual action we are worried about now. It's this vast organization supported by other bona fide organizations who are supporting, indirectly at least, the FLQ."

Mr. Marchand is not worried about the kidnapers, he seems to be saying, but about the people who "do not recourse to violence." People—it's now a "vast organization"—who are supported by bona fide groups.

What are these people doing? Where are they?

Marchand refers to "many important institutions in Quebec" that have been "infiltrated" by this strange breed of non-violent FLQers.

If there are so many people, in so many areas and institutions, it's going to be pretty hard to ferret them out. Especially if they lack the decency to commit a criminal act and facilitate the government's job of destroying them.

And so we come to the most distressing statement of all, and Marchand states the aims of the government bluntly.

Well, if it had been an isolated case of kidnapping I don't think we would have been justified in invoking the War Measures Act because there the Criminal Code would have been enough to try and get those men and punish them. But there is a whole organization and we have no instrument, no instrument to get those people and question them."

Let's summarize the implications of Marchand's logic.

There is a vast conspiracy of people numbering from 1,000 to 3,000.

They are not all terrorists, in fact some hold highly respectable and critical positions, and some have the protection of other bona fide groups.

They must be rooted out.

The Criminal Code permits us to root out kidnapers and billers, but not people who commit no crimes.

Therefore we need an "instrument" by which we can go after these people who commit no crimes, and it's not simply a question of kidnapers.

The Trudeau government is seeking a circumvention of the laws of the country in order to launch a hunt that extends into the highest reaches of Quebec, into the most respected, bona fide homes, in order to ferret out these dangerous people.

Whom is the Trudeau government after?

THE POLITICS

The comprehended insurrection-coup-plot-uprising-revolt shows more ridiculous every day and it is evidence that it does so from statements made even by cabinet ministers. Certainly, as far as armed uprisings of one-to-three thousand people are concerned, the government never believed its own case. It allowed and encouraged the story to spread in order to use it as currency to buy time and public support to keep the War Measures Act in force.

It is possible to piece together with some certainty that Trudeau, on the eve of implementing the emergency powers, feared he was losing control of the situation in Quebec, of French public opinion, to the nationalists and moderate separatists.

The Prime Minister had grounds for such fears. Contrary to the early statements by both federal and provincial spokesmen, a significant portion of the Quebec population had not recoiled in revulsion at the FLQ's action. Predictably radical youth, certain labor organizations, and a startling percentage of average citizens were reacting favorably to the content of the FLQ's political analysis; if not to their modus operandi. But even while most of the sympathetic repudiated the acts themselves, the FLQ's highwayman élan and the governments inept responses left many Quebecois inwardly pleased.

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That much can be established. Whether Trudeau thought the strange events in Quebec were bringing the province as close as it had ever come to separating, however, can only be speculated right now.

What is very probable is that, as hints in the Marchand interview might suggest, Trudeau at least saw the opportunity to move decisively against the separatist-nationalist tide in Quebec and set it back for years, if not stem it forever.

One of the most significant statements of the motives of the Trudeau government, and the steps by which it arrived at making the drastic move on October 16, is to be found in a column by Toronto Star Ottawa editor Anthony Westell appearing the day after the Act was invoked. Westell, a long-time Ottawa columnist formerly with the Globe and Mail, has extremely good sources inside the Liberal cabinet, and, along with Toronto Star editor Peter Newman, is one of the three or four most important Liberal Party intimates in the national press gallery.

Waiting under the heading "The Agony Behind Trudeau's Decision", Westell examined the basic premises on which Trudeau approaches the current situation in Quebec:

"The answer begins with Trudeau's analysis of the rise of separatism in the past five years. The decline and fall of the Lesage Liberal government, he believes, left a power vacuum which Union Nationale premier Daniel Johnson did not fill because he never took a firm position for federalism. René Lévesque left the Liberals to lead the Parti Québécois into the void, and win almost a quarter of the votes in the election this year."

The Trudeau administration's entire strategy toward Quebec is to make sure that the vacuum of social contradictions and frustrations is never left as open territory to the separatists, and particularly to René Lévesque. The Trudeau government fell over backwards pumping money and organizational talent into the election campaign of new Liberal leader Robert Bourassa, scarcely concealing the influx of everything from top advisors to Trudeau's personal hairdresser to Bourassa's side. The province was saturated with a well-oiled campaign that reeked of money, and no one had any doubts that much, if not most of it, came from the federal Liberals.

When the FLQ struck, Westell reports, "Trudeau's instinct was to refuse negotiations or concessions to the terrorists. Nor were there any doves in the federal cabinet."

But he stresses that "...Trudeau grew increasingly concerned at the threat to Bourassa's fledgling and inexperienced government posed by the new terrorism."

Initially, the threat came from one specific source—the vacillation of the Quebec cabinet in the face of Laporte's kidnapping five days after Cross's abduction.

Trudeau's strategy of strength depended on Bourassa emerging as the strongman, the pillar of fortitude around which Quebec could rally, the dam that could keep the flood-tides of nationalist and separatist feeling from moving into that dangerous political vacuum of which Westell spoke.

"But with the kidnapping of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, the crisis changed and deepened. It became at once a terrible question striking deep into the hearts and consciences of Bourassa's own ministers. Many Quebec Liberals owe more friendship to Laporte than to Bourassa, a relative newcomer. In the cabinet pressing around the young minister at the moment of crisis, there were agonized men who wanted nothing more than to save their colleague.

"The pressure on Bourassa was enormous. The danger last weekend that he would cave in, opening a disastrous new power vacuum, seemed terribly real."

It has been reliably reported by several journalists, and Westell carries the information, that Trudeau spent hours on the phone at his Harrington Lake summer home encouraging the premier to hold fast.

Marc Lalonde, one of Trudeau's top advisors, is believed to have rushed to Quebec City to buttress the premier at this juncture, when, according to several reports, Bourassa's cabinet was on the verge of crumbling.

The leadership of the crisis, which had appeared to come largely from Quebec with Trudeau in the background making sure things went as he wanted them to, suddenly began to revert to Ottawa.

Here the crux of the entire crisis developed.

It centres around the way public opinion in Quebec was reacting to the kidnapping. Trudeau made at least one tactical error, and one massive political blunder. Those mistakes proved to be the factors destroying his strategy.

Pierre Desrosiers suggests in the weekly Montreal paper Quebec-Press an interpretation that has also been voiced by Parti Québécois economic expert Jacques Parizeau, and backed up by some reporters in Ottawa. It is this:

Trudeau's initial tactic had been to remain firm, in an effort to force that FLQ's hand. They might have killed Cross; Desrosiers and Parizeau suggest Trudeau was prepared to let that happen, betting public opinions would swing to him out of revulsion. But instead, the FLQ upped the ante. It kidnapped Pierre Laporte. Trudeau's tactic to back the FLQ into a corner had failed.

This unexpected response to Trudeau's immediate strategy, however, would only have been a temporary tactical setback, if Trudeau had not made one critical political opinion in Quebec.

Westell himself makes this point:

Another minister feared that after the first shock and outrage at the kidnappings, Quebec opinion was being won around to the rationalization that while violence may be wrong, the terrorists were somehow glamorous patriots fighting a noble cause—the same sort of shift of opinion that happened after Charles de Gaulle's 'Vive le Quebec Libre' speech in 1967.

"A backbencher close to Trudeau expressed much the same fear more precisely," Westell states, "when he said that the Quebec media—television, radio, newspapers—were heavily infiltrated by FLQ propagandists and suggested drastic action would be necessary to eventually deal with the problem." By "FLQ propagandists", of course, the backbencher meant journalists who were expressing the sympathy felt by many in Quebec for the goals and principles expressed in the FLQ manifesto.

"A Montreal MP, on the other hand," Westell continues, "told the Liberal caucus Wednesday that the FLQ was appealing dangerously well to real grievances among French Canadians, and that it would not stand for repression."

We have confirmed that this "Montreal MP" was Marcel Prud'homme, who was taken aback when he took a poll in his constituency and found that the vast majority of the young supported what the FLQ did, and that the older constituents violently condemned the tactic but frequently expressed some sympathy for the content of the manifesto. Prud'homme communicated these facts to an emergency caucus meeting.

Trudeau himself let slip in the Commons a thought that has been more and more in his mind by now: the media were playing into the hands of the FLQ by giving them too much publicity.

The government was so frazzled by this PR problem that, while the cabinet was planning the emergency regulations, it actually considered press censorship, of which Trudeau was the leading advocate.

Trudeau's aides had initially tried to suppress the publication of the FLQ manifesto in the Quebec papers, one of them arguing for an hour with the editor of the National Union paper Montreal Matin, in vain, against running the text.

"As the week wore on," Westell reported in the Toronto Star, "the question as to how to quiet the Quebec media came more frequently into conversations around the government."

"This was because the critical battle was seen as the struggle for public opinion. Would Quebecers rally to law, order and a strong Bourassa government, or drift towards a new 'moderate' position?"

Others arguing in support of this thesis report that Trudeau, when he was unable to prevent the spread of the manifesto in the Quebec press, himself ordered the CBC's French network to broadcast the manifesto, as the FLQ had demanded. They argue that this was a sign of Trudeau's overconfidence that the broadcasting of the manifesto would actually cause Quebecois to react against its 'extreme' language.

In any event, on October 8, the manifesto was broadcast over the CBC's French network in Quebec, as demanded by the FLQ, and subsequently published in most of the province's major commercial newspapers. The document, broadly expressing many of Quebec's long-standing grievances, states that the FLQ is a "response to aggression", emphasizes the foreign exploitation of labor and resources, and voices the need for a mass-based revolutionary upheaval. Its spirit was one with which many Quebecois found they could identify, and their clearly established failure to retreat in horror provided the federal government with its greatest shock.

FRAP, Montreal's union-and-citizen-based civic opposition movement, publicly endorsed the objectives of the manifesto, while rejecting the FLQ's tactics. It added that it could not condemn the violence of the FLQ without condemning the violence of the system, and its statement enumerated a long list of labor and political conflicts. It also noted that the FLQ's terrorism is directed not against wage workers but against the violence of the establishment. However, FRAP said it opted to fight with democratic means.

The executive committee of the Laurentian and Montreal Councils of the Confederation of National Trade Unions expressed their unequivocal support of the manifesto.

Montreal Council president Michel Chartrand (now in Jail) said the authorities were getting extremely agitated by the possible death of two men but did not seem to be able to summon the same anxiety for thousands of people whose lives were potentially threatened by a walkout of medical specialists.

Later he said "who's scared of the FLQ? Are the workers terrorized by the FLQ? Are the students terrorized by the FLQ? The only people who are afraid of the FLQ are those who should be scared—the popular elite. So who says the FLQ is terrorizing the population?"

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The union-financed weekly Québec-Press editorialized that the FLQ's analysis was "exact", and that the horror of an armed, clandestine movement should be counterpointed to the horror of the better-armed, equally clandestine established authority.

A survey of opinions on "hot-line" programs on popular French stations in Montreal showed that the vast majority of callers condemned the actual acts of the FLQ but over 50 per cent supported the spirit of the manifesto.

A CBC interviewer took a survey in front of a French Catholic church after 11 o'clock mass on Sunday, and found that condemnation of the acts was almost universal but that half the people he talked to expressed sympathy for the things said in the FLQ manifesto.

Student newspapers came out in favor of the FLQ, some with grave reservations about the tactics, others not. At l'Université du Québec, virtually the entire student body went on strike in support of the FLQ's aims. About 30 per cent of the faculty walked out too. At l'Université de Montréal, 1,500 students struck and said they would go into the community to muster backing for the FLQ's goals. Several junior colleges and even some high schools closed down.

Only hours before the War Measures Act was brought in with federal troops already patrolling Montreal's streets, about 3,000 students rallied at the Paul Sauve Arena to hear Michel Chartrand, Pierre Vallières, Charles Gagnon, and the undisputed hero of the day, Robert Lemieux's fists raised they chanted "FLQ...FLQ!", just as Ottawa was preparing to make their cry illegal.

Opposition was also coming from other more unexpected sources. On Wednesday, October 14, a group of French Canadian moderates, led by René Lévesque and Claude Ryan (whom no one had ever imagined as political allies) issued an attack on Trudeau's statements and blasted the premier of Ontario, John Robarts, for shouting his mouth off, and urged the government to release the prisoners the FLQ wanted transported to Cuba or Algeria and they criticized "certain outside attitudes...which add to the atmosphere that has already taken on military overtones in Canada) which can be blamed on Ottawa."

It is a matter of general agreement to the Ottawa press corps that it was this statement which changed the balance. Trudeau realized he was losing ground to Québec, that a flood-tide of opposition to Ottawa was leaving the Bourassa government shaking in the corner. An alliance of nationalists and liberals and separatists then is needed to fill the vacuum.

In a Calgary speech on October 20, Liberal MP Patrick Mahoney said that the statement by ten Québec leaders (the Ryan-Lévesque statement) urging the exchange of 23 prisoners for the kidnap victims prompted the government to invoke the War Measures Act because these statements tended "to give leadership in the direction of eroding the will to resist FLQ demands."

Anthony Westell confirmed the motivation:

"Only a few weeks before, Lévesque's separatists had been extremists on the Québec spectrum. With the emergence of terrorism as the new extreme, the perspective changed. Suddenly Lévesque was appearing with Montreal editor Claude Ryan, a nationalist, on a platform urging peace with the FLQ—a new, moderate centre, as it appeared to some.

"For Trudeau, the moment for decisive action to stop the drift in opinion was rapidly approaching."

In a democratic society, drifts of opinions are supposed to be countered by other opinions. Opinions are legal. But the opinions of Québécois who did not support the FLQ but shared some of the views the FLQ and the left have been voicing for years were apparently not to be tolerated.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau had to suspend democracy. He could not triumph in Québec by moral leadership or by the reason of his position. He had to suspend the laws of the country and the constitutional rights of citizens to combat a drift in opinion.

On Thursday, October 15, 7,500 federal troops moved into Montreal.

At four in the morning of the next day, the War Measures Act was invoked.

THE PURPOSE

In the last week, the Trudeau government has written a new and still more implausible chapter into this already strange history.

This is the affair of the provisional government.

Rumors that some prominent French Canadians had planned to set up such a government just before the passage of the War Measures Act had been circulating in Montreal police circles for a week, but there was no public mention of it until Sunday, October 25. Mayor Jean Drapeau, who has just swept into a fifth term as Mayor with control of all 52 City Council seats, referred vaguely to the danger from a "provisional committee" that had planned to seize state power in Québec.

The next day, the Toronto Star published a story saying the Trudeau government had implemented the War Measures Act because it was convinced "a plan existed to replace the Québec government of Premier Robert Bourassa."

The story quoted "top level sources" saying "...a group of influential Quebecers had set out to see whether they might supplant the legitimately elected provincial government with what they conceived as an interim administration having enough moral authority to restore public order."

The Star credited the story only "from our Ottawa bureau": there was no byline. However, the next day Toronto Telegram columnist Douglas Fisher wrote that "both the run of rumour among reporters and the internal evidence of the style and material in the story suggest that it was really the work of Peter Newman, now editor-in-chief of the Toronto Daily Star." Other sources confirm that Newman, a major Liberal Party confidant, was in fact the author of the story.

Drapeau's story now had to be taken more seriously. In an interview with an American reporter the same day, the mayor said "conversations had been held" by influential Quebecers of "good faith" to set up a regime. Although these men of good faith did not intend to open the door to the FLQ, Drapeau said, they would be used by the FLQ.

Predictably, Robert Stanfield was on his feet in the Commons the next afternoon asking the Prime Minister to account for the reports. Was this part of the unrevealed information that had led the government to invoke the War Measures Act? The Prime Minister said no. But he also refused to repudiate the rumors unequivocally, saying it was not the government's "habit to deny or confirm such reports."

Other journalists report that Newman not only went to "top-level sources", he went to the top source of them all, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and that the basic outline of the story, at least, came from him. Other cabinet ministers and high civil servants were only too happy to confirm the story to their favorite reporters. There appears to be little doubt that the story got out not only with the Liberal government's knowledge, but with its active encouragement.

Newman's story did not name names of people involved in the supposed provisional government plot, but it was clear he was implicating the "influential Quebecers" who had signed the statement of October 14 calling for an exchange with the FLQ. Claude Ryan and René Lévesque both denied the report Wednesday morning. Ryan in an editorial in Le Devoir, Lévesque in his column in Le Journal de Montréal.

Ryan strongly denounced the government for playing the game of the deliberate leak. "This is so gross," he said, "that the more one tries to untangle it, the more it appears ridiculous and stupid. I was going to write: malicious. I am not sure of that. Mr. Trudeau and his friends are out to get certain dissidents: I nevertheless don't believe them capable of such baseness. I would rather believe that they were carried away by panic."

The next day, a far more plausible version of what had happened appeared in several newspapers, and has been confirmed by the Last Post's own sources. The alleged plot to overthrow the Bourassa government was in fact, a plot to save that government.

Just before the passage of the War Measures Act, there was widespread concern in Québec about the position of the Québec government. All the direction in dealing with the Cross-Laporte kidnappings was coming from Ottawa, which was imposing a hard line in refusing to negotiate with the FLQ.

In addition, Bourassa was facing extreme pressure from the Drapeau-Saulnier administration in Montreal. Most of the intelligence upon which government decisions were based was provided by the Montreal police force and their go-between, Michel Côté, the city's chief legal counsel. Earlier in the week, the Montreal police had arrested lawyer Robert Lemieux and seized all his confidential legal documents, in defiance of the provincial government. Montreal police were operating independently of the provincial government, while the Drapeau équipe consulted directly with Ottawa.

Bourassa was left with the feeling that he had virtually no control over Québec's most powerful police force, while being faced with a Trudeau-Drapeau axis that was calling all the shots.

Within Bourassa's own cabinet, there was considerable support for the idea of making a deal to save Laporte, but, reports Dominique Clift in The Montreal Star, most of the political heavyweights—Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette, Education Minister Guy Saint-Pierre, Finance Minister Raymond Garneau, and Health Minister Claude Castonguay—supported the hard line. Choquette even placed his resignation on the table as a gesture of determination, Clift says.

Bourassa, who privately shared the doubts about the hard line and the concern about the position of his government, was caught in the middle. This was the reason for his ambiguous public statements during the crisis, carefully designed to pacify both the hard-liners and those who wanted to negotiate.

It was in this context that proposals were made that Bourassa open his cabinet to include a broad spectrum of Québec leaders, to enable it to deal more credibly and effectively both with the FLQ and with Ottawa. Claude Ryan broached the idea to many people who, along with him, might be included in such a cabinet.

Clift concludes that treating the suggestion as a plot to overthrow the government "was in fact a smearing and dishonest representation of Ryan's proposal which had nothing subversive in it but had been naively inspired by vanity and misplaced sense of his own political importance."

The idea of opening his cabinet came up in one conversation between Bourassa and a friend after troops had already

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entered Montreal and just hours before the passage of the War Measures Act. "I thought of that," Bourassa said, "but it was too late."

What concerned Ottawa when it heard about the proposal, however, was that it might indeed have worked, that such a Quebec government might have been able to deal firmly with Ottawa and take its own course in dealing with the FLQ. There was nothing unconstitutional about the proposal, but it was one more indication of the degree to which Ottawa was losing control over opinion in Quebec. Like Lyndon Johnson, faced with the prospect of a democratic, left-liberal government in Santo Domingo, Pierre Elliott Trudeau moved in.

LBJ had his lists of "known Communists" to justify the invasion. But the New York Times found that several of the "known Communists" were in fact dead, others were out of the country, still others were in jail.

Trudeau's revelations of conspiracies are of the same order. He will no doubt come up with documents to "prove" his charges: such documents have been popping up for years. On October 29, the Toronto Telegram came up with an Alice-in-Wonderland report of terrorist plots to assassinate five hundred prominent Quebecers; these reports will recur.

MANIFESTO DE LA FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC

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Robert Shaw.

Our numbers are growing, we who know and are ground down by this terrorist society; and the day is approaching when all the Westmounts of Quebec will disappear from the map.

Working people in the factories, in the mines and in the forests; working people in the service industries, teachers, students, unemployed: take what belongs to you, your labor, your determination and your freedom. And you, workers of General Electric, it is you who make your factories run; you alone are capable of producing; without you, General Electric is nothing!

Working people of Quebec, begin today to take back what belongs to you; take yourselves what is yours. You alone know your factories, your machines, your hotels, your universities, your unions; do not wait for a miracle organization.

Make your revolution yourselves, in your neighborhoods, in your work-places. And if you do not make it yourselves, more usurpers, technocrats or others, will replace the landful of cigar puffers we now know, and everything will have to be done over again. You alone can build a free society.

We must fight, no longer one by one, but together, until victory, with all the means at our disposal, as did the Patriots of 1837-1838 (those whom our holy mother the Church hastened to excommunicate, the better to sell itself to British interests).

Let all those, in every corner of Quebec, scornfully dismissed as "lousy French" and drunkards, take up with vigor the battle against the club-smashers of freedom and justice, and strip their power to harm from the professionals of hold-ups and fraud: bankers, "businessmen", judges, sold-out politicians...

We are Quebecois working people and we will go to the end. We want, with all the people, to replace this slave society with a free society, functioning of itself and for itself, a society open to the world.

Our struggle can only be victorious. Not for long can one hold in misery and scorn, a people once awakened.

Vive le Quebec libre!

Vive les camarades prisonniers politiques!

Vive la revolution quebecoise!

Vive le Front de Liberation du Quebec!

The following is a translation provided by Canadian University Press and as accurate as can likely be found. It speaks directly to the French worker in Quebec. Because of this many of us here in Canada will miss the references to places, people and events mentioned. Notes are provided to explain these. The numbers refer to the pertinent paragraph in the manifesto.

Notes

3 **The Brinks 'show'**. Early Sunday morning, two days before the April 29 election, Royal Trust paraded nine Brinks armored trucks up to the front of their CIL skyscraper on Dorchester Boulevard (They always used the garage entrance before) and appeared to load "securities" into them. Coincidentally, Gazette photographers appeared on the deserted street. Loaded with fleeing capital, the trucks roared off to the Ontario border, past waiting English TV camera crews. Almost all of the half-dozen French directors of Royal Trust's empty-seven-man board are Quebec Liberal party wheels.

3 **Electoral map**. Heavily weighted against urban workers.

3 **"Social progress" tax**: Blatantly 'regressive' tax by federal government, admittedly for it to pay its share of medicare schemes. Drains \$200 million a year out of Quebec as long as Quebec has no medicare.

3 **Power Corporation**: The frankness ends with the name. A huge conglomerate owning most of Quebec's media, big slice of Quebec's finance company loan shark network, and countless other things great and small.

3 **The men of Lapalme**. I am not sure the importance of this was understood, it refers to a desperate interim victory of ruling class rollback earlier this year. The state sector of the economy is required to do the dirty work when an attack on real wage levels has to be mounted; in Quebec this meant the federal post office smashing its most militant union. It did this by cancelling its "contract" with a dummy subcontracting firm (Lapalme) it had previously set up and for which 'les gars de Lapalme' worked. They had a long history of struggle and not too many hangups about violence. Mail trucks were damaged, garage doors were blockaded, scabs were treated firmly, etc. At a seven-figure cost in rent-a-cops, etc. (Mtl policemen's brotherhood refused to moonlight as scab-protectors) Kierans persevered. Les gars de Lapalme have still not disbanded (about 400 in all); they still meet every day at Paul Sauve arena.

6 **Simard**: family which owns Marine Industries. Only French-Canadian-owned corporation among Canada's top 100 (until Bombardier Ski-doo), now half owned by Que government (they needed capital). Major financiers of Que Liberal Party.

6 **Controni**: Mafia overlord in Québec.

6 **100,000**: Bourassa's April campaign promise was to create 100,000 jobs. There were at the time 206,000 people officially out of work in Quebec, over 40 per cent of total unemployed in Canada.

7 **Visitation** and other streets named are in areas of Montreal where poor people live.

8 **Lord & Cie**: Vicious steel-fabricating sweatshop. Strike broken there (right to organize) with governmental-legal-police help in 1968.

8 **Fishermen of the Gaspésie**: Thousands of people thrown on the dole by international division of labor, imperialist style. This summer began to shoot at U.S. trawlers here and there.

8 **North Shore**: of the St. Lawrence, down river from the mouth of the Saguenay. Pulp and paper (Chicago Tribune, NY Times, etc), hydroelectric development; politicized militant workers; only PQ MP elected outside Mtl.

8 **Iron Ore Company of Canada, Headquarters** Wilmington Delaware. A rip-off by consortium of U.S. steel companies. Iron ore mined at Schefferville, Que. and carted off to Cleveland. For more info see Parks. **Anatomy of Big Business**.

8 **Quebec Cartier Mining**: similar. Wholly-owned subsidiary of U.S. Steel co.

But the real coup d'état this October was carried out by Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who with one stroke effected a vast shift of political power. Trudeau "seized the opportunity of the Cross-Laporte kidnappings," says Parti Québécois economist Jacques Parizeau, to carry out "the inevitable confrontation which had to come sooner or later between Ottawa and Quebec." He set back political dialogue in this country ten years, even beyond the stage of "what does Quebec want?" to "what kind of people are we dealing with?"

Initially, Trudeau attempted a policy which depended on broad support in Quebec. The policy failed because that support did not exist. The result was a new policy—a policy of making a virtual desert of all opposition in Quebec, radical, liberal, nationalist, even, in some cases, conservative. The instrument of that policy was the War Measures Act.

This policy too depends on public support, this time the blind, uninformed support of English Canadians. It cannot succeed without their support. They are being used as pawns in a cynical and destructive game.

English Canadians must decide whether they are willing to be used in that way.

15 **Mtl police men strike**, October 7, 1969.

16 **The federal government** is increasingly upset by the fact that Quebec farmers produce a natural surplus of milk products. The report of the task force on agriculture announced this summer that Quebec had 37,000 surplus farmers (perhaps we could sell them to Russia?) and made it clear that they would have to be driven off the land for capitalist rationalization.

16 **Murray Hill**: Until a few weeks ago, Murray Hill Limousine Service had monopoly of passenger traffic to and from Dorval Airport — downtown Montreal, no taxis could pick up passengers there. (Murray Hill gives courtesy limousines to Jean Drapeau and others). The Mouvement de Liberation du Taxi had been fighting this and other conditions with all means available, including sacking the airport driveways at one point with student-left participation.

16 **Hershorn**, close friend of Quebec Tourism Minister Claire Kirkland-Casgrain, is another liberal Party financier. Son Paul is Murray Hill vp. The passage from "nauseating Murray Hill" to end of para was not printed by Gazette.

16 **The night of October 7th**: Night of police strike. Mouvement de Liberation du taxi organized down to Murray Hill garage, joined by other demonstrators. Set fire to buses etc and shoved them flaming into garage. Shooting as described by Hershorn Jr. from roof. Dumas was Quebec Provincial Police undercover agent, who had infiltrated crowd as demonstrator. There had not been enough QPP to intervene.

16 **Textiles and shoes** are the quintessential cheap labor industries of Quebec.

17 **Begging them to invest in Quebec**. This is precisely what Bourassa was doing in New York City at the exact moment this manifesto was being read over every French CBC station in Quebec.

17 **Thousands of choice acres in Quebec** are no-trespassers property of private fish and game clubs, mostly U.S. membership. This includes all of the best, unpolluted fishing streams.

20 **Westmount and Hampstead** are where the ruling-class rich people live. Town of Mount Royal is the expense-account-type rich people. Outremont is where French-Canadian rich people (eg Trudeau) live.

20 **St. James street**: Mtl branch of Wall street (or Bay St.)

21 **Steinberg, Clark**... Members of the ruling class. Details on request. Note the French names.

21 **Remi Popol: Remi Paul**, former Union Nationale justice minister. Used to appear on campaign platforms with the leader of the Quebec Nazi Party. Really.

21 **Bourassa the Simard sidekick**: (see Simard above) Bourassa's is a Simard daughter.

22 **Who owns the Stock Exchange Tower?** Ans: the Vatican, through Societa Generale Immobiliare; though recently they sold part of their ownership to Gulf and Western.

28 **Lousy French**. Recall the Trudeau interview in English a couple of years ago, when he allowed as how the Quebecois spoke "lousy French."