

The Link: Michael Cullen

Action from Sunday afternoon's Grand Prix. The forward car was driven by Didier Peroni, who finished third after being penalized for jumping the gun. Eddie Cheaver was at the wheel of the car on fire.

## Involuntarily transferred prisoners launch proceedings, seek damages

By RON REED

Maximum security prisoners launched proceedings against the Correctional Services of Canada yesterday for being involuntarily transferred to Quebec's Archambault prison. The prisoners, who are hoping to establish an important precedent for prisoners rights, are seeking damages of \$250 for every day they spent at Archambault.

The prisoners launched an injunction against the involuntary transfers earlier this summer, but seven of them dropped the suit after the Solicitor General agreed to transfer them back to their original prisons.

One prisoner, Ron Camphaung, couldn't get that agreement, and pursued the injunction on Monday.

"After arriving in Archambault from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, from New Brunswick and from Millhaven (Ontario), we began discussions concerning the involuntary transfers," says Camphaung.

"After almost three weeks of voicing each others' options, it was finally decided that if we were to accept such a move, then involuntary transfers would only continue, and other prisoners would be shuffled around the country as often as Ottawa saw fit to do so. Therefore, when we were asked by Archambault authorities to change our cell locations and report to the work board, we simply refused to have anything to do with integrating into the normal functions of the prisoners' program," he said.

For "refusing to integrate into

the normal population procedure" the men were placed into solitary confinement for an average for 50 days each.

In Toronto, the Prisoners' Solidarity Collective has been helping organize support for the prisoners' group. The PSC maintains that these involuntary transfers are injurious to prisoners.

"Prisoners are snatched in the small hours of the morning, stripped, searched, chained, shackled, and exiled thousands of miles away," according to the PSC. Aside from the culture shock, especially when English prisoners are sent to French institutions and vice-versa, they are effectively denied all visits from their loved ones and lawyers due to the economic and geographical reality of long distance travel.

"Their chances for early release are cut down because the community ties they worked hard to develop are severed. Additionally, if this involves a change in their classification from medium to maximum security, chances of release are further lowered because of the assumption of "dangerousness," continues the PSC. "Prisoners who have appeals, writs, injunctions, etc., pending are effectively denied access to material for a proper preparation of their case as well as having any confidentiality in solicitor-client communications destroyed."

Michel Gilbert, Assistant Director (Socialization) at Archambault says the transfers are "an inter-regional exchange of negative elements that we

decided, for the good of the institution, to transfer to another region. In return, some inmates were transferred to us for the same purposes."

The Montreal League of Rights and Liberties points out, however, that no specific offence need be committed to get transferred. The Penitentiary Act gives the wardens the authority to run the prisons as they please. Prisoners do not have the right to have these decisions reviewed judicially.

Camphaung disagrees with official explanations for the transfers.

"The fact is every one of us that was kidnapped was in a maximum (security prison) and were shipped to another maximum. Therefore, security reasons are unfounded for instituting such a

Continued on page 4

## Senate passes study period, February '82 midterm break

Students should be able to breathe a sigh of relief in 1981-82.

For the first time, a mid-term break has been included in the academic timetable.

Four days have been set aside in February to replace the present two-day reading days.

Ken Adams, Assistant Vice-Rector and University Registrar, introduced a five year Academic Timetable at last Friday's Senate meeting

However, although Senate

## Computer Science put in Engineering

By JOHN TOURNEUR

After seven years without a home in the administration, the Department of Computer Science may soon be settling into the Faculty of Engineering.

After a five-month study, James Whitelaw, Associate Vice-Rector, Academic Planning, recommended to Senate (the university's highest academic body) last Friday that the department be given the "full rights of a department" in the Faculty of Engineering.

The Faculty of Engineering will be renamed the Faculty of Engineering and Computer Science.

However, since the range of the study of Computer Science extends to other faculties, (there are four options in the Bachelor of Computer Science programme), Whitelaw also recommended that a standing sub-committee of the University Curriculum Coordinating Committee (UCCC) be created.

**WIDE RANGING DISCIPLINE**

Though Senate approved the location of the department and the name change, it did not approve the recommended composition and wording of the sub-committee's mandate.

The recommendations of Whitelaw's report on "Structures for Computer Science" were tabled until the next meeting so that revisions could be made.

**"ANALOMOUS STRUCTURE"**

When the Department of Computer Science was created in 1972, it was placed in the Faculty of Engineering. The move was made for administrative purposes only, and left the department without representation on the Engineering Faculty Council.

At the same time, curriculum was decided by the Computer Science Committee of Senate,

whose function was similar to that of the recommended sub-committee of the UCCC.

"It was an anomalous structure," said Whitelaw, "it didn't do the job it was supposed to."

Whitelaw said the Senate Committee operated much like a "mini Faculty Council." However, making Computer Science into a separate faculty would have made it difficult to fight for resources, since it would have had to compete with much larger faculties, the report states.

The idea of placing the department into the Faculty of Commerce was also rejected, because questions were raised as to what kind of relationship it might have with the department of Quantitative Methods. The report cites differences 'in orientation'.

*Hey kids!  
Alpha rays  
can be fun*

(ZNS)—If you've always dreamed of getting your hands on nuclear plant controls, now you can do so in the privacy of your own home.

The Muse Computer Company has come out with a new computer game for home computing systems — "Meltdown" — where you deal with a nuclear power plant running amuck.

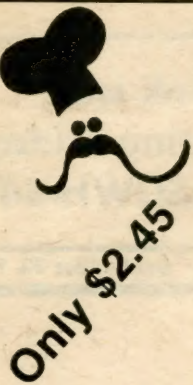
The game, which is based on a re-creation of the accident at Three Mile Island, often starts when a valve sticks open and cooling water drains from around the reactor's core. After that, you're on your own.

Players attempt to bring the reactor under control again by releasing steam pressure, opening and shutting valves, reading gauges and initiating the emergency core cooling system.

A speeded up clock ticks off the passage of time, and pumps and valves threaten to fail as the operation struggles to regain control of the reactor.

If the video terminal tilts a meltdown has occurred, too bad, game over.

# the Link agenda



## Chinese Buffet

- Egg Drop Soup
- Roll and Butter
- 4 Salads
- Fried Rice
- Egg Rolls
- Chow Mein
- Spare Ribs
- Dessert (Pudding, Jello, or Fruit)
- Small Drink (or Coffee or Tea)

11 am - 2 pm; 5 - 6:30 pm

**OCTOBER 1**



## NEED A JOB?

The Link advertising department needs a part-time secretary to tend to regular office duties. Typing skills required and working knowledge of French an asset. Bring CV as well as schedule in person to Room H-649-2. Attention Anthony Dewald.



## The CUSA Program Board

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Deadline for filing applications  
October 7

Loyola Campus -  
Monday November 3  
Deadline for filing applications  
October 23

Agenda is a regular feature of The Link. All submissions must be typed and triple-spaced and can be given in at either The Link's Loyola or Sir George Williams offices. Deadlines are, for the Tuesday issues, Friday at noon; and for the Friday issue, Wednesday at noon.

### Tuesday September 30

□ **Campus Centre** pub open from 2 p.m.

### Wednesday October 1

□ **Pub night** Campus Centre from 9 p.m. in the Campus Centre.

□ **Legislative council meeting** Concordia University Students' Association. Loyola Campus AD-128. Open to all.

□ **Amateur Radio club** Meeting and registration session. H-644. 4:30-6 p.m. Information Michael 653-9804. All welcome.

### Thursday October 2

□ **Disco** from 9 p.m. in the Campus Centre. Students \$1, guests \$1.75.

□ **Peter Hennesey** of the *London Times* speaks on *Political Journalism and the British Civil Service Bureaucracy*. 1 p.m. Vanier auditorium Loyola campus. *Freedom of Information in the United Kingdom* will be the subject of a seminar at 8:30 p.m. in Room H-435 of the Hall Building.

□ **Urban Studies** annual wine and cheese. 8 p.m. in the lounge, School of Community and Public Affairs. 2189 MacKay Street.

□ **Friends of Albania** present *The Girls with Red Ribbons* (english subtitles). Room 013, Norris Building, 1435 Drummond Street at noon.

### Friday October 3

□ **Vietnamese Concordian Students Association**. Election meeting 3 p.m. H-607.

□ **Concordia Chamber Players** presents the first of four free concerts at 8:30 p.m. in the Loyola chapel. Works by Bozza, Milhaud, Hoffer, Ibert, Violet Arçher and Robert Flemming will be performed. For information call 482-0320, ext. 765.

□ **Pub night** from 9 p.m. at the Campus Centre. Students \$1, guest \$1.75.



### General announcements

□ **Loyola alumni annual Oyster Party**. To be held Friday, November 7 at 8 p.m. in St. Ignatius Parish Hall 4455 West Broadway. Malpique Oysters "all you can eat". Starring Tony Stas and his 9-piece Bavarian band back from the 1977 party. Door prizes. Tickets picked up prior to October 20 - \$12.50 per person. After October 20 - \$15 per person. Call 482-0320, ext. 313 for information.

□ **Simone de Beauvoir Institute**: Anyone wishing to become a member as well as all returning members must register at the Institute at the beginning of each term. Information and registration forms available at either campus: Loyola 7079 Terrebonne 9-1 p.m. call 482-0320, ext. 715. Sir George Williams campus 2170 Bishop 9-8:30 p.m. Mon. - Thurs., 9-5 p.m. Friday. Tel. 879-8521.

□ **Loyola Christian Fellowship** meets every Tuesday 9-11 a.m. in room 302, upstairs at the Campus Centre for prayers, worship, and Bible study. Information 484-8051.

□ **Skating with the Blind** Every Friday morning 8:30-10:00 a.m. at the Athletic complex. Volunteers need not skate but can walk along guiding the blind children on their skates. Come to Belmore House Friday morning at 8:15 or call 484-4095.

□ **Japan's Ministry of Education** is offering scholarships to Canadian students who wish to continue their graduate studies in Japan. Deadline for applications October 10. Application forms may be obtained by writing to Scholarship Programme, Embassy of Japan, 255 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9E6

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# Sonic alarms to be sold at SGW as security measure

By DANNY KUCHARSKY

New security measures are being undertaken at the Sir George Williams campus, according to Roland Barnabé, Director of Security.

These measures include the sale of sonic alarms, a handbook on safety, a call-up register for after hours, and self-defense courses for women.

Security is being stepped up as a result of an attack during the summer on a woman professor at one of the Mackay St. annexes.

The sonic alarms are compressed air whistles, the size of lipstick containers, which, when blown, give off a loud shriek.

"You can rest assured that anybody nearby can hear it," said Sid Stevens, City Councillor and Director of the Sun Youth organization. "It has to be an awareness type thing. People have to run in the direction where the noise is coming from."

"We're going to have the noise makers on sale at the bookstore," said Barnabé. The cost of the alarms are as yet unknown, but should be around \$3.00. There will be a handbook available called "Safety on the Streets."

A call-up register for after hours will be established at the security desk as soon as possible. People will be able to call security, tell them where they are and phone back when they are leaving.

Phone numbers of the Security Department are now on all phones. Patrols have been doubled and new electronic systems are being set up. Barnabé contacted Stevens, for help in implementing the new security measures at Concordia. The Crime Prevention department of Sun Youth previously set up a successful crime prevention programme with the police in district 32 (which borders from Pine Ave. to Van Horne Blvd., and from St. Denis St. to the limits of Outremont. It has a population of 70,000.)

Before the programme began, "there was an epidemic of muggings in District 32. We were averaging one mugging a day in March," said Stevens.

This led Sun Youth to start the programme which consisted of education in crime prevention literature in English and French, a comic strip, seminars with senior citizens and women, and presentations of slide shows and films. As well, 700 sonic alarms,

donated by sponsors, were given to senior citizens.

The Sun Youth programme was so effective that muggings and purse snatchings went down to 16 in April, 5 in June and 1 in August (with one arrest) in the district.

But, according to Keith Coffin, supervisor for the Sun Youth Crime Prevention Unit and a third year Economics student at Loyola, muggings promptly went up in the nearby Cote-des-Neiges district. Impressed with the success of the programme, MUC police are now going to implement the programme city-wide.

Coffin feels that new security measures at Sir George Williams are an improvement, but, "You can never have enough prevention."

"It's going to take a lot of community awareness and the realization that there's a problem. Unfortunately, it may take a woman to be raped for people to wake up," he said.

## CUSA will examine divestment at meeting

By JUDY HERTZMAN and SUSAN SEMENAK

Divestment of funds from banks that make loans to companies dealing with South Africa is on the agenda of the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA).

"Internal reorganization seems to be falling into place," said Education V.P. John Revay.

He explained that next semester, with CUSA's internal worries out of the way, the association would be able to concentrate on other matters such as divestment.

CUSA is "reasonably committed" to divestment, but students must first be educated on the issue before an official stand is taken, said Revay.

He explained that CUSA would have to work on divestment from a grass roots level.

Revay said the issue would be discussed at the legislative council meeting Wednesday.

Prosper Abitbol, CUSA extern-

al VP said divestment was not a priority with the association and they were concentrating on more immediate student needs.

Abitbol said CUSA would "wait and see" what other universities were doing regarding divestment. He is planning to consult them on the issue.

Several Cegeps have already launched divestment programs with varying degrees of success.

Dawson College and Champlain Regional College in St. Lambert have both transferred their accounts from major Canadian banks to ones not involved with South Africa in the past two years.

Dawson's actions were by far the stronger. Its move to pull the school's entire \$1.5 million account from the Bank of Montreal resulted from lobbying by various teachers in Dawson's New School.

They also staged illegal demonstrations outside their Bank of Montreal and circulated a 1000-name petition.

## U. of Manitoba's old exams on sale, English profs miffed

**WINNIPEG (CUP)**—The University of Manitoba is going to sell old exams back to students and the members of the English department are not pleased.

The University has decided to compile a file of past exams and then sell copies to students at five cents a page.

However, a few English professors are expressing their doubts about the morality of such a file.

Professor David Williams said he had nothing to hide and would be happy to supply exams to

Senate, "but I will not block the sale of them."

Professor George Amabile felt professors should not be required to supply exams on demand from Senate. Amabile said he made a practice of showing old exams to students in his courses.

Amabile said, "To pass the exams out like hotcakes sounds weird."

He added, "superficial judgments could be made if a student only looked at the exams to determine if a professor's questions are intelligent."

## Out of the pages

By DOUG LESLIE



### A mid-term prophecy: space, books and sorrows

Midterm 1980: You wander into one of Concordia's four libraries intent on finishing that term paper, due yesterday. As you make it through the throng of people gathered in front of the pottery display, you catch the faint odor of sardines, freshly canned.

Taking only a passing interest in the full colour glossy poster of early Macedonian earthenware, you proceed to locate a place to dump your books and sundry materials used in the creation of any term paper.

Unfortunately, the library is full of people like yourself doing term papers, due yesterday or mulling over texts for exams. In desperation you secure a spot on the floor beside the Marketing Ideologies section for your things. Requiring one more text to complete your work, you set out in search of it and, once figuring out the system, find it is not there.

"Aha," you muse. "It must be in the stacks."

It isn't.

Nor is it in the library, you discover. It's out on loan and is five days overdue. The culprit with the book will be paying a heavy fine for the tardiness (10 cents a day for the first three days and then 25 cents a day retroactive), but this is only a small consolation for your dilemma.

#### COMPUTER SERVICE

However, there is an option. You amble over to the computer centre of the library and make a request for a search to be done on your subject. The on-line computerized information service is available to all library users who are liable for the cost of finding a list of references for your subject.

It is expensive but starting October 6, subsidies for what are classified as standard searches but which exceed the normal cost will be given by the library. Also the added cost of the exchange rate on Canadian dollars when going through American universities will be covered by the university.

Several minutes after you finally work out the proper code for the subject you desire, a list of suitable texts is received. You thank the operator kindly, pay at the desk and skulk off in search of the appropriate book.

Most of them are not to be found in any of Concordia's libraries, this being the nature of the beast, but at last you come across one with which you can work. Gleeful at your find you return to the place where you stashed your books.

Either a hardy employee of the library has shelved them under their proper category rather than let them lay on the floor or some one has run off with them. In any case, they're gone. What does one do? You can either steal someone else's term paper, cry, become incensed, or drown your sorrows in a tall ale.

#### CAMPUS CENTRE BOOKING

At Loyola's Campus Centre you could take the latter course of action and turn it into a profit making venture. Eleven profit-sharing nights have been scheduled for this term by various groups within the Concordia community. No group or individual can book the Centre more than two months in advance. This prevents one organization from monopolizing events held there. All events which have taken place so far have made money.

All of this fits in with what this column has been attempting to achieve; that is to relate in a roundabout way two bits of information: the available subsidies for computer searches at the libraries and the booking practices of Loyola's Campus Centre.

Just thought I'd let you know in case you missed them.

## Commerce Career Fair this week

Fifteen companies will be on campus October 6 and 7th to meet with students of different faculties about their careers.

Organized by the International Association of Commerce and Economic students (AISEC), the Career Days event will feature displays and films.

Representatives will be on hand to answer questions about the jobs available in different fields and the companies' requirements.

Among those participating are Abbott Laboratories, Canadian International Paper, Dominion Textile and the Quebec Order of Chartered Accountants who are interested in meeting commerce engineering and computer science students.

Atlas Copco is interested in meeting with mining and Geology students, Laval University is recruiting for their MBA program, and Greenshields and Merrill Lynch Royal Securities will be answering questions about investing in stocks and bonds. The Canadian Armed Forces will also be recruiting students.

The event will take place on the mezzanine level of the Hall Building on the Sir George campus.

# Editorials

## Concordia divestment a serious decision, not part of a trend

Coming after the actions of McGill's South African Committee and other student groups across Canada, the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) will be looking at the question of divestment for Concordia at its next meeting.

The issue of withdrawing funds from corporations which invest in South Africa is certainly not a new one. Sparked by the tumult over the now cancelled appearance of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, the whole apartheid debate has been brought to the forefront once again.

While divestment is not something which can be ignored, there are certain aspects of it which can tangle up the issue.

If divestment is to be pursued it should be because one feels strongly enough about it, and not that it is the "thing to do." It is the degree of involvement in such a project which gives it validity.

People must first decide for themselves. Are they willing to take their own money out of banks which deal with South Africa? It stands to reason that if people are willing to press for the student association to take on

the divestment of Concordia's monies, they should also be ready to make the same commitment. If they are not willing, then little credence can be attached to such a project. It must be a sincere effort and not a case of jumping on the bandwagon.

Students should address whether it is worth having no attempt at divestment or a half-hearted, hypocritical one.

Last year at Dawson College, some faculty members and a fewer number of students succeeded in having the CEGEP's money withdrawn from the Royal

Bank because it has investments in South Africa. Once divestment was achieved, interest in the apartheid dilemma waned.

Relieving oneself of "guilt" by means of a token gesture is sad delusion. The problem has not disappeared, only one's participation in the problem.

Clearly, the issue rests on how much people are willing to commit themselves to it. It would be a serious issue if all factors involved with any possible divestment for Concordia were not recognized and dealt with openly.

## PRISONERS

Continued from page 1

move," he said.

The PSC said, "The real purpose of these shanghais is to maintain the absolute power of the Captain Blighs of the Correctional Services of Canada and to break up any possibility of the gally slaves rising up in mutiny for human rights."

Vancouver Sun reporter Robert Sarti, who has covered many of the prison disturbances in British Columbia for the past few years, feels that involuntary transfers are part of a Catch-22 policy of prisons.

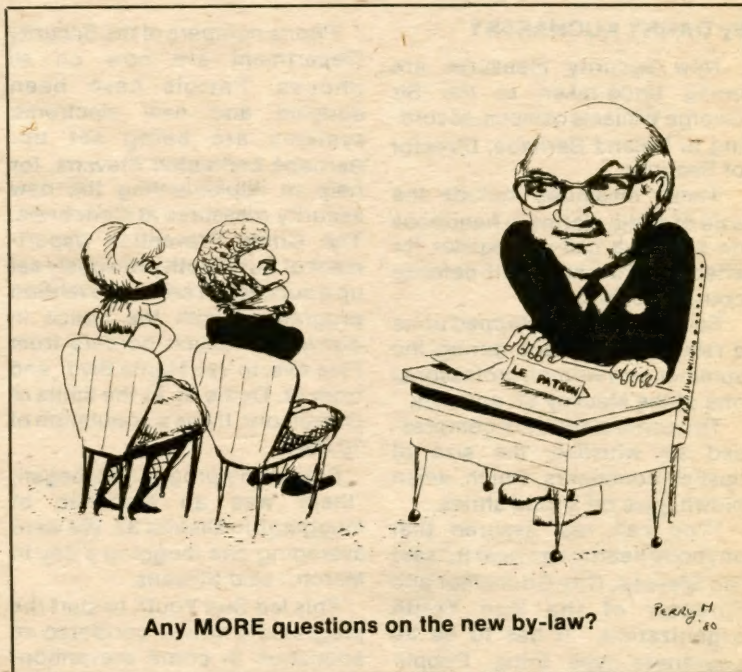
"During the '70s, prisons everywhere were exploding in response to what prisoners felt was almost a complete lack of action on the part of the prison bureaucracy in implementing their own orders for prison reforms," he

said.

In the past few years, administrators found themselves having to legitimize prisoner committees which they hope will defuse random violent resistance and channel grievances in an orderly manner.

"These committees have accomplished those aims," Sarti notes, "such as during an incident earlier this year in BC's new maximum security prison, Kent, where a group of drunken prisoners took a guard hostage.

"The Kent prisoner committee asked, and were given permission by the warden for 24 hours to negotiate directly with the prisoners before the riot squad was sent in. The committee's actions succeeded in preventing further



violence."

"The Catch-22 is," Sarti explains, that just when the prisoner committees start becoming a strong voice for the prisoners and press for results on their grievances, the administration transfers the members to other institutions.

This happened to two committees at Kent this year, and also to Ivan Horvat, a spokesman during the BC Pen riot in '76. Despite the Canadian Parliamentary Subcommittee on Prisons praising his role during the riot, Horvat was transferred to Archambault. He was murdered there last year.

Camphaug warns that involuntary transfer might lead to further violence.

"(The transfers) lead to nothing but frustration and bitterness, causing serious tension and unease among the prisoners they are forced to go to," he says.

Camphaug goes on to cite the recent disturbance at New

Brunswick's Dorchester Penitentiary, the July hostage taking at Millhaven by involuntarily transferred inmates, and the hostage taking by a group of transferred inmates at St. Vincent-de-Paul in 1973. Their demands that they be sent back to the institution of their choice were met.

Camphaug and other prisoners involved have insisted on conducting a peaceful protest. He maintains, however, that they have been subjected to "tremendous pressure from the administration and the guards."

He laments that prisoners usually have no other alternative but to resort to violence.

"Violence, it seems, is all the people in Ottawa and in regional headquarters understand. When one of their employee's life is at stake, they are willing to talk and negotiate for things that could easily have been worked and settled months and even years ago," he said.

## TWO NATIONS

Continued from page 5

In 1920 a strike by 90,000 miners was violently broken up by Government troops. African workers started to organize unions, and in 1928 the South African Federation of Non European Workers was formed. By 1945 it represented 158,000 workers, in spite of emergency war regulations outlawing strikes by Africans.

### GREATER POLITICAL POWER DEMANDED

By the end of the war Africans were demanding greater political power, and recognition of their unions. It was against this backdrop that the Nationalist Party came into power in 1948. Separatist policies advocated by Nationalists determined to suppress the rising, dangerous African unrest. All the subsequent legislation concerning South Africa's non-European inhabitants was designed to ensure the complete subordination, and powerlessness of the Africans.

The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949

made sexual relations between whites and non-whites illegal. All South Africa's major peoples were strictly classified by the 1950 Population Registration Act. Also in 1950 came the Group Areas Act which further defined the racial layout of the country introduced by the Native Trust and Land Act of 1936, and is the basis of the Bantustan, or "homelands" policy. The Bantu Education Act created separate educational systems to keep the minds of young Afrikaaners pure, and ensure the inferiority of the education Africans were allowed.

Around this time the African Youth League was formed by young radical members of the African National Congress (the first African nationalist group formed in 1912) such as Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela. The League was dedicated to the "freedom of the oppressed people of South Africa." It organized peaceful protests, meetings, and voluntary imprisonment of its members.

The movement gained momentum, and the AYL's actions brought a new repressive legislation, numerous arrests, and bannings of outspoken individuals.

The plight of South Africa's increasingly vocal majority was brought sharply into focus by the tragic Sharpeville massacre in March 1960. At least 50 Africans were killed when police opened fire outside a police station.

The event triggered off further strikes and rioting until a state of emergency was declared on March 30th. On April 8th the ANC was banned, along with the Pan-African Congress which had been formed in 1959.

### LEADERS UNDERGROUND

Over the following two decades most of the Nationalist leaders went underground, were imprisoned, detained indefinitely, put under house arrest, or killed. Organized resistance had been quelled for the time being by the iron grip of South Africa's security system.

Then in 1976 the world was once more outraged by the killing of hundreds of young black students by riot police in Soweto, a black township of Johannesburg. The South African government's reaction to this

was to speed up the process of separate development, in the hope that this would prevent similar incidents from re-occurring.

### HATRED RUNS DEEP

The time when peaceful resistance could have replaced violence is long passed. Hatred on both sides runs too deep. The effectiveness of economic sanctions is in question; South Africa's industrial capacity has made her virtually self-sufficient in everything except oil. Western states have become so inextricably dependant on South Africa's minerals and other resources, that it is questionable who would be more hurt by an economic boycott.

However, for the South African people to gain their rightful place in their country, which they call Azania, it will take time and bloodshed. It won't be too soon, but the time will come.

**Bibliography for South Africa Background**  
*Progress through Separate Development* Information Service of South Africa  
*The History of South and Central Africa* Derek Wilson  
*Southern Africa* Edited by Grant S. McClelland  
*Racism and Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia* UNESCO Press

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## the Link

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**Tuesday September 30**  
**Volume 1, Number 9**

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# Features

## Apartheid—two nations, one country

By FRANCESCA WORRALL

Oppressive regimes have existed throughout history, and exist today all over the world. But nowhere is repression of a majority by a minority so systematic and entrenched in a country's institution as in South Africa.

Its defenders have been calling it "separate development" since apartheid became a dirty word amongst South Africa's critics all over the world.

Institutionalized racism is a more realistic definition of the maze of laws and regulations which dominate the lives of everybody, but mainly non-whites, in the Republic of South Africa.

The most commonly cited argument against the West withdrawing its substantial interests from South Africa's economy is that the people who would suffer most from an economic boycott are the blacks. This is true in the short run, and maybe even in the long run.

### ROCK BOTTOM

The overwhelming rebuttal of this argument can be witnessed by a walk through Soweto, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, or any other area reserved for blacks. They couldn't suffer any more than they are under their present conditions. As the common saying goes, when you hit rock bottom, the only way out is up.

Since the white Nationalist Party came into power in 1948, politicians have found it necessary to introduce an overwhelming array of complex laws to ensure that power and wealth remain in the hands of the white minority.

Blacks cannot vote or form political parties. Blacks are excluded, by law, from holding skilled jobs which are reserved for whites. Even if there were no legislation to that effect, access to education is so limited for blacks that job immobility is assured.

Non-whites cannot live in white areas. When they are lucky enough to find a job, (unemployment is up to 12% among blacks) they have to travel miles from their "homeland", or if they live too far to make this impracticable, they have to leave their families and move to a reserve closer to work.

### SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM

Most intimidating are the security laws designed to prevent any subversive activities, or any activities the State

**"To the Dutch settlers who arrived on the Cape Coast in the 1600's racial inequality was a way of life. Furthermore it was given religious sanction by their church."**

deems subversive. The Suppression of Communism Act outlaws any group which aims at bringing about any political, industrial or social or economic change within the republic by the promotion of disturbance, or disorder.

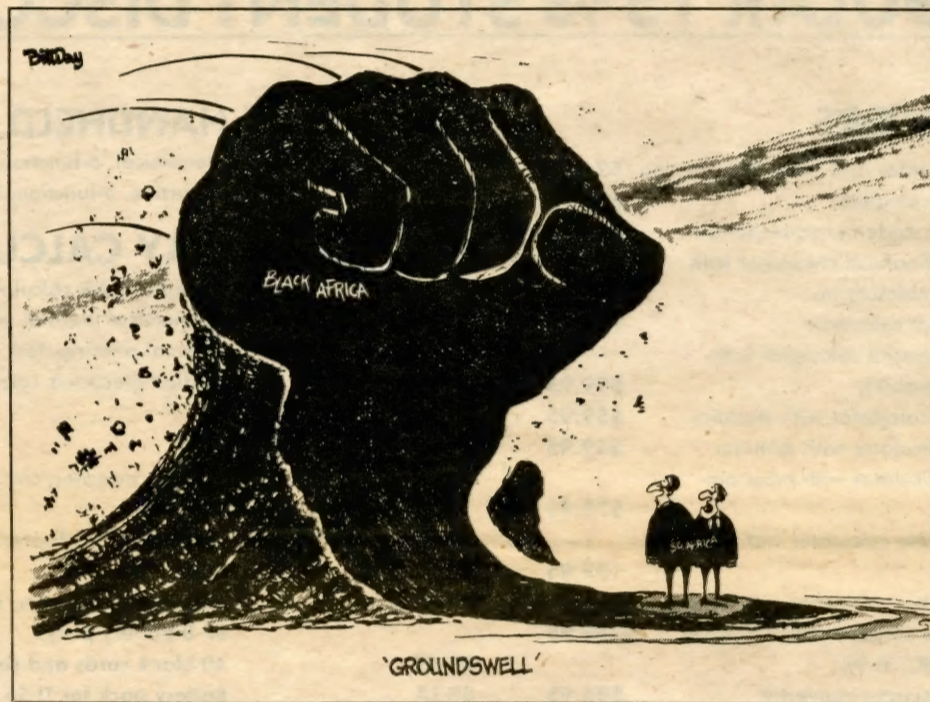
A police officer enforcing this law has the power to enter any establishment where he suspects such a group to be operating, without a warrant.

The extent of this law is so wide-reaching that two or three Africans gathering for a social event could constitute an "unlawful gathering". Thus Africans, even in their reserves, are subject to constant harassment by

police.

The General Law Amendment Act, known as the "90-day law", empowers police to arrest and detain anyone suspected for 90 days without trial, upon reasonable grounds, of committing, or intending to commit, sabotage. The police are not required to explain their criteria for "reasonable grounds".

These are just examples of the South African government's oppressive legislation. It is so effective and all-encompassing that any attempts by Africans to organize resistance inside the country have been totally quashed. The



murder in 1978 of Steve Biko, a prominent student nationalist leader, was the latest blow to the African nationalist cause.

Since the Soweto riots of 1976 when hundreds of black youths were killed after police opened fire on a crowd of protesting students, the Government has stepped up its long term plan of two separate nations, or the Bantustan plan.

The Bantustan policy is the segregation of 87% of South Africa's population onto 13% of the land. All non-whites are citizens of "homelands", or Bantustans, which correspond roughly with the earlier division of the land into black reserves and white areas. Most Bantustans are split into several small areas of land. Ciskei, for example, is spread over 19 separate blocks of land. In this way no one homeland can become viable, and the policy becomes a sophisticated version of the old colonial "divide and rule" theory. The eventual aim is to consolidate the nation's white-owned industries around these black areas.

### YOUTHS KILLED

Thus these supposedly independent African countries provide the labour pool for the white controlled economy. At the same time they are totally dependant on the industries they serve for their national income. But the South African government can say to the outside world: "How can you say that South Africa is a racist country? All the blacks are citizens of independent countries." Citizens of independent homelands (three have been granted "independence" so far) relinquish their South African citizenship. But since none of the "independent" homelands have been recognized by the world at large, their inhabitants are without any citizenship at all.

The implementation of the Bantustan

policy is the culmination of the Boers' dream of two totally separate nations.

To the Dutch, who became known as the Boers in the 19th century, arrived on the Cape Coast in the 1600s to start a refreshment post for the Dutch East India Company, racial inequality was a fact of life. Furthermore, it was given religious sanction by their church — the Dutch Reformed Church. White people were meant to rule over those of other colours.

As the station was used more and more by Dutch trading ships en route to India, so the demand for produce increased, and the settlers penetrated further into

The wealth that the diamonds, and later gold, brought to the area was the beginning of industrialization of the area. It was also cause of fierce competition between the Boers and the English for control over the resources.

The victory of the British resulted in the four states maintaining colonial status, with the promise of independence in the future. In 1906/1907 the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were granted self-government, as well as the Cape Province and Natal.

### DOMINION FORMED

In 1910 the Dominion of South Africa was formed out of the four states. Its constitution allowed for an assembly/senate parliamentary system, with the number of seats allocated to each province in proportion to the number of adult European men in the province. Each individual government within the Dominion decided on who got the vote. Two white parties were formed basically along racial lines—the South African Party was the Afrikaans party in power, and the United Party, the British in opposition.

In 1914 Joachim Herzog, an Afrikaaner nationalist, broke away to form the National Party, which aimed to achieve the Afrikaaners' domination of South Africa and complete independence from Britain. In 1933 the stalemate between the two parties was such that they agreed to form one single party, the United Party, based on the policies of the Nationalist party.

In 1936 the UP instituted the first segregationist legislation, the Native Trust and Land Act. This act apportioned 86% of South Africa's land to the whites, with the remaining 14% to go to the blacks. In 1936, the Representation of Natives Act reduced African political power in the Cape Province (the only province which had previously allowed Blacks any effective political voice) by removing them from the voters' rolls. They were to be represented in Parliament by 3 Europeans, in a 153 member assembly.

### NAZI INFLUENCE

After the war, with the influence of Nazi "pure race" theories, Afrikaaner nationalist feelings had grown to such a pitch that even Herzog was considered too moderate. A new party, the HNP, was

the interior.

In 1806 the British took control of the Cape Colony as a result of an Anglo-Dutch war. The ensuing period began a conflict between the Dutch and English interests which culminated in the Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902.

In 1807 the British government declared slavery illegal. A series of liberalizing regulations concerning the employment of Africans was put into effect. These were diametrically opposed to the fundamental beliefs of the Boers. Cheap African labour when and where they wanted it and on their terms was the foundation of their agricultural economy.

### SLAVERY ABOLISHED

The crunch came when in 1833 slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire. The Boers determined to escape the restrictions of British rule, and found their own society elsewhere. The Great Trek in 1835 was the Boers epic journey to the north and west, in search of new lands resulting in the eventual creation of four self-governing white states. The Cape Colony and Natal Colony were British dependencies, with multi-racial constitutions, and the Orange Free State and the South African Republic were white-dominated Afrikaaner states.

The discovery of diamonds in the Orange Free State in 1867 intensified Boer-English hostility. In order to mine the diamonds cheap labour was necessary. It was plentiful; years of wars and conflict with the Boers, and between tribes, had left thousands of Africans displaced.

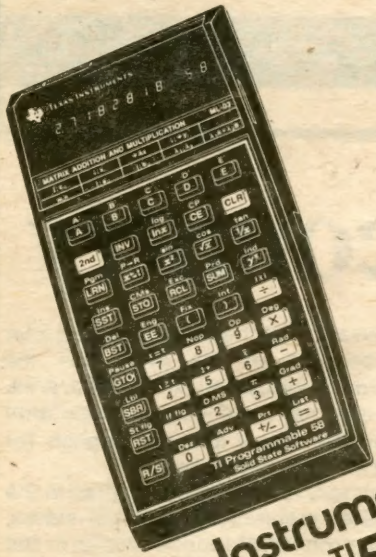
Right from the start of industrialization, which sprang up with the discovery of valuable minerals, the whites were the prospectors reaping the profits, and the blacks were the lowly paid labourers.

**"Since the Nationalist Party came into power in 1948, politicians have found it necessary to introduce an overwhelming array of complex laws to ensure that power and wealth remain in the hands of the white minority."**

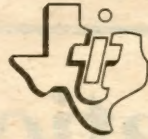
formed by D.F. Malan, the father of present day apartheid. In 1948 the HNP won the general election.

In the pre-war period there was constant, and sometimes violent unrest among African workers in the industrial areas. They protested grossly unequal rates of pay, and working conditions. Also in this period, in 1912, the African National Congress, the first African nationalist group was formed. At this time there were no African unions.

Continued on page 4



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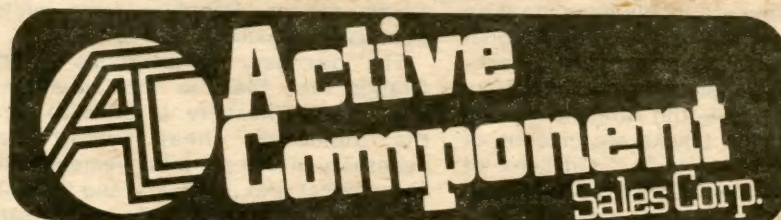
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# Entertainment

## Repertory cinemas

# Varied fare at good price

By CAROL A. RUTTER

What is cheap and provides a super night's entertainment? For those of you whose minds have not already descended into the gutter, we are referring to Montreal's repertory theatres, the Cinema V and the Festival Seville.

There are many distinguishing features between the repertory cinemas and those owned by the large Odeon or Cinémas Unis.

Repertory admission prices are approximately 40% cheaper. The repertory screenings differ because they are either recently shown first-run movies, or they are older films that have survived the ravages of time by their quality and/or popularity. Their current title turnover is rapid enough so that the most devoted cinephile can usually be satisfied.

### MORE RELAXED

The repertory cinema atmosphere is more relaxed and informal than the atmosphere in first-run theatres. This 'loose' atmosphere is partly due to the more sparse decor found in the theatres, the type of patrons repertories attract, and the break away from the traditional concept of movie going as a major social event.

Moreover, while the average first-run movie patron probably sees two to six films a year, the average repertory supporter screens ten to thirty films per annum.

According to Claude Ouellet, assistant manager of Cinema V, opening a repertory cinema takes as much money as any other new business venture. More important than the money is the organizer's devotion to and familiarity with films. The more "in tune" one is with cinema, the more successful he or she can be in selecting appropriate films for the repertory program.

According to Seville Festival's director Cheryl Malkin, seat capacity dictates film selection. Seville's capacity is 900, while Cinema V's capacity is 500 in one theatre and 300 in the other. Seville Festival is more inclined than Cinema V to book sure bets, like recent popular films, or predictably successful oldies like *Last Tango in Paris* and *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*.

### MORE CHANCES

Because of its capacity, Cinema V can take more chances with less popular and older titles. Claude Ouellet claims that: "If we show an obscure feature in our smaller room, and few people show up, we aren't hurt. In fact, we painlessly learn to avoid this title in the future." The smaller Cinema V capacity allows Cinema V greater flexibility in their film selection.

The Seville Festival regularly attempts to compensate for their seat capacity limitations. Cheryl Malkin says that the theatre is always watching for foreign titles that miss Montreal altogether, but have a good reputation, like *Madame Rosa* and *Allegro Non Tropo*.

### FOREIGN FILMS

Seville Festival's future includes an increased interest in showing foreign films. Due to the significantly high expense of exclusive distribution rights, Cheryl Malkin predicts a slight increase in the price of admission but she is confident that foreign film buffs will understand this and support them.

Cinema V books approximately 360 titles in advance of their bi-monthly



Cheryl Malkin is the Seville Festival's director. Her cinema is trying to book the better foreign films that would be missed in Montreal.

program.

Distributors are usually reliable in keeping their commitment to repertory theatres, the exception being recent releases.

*All That Jazz* was promised to Cinema V for July. However, maintained high attendance in a first-run theatre

precluded its promised appearance at Cinema V. The distributor receives a percentage of the theatre's gross earnings.

Therefore, the percentage of a \$4.00 per person admission is more attractive than the same percentage of a \$2.25 per person ticket. It is mutually understood that the



Claude Ouellet, assistant manager of Cinema V claims that the double theater allows more flexibility in his programming.

distributor may postpone his commitment to the repertory theatre for this reason.

### CANCELLATIONS RARE

Otherwise, cancellations are rare. The infrequent cancellations at the "reps" are due to the distributor sending the print too late, or sending it to the wrong address.

In 1978, three scheduled Herzog shorts were sent to Newfoundland, while Cinema V received a film intended for Newfoundland. The right film was sent, but with the wrong address.

A schedule may indicate an Italian film with English sub-titles. Instead, the theatre receives a French dubbed print.

The Quebec Censor Board may reject a film or a distributor simultaneously books the same title with both Cinema V and Seville Festival and may realize too late that there is only one print available for both.

Considering the volume of bookings, the repertory cinemas have a good reputation for showing what is scheduled. However, both Ouellet and Malkin stress the importance of calling first.

Their tapes messages indicate schedule changes. Program changes do not reflect management negligence, but are out of the theatre's control in nearly every case.

### SOPHISTICATED CENSORS

Quebec film goers are fortunate to have the most sophisticated and lenient censor board in Canada. Only 1.5% of prints are rejected outright. The accepted prints are never cut. However, the accepted prints are subject to ratings and conformity with sub-titling regulations.

The only time we see a cut print is if it was processed in Ontario before arriving in Quebec. The Canadian cultural emphasis has shifted from Montreal to Toronto in recent years. Sometimes, the only available prints are those edited by the Ontario censors.

Toronto usually shows first run features four to six weeks before they are released in Montreal. The Quebec Censor Board will not release an English language title until Censor Board officials have evidence that French dubbing or sub-titling is in progress.

Usually, Montreal and Toronto receive a given print at the same time, but it takes several weeks before a Quebec sound laboratory starts their translation work, thereby delaying the English release.

### FEW FRENCH VERSIONS

On the other hand, French language films released in Montreal's French theatres do not need an English counterpart. Compared with New York or Toronto, English versions of French and other foreign films reach Montreal only 10% to 15% of the time, according to Ouellet.

It is the importing country's responsibility to dub or sub-title a foreign print. Since each importing country has different translating regulations, it is not practical for the exporting country to attempt translation.

Both Malkin and Ouellet are open to showing non-commercial movies. Ouellet has specific rules for these special films.

They may only be screened in the afternoons. If this screening is to appear in Cinema V's schedule, one month's notice is needed. For Cinema V's December-January schedule, arrangements should be made in

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**REPERTORY**

continued from page 7

early October. Whether the show is open to the public or not, no admission will be charged to avoid paper work. Those interested in showing their films must pay Cinema V's own projectionist.

Seville Festival is open to having film shorts shown before scheduled features. Otherwise, Malkin prefers to treat each request separately, and encourages new ideas regarding non-commercial films and suggestions in general.

Montreal's English community is fortunate indeed to have such a wide film selection, due mainly to the repertories.

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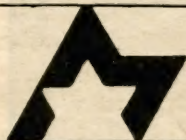
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# Bodyguard has no punch

By TOM GARDNER

You can't believe everything you read.

Take the newspaper ads for *My Bodyguard*. They proclaim it's another *Rocky*. This just isn't true.

If you saw *Rocky* you would know it's a sensitive movie about a man's quest for self-respect. *My Bodyguard* tries to emulate this theme, but fails dismally.

Clifford Peache (Chris Makepeace), the story's hero, finds himself in a new school. One of this school's extra-curricular activities is a protection racket.

## CONTINUITY SICK

Melvin "Big M" Moody (Matt Dillon) runs the outfit. He decides that Clifford must become a "protectee" and begins to harass the star. Cliff decides not to play along and hires a bodyguard. Predictably the good guys triumph and the villain is exposed.

Sounds like a great finish, right? Wrong! At this point the director inexplicably shifts the focus of the movie from Clifford to the bodyguard, Ricky Linderman. We now have to plod through Linderman's (Adam Baldwin) soul-searching process. All this, just after going through the same routine experience with Clifford.

The film's continuity takes sick and it never recovers. It becomes tedious and we lose track of the original theme.

Beside the movie's "changing

horses in mid-stream" quality, there are other major flaws. The characterization is weak and one-dimensional. Clifford is the earnest and hard-working student. His diminutive blond friend is the prototype "class clown" who uses humor to overcome his physical shortcomings.

Moody is bad and mean, period. If this were a movie about adults, the feminist movement would have a field day berating the stereotyped girls. They consist of the sassy blond, and the love-struck kid with the pleasant personality.

Another flaw is the sub-plot, which includes Clifford's father (Martin Mull) and his grandmother (Ruth Gordon).

Somehow the trials and tribulations of a paranoid hotel manager and his crazy mother offer little insight into either Clifford's or Ricky's problems.

Mull's performance is out of character. He is best when he portrays the crazy Californian who just might have been involved in TM too long. In this film (as in *Serial*, his last) he is too straight, and undeserving of the

## PLOT RESTRAINTS

"Special Guest Star" billing he receives.

Ruth Gordon is entertaining as the lively grandma. As for Chris and Adam, they are good, yet restrained by the poor story line.

Ironically, the director (Tony Bill) is also held back by the plot. At times the photography and

camera work are excellent.

At one point a distraught Linderman is running away. As we follow him through a large park and over a distant bridge he never leaves the scene. The lingering image of his shrinking form intensifies the emotional impact of his hurt.

High angle shots of people on the street, and panoramic views of Chicago landscapes are also well done.

At times Bill has his characters leave the scene entirely and we are left with an empty set. This technique offers an interesting perspective and should be watched for in the future. It is usually reserved for European cinema or high brow American films like Woody Allen's *Interiors*.

Unfortunately the film's visual aspects cannot compensate for the plot deficiencies and clichéd settings. If you want to see a film like *Rocky* you're going to have to look elsewhere and bypass *My Bodyguard*.



# Pomeroy gives new insights into women of ancient times

By GARY REGENSTREIF

What would you do if you were a woman in ancient Macedonia? Cry, scream, or perhaps run away to Athens, 'fun city' of the Aegean sea?

Probably not, if you lived in Greece, you'd be little better off than a slave.

Professor Sarah B. Pomeroy gave new insights into the role of women in ancient history last Thursday night in her well attended lecture at Loyola's Vanier Auditorium.

Students experienced more of a history reading than anything else. Perhaps more gesticulation or theatrics in the lecture would have aroused a greater response; rather, she chose to read directly from notes, in somewhat of a monotone.

## INTERESTING CONTENT

Nevertheless, some of the content was interesting, and surprising to those of us who know little about feminism in ancient times. After some rather dry, introductory historical and archeological facts on the topic of female traditions in the preservation of the family unit, she discussed a topic which held interest for both feminists and chauvanists alike.

Her lecture, "*Hellenistic Queens and the Feminization of Greek Culture*" was sponsored by the Liberal Arts College at Concordia.

Her comments touched upon the role of women in ancient times, as seen through two different societies in the same period, the states of Macedonia and Greece. In each country, the women had very different responsibilities and limitations.

As opposed to Greek women, the Macedonian females used bows and arrows while they hunted and fought alongside the men.

In Greece there was a definite polarization between men and women. Athenian women were more repressed than their Macedonian counterparts. In early

Greece, women could not manage their own estates, they had to be supervised by men.

In Macedonia, this was not a forced policy. There were places in Athens where women were not permitted, and this again was much less prevalent in Macedonia.

Clearly, Professor Pomeroy sees the Macedonians as "new paradigms for women".

In classical Athens, the woman's role was domestic, while only men participated in politics and the arts. Aristotle believed that only the adult male was fully rational; females had the rational factor, but it was defective, not fully developed.

Plato believed that the capabilities of both are fairly equal, the only difference being that he begets and she bears.

Pomeroy found that Arsinoe, an Egyptian woman in the late third century was a very influencing force on women. For one thing, she married her full-brother, which was outlawed at the time. The result of her independence was a desire, among the women of the day, to dress

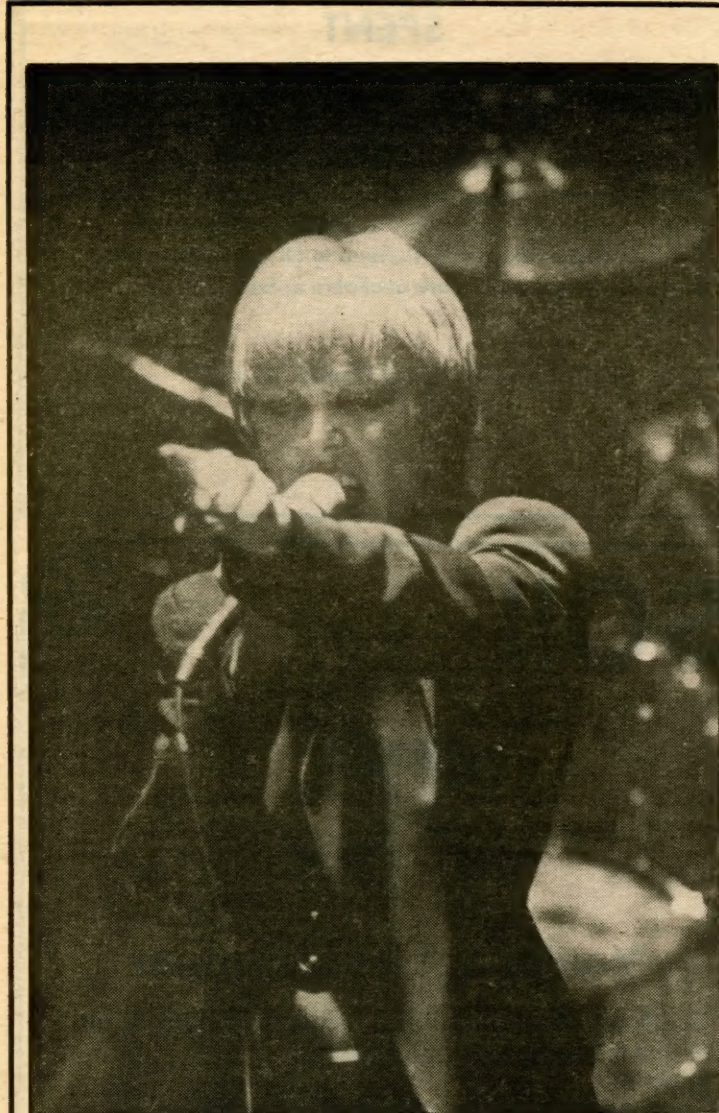
like her.

Aphrodite was perhaps the most important woman in the Hellenistic period. She is the mythical Greek goddess of love. Epic shows her as a fickle lover, and a protector of miscreants whose acts resemble hers.

The Hellenistic Aphrodite was a goddess of marriage. Pomeroy points out that in most sculptures of Aphrodite, she has one foot on a sea-turtle. Plutarch believes that the turtle is the best symbol of marriage for the woman as it is silent and stays in its house!

Plutarch was obviously Greek. Pomeroy teaches in the Department of Classical and Oriental Studies, and is head of the Women's Studies program at Hunter College in New York state. She also teaches in the Graduate School of the City University of New York.

She is clearly interested in women through the ages as seen in her past and present works. In "*Goddesses, Whores, Wives and Slaves: Women in Classical Antiquity*" she discusses the position of women in society. She has also published on "*Feminism in Plato's 'Republic'*".



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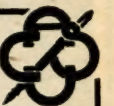


**IT'S YOUR MONEY - SAY  
SOMETHING ABOUT HOW IT'S  
SPENT**

C.U.S.A. subsidizes the Loyola Campus Centre to the tune of \$50,000 a year. The Loyola Campus Centre Board of Directors now has three (3) vacant seats for Students-at-Large and C.U.S.A. needs responsible students to fill them. Nomination forms for these positions are available at both C.U.S.A. offices.

Nominations close Friday October 10, 1980.

**SO!!**



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If you have Friday afternoons free and you care about what we learn drop by H-637 or the Centennial Building 482-9280 or 879-4500  
Appointments Wed. Oct 1 AD-128 6:30 pm

# Men's soccer takes first season win over McGill

By VITO A. RINOLDO

The Concordia Stingers Men's Soccer team faced some staunch opposition Sunday at the Loyola Sports complex with the McGill Redmen providing the early season heroics.

Despite McGill's adamant challenge Concordia came away with a 6-3 victory in their first official season game.

In the first half, McGill took the game to Concordia with a 2-0 lead. McGill's second goal, a booming shot from Jim Tachets sent Concordia goaltender George Bselis against the post forcing him to leave the game.

Despite a lax attitude on the part of the Stingers, they still

managed to score before the end of the first half, to narrow McGill's lead.

In the second half with the wind at their backs and Bselis back in nets, Concordia changed their style of game. They played wide open causing McGill to incur a penalty. The penalty shot permitted Concordia to tie the game.

McGill came roaring back with a third goal, making Concordia partisans think that the Stingers were starting their season on a negative note. With one of McGill's sweepers being given a game eviction penalty, the Stingers let the tide pour in. Some blame must be given to the McGill

goalkeeper for the rather dismal showing.

Coach Harry Hus said McGill deserved at least a tie had they not folded so easily in the latter part of the second half. Many players on the Stingers team including Costas Karakatsanis, said this McGill team wasn't as good as last year's team.

Richard Brian Reid, who scored two goals, had a hat trick for the Stingers.

Despite doubling McGill's score coach Hus did not like having three goals being scored on his team's defense.

The Stingers' next game is on Wednesday, October 1st, against Plattsburgh State and hoping to come back home victorious after having split their two previous encounters with this team.



The Link: Hans Jurdrick

The Concordia men's soccer squad defeated the McGill Redmen Sunday 6-3. There are new questions on how sound the McGill team is this year.

## O-QIFC FOOTBALL STANDINGS

	P	W	L	T	F	A	PTS
Ottawa	3	3	0	0	59	25	6
Bishop's	3	2	1	0	38	34	4
McGill	3	2	1	0	43	33	4
Queen's	3	1	2	0	57	73	2
<b>Concordia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>
Carleton	3	0	3	0	44	47	0

# CAREERS

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For more information, ask for your copy of the *Careers Public Service Canada* book and booklets at your campus placement office or at the nearest office of the Public Service Commission of Canada. Your application must be postmarked no later than **October 15, 1980**.

### FOREIGN SERVICE

If you are interested in a career in the Foreign Service, you must obtain the Foreign Service booklet which contains a special application form, and write the Foreign Service Examination on **Saturday, October 18, 1980** at 9 a.m. Check with your campus placement office for the examination centre nearest you. Your application for the Foreign Service must be postmarked no later than **October 18, 1980**.

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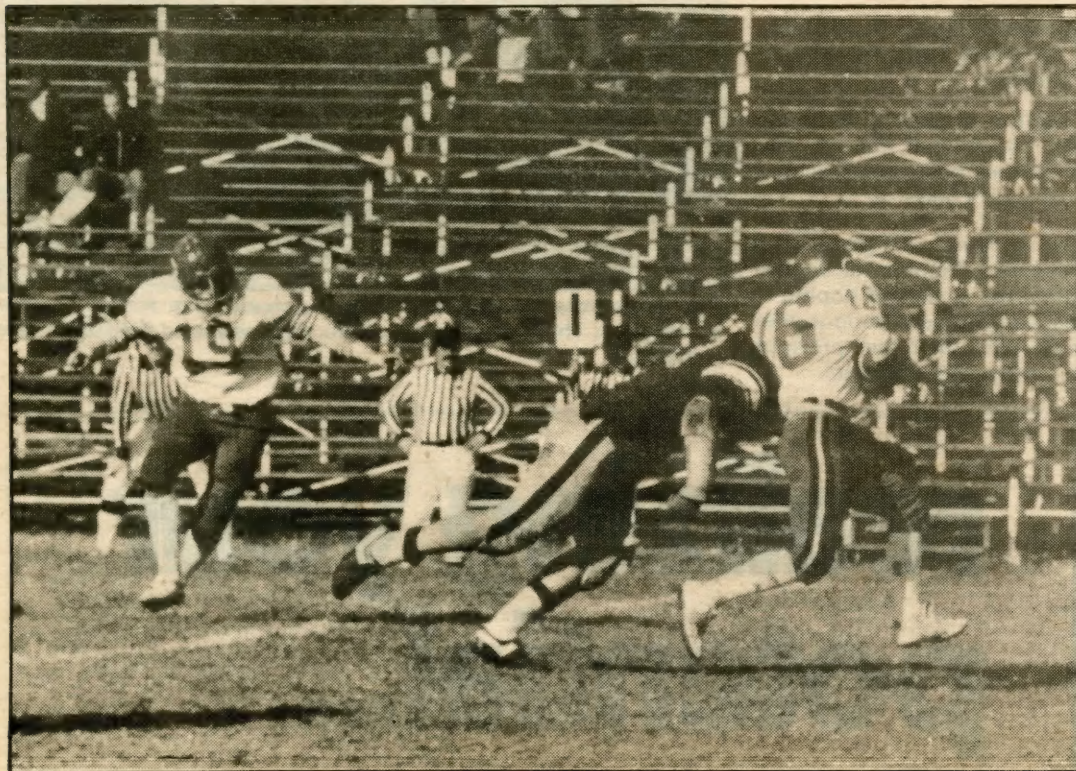
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## Concordia takes first victory



The Link: Drew Phillips

Wyatt Wishart breaks through the line and tackles a Carlton ball carrier for a loss during the Stingers 18-13 victory over the visiting Ravens on Saturday afternoon.

### 18-13 win over Carleton keyed by gutsy offense

By RON WILLIAMS

The Concordia Stingers, bolstered by gusting winds and gutsy offense turned back the Carleton Ravens 18-13 last Saturday.

The Stingers' defensive unit, suspect after yielding 34 points their loss to Queen's the week before, showed great improvement this week, allowing Carleton only 142 yards in total offense.

See O-QIFC sports standings page 11

That total is about three football fields less than the Queen's giveaway.

"The defense really tightened up," said coach Skip Rochette. "We still have a lot of things to correct, but the club showed signs of coming around."

#### FIERCE WIND

Another thing which came around was a fierce wind. Both teams' kicking games were hampered by the gale and Concordia's reborn passing attack was severely grounded.

Quarterback Colin Anderson, coming off a big game against Queen's, was held to nine completions for 72 yards, while his star receiver Gerry Prud'homme did not have one reception.

"We would have liked to move the ball more," said Anderson. "The wind was dangerous because the ball would take off, hang up or change direction."

"It was too risky to pass in our own zone," he said. Concordia scored all their points with the wind at their backs.

#### OUTPUT STARTED

Anderson started the output with a seven yard pass to Marion Spina at 7:13 of the second quarter. Spina's convert went wide, keeping the score at 6-4 Concordia.

The Ravens were forced to punt on their next possession and speedy John Outridge returned the boot 38 yards to the Carleton eighteen. Frank Pileggi carried the mail twice but could not get a first down. Spina came on for a field goal try, but the attempt went wide for a single.

Within three minutes, the Stingers were knocking on the door again. The drive stalled on Carleton's 27 and Spina split the uprights from 35 yards out giving Concordia a 10-4 halftime lead.

Defensively, Concordia had an outstanding half, allowing Carleton only 4 points in the first quarter (with the wind). The Ravens managed only a field goal and a single from Ron Gallo. Concordia struck lightning

fast in the third stanza, driving 60 yards for their second touchdown. Anderson engineered a well mixed 10 play drive which ended on a one yard sneak by himself.

"The offense is becoming more comfortable and confident," Anderson said. "We came out in the second half and took the ball right down the field."

"We really felt in control," he said.

Concordia continued to press in on the Ravens but on two consecutive drives came away with only a punt and a single by Prud'homme.

#### STINGERS BRACED

As the fourth quarter started, the Stingers braced themselves for the wind and the inevitable rally that would come behind it. Carleton took control almost immediately, moving down to Concordia's 28 before settling for a field goal try from Gallo. His 35 yard effort went sailing through with nine minutes left.

Concordia failed to mount any offense after the kick-off and the Ravens took over at the Stingers' 44 yard line. Quarterback Steve Wagner found Ed McMillian for a 14 yard gain, then the Ravens moved to Concordia's seven on two roughing calls. Wagner ran a keeper in from the remaining yardage, cutting Concordia's lead to 18-13. The Ravens tried and failed to make a two-point convert attempt.

Moments later the Ravens were charging for the win. A faked field goal run brought the ball to Concordia's thirty-one. Wagner passed for another first down to the 21 yard line. The Ravens then took two procedure penalties and the rally was flattened by a Jim Windheuser interception.

"We were ready for them," Rochette said. "We knew their offense and played it well, and although they took away our sweep, our offense adjusted and hurt them other ways."

#### RALLY FLATTENED

"This club worked hard all year. Now it is paying off," he said. "We were not perfect today, but we are getting there and everyone can feel it."

If there is any gloom in this bright victory it is the knee injury suffered by Mario Spina. Early speculation pointed to ligament damage which could spell the end of his season. Spina's leadership and durability has had a stabilizing effect on the Stingers and his presence will be missed.

## Women's soccer outshoots Champlain, still loses 1-0

By ANTHONY DOBROWOLSKI

Outshooting Champlain College 14-7 wasn't enough for the Concordia women's soccer Stingers this Saturday as they dropped a 1-0 decision on their home field.

"When you lose 1-0, what can you say?" said coach Dave Kent.

The Stingers simply didn't play well, Kent said. "We played flat, they play a passing game."

It was a frustrating first half for the Stingers. With a strong wind behind them, the Stingers' offense kept the pressure on but couldn't score. Champlain's defense lapsed on occasion and had a rough time clearing the ball because of the wind.

The Stingers almost scored when Debbie Ferdinand popped the ball up around the opposing goal. Champlain's goalie dropped the ball which started a pile-up in front of the net until Champlain finally cleared it.

Champlain made the most of its chances but couldn't score in the first half.

A defensive lapse cost the Stingers the game in the second half. Champlain penetrated the Stingers' defense and took a shot that Stinger Goalie Gyorgi Kiefer stopped but couldn't control. The ball was cleared to a Champlain wing who passed it to a sweeper scoring the game's only goal.

The Stingers had a chance to tie it up when the Champlain goalie was called for taking too many steps while trying to clear the

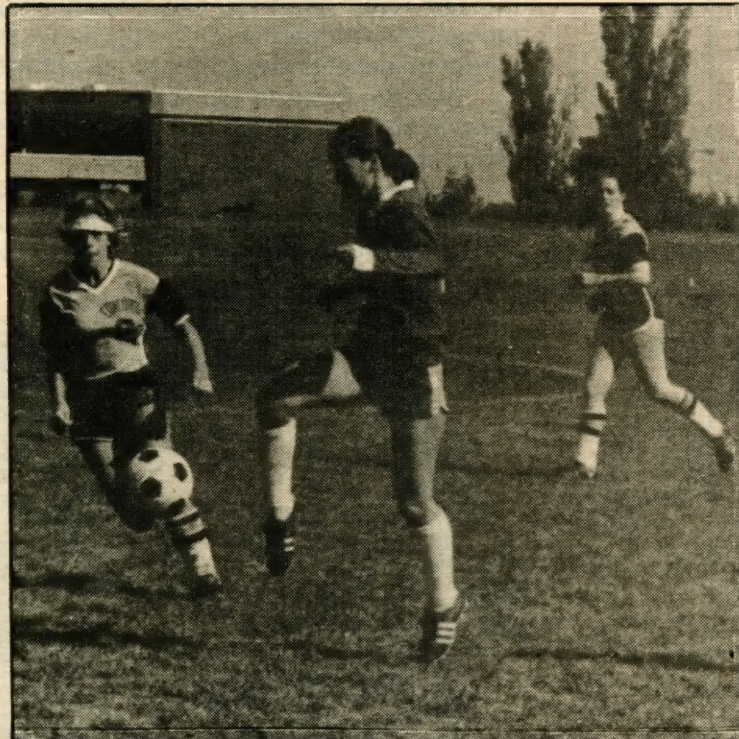
ball. The Stingers received an indirect kick inside the Champlain penalty area but Stinger Christine Enos' shot caroomed off the farthest Champlain defender's leg.

The wind stopped in the second half as the Stingers were still in Champlain's end, but Concordia was outplayed. Time and again, Champlain beat the Stingers to the ball.

The shots the Stingers got were mostly long ones which rolled through the defense to the goalie.

"We fell back into their game," Kent said. "We didn't have the speed they did."

The Stingers take their 1-1 record on the road next Saturday to Vanier College. Game time is 2 p.m.



The Link: Drew Phillips

STEP LIGHTLY! Better statistics didn't count in Saturday's soccer game. The women's team was edged out one-zip. See story on weekend men's action page 11.